

Connecting with Communities: A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the 2002 SuperNOFA Process



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Introduction

In recent years, HUD management reforms have changed the way we deliver programs and services to communities. Today, we continue to improve our program management by focusing on HUD's core mission to help America's families find decent, affordable housing and a suitable living environment free from discrimination.

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 supports 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 that 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 address community conditions. Housing assistance, public housing revitalization, economic development, and other community development strategies work best when jointly implemented at the local level.

HUD has adopted various strategies to assist communities in undertaking holistic, community-based approaches. HUD's community development and public housing programs require communities to consult with residents and other stakeholders before they can access HUD's funding. The SuperNOFA applies the comprehensive community-based approach to HUD's competitive programs by providing communities with the opportunity to see the majority of HUD's funding opportunities at one time.

HUD hopes that communities, having assessed their housing and community development needs, will read this User's Guide as a catalog of HUD resources, then use the SuperNOFA to apply for all of those resources that help address their particular priority needs. Experience shows that a concerted attack on related problems is more effective than a piecemeal approach.

A New Process for Competitive Grants

HUD awards more than \$2 .7 billion each year through national competitions. These funds go directly to State and local governments; nonprofit organizations, including faith-based and other community-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 SuperNOFA¹. The SuperNOFA provides potential applicants with a complete menu of HUD competitive funding available in a given year to address pressing community needs and opportunities. Several additional funding opportunities are new in the SuperNOFA this year, including:

- Housing Counseling Agencies Serving the Colonias.
- Public Housing Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) for Neighborhood Networks.
- Public Housing Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) for Homeownership Supportive Services.

The SuperNOFA also standardizes the application and selection processes. This simplifies the funding process and makes expectations clear. We hope that the SuperNOFA approach will allow you to better coordinate strategies that use HUD's funding opportunities to address your community's needs.

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

¹ Virtually all of HUD's competitive grant programs are included in the SuperNOFA. Certain competitive programs—such as demonstrations, those with statutory deadlines, or those that are still being designed at the time the SuperNOFA is released—may still have a separate NOFA as warranted. HUD is working to minimize such occurrences. The goal is to limit them to situations where including the program would unnecessarily delay releasing the funds in a timely manner or delay issuance of the SuperNOFA.

- Make the homebuying process less complicated, the paperwork less demanding, and the mortgage process less expensive.
- Help families move from rental housing to homeownership.
- Improve the quality of public housing and provide more choices for residents.
- Strengthen and expand faith-based and community partnerships that enhance communities.
- Effectively address the challenge of homelessness.
- Embrace high standards of ethics, management, and accountability.
- Ensure equal opportunity and access to housing.
- Support community and economic development efforts.

This year, President George W. Bush has called on the Federal agencies to become more market-based and results oriented. HUD is moving from a process-oriented organization to an organization that strives to ensure that its programs achieve tangible results. You will find in this year's SuperNOFA and Departmental programs a greater emphasis on performance and performance-based decisionmaking. As you review this year's User's Guide, please consider how you can participate in achieving the critical goals established by the Department. These HUD goals will help you create needed products and services in your communities, thus:

- Bringing affordable rental and homeownership opportunities to low- and moderate-income households.
- Creating jobs and job-training opportunities to meet the demands of a 21st-century economy.
- Creating communities of opportunity for minorities and new immigrants.

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 among various levels of government, faith-based organizations, and other community-based grassroots organizations, HUD will help build stronger communities.

How To Use the Guide

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

This User's Guide is divided into five parts. Part I, "Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA," explains the SuperNOFA. This part includes tables listing the 2002 SuperNOFA funding opportunities by category and by applicant type. Part I also details the differences in the funding notification, application, and selection processes that result from the use of the SuperNOFA. Part II, "HUD's Major Noncompetitive Programs," provides information on HUD's formula-based programs and other major initiatives, which account for the majority of the funding that HUD provides each year. This information describes the larger context within which HUD's competitive programs operate. Part III, "Programs Included in the SuperNOFA," provides information on the goals, eligible applicants, and eligible activities for each of the funding opportunities announced in the SuperNOFA. Part IV, "Additional Programs," discusses programs that are not included in the SuperNOFA. Part V, "Coordinating HUD Programs," discusses the different types of program coordination that HUD is trying to encourage through the SuperNOFA. It provides examples to stimulate your thinking about ways to improve program coordination. 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 at www.hud.gov/grants. The Web site also contains the application kits for programs in the SuperNOFA that offer an application kit, application forms, copies of the General Section and Program Sections of the SuperNOFA, frequently asked questions, the schedule of satellite training broadcasts for SuperNOFA programs, and related information on HUD programs and program offices.

Part I: Understanding HUD's SuperNOFA

What Is a SuperNOFA?

The SuperNOFA is the way HUD announces and distributes funding available through its competitive grant programs. 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, amount of funding available, acceptable activities under the program, application process and requirements, and pre-established factors used to determine who would be awarded funds. 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 1998, 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 1999, 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 was standardized for programs covered by the SuperNOFA. The changes are detailed in the section titled, "What Changes Are Associated With the SuperNOFA?"

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 (PHAs), 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 even 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 that best meet the funding criteria established in the NOFA—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 \$13.56 billion in FY02,² provide funding to all eligible recipients (typically State and local governments or PHAs) 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 applicants do not compete with one another for funding. Housing Choice Voucher contract renewals, which account for more than \$15 billion in FY02, 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 FY02 SuperNOFA. 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 FY02 funding amount for each grant program is also shown. Each program is described in Part III of this User’s Guide.

² This total includes appropriations for the Community Development Block Grant Program (less set-asides), HOME Investment Capital Partnerships, Public Housing Operating Fund, Public Housing Capital Fund, Indian Housing Block Grants, Emergency Shelter Grants, Housing Opportunity 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.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount⁴ (in millions of dollars)</i>
Housing and Community Development Programs	
Technical Assistance (TA)	
• HOME TA	up to 5
• McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA	up to 3
• Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA	up to 2
Indian Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	
• Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages	70
Universities and Colleges	
• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)	7.5
• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)	10.5
• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)	10.1
• Alaska Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)	6
• Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)	3
• Early Doctoral Student Research Grant Program (EDSRG)	0.15
• Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant Program (DDRG)	0.4
Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling	
• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	20.24
— Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)	[11.82]
— Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)	[6.32]
— Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)	[2.1]
• Housing Counseling Program (HCP)	18.25
— Local Counseling Agencies	[6.6]
— National, Regional, Multistate Agencies	[10.4]
— State Housing Finance Agencies	[1]
— Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias	[0.25]
Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	
• Lead Hazard Control Program	80
• Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies	3.5
• Healthy Homes Demonstration Program	5

⁴ The funding amounts listed in the table are approximate. They do not, necessarily, reflect the exact amount of funding that will be made available through the competition.

Table 1: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFA (cont.)	
<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>
Economic Development and Empowerment Programs	
• Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)	29
• Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)	22
• Youthbuild	59.75
• Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program	80.1
— ROSS for Resident Management and Business Development	[6]
— ROSS for Capacity Building	[5]
— ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models	[22.9]
— ROSS for Service Coordinator Renewals	[20]
— ROSS for Neighborhood Networks	[15]
— ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services	[11.2]
• Rural Housing and Economic Development	25
— Capacity Building	[10]
— Support for Innovative Housing and Economic Development Activities	[15]
Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs	
Homelessness Assistance	
• Continuum of Care	950
— Supportive Housing Program (SHP)	
— Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals	
— Shelter Plus Care (S+C)	
Elderly	
• Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly	485.6
• Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for the Elderly in Section 202 Projects	93
Persons With Disabilities	
• Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities	117.5
• Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive	27.5
• Housing Choice Vouchers for Persons With Disabilities	93.9
— Mainstream Program	[53.9]
— Certain Types of Development Programs	[20]
— Designated Housing Plans	[20]
Other Targeted Housing Assistance	
• Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing	25
• Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinators	46.4

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.

Submission Policy

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

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. Coordination, Self-Sufficiency, and Sustainability.

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, what

activities are you undertaking, what is your budget, what is your timetable for implementation, and what are the measurable results. The response tells HUD if what is planned makes sense, is feasible, and is likely to produce positive results if the application is funded. If the program requires the applicant to affirmatively further fair housing, that would be addressed in this section. “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. If you have had previous HUD funding, HUD will consider how well you performed in achieving your stated goals and objectives. “Leveraging Resources” asks what resources, beyond those provided by the HUD grant, you plan to use in implementing the proposed activities. “Coordination, Self-Sufficiency, and Sustainability” asks how your proposed activities relate to other activities and strategies taking place in the community. It also asks how your proposed activities can result in increased independence and empowerment for individuals and families receiving benefits from your activities. Sustainability refers to two distinct issues: the potential for an applicant organization to become self-sustaining and the potential for a specific project to be sustained into the future absent further HUD funding.

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

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

Factor 2—Need/Extent of the Problem. This factor refers to whether or not your community has a significant problem to be addressed and an urgent need for HUD funding to address that problem. To determine need, HUD relies on you to document the extent of the problem in the geographic area that you will target with your program. For example, when you propose to target activities to a particular neighborhood, you should document the extent of need in that neighborhood as opposed to the larger community in which the neighborhood is located. The need should be related to the purpose of your proposed activities and documented using sound and

reliable data wherever possible. If firm statistical data are not available for the target area, other means of documenting need are acceptable, but often are not rated as highly as an application that contains firm statistical evidence of need. If possible, you are encouraged to link the documentation of need to data identified in the community's Consolidated Plan, including the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.⁵

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

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

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

Factor 4—Leveraging Resources. This factor refers to your ability to secure resources beyond those provided by the specific program from which you are seeking funds. This factor is designed to encourage you to obtain resources in combination with HUD funding to increase your chances of achieving the purposes of the activities you propose to undertake. Leveraged resources may include funding or in-kind contributions, such as services or equipment. Partners providing the leveraged resources may include governmental entities, public or private nonprofit organizations,

⁵ Both the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments are described in Part V of this guide.

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, as specified in the SuperNOFA. This factor focuses on resources targeted to the specific activities you are proposing. Therefore, you should give special consideration to creating partnerships that are appropriate for designing and implementing your proposed activities.

Factor 5—Coordination, Self-Sufficiency, and Sustainability. This factor addresses whether or not your proposed strategy will assist individuals and families in achieving self-sufficiency. *Coordination* means you are working with other organizations that are not directly participating in your proposed work activities. These organizations have agreed to share information and outcomes that result from the successful completion of your activities so that the other organizations and members of the community can benefit from the results and improve the overall success of related activities within the community. *Self-Sufficiency* refers to the extent to which proposed activities can result in increased independence and empowerment. Increased independence can result from expanded job opportunities, homeownership or housing in a wider range of neighborhoods, additional education opportunities, and improved living environments. *Sustainability* refers to two distinct issues: the potential for an applicant organization to become financially self-sustaining, and the potential of a specific project or activity to be sustained into the future absent further HUD funding. Just as a business plan presents to a commercial lender an outline of a course of action for an organization to become profitable, the information for this factor in your application should outline a realistic path for your organization to become financially independent without a need for continued HUD funding.

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 your project. Its focus is on goods, services, funding, and volunteers that will help you implement your proposed activities. Factor 5 addresses the extent to which you coordinate your proposed activities, and are in general involved with other entities in the community that are not involved in your work activities but whose work will enhance the self-sufficiency of the people you serve. For example, if you were applying for funding from the Lead Hazard Control Program to reduce lead 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. HUD also encourages applicants to undertake activities that will allow program beneficiaries to have increased independence. This can result from expanding job opportunities, providing homeownership opportunities, or offering training opportunities that allow for greater self-sufficiency. HUD also encourages applicants to develop business plans that will allow them to remain in business without dependence on future HUD funding.

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 one or all of the programs for which you are eligible. As a step toward this goal, for FY02 HUD has combined several individual programs into categories based on the purposes of the programs. Each group of programs has its own application 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, Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program, and Shelter Plus Care program, were streamlined prior to the implementation of the SuperNOFA process and have only two factors for award—Need and Coordination. The Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinators Program does not use these factors. Awards are based on Housing Choice Voucher and HUD-approved Family Self-Sufficiency program size.

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 applicant eligible 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

Type of Applicant⁶	Available Programs
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME Technical Assistance (TA) • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • 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 Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • 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 Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Lead Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • 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

⁶ Please refer to the “Eligible Applicants” section of the program description in the SuperNOFA for specific qualifications pertaining to who is eligible to apply.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
PHAs	<p><i>Governmental Organizations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Youthbuild • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models — ROSS for Service Coordinator Renewals — ROSS for Neighborhood Networks (NN) — ROSS for Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS) • 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) • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities⁷ • Housing Choice Vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mainstream Program — Certain Developments Program — Designated Housing Plans Program • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing • Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinators
TDHEs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youthbuild • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Management and Business Development — ROSS for Capacity Building — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models

⁷ To qualify for Section 811 Supportive Housing, the PHA must be a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
Indian Tribes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Community Development Block Grant • Lead Hazard Control Program • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Rural Housing and Economic Development • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Management and Business Development — ROSS for Capacity Building — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Nonprofit Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development TA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — HOME TA — McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA — Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI) • Housing Counseling Programs (HCP)⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Local Housing Counseling Agencies — National and Regional Intermediaries — State Housing Finance Agencies — Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias • Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies — Healthy Homes Demonstration Program • Youthbuild • Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)¹⁰

⁸ For FHIP-PEI the nonprofit organization must be a fair housing enforcement organization with at least 1 year of experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 2 years prior to the filing of the application. For FHIP-FHOI the nonprofit must be a qualified fair housing enforcement organization with at least 2 years experience in complaint intake and investigation, testing for fair housing violations, and meritorious claims in the 3 years prior to the filing of the application.

⁹ For HCP the nonprofit organization must be a HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agency.

¹⁰ Only national and regional organizations that cover two or more States or consortia may apply.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type	
<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Nonprofit Organizations (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Capacity Building — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models • Rural Housing and Economic Development Program • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO Program for Homeless Individuals (private, nonprofit organizations) • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Assisted Living Conversion Program (ALCP) for Eligible Multifamily Projects • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities • Housing Choice Vouchers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Mainstream Program • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing
Colleges and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) • Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)¹¹ • Hispanic-Serving Institutions Assisting Communities (HSIAC)¹² • Alaskan Native/Native Hawaiian Institutions Assisting Communities (AN/NHIAC)¹³ • Tribal Colleges and Universities Program (TCUP)¹⁴ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)

¹¹ To qualify for the HBCU program the college or university must be designated as an HBCU by the U.S. Department of Education.

¹² To qualify for HSIAC the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of an Hispanic Serving Institution.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ To qualify for TCUP the college or university must meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of a tribal college or university. In some cases, TCUs are part of a tribal government.

Table 2: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type

Type of Applicant	Available Programs
<i>Nonprofit Organizations and Others</i>	
Colleges and Universities (cont'd)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program
Doctoral Students and Postdoctorals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant (DDRG) • Early Doctoral Student Research Grant (EDSRG)
Resident Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiatives (EOI) • Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — ROSS for Resident Management and Business Development — ROSS for Capacity Building — ROSS for Resident Service Delivery Models
Owners of Assisted Low-Income Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing
Federally Approved Education and Employment Training Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youthbuild
For-Profit Professional and Technical Services Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiatives (EOI) • Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies • Healthy Homes Demonstration Program

Additional Issues Related to the SuperNOFA

Corrections to Deficient Applications

In accordance with our regulations in 24 CFR part 4, subpart B, HUD cannot consider any unsolicited information that you, the applicant, may want to provide after the application due date. However, to ensure 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, or other specified timeframe, of the date you receive HUD notification. If your deficiency is not corrected within this time period, HUD will reject your application as incomplete and will not consider it for funding. (Note that the Sections 202 and 811 programs provide for appeal of rejection of an application on technical deficiency. Please see the Programs Section of the SuperNOFA for additional information and instructions.)

Part II: 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 offered in the 2002 SuperNOFA have approximately \$2.2 billion in funding opportunities, HUD's formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals total nearly \$28 billion.

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

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program.
- Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) program.
- 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).
- Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) program.
- Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) program.
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Formula.
- Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).
- Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Homeownership Programs.
- Indian Home Loan Guarantees (Section 184).
- Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantee Fund (Section 184A).
- Title VI Loan Guarantee Program.

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

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

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

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

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

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

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

For FY02, approximately \$5 billion (less approximately \$659 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the CDBG program. This is the second largest single appropriation line item in HUD's FY02 budget, following Section 8 Contract Renewals and excluding housing loan insurance. Approximately \$4.3 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 nonentitled units of general local government. Allocations are made on the basis of a dual formula that takes into account population, poverty, overcrowded housing, age of housing, and growth lag. Entitlement communities carry out their own programs. Under the State CDBG program, States design a distribution system to pass funds through to smaller, nonentitlement communities and are responsible for ensuring compliance with program requirements. Localities receiving CDBG

dollars often pass a large portion of their funding through to other organizations, such as nonprofit organizations, 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.
- 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 (for example, acquiring a failed shopping center for rehabilitation or assembling land for a new hotel or factory) or through loans to private firms and individuals (for example, providing below-market financing for the expansion of an existing firm). However, Section 108 guarantees also have financed other initiatives, such as Homeownership Zones and community-based lending institutions.

Eligible communities may apply for loan guarantees year round. To apply, entitlement communities should contact their local HUD Field Office. Nonentitlement communities may apply through their State (except in Hawaii). For FY02, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$608 million under the Section 108 program.

To make the Section 108 program easier to use, HUD has created the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) and Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI). EDI and BEDI provide grants to enhance the security of Section 108-guaranteed loans and the feasibility of revitalization projects financed through the Section 108 program. For FY02, only BEDI is included in the SuperNOFA, and is described in Part III of this 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 FY02, \$1.8 billion (less \$100 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the HOME program.

Housing Choice Voucher Program Contract Renewals

The Housing Choice Voucher (tenant-based) program increases the housing choices available to very low-income households by making privately owned rental housing affordable to them. The program provides funds to local Public Housing Agencies (PHAs), which then provide housing choice vouchers to qualified very low-income households. These vouchers provide rent subsidies that equal the difference between 30 percent of the household's adjusted income and 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.¹⁵ 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. Most housing choice vouchers are fair share. Fair share funding is initially awarded through a competition. A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) for FY02 Fair Share Funding was published in the *Federal Register* on February 22, 2002.

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 FY02 approximately \$15 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 FY02 budget.

Housing Choice Vouchers—Fair Share Allocation

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

¹⁵ 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.

home care and (2) youth age 18 to 21 who left foster care at age 16 or older and lack adequate housing. For FY02, approximately \$104 million is available for the Housing Choice Voucher Fair Share Allocation.

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 FY02, more than \$3.5 billion is appropriated for the Public Housing Operating Fund program. The program provides subsidies to approximately 3,200 PHAs. Funding allocations are based primarily on the Operating Fund formula.

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

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:

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

For FY02, approximately \$2.8 billion is appropriated to CFP.

Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program¹⁶

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 on submission of a compliant Indian Housing Plan. The funds may be used for a wide range of

¹⁶ Also known as Native American Housing Block Grant.

affordable housing activities. For FY02, the fifth year of implementing this program, approximately \$649 million is appropriated for the IHBG program.

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

Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant (NHHBG) Program

The 2002 HUD appropriations set aside \$9.6 million specifically to provide a block grant for affordable housing activities for Native Hawaiians. The grant will be made available to the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands to carry out affordable activities for Native Hawaiian families who are eligible to reside on the Hawaiian Home Lands.

Anyone with questions regarding the NHHBG program should contact the Denver Program Office of Native American Programs at 303-675-1600.

Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program

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, 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 FY02, 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. In FY02, approximately \$248 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 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, training, administrative costs, special enforcement efforts, fair housing partnerships, and the development and enhancement of other fair housing projects. In FY02, \$25.6 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. The primary means of accomplishing this is by insuring mortgage loans issued by private financial institutions. This insurance protects qualified lenders against the risk of default on mortgages issued to qualified borrowers, which encourages private lenders to approve loans to borrowers and in areas that they might not approve otherwise. In addition, HUD's mortgage insurance programs make it more affordable for low- and moderate-income borrowers to purchase homes by reducing the downpayment required, limiting certain fees, and allowing the financing of many closing costs.

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

All of these programs operate through HUD-approved lenders (for example, banks, mortgage companies, and savings and loans) that provide FHA-insured mortgages. Generally, any person able to meet the cash investment, mortgage payments, and credit requirements can apply for a FHA-insured mortgage from a HUD-approved lender. However, these loans generally are limited to owner-occupied housing units. Also, to ensure that these programs serve low- and moderate-

income people, the maximum dollar value of FHA-insured mortgages is limited. The current limit for single-family units ranges from \$144,336 to \$261,609. FHA-insured mortgages generally can be used for new or existing units.

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

HUD's Discount Property Sales Programs

Teacher Next Door enables full-time, State-certified K–12 classroom teachers or administrators in public schools; private schools; or Federal, State, county, or municipal educational agencies to purchase HUD Homes at 50 percent of the list price. The homes must be located in HUD-designated revitalization areas and in the school district where the purchaser is employed. Teachers must live in the 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-owned homes for \$1 each to create housing for families in need and to benefit neighborhoods. Under the policy, single-family homes that are acquired in foreclosure actions by FHA are eligible for sale to local governments around the Nation for \$1 each whenever FHA is unable to sell the homes for 6 months. By selling vacant homes for \$1 after 6 months on the market, HUD makes it possible for communities to fix up the homes at considerable savings and put them to good use. The newly occupied homes can then act as a catalyst for neighborhood revitalization, attracting new residents and businesses to the area.

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

For more information about these and other FHA programs, visit HUD's Web site (www.hud.gov), contact a HUD-approved lender (a searchable listing of HUD-approved lenders is available on HUD's Web site) or a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, or call the toll-free FHA Mortgage Hotline at 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 FY02, 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 Federal Government, it cannot be mortgaged. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders so that they will issue mortgage financing for projects located on such land. Section 184 provides loan guarantees to private lenders approved by HUD/FHA, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, or the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The loans must be issued for one- to four-family homes located in Indian or Alaska Native areas. The loans may be used for construction, acquisition, refinancing, or rehabilitation of homes. Borrowers must be Indians or Indian families who will occupy the property as a principal residence and meet the credit and underwriting standards of the program; Indian Housing Authorities, including Tribally Designated Housing entities (TDHEs); or Indian tribes.

Eligible borrowers apply for loans through private mortgage lenders that prepare the documents and submit them to the ONAP Denver Program Office for approval. For more information on Indian Home Loan Guarantees, contact the Office of Loan Guarantee at 800–561–5913.

For FY02, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$234 million in mortgages through Section 184.

Native Hawaiian Housing Loan Guarantees (Section 184A)

Effective with the 2002 HUD Appropriations, Native Hawaiians have a loan guarantee program designed specifically for them. The Section 184A program will provide access to sources of private financing to Native Hawaiian families who otherwise could not acquire housing financing because of the unique legal status of the Hawaiian Home Lands or as a result of a lack of access to private financial markets. It is anticipated that the 2002 HUD appropriation of \$1 million to support loan guarantees can fund 142 home mortgages based on a median single-family price of \$280,000.

Anyone with questions regarding the Section 184A program should contact the ONAP Loan Guarantee Office at 303–675–1600.

Title VI Loan Guarantee Program

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

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

Lenders providing affordable housing financing to Indian tribes or TDHEs apply directly to HUD for the loan guarantees. The lenders must be either supervised, approved, regulated, or insured by an agency of the Federal Government. To apply, eligible lenders should contact ONAP, Denver Program Office (see Appendix C for contact information). In FY02, HUD is authorized to guarantee as much as \$53 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 2002 SuperNOFA. The descriptions summarize the purpose of the programs, eligible applicants, and eligible activities. Before applying for a particular program, applicants should read the SuperNOFA explanation of the program, including "Eligible Applicants," to make sure that their organizations and proposed activities qualify under the program regulations. The descriptions in the SuperNOFA are more detailed than those provided below. You may also contact your HUD Field Office (see Appendix A) for more information.

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

Housing and Community Development

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Technical Assistance (TA)

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

Universities and Colleges

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

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.
 - Housing Counseling Agencies Serving Colonias.

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

- Lead Hazard Control Program.
- Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies.
- Healthy Homes Demonstration.

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

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Programs TA (McKinney-Vento TA). McKinney-Vento TA is designed to improve the effectiveness of homeless assistance strategies implemented through HUD's Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program and Continuum of Care, which includes the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Shelter Plus Care (S+C), and Section 8 Assistance for Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Dwellings. McKinney-Vento TA funds States; units of general local government; Public Housing Agencies (PHAs); and nonprofit or for-profit groups including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations that are qualified to provide TA. These organizations use the funds to provide technical assistance that enhances the planning, development, administration, and/or evaluation skills of McKinney-Vento program applicants, prospective applicants, funding recipients, and project sponsors.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS TA (HOPWA TA). HOPWA TA is designed to improve the overall effectiveness of programs and projects implemented with HOPWA funding. It accomplishes this by funding States, units of general local government, and nonprofit organizations to provide national, regional, and local programs to train HOPWA grantees, project

sponsors, and potential recipients of HOPWA funds in comprehensive housing strategies, sound program/project management, and organizational capacity building.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Villages (Indian CDBG). The primary objective of this program 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 Alaskan Native villages, and in certain circumstances, tribal organizations, on a competitive basis for housing rehabilitation, land to support new housing, new housing construction, community infrastructure, community buildings, economic development, public services, and planning.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Universities and Colleges

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

- Local housing.
- Infrastructure.
- Economic development.
- Neighborhood revitalization.
- 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 (HBCU). The HBCU program is designed to help historically black colleges and universities expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs, such as neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development, in their localities. Under this program, HBCUs (status determined by the U.S. Department of Education) are awarded funding for projects designed to benefit primarily low- and moderate-income residents, help prevent or eliminate slums or blight, or meet an urgent community development need in the community in which the HBCU is located. The types of activities that are eligible under this program are the same as those that are eligible under the 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

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

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

- Special economic development activities.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

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

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

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

Program 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 by preparing 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, and other resources, 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, and other resources, is required.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Fair Housing Education and Outreach/Enforcement and Housing Counseling

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

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

- Conducting intake of allegations of housing discrimination, testing, and evaluating testing results.
- Investigating individual complaints and systemic housing discrimination.

- Mediating or otherwise voluntarily resolving allegations of fair housing discrimination.
- Litigating fair housing cases.

There are two FHIP enforcement initiatives:

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

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

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

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

HCP funds HUD-approved local housing counseling agencies, national and regional intermediaries, and State Housing Finance Agencies (SHFAs). This FY02 SuperNOFA includes a special set-aside for agencies providing services to residents of colonias. Local agencies are funded directly by HUD to provide services within their communities. Intermediaries and SHFAs manage the use of HUD housing counseling funds by local affiliates and branches.

For information on how to become a HUD-approved housing counseling agency, consult the HUD Web site at www.hud.gov.

Program Office: Housing

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Lead Hazard Control. The purpose of the Lead Hazard Control Program is to reduce the exposure of young children to lead hazards in their homes. This program provides funding to States, Indian tribes, and local governments to evaluate and reduce lead hazards in private housing rented or

owned by low-income families. Examples of activities that can be funded under this program include:

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

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Healthy Homes and Lead Technical Studies. The purpose of this program is to improve the efficacy and cost effectiveness of methods for detecting and controlling environmental health and safety hazards in the home. This program funds State and local governments and academic, 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. The Healthy Homes Demonstration 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 demonstrate housing assessment, maintenance, renovation, and construction techniques to identify and correct housing-related illness and injury risk factors and 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

Economic Development and Empowerment

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI).
 - Self-Help Homeownership Opportunities Program (SHOP).
 - Youthbuild.
 - Resident Opportunities and Self-Sufficiency Program (ROSS).
 - Resident Management and Business Development.
 - Capacity Building.
 - Resident Service Delivery Models.
 - Service Coordinator Renewals.
 - Neighborhood Networks.
 - Homeownership Supportive Services.
 - Rural Housing and Economic Development (RHED).
-

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 provides funding to local governments to be used in conjunction with Section 108 loan guarantees to finance redevelopment of brownfields sites. Eligible activities include:

- Site acquisition.
- Demolition.
- Remediation.
- 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 Economic Development Initiative (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 dwelling. Only experienced national or regional organizations or consortia (which cover two or more States) are eligible to apply. Program funds may be used only for:

- Land acquisition and/or infrastructure improvements.
- Administration, planning, management, and development costs.¹⁷

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

ROSS has the following six 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.

¹⁷ Not to exceed 20 percent of any grant.

- *Capacity Building* 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.
- *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.
- *Neighborhood Networks (NN)* provides grants to PHAs to establish and operate new Neighborhood Networks Centers for public housing residents and funding to update and expand existing computer technology centers to become Neighborhood Networks centers. Computer centers operating in public housing developments or planned for public housing developments will receive assistance to secure the necessary space, computer hardware, software, and peripherals.
- *Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS)* provides grants to PHAs for counseling and other supportive services to achieve homeownership for public housing residents.

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 Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program.
 - Shelter Plus Care (S+C).

Elderly

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

Persons With Disabilities

- Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities.
- 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

- Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing.
- Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators.

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 with these opportunities so that root causes of homelessness are addressed. Funding for Continuum of Care approaches is provided through three competitive programs: Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Moderated Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) program, and Shelter Plus Care (S+C). In addition to the programs in the SuperNOFA, the Continuum of Care is also supported through one formula grant program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program. 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 that provide housing and supportive services for the homeless. SHP supports five types of program designs:

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

Supportive services include childcare, employment assistance, outpatient health services, case management, assistance in locating and accessing permanent housing, help in obtaining employment, nutritional counseling, security arrangements, 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 nonprofit organizations for rental assistance to homeless individuals who rent rehabilitated SRO units. The rental assistance is paid to owners of the rehabilitated units in the form of monthly rental subsidies. A portion of the subsidy covers the normal rental assistance that would be paid on behalf of the person occupying the unit under the Section 8 SRO program. The rest of the subsidy can be used by the owner to help offset the monthly debt service on the rehabilitation financing. Occupants of the rehabilitated units must be otherwise eligible for Section 8 rental assistance.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Continuum of Care—Shelter Plus Care (S+C). S+C is designed to ensure the availability of supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. S+C's

primary focus is 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: tenant-based, project-based (contracted with a building owner), sponsor-based (contracted with a nonprofit organization), and SRO-based. Grantees must match the rental assistance with supportive services that are at least equal in value to the amount of HUD's rental assistance.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Elderly

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

Program Office: Housing

Persons With Disabilities

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons With Disabilities. The Section 811 program is designed to enable very low-income persons with disabilities to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. The program provides interest-free capital advances to nonprofit organizations to construct 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 funds are awarded through competition. The competitive portion of HOPWA funds State and local governments and qualified nonprofit organizations. Funding may be used for a range of activities, including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. Applicants may submit one of two types of applications: Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies or Special Projects of National Significance (SPNS). Long-Term Comprehensive Strategies applications propose provision of housing and services in areas that did not qualify for the formula portion of HOPWA. SPNS applications propose the development and operation of model or innovative programs that can be replicated in other communities.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Mainstream Housing Opportunities for Persons With Disabilities. The purpose of the Mainstream program is to enable very low-income people with disabilities to rent affordable, private housing of their choice on the private market. The Mainstream program provides PHAs and nonprofit disability organizations with funding for housing choice vouchers for persons with disabilities.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

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 the Consolidated Plan and with 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. This Housing Choice Voucher program provides housing choice vouchers to PHAs to enable them to assist nonelderly disabled families who are not currently receiving housing assistance in certain Section 8 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 on the private market.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Other Targeted Housing Assistance

Service Coordinators in Multifamily Housing. The Service Coordinator program is designed to ensure that elderly persons and persons with disabilities who are residents of multifamily insured and assisted housing developments are linked to the supportive services 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

Housing Choice Voucher Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinator Funding. The FSS program is intended to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under the Housing Choice 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 the salary of Section 8 FSS program coordinators through publication of annual notices of funding availability in the *Federal Register*. In 1998 the notice became part of HUD's SuperNOFA.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Part IV: Additional Competitive Programs Not Included in the SuperNOFA

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Public Housing Revitalization HOPE VI

- HOPE VI Revitalization Grants.
- HOPE VI Demolition Grants.

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

- Operation LEAP.

University Programs

- Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP).
- HUD Urban Scholar Fellowship (Postdoctoral).

Public Housing Revitalization HOPE VI

HOPE VI Revitalization Grants. Revitalization grants are the sole source of substantial and concentrated capital assistance to PHAs for revitalization of severely distressed public housing developments. HOPE VI takes a holistic approach to aiding the transformation of the physical site and social dynamics for severely distressed public housing sites. Revitalization grants fund demolition, revitalization of remaining public housing units and public housing management improvements, and replacement housing, as well as community and supportive services such as childcare, employment training, computer skills training, education, and transportation, in order to provide residents with tools needed for them to become economically self-sufficient. Relocation assistance for displaced residents is provided through the Section 8 Voucher Programs.

HOPE VI is not included in this year's SuperNOFA. The HOPE VI NOFA will be published in the *Federal Register* later this year and will be posted to the HUD Web site (www.hud.gov). The revised FY02 HOPE VI NOFA will reflect significant changes from previous NOFAs. Thresholds and rating criteria will be re-examined with a particular emphasis on issues of project readiness, extent of severe distress, leverage, grant amounts and distribution, homeownership, and relocation-related services.

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

Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Operation LEAP (Lead Elimination Action Program). Operation LEAP is a new HUD initiative designed to provide seed money to nonprofit and for-profit entities that possess the capacity to mobilize substantial private-sector resources to be used to support lead hazard control activities in housing. Resources generated by Operation LEAP grantees will be used to assist national, State, and local efforts being conducted on both a preventive and a remedial basis to prevent childhood lead poisoning. A NOFA is expected to be issued in late spring 2002.

Program Office: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

University Programs

Community Development Work Study Program (CDWSP). CDWSP is designed to attract economically disadvantaged and minority graduate students to careers in community and economic development. It accomplishes this by providing funding to institutions of higher learning that offer graduate degrees in community development, areawide planning organizations applying on behalf of two or more institutions of higher learning, and States applying on behalf of two or more institutions of higher learning 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. This NOFA was published in the *Federal Register* on February 9, 2002.

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. This NOFA will be published shortly.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Part V: Coordinating HUD Programs

The primary reason for HUD's 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 (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, coordination of different competitive grant programs (those announced through the SuperNOFA as well as other competitive programs announced independently of the SuperNOFA), coordination among applicants, and coordination of HUD's competitive and formula-based programs.

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

This section has been written to assist both new and current users of HUD programs. Many of you may already be familiar with these examples. For more ideas on coordinating HUD funding, please call your local HUD office and speak with your local representative. You may also want to review HUD's Best Practices award Internet page at 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 Grant (ESG) programs must submit a Consolidated Plan to HUD. The Consolidated Plan incorporates, into a single document, one plan and application for funding from all of these formula-based programs. Applicants to HUD's competitive grant programs will benefit from designing their strategies and activities around the needs, priorities, goals, and objectives identified in their communities' Consolidated 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:

- It is a planning document for the community, built on public participation and input.
- It is an application for funds under the Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) formula grant programs: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG.
- 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.
- 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 as well as all agencies, groups, and organizations that participate in the process. It also includes a summary of the citizen participation process, public comments, and efforts made to broaden public participation in preparing the plan. In addition, all Consolidated Plans include:

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

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

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 AI within the jurisdiction.
- Take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis.
- Maintain records reflecting the analysis and actions in its regard.

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

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

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

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

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 Federal, State, and local 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.

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 the type of applicant category under which you or your organization qualifies. Next, you can examine the corresponding available programs to determine the programs that 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 funds, and other financial resources to begin implementation at an initial demonstration site, yet it needed additional project startup funds and help to make the program more comprehensive. To fill these needs, the city looked to HUD's competitive grant programs.

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

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

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. The community had provided a variety of housing, cultural, and commercial opportunities to a racially and economically diverse group of residents. However, over time, it began to deteriorate. Although it was still relatively stable, it was in serious jeopardy of becoming racially and economically isolated from the rest of the metropolitan area. The university wanted to contribute to the stabilization and revitalization of the area but its resources were limited. It decided that participation in the **Community Outreach Partnership Center (COPC)** program was part of the solution.

A group of university personnel, students, and local residents designed a comprehensive COPC program to address community planning, economic development, and housing. Each component of its program was multifaceted. Its housing strategy was of particular interest, calling for a combination of housing rehabilitation, homeownership programs, and counseling services. The community had expressed a concern that some homeowners and landlords in the area were engaging in discriminatory practices. Because many of the professors and students in the university's community planning program had developed expertise in fair housing law, the university developed a housing counseling program. To help fund the effort, the university applied for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative** grant. It planned to use the funds to develop educational materials on fair housing, provide fair housing counseling services, and convene areawide meetings of housing industry and fair housing groups.

on the university campus. A local community organization agreed to help staff the counseling service. To boost staff resources and enhance the education of its community planning graduate students, the university also applied for funding from the **Community Development Work Study Program**. The work study funding will provide tuition and stipend support to full-time community development graduate students who will work for the housing counseling service.

Coordination Among Applicants

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

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

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

Example: Continuum of Care Homelessness Assistance

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

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

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

Program Fair Housing Organizations Initiative grant to create a new fair housing enforcement organization to conduct fair housing activities in their region.

Coordination of HUD's Competitive and Formula-Based Programs

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

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

A nonprofit community development corporation (CDC) in a midsized city wanted to create a housing facility that would provide an environment to encourage healthy social and interpersonal assimilation for people with disabilities. Its plan was to create a facility that would set aside 50 percent of its units for very low-income people with disabilities and leave the remaining units available to people without disabilities. After much planning and searching, the CDC found two adjacent buildings that it felt would provide a suitable physical structure and geographic location for the proposed facility. The buildings would enable the CDC to create 30 units, 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 long-term and short-term needs of its clients. It entailed the construction and operation of a large facility that included an emergency shelter for battered women and their children, 12 transitional housing units, a childcare facility, and office space.

The nonprofit organization had strong community support and raised significant funds from private donations for the operating and service costs of the facility. It also had accumulated some development funds through a special fundraising drive that it began a few years earlier. Though the money was not enough to cover all of the acquisition, design, and construction costs, it could be used as matching funds in a variety of grant programs for which the organization could apply. The organization decided to form a partnership with the local and State governments, the local PHA, and HUD. A local nonprofit acquired **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 800–877–8339.

New England

Bangor Office
Chase Building
202 Harlow Street, Suite 101
Bangor, ME 04401–4925
207–945–0468
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

Boston Office
O'Neill Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 375
Boston, MA 02222–1092
617–994–8203
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–5 p.m.

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

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

Manchester Office
Norris Cotton Federal Building
275 Chestnut Street
Manchester, NH 03101–2487
603–666–7682
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:40 p.m.

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

New York/New Jersey

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

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

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

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

New York 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

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

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

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

Richmond Office

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

Washington Office
820 First Street NE., Suite 300
Washington, DC 20002–4205
202–275–9206
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Southeast/Caribbean

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

Birmingham Office
Medical Forum Building
950 22nd Street, North, Suite 900
Birmingham, AL 35209–3144
205–731–2617
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

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

Greensboro Office
Koger Building

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

Jackson Office
McCoy Federal Building
100 West Capital Street, Room 910
Jackson, MS 39269-1096
601-965-4700, ext. 2105
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tampa Office
500 East Zack Street, Suite 402
Tampa, FL 33602
813-228-2504
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Midwest
Cincinnati Office
15 East Seventh Street
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3188
513-684-2967
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m.

Chicago 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.

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

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

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

Flint Office
Municipal Center, North Building
1101 South Saginaw Street
Flint, MI 48502–1953
810–766–5112
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

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

Minneapolis Office
920 Second Avenue, South
Minneapolis, MN 55402
612–370–3288
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Southwest

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

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

Fort Worth 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.

Houston Office
2211 Norfolk, Suite 200
Houston, TX 77098–4096
713–313–2274, ext. 7015
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Great Plains

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

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

Omaha 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 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

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

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

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

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

Salt Lake City 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.

Sioux Falls 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.

Pacific/Hawaii

Fresno Office
2135 Fresno Street, Suite 100
Fresno, CA 93721–1718
559–487–5032, ext. 232
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Las Vegas 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.

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

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

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

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

San Diego Area Office

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

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

Santa Ana Office
1600 Broadway, Suite 100
Santa Ana, CA 92706–3927
714–796–5577, ext. 3006
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Northwest/Alaska

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

Boise Office
Suite 220, Plaza IV
800 Park Boulevard
Boise, ID 83712–7743
208–334–1990, ext. 3007
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Seattle Office
909 First Avenue, Suite 200

Seattle, WA 98104–1000
206–220–5101
Office Hours: 8 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

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

Appendix B: HUD Storefront 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", 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 a day outside of the HUD Storefront. Inside, dedicated computers called HUD Answer Machines 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. Storefront Offices are staffed by HUD 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.-5 p.m.

Mid-Atlantic

Baltimore Storefront

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

District of Columbia Storefront

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

Southeast/Caribbean

Atlanta Storefront

Five Points Plaza
40 Marietta Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-331-5136
Office Hours: 8 a.m.-5 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

Casper Storefront

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

Helena Storefront

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

Pacific/Hawaii

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.–4:30 p.m.

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.

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

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

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

Appendix D: HUD Headquarters Program Offices

<i>Program Office</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Community Planning and Development	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 7100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: 202-708-2690
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 451 Seventh Street, SW., Room 5100 Washington, DC 20410 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
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
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
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

