

Connecting with Communities:

A User's Guide to HUD Programs and the SuperNOFA Process



**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Andrew Cuomo, Secretary**



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the SuperNOFA Process***

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U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Foreword

Over the last few years, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has made substantial reforms – streamlining operations and promoting comprehensive approaches to local problems in order to make it easier for you to interact with the agency. Instead of being a disjointed agency with many programs that serve different purposes, we are becoming one department with one mission – empowering people to create viable urban communities that provide a suitable living environment for all citizens.

Very early on, we adopted a “Continuum of Care” approach to homelessness, which requires a comprehensive response to the differing needs of homeless individuals and families. In 1994 – 95, we introduced the Consolidated Plan, which collapsed 12 separate submission requirements for community development programs into just one plan and one annual performance report. Next we developed “Community 2020” software to help communities create their new Consolidated Plans for CDBG and other Community Planning and Development programs, and then expanded this innovative software to include information from HUD’s Office of Public and Indian Housing and the Federal Housing Administration.

Today we are making important changes to improve customer service by implementing the “HUD 2020: Management Reform Plan,” and are closer than ever to the goal of “One HUD.” We are integrating disparate financial systems that before now could not share important data about how tax dollars are spent. We also are creating a new and innovative type of HUD worker called *Community Builders*, a new front line of field employees who will be knowledgeable about the wide array of HUD programs, and can focus exclusively on assisting communities in developing powerful local housing and community development strategies. These changes already have had a strong, positive effect at the local level.

Now we will take the next step to empower communities to take full advantage of our housing and community development programs: modifying our competitive grant process to provide – in one place – timely and useful information about available HUD funding. Instead of more than 40 disparate, hard-to-track Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs), we will use three consolidated “SuperNOFAs” to provide information on the vast array of HUD’s competitive programs. The SuperNOFAs, in a standardized format to simplify the application and selection process, are intended to give local governments, non-profit organizations, and others interested in the health and vitality of our cities greater opportunities to create and implement successful local plans.

HUD has learned that the most effective community revitalization strategies are bottom-up, community-based, and comprehensive. This User’s Guide provides important information on the programs included in the SuperNOFAs and is designed to help you reach your goal of creating holistic, locally based, coordinated strategies to address your local housing and community development needs.



Andrew Cuomo
Secretary

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Introduction

Shortly after taking office in 1997, Secretary Andrew Cuomo announced that to fulfill its mission of helping revitalize America's communities, the Department of Housing and Urban Development would have to reinvent itself. In one year, the HUD Management Reform effort has made great strides in demonstrating that HUD can be reformed and that we can effectively deliver programs and services to communities. HUD's organization is changing. We are streamlining our operations and consolidating within and across our programs, creating new functions to better serve taxpayers and communities.

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

Much of the \$23 billion HUD administers is directly targeted to state and local governments and public housing agencies to implement necessary housing and community development programs. HUD believes these resources should promote comprehensive, coordinated approaches to addressing housing and community development. Economic development and welfare-to-work initiatives, community development, public housing revitalization, homeownership, assisted housing for targeted purposes, homelessness assistance and supportive services can work better if linked at the neighborhood and community level. In recent years HUD developed the Consolidated Planning process to assist communities undertaking such approaches. Before accessing millions of dollars in HUD assistance the local government convenes public meetings to design an overall community strategy for spending these federal funds.

A New Process for Competitive Grants

HUD awards more than \$2.6 billion each year through national competitions directly to local and state governments, non-profit and faith-based organizations, veterans service organizations, public housing agencies, and others to carry out more than 40 HUD community and economic development programs. We have been told by community groups and others that to effectively use HUD resources to support coordinated neighborhood and community strategies, we must make these programs easier to access, easier to understand and easier to coordinate. This year, as part Secretary Cuomo's HUD Management Reform designed to improve the way HUD interacts with our customers, we have modified our competitive grant funding process.

HUD has radically reformed the competitive process: we are now organizing our competitive programs to mirror how a community thinks, rather than how HUD is organized. In the past, each

of HUD's 40 competitive programs had its own Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) released at various times throughout the year. Each NOFA was published in the Federal Register and outlined the timelines, rules, application requirements, criteria used to evaluate applications, and all other information pertinent to the competitive process. This fragmentation hindered communities' efforts to plan holistically and fund coordinated, interconnected strategies.

Beginning in FY98 we will no longer issue separate Notices of Funding Availability (NOFAs) for each grant program. Instead, the competitive grant programs are being announced in one of three SuperNOFAs¹. Each SuperNOFA provides grant applicants with a complete menu of HUD competitive funding available in a given year to address pressing community needs and opportunities. The SuperNOFA approach also standardizes the application and selection processes. This makes our expectations clearer to, and the funding process easier for, applicants. For example, if an applicant wants to apply for two or more programs that fall within a specific group of programs designed to address similar issues, they will no longer be required to duplicate certain information that is required for each program. By implementing the SuperNOFA approach, we hope applicants will be better able to design comprehensive, coordinated strategies that effectively address the complex problems facing their communities. In turn, HUD will move from an organization of separate program offices with isolated programs to one HUD with one mission—empowering people to develop viable urban communities that provide a suitable living environment for all citizens.

Attaining this mission requires us to meet several goals, which have been laid out in our Strategic Plan. Thus, in awarding funding under this SuperNOFA, HUD will be guided by these goals, which are to:

- Empower communities to meet local needs.
- Help communities and States establish a full continuum of housing and services designed to assist homeless individuals and families in achieving permanent housing and self-sufficiency.
- Increase availability of affordable housing in standard condition to families and individuals, particularly the Nation's poor and disadvantaged.
- Reduce the isolation of low-income groups within a community or geographical area.
- Provide empowerment and self-sufficiency opportunities for low-income individuals and families, particularly the Nation's poor and disadvantaged.
- Increase homeownership opportunities, especially in Central Cities, through a variety of tools, such as expanding access to mortgage credit.
- Promote equal housing opportunities for those protected by law.

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

The SuperNOFA User's Guide will help new applicants understand HUD's grant processes and provide them with a menu of funding options available. Many applicants have been long-time users of HUD funding and have become quite familiar with the "in's and out's" of the one or two programs that they regularly access. While the move to SuperNOFAs will not change the specific statutory and regulatory requirements of the competitive programs, it will cause some changes to the notification, application, and selection processes. The User's Guide will help experienced applicants understand those changes. Moreover, it will expose such applicants to additional HUD programs that they can access and coordinate with the programs that they typically use. The overall goal of this User's Guide is to help all applicants work with the SuperNOFAs to create truly comprehensive, coordinated, and effective strategies to address community needs.

The User's Guide is only a supplement to the SuperNOFAs. The User's Guide is not the official legal document related to HUD's competitive grant programs. The SuperNOFAs are the official legal documents related to the competitive grant programs.

How To Use the Guide

The User's Guide is divided into four parts. Part I, "Understanding HUD's SuperNOFAs," explains what SuperNOFAs are and the concept behind using them. It includes tables listing the SuperNOFA competitive grant programs by category and by applicant type. It also details the differences in the funding notification, application, and selection processes that result from the use of SuperNOFAs. Part II, "HUD's Major Non-Competitive Programs," provides information on HUD's major formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals which account for a large majority of the funding that HUD provides to grantees each year. This information presents the larger context within which HUD's competitive grant programs operate. Part III, "Coordinating HUD Programs," discusses the different types of program coordination that HUD is trying to encourage through the use of SuperNOFAs. It provides examples to stimulate applicants' 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. Part IV, "Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFAs," provides information on the competitive grant programs being announced in the SuperNOFAs. It also provides information on special competitive programs which are not included in the SuperNOFAs.

A copy of the User's Guide is also available through HUD's homepage on the World Wide Web (<http://www.hud.gov>). The Web site also contains the SuperNOFAs and additional information on HUD programs and program offices.

PART I

Understanding HUD's SuperNOFAs

What Is a SuperNOFA?

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

Beginning in FY98, the funding notification process is different. Now, each of HUD's competitive grant programs is 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.

A single SuperNOFA describing the funding available from each of the grant programs is issued for each category. In addition, rather than 40 sets of rules and requirements, much of the grant application and selection processes is now standardized for most programs covered by SuperNOFAs. This is detailed in the section entitled "What Changes Are Associated With the SuperNOFA?"

What Is a Competitive Grant Program?

A competitive grant program is one of the ways HUD provides public funding to address community problems and opportunities. Each competitive program has been created and authorized by Congress. The programs allow eligible applicants to request funding directly from HUD to carry out certain activities within certain parameters. For example, the Youthbuild program, authorized in 1992, funds nonprofit organizations, public housing agencies, and state and local governments to create and operate 2-year job training programs for disadvantaged youth. The programs teach construction and building trades skills, provide for life training and education, and actually construct housing. In addition to programs, such as Youthbuild, which fund specific strategies to

directly address need, HUD's menu of competitive grants also includes programs for technical assistance. Technical assistance programs are designed to improve the effectiveness of HUD grant programs by improving the capacity of program participants, including nonprofits, to design and implement the programs, and by providing specialized technical expertise and training to address local program issues and opportunities.

Competitive grant programs require those seeking funding to submit an application, which must compete with all other applications submitted for that particular program. Only a limited number of applicants receive funding.

Competitive grants differ from other types of HUD funding, such as formula grants or Section 8 contract renewals. Formula grants, which account for more than \$11 billion in FY98,² provide funding to all eligible recipients, typically State and local governments or public housing agencies, based on specific formulas that vary by program. In some cases, these programs require submission of an application or a plan, but the applications do not compete with one another for funding. Section 8 contract renewals, which account for more than \$8 billion in FY98, are automatic if the entities holding the contracts choose to renew. None of HUD's formula-based programs or Section 8 contract renewals are awarded through the NOFA or SuperNOFA processes.

Competitive Grant Program List

Table I lists all of the competitive grant programs that are included in the FY98 SuperNOFAs³. The programs are listed by SuperNOFA category. Within each category, the programs are grouped under subheadings, such as "Public/Assisted Housing" and "Housing," based on the general purpose of the grant. The approximate FY98 funding amount for each grant program is also listed. Descriptions of each program listed in Table I are given in Part IV of the guidebook.

² This total includes appropriations for the Community Development Block Grant (less set-asides), HOME Investment Partnerships, Public Housing Operating Subsidy, Public Housing Modernization Comprehensive Grant, Emergency Shelters Grant, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS, and Fair Housing Assistance programs.

³ Virtually all of HUD's competitive grant programs are included in the SuperNOFAs. Certain competitive programs, such as demonstrations or those that are still being designed at the time the SuperNOFAs are released, may still have separate NOFAs as warranted. HUD is working to minimize such occurrences. The goal is to limit them to situations where including the program would unnecessarily delay releasing the SuperNOFA.

TABLE I: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFAs

<i>SuperNOFA</i>	<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount⁴ (in millions of dollars)</i>
Housing and Community Development	Technical Assistance	
	• HOME TA	\$31
	• CHDO TA	42
	• Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness)	4.4
	• CDBG TA	5
	Universities and Colleges	
	• Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)	7
	• Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	6.5
	• Community Development Work Study (CDWS) ⁵	3.5
	• Hispanic-Serving Institutions Work Study Program (HSI-WSP) ⁶	3
	Fair Housing Outreach and Assisted Housing Counseling	
	• Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)	
	— Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) ⁷	1
— Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI)	9.3	
— Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)	1.2	
• Housing Counseling Program (HCP)	18	
— Local Counseling Agencies		
— National, Regional, Multistate Agencies		
— State Housing Finance Agencies		
Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control		
• Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program	50	

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.

⁵ The CDWS and HSI-WSP programs were scheduled to be released in their own NOFAs prior to the date of the first SuperNOFA so that the applicants could meet recruiting requirements for their students assisted by these programs.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ An additional \$3.5 million in funding for EOI National projects will be announced under a separate National NOFA (see discussion at end of Part I).

TABLE I: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFAs (cont.)

<i>SuperNOFA</i>	<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>
Housing and Community Development (cont.)	Modernization and Revitalization	
	• Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP)	\$304
	• HOPE VI	
	— Revitalization Grants	416
	— Elderly Housing Grants	26
	Drug Elimination in Public and Assisted Housing	
• Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP)		
— Grants	288 ⁸	
— Technical Assistance (TA)	2	
• New Approaches Anti-Drug Program	20	
• Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)	16.3	
Economic Development and Empowerment	• Economic Development Initiative (EDI)	38
	• Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)	25
	• Youthbuild	35
	• Economic Development and Supportive Services (ED/SS) Program	43
	• Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP)	16.8
	• Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program ⁹	6
	• Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration ¹⁰	10

⁸ Approximately \$45 million of this total is FY97 second round funding and is only available to eligible applicants that did not receive funding from this program in FY97.

⁹ Since the Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program and Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration are related to housing they were intended to be part of the Housing and Community Development SuperNOFA. However, program details were still in development as of the publication date of the Housing and Community Development SuperNOFA; so, these programs were grouped in a subsequent SuperNOFA.

¹⁰ Ibid

TABLE I: Grant Programs Included in the SuperNOFAs (cont.)

<i>SuperNOFA</i>	<i>Grant Program</i>	<i>Funding Amount (in millions of dollars)</i>
Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Programs	Homelessness Assistance	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) 	\$640
	Elderly	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Funds (EDSCF) 	402 13
	Persons with Disabilities	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities • Section 8 Mainstream Program • Section 8 Designated Housing • See EDSCF under "Elderly" above • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive 	74 48.5 40 20.2
	Other	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 8 Family Unification Program (FUP) 	NA ¹¹

What Changes Are Associated with the SuperNOFAs?

Publication date

The publication date—when the funding information is printed in the Federal Register—for all of the grant programs within a SuperNOFA will be the same. For example, instead of publishing 20 separate housing and community development NOFAs on different dates throughout the year,

¹¹ The amount of funding allocated to the Section 8 Family Unification Program had not been determined at the time of publication.

funding information for all 20 programs will be published on the same date in one SuperNOFA. The three SuperNOFAs will all be published in March and April of 1998.

Submission policy

To ensure fairness to all participants and in accordance with the principals of relevant laws, late applications are ineligible for consideration in HUD's grant competitions. As part of the new SuperNOFA process HUD has established a uniform late policy for all grant programs covered by the SuperNOFAs. The late policy is explained in the SuperNOFAs. 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 upon the submission date, time, and address established for that program. Therefore, applicants are encouraged to pay special attention to these items, which are listed in the SuperNOFAs. HUD encourages applicants to begin working on their proposals immediately so that they may maximize coordination and ensure that applications are submitted on time. As always, HUD will accept, and in fact encourages, the submission of applications before the submission due dates listed in the SuperNOFAs.

Common factors for award

Secretary Cuomo has established a policy of HUD responding to community needs. Therefore, most programs announced in the SuperNOFAs now use five criteria, known as "factors for award", to rate and rank applications in the grant competitions¹². In addition to addressing real need more directly, using common factors for award makes preparing grant applications more manageable for those applying for funding under several different HUD programs.

The factors for award are as follows:

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

Put in a slightly different order, the factors can be interpreted in the following manner. "Need/Extent of the Problem" asks the applicant 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 the applicant plans to do to address the problem. In

¹² The only programs that will not use these common factors for award are those that have statutory or regulatory provisions which require otherwise. The programs announced in the National Projects NOFA will use similar, but different, factors that reflect their nationwide program characteristics.

various ways it asks whether or not what is planned makes sense, is feasible, and is likely to produce positive results related to the problem. "Capacity" asks whether or not the applicant has access to the staffing and administrative resources necessary to successfully implement the planned activities and manage the grant properly. "Leveraging Resources" asks what resources, beyond those provided by the HUD grant, the applicant plans to use in implementing the proposed activities. "Comprehensiveness and Coordination" asks how the applicant's proposed activities relate to other activities/strategies taking place in the community. It also asks the extent to which the applicant is involved in broader discussions about how community resources are allocated.

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

Factor 1—Capacity—addresses the extent to which the applicant has the organizational resources necessary to successfully implement the proposed activities in a timely manner. Such resources include a staff of sufficient size possessing knowledge and experience in the proposed activities. In cases where the applicant will utilize personnel not considered staff of the organization the applicant may be asked to demonstrate timely and easy access to qualified experts/professionals. Relevant experience may include experience in managing grants. In cases where the applicant previously received funding related to the program area from which funding is currently being sought experience may be evaluated in terms of the applicant's ability to achieve measurable progress in implementing its most recent grant awards.

Factor 2—Need/Extent of the Problem—refers to the extent to which there is an urgent need for funding the proposed activities to address a documented need in the community or target area where the activities will take place. Applicants should focus on demonstrating the extent of the problem in the geographical area that will be targeted by the program. For example, when an applicant proposes to target activities to a particular neighborhood, it 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 relevant to the intent of the proposed activities and documented using sound and reliable data wherever possible. Where firm statistical data are not available for the target area other means of documenting need are acceptable. Wherever possible, applicants are

encouraged to link the documentation of need to needs and data identified in the community's Consolidated Plan or Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice¹³.

To obtain a copy of your community's Consolidated Plan contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD field office. A list of HUD field offices and phone numbers is provided in Appendix A (*Persons with hearing or speech impediments may access any of those numbers via TTY by calling the Federal Relay Service at 1-800-877-8339*). To obtain a copy of your community's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice contact the housing and community development office of your local government. Small cities which 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 and/or Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

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

Factor 4—Leveraging Resources—refers to the ability of grant applicants to secure resources beyond those provided by the specific program from which the applicant is seeking funds. The purpose of this factor is to encourage applicants to obtain resources which can be combined with HUD's program resources to increase the chances of achieving the purposes of the specific activities being proposed. Resources leveraged may include funding or in-kind contributions, such as services or equipment. Partners providing the leveraged resources may include governmental entities, public or private nonprofit organizations, for-profit private organizations, individuals, or other entities willing to partner with the applicant. This factor focuses on resources to be allocated to the specific activities being proposed by the applicant; therefore, applicants should give special consideration to creating partnerships that are appropriate for designing and implementing the proposed activities, as opposed to simply including as many organizations as possible.

Factor 5—Comprehensiveness and Coordination—addresses whether or not the strategy proposed by the applicant is comprehensive and coordinated with related activities in the community. The purpose of this factor is to ensure that, wherever possible, grantees do not operate programs in

¹³ Both the Consolidated Plan and Analysis of Impediments are described in Part III of this guide.

isolation, but instead link them to related activities and organizations to improve the overall effectiveness of all efforts being undertaken in a particular community. Where appropriate, this factor also assesses whether or not the applicant has been, or plans to become, involved with the Consolidated Planning process.

Readers should note that while coordination is referenced in both factor 4 and factor 5 there are subtle, but important, distinctions between the types of coordination addressed by each factor. Factor 4 addresses coordination within a specific project, while factor 5 addresses the extent to which applicants coordinate their proposed activities, and are involved in general, with other entities in the community. For example, if an applicant were applying for funding from the Lead-based Paint Hazard Control program to use to reduce lead-based paint hazards in a target community, factor 4 would focus on additional resources leveraged to implement the 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, taking place or planned for the target area and/or the broader community in which the target area is located. Often, a particular program may not have multiple ties to other community efforts, but it is important that the lead organization be at the table when other decisions are being made about community spending. The community as a whole benefits from this interaction.

Applications for multiple programs

One of HUD's objectives in using the SuperNOFA process is to minimize the time spent by applicants on filling out grant applications. Over time we want to provide applicants with one application that can be used to apply for as few as one, or as many as all, of the programs for which they are eligible. As a step towards this goal, for FY98 HUD has combined several individual programs into categories based upon the purposes of the programs. Each group of programs has its own application kit containing the application information and materials for each of the programs within that group. If an applicant is eligible for, and chooses to apply for, more than one grant program in a particular group, it will be able to use parts of one application to fulfill certain requirements of a related program's application. In addition, the applicant will only need to fill out certain standard forms and certifications once to fulfill the requirements of all the programs for which it is applying.

Special note on the Continuum of Care programs

Some of the changes described above do not apply to all of the competitive programs. One group of programs that is a special exception to many of the changes associated with the SuperNOFAs is the homelessness assistance programs that make up the Continuum of Care. These programs include the Supportive Housing Program (SHP), Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy (SRO) Program for Homeless Individuals, and Shelter Plus Care (S+C) Program. These programs will be announced in the Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance Su-

perNOFA and will be impacted by the publication date and submission policy changes associated with other SuperNOFA programs. However, since these programs were streamlined prior to the implementation of the SuperNOFA process, they have only two factors for award—need and coordination.

Who can apply for SuperNOFA programs?

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

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

TABLE II: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type

<i>Type of Applicant</i> ¹⁴	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Governmental Organizations</i>	
States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME Technical Assistance (TA) • Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness) • Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) TA • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)¹⁵ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Youthbuild • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive
Units of General Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness) • CDBG TA • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program • Economic Development Initiative (EDI) • Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) • Youthbuild • Continuum of Care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Supportive Housing Program (SHP) — Shelter Plus Care (S+C) • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive

¹⁴ Please refer to the “Eligible Applicants” section of the program description in the SuperNOFA for specific qualifications pertaining to who is eligible to apply.

¹⁵ For Community Development Work Study, a State may apply on behalf of two or more colleges or universities located within the State. The schools must offer masters degree programs in eligible community building fields.

TABLE II: SuperNOFA Program Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)

<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<p>Public Housing Agencies (PHAs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP) (if PHA owns/operates fewer than 250 units) • HOPE VI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Revitalization Grants — Elderly Housing Grants • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Grants — Technical Assistance • New Approaches Anti-Drug Program • Youthbuild • Economic Development and Supportive Services (ED/SS) Program • 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) • Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Funds (EDSCF) • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities¹⁶ • Section 8 Mainstream Program • Section 8 Designated Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Allocation Plans — Specific Projects • Section 8 Family Unification Program
<p>Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Grants — Technical Assistance • New Approaches Anti-Drug Program • Economic Development and Supportive Services (ED/SS) Program
<p>Indian Tribes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development and Supportive Services (ED/SS) Program

¹⁶ To qualify for Section 811 Supportive Housing the PHA must be 501 (c) (3) tax exempt.

TABLE II: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)

<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
<i>Nonprofits and Others</i>	
Nonprofits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HOME TA • CHDO TA • Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness) • CDBG TA • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)¹⁷ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP)¹⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI) • Housing Counseling Program (HCP)¹⁹ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Local Counseling Agencies — National, Regional, Multi-State Agencies — State Housing Finance Agencies • New Approaches Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)²⁰ • Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program • Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration²¹ • 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 (private, nonprofits) • Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly • Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Funds (EDSCF) • Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities • Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive

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

¹⁸ For FHIP-PEI the nonprofit must be a fair housing enforcement organization. For FHIP-FHOI the nonprofit must be a fair housing enforcement organization or a nonprofit organizing to build capacity to provide fair housing enforcement.

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

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

²¹ For the Secondary Market Demonstration, the nonprofit must be a Community Development Financial Institution.

TABLE II: SuperNOFA Programs Listed by Applicant Type (cont.)

<i>Type of Applicant</i>	<i>Available Programs</i>
Colleges and Universities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDBG TA • Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness) • Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC) • Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)²² • Community Development Work Study (CDWS)²³ • Hispanic Serving Institutions Work Study Program (HSI-WSP)²⁴ • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) — Private Enforcement Initiative (PEI) — Fair Housing Organizations Initiative (FHOI)
Resident Organizations From Federally Assisted Housing Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI) • Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Technical Assistance • Tenant Opportunities Program (TOP) • Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training
Owners of Assisted Low-Income Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Approaches Anti-Drug Program • Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)²⁵
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 • CDBG TA • Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness) • Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Education and Outreach Initiative (EOI)

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

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

²⁴ To qualify for HSI-WSP the college must be a community college and meet the U.S. Department of Education's definition of an Hispanic-Serving Institution and offer an associate degree in an eligible community building field.

²⁵ For MHDEP the housing assistance must be Federal housing assistance.

Additional Issues Related to the SuperNOFAs

National program NOFA

Some of the programs announced through the SuperNOFAs, particularly the Fair Housing Initiatives, Housing Counseling, and Lead-based Paint Hazard Control programs, have national program components. These national components provide funding to applicants that agree to implement program-related activities on a nationwide scale. For example, these programs may fund applicants to undertake a campaign to publicize/share information related to fair housing or lead-based paint hazard control on a nationwide basis. Because of the nationwide target area for such program activities the national programs do not lend themselves to the common factors for award that apply to most SuperNOFA programs. As such, these national programs are not part of the SuperNOFA. However, HUD intends to announce these programs in one NOFA on or near the date that the first SuperNOFA is published. The factors for award for these programs are also intended to be very similar to the common factors discussed above, but catered to the national nature of these programs.

Corrections to deficient applications

In accordance with the regulations of 24 CFR part 4, subpart B, which implement certain provisions of the HUD Reform Act of 1989, HUD may contact an applicant to seek clarification of an item in the application, or to request additional or missing information, but the clarification or the request for additional or missing information shall not relate to items that would improve the substantive quality of the application pertinent to the funding decision.

HUD will screen each application that is timely received to determine whether it is complete, and will notify an applicant in writing of any technical deficiencies in the application.

The notification will specify the date by which HUD must receive the applicant's correction of all technical deficiencies, which generally will be within 14 calendar days from the date of HUD's notification. If the due date falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday, the correction must be received by HUD on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or Federal holiday.

The correction period pertains only to non-substantive, technical deficiencies or errors. Current law does not permit HUD to allow substantive changes to applications after the due date. Technical deficiencies relate to items that:

1. Are not necessary for HUD review under selection criteria/ranking factors; and
2. Would not improve the substantive quality of the proposal.

Examples of technical deficiencies would be a failure to submit proper certifications or failure to submit an application containing an original signature by an authorized official. If any of the items identified in HUD's written notification are not corrected and submitted within the required time period, the application may be ineligible for further consideration.

PART II

HUD's Major Non-Competitive Programs

HUD's competitive grant programs are meant to work in tandem with the efforts associated with HUD's larger formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals. Whereas the competitive programs covered in the User's Guide have approximately \$2.7 billion in FY98 appropriations, HUD's formula-based programs and Section 8 contract renewals total more than \$20 billion.

This section provides descriptions of HUD's major non-competitive programs, which include:

- Community Development Block Grants (CDBG).
- HOME Investment Partnerships program.
- Section 8 Contract Renewals.
- Public Housing Operating Subsidy.
- Public Housing Modernization-Comprehensive Grants Program (CGP).
- Indian Housing Block Grants (IHBG).
- Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)
- Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP).

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

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Program is HUD's primary program for promoting community revitalization throughout the country. CDBG provides annual grants on a formula basis to more than 900 metropolitan cities and urban counties (entitlement recipients). 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 New York and 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, such as child care, drug abuse, crime prevention, and education; provision of special economic development assistance; assistance to community-based development organizations for neighborhood revitalization, community economic development, and energy conservation projects; homeownership assistance; and planning and administrative costs.

Each activity must meet one of the CDBG program's three national objectives: (1) to benefit low- and moderate-income persons (primary objective), (2) to aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight, and (3) to meet other community development needs that present a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community. Over a 1-3 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 FY98, \$4.7 billion (less approximately \$481 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the CDBG program. This is the second largest single appropriation line item—excluding housing loan guarantees—in HUD's FY98 budget. Approximately \$4.2 billion is available for distribution: 70 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 Community Development Block Grant program for distribution to nonentitled units of general local government (note that HUD distributes funds to nonentitled units of general local government in the states of New York and Hawaii). Allocations are made on the basis of a dual formula that takes into account the factors of 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 nonprofits, that actually implement CDBG-funded activities.

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. The 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 persons. In FY98, \$1.5 billion (less \$30 million in set-asides) is appropriated for the HOME program.

Section 8 Rental Certificates and Rental Vouchers Programs and Contract Renewals

The Section 8 program is designed to increase the housing choices available to very low-income households by making privately owned rental housing affordable to them. The main way it accomplishes this is by providing funding to local public housing agencies (PHAs) so that they may provide rental certificates or rental vouchers to qualified very low-income households. These rental certificates and vouchers provide rent subsidies that generally equal the difference between 30 percent of the household's adjusted income and the HUD-approved fair market rent (for certificates) or the PHA-approved payment standard (for vouchers). The subsidies are paid directly to the landlord by the PHA. Most Section 8 rental certificate funding and all Section 8 rental voucher funding is used for tenant-based assistance. Tenant-based assistance 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 up to 15 percent of its Section 8 rental certificate funding to provide project-based assistance (PBC) to competitively selected units that are rehabilitated or newly constructed under the rules for PBC assistance. No new funding is provided for the PBC program option. All Section 8 certificate and voucher units must be inspected by the PHA to ensure their compliance with HUD housing quality standards.

There are two basic types of Section 8 rental certificates and vouchers—fair-share and special purpose. The largest portion of rental certificates and vouchers is fair-share. Fair-share funding is initially awarded through a competition. In recent years, including FY98, no funding for new fair-share certificates and vouchers has been appropriated; thus, no competitions for such funding have occurred.

Some Section 8 rental certificate and vouchers are provided for a variety of special purposes, such as relocating public housing tenants that are displaced because of public housing rehabilitation, converting mixed-use public housing units to single use (that is, disabled and elderly to elderly only), and enacting court settlements. These certificates and vouchers are often provided as part of a competitive grant program, such as HOPE VI, Section 8 Mainstream, or Section 8 Designated Housing. Unlike the fair-share rental certificates and vouchers, the special purpose rental certificates and vouchers have received appropriations in recent years. Thus, competitions for these programs are still taking place. Those occurring in FY98 are announced in the SuperNOFAs.

Once funding for either fair-share or special purpose Section 8 rental certificates and vouchers is awarded to a PHA, the PHA receives funding from HUD on an annual basis until the contract for the funding expires²⁶. Unless new funding is appropriated by Congress to renew the expiring

²⁶ 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.

contracts, the PHA will no longer be able to provide the rental certificates and vouchers. In FY98, approximately \$5.9 billion is appropriated to renew expiring contracts.

In addition, approximately \$2.3 billion is appropriated in FY98 for renewing a different type of Section 8 rental assistance contract not discussed above. This appropriation is for renewing expiring contracts that were enacted between HUD and private owners of multifamily housing. These contracts provide project-based rental assistance in association with Federal Housing Administration mortgage guarantees. The mortgage guarantees are provided on the condition that the property owner will make a certain portion of the rental units available to Section 8 renters for the duration of the contract.

The \$8.2 billion that is appropriated for renewal of the Section 8 contracts described above represents the largest single line item appropriation—excluding housing loan guarantees—in HUD's FY98 budget.

Public Housing Operating Subsidy

The Public Housing Operating Subsidy program provides funding, based on a formula, to public housing agencies (PHAs) to help them meet their operating and maintenance expenses and offset operating deficits associated with public housing units. For FY98, \$2.9 billion is appropriated to the Public Housing Operating Subsidy program. The program provides subsidies to approximately 3,200 PHAs. Funding is primarily allocated based upon the Performance Funding System (PFS). Under PFS, 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, interest on investments, and other locally generated income).

Public Housing Modernization—Comprehensive Grants Program (CGP)

The Comprehensive Grants Program is the primary source of modernization funds used by larger public housing agencies (PHAs) to make physical improvements to public housing units and improve the management and operation of the PHA. CGP provides funds, based on a formula, to PHAs that operate 250 or more units of publicly owned housing. CGP funds can be used for capital improvements, major repairs, management improvements, and planning costs. However, the full range of eligible activities is broad, encompassing many types of economic development, self-sufficiency, and resident services initiatives. For troubled PHAs, CGP can fund technical assistance, including private management receiverships, specialized consultant technical support, and cooperative agreements with a well-run neighboring PHA. Near-troubled PHAs can use CGP to prevent their agencies from becoming troubled. In FY98, \$2.5 billion is appropriated to public housing modernization. Approximately 88 percent of this amount (\$2.2 billion) is allocated to CGP.

Indian Housing Block Grants (IHBG)

The Indian Housing Block Grant 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 which are announced in the SuperNOFAs. It provides annual grants, on a formula basis, to all eligible Indian tribes and Alaska Native Villages upon approval of an Indian Housing Plan. The funds may be used for a wide range of affordable housing activities. For FY98—the first year of implementing the IHBG program—approximately \$600 million (less set-asides) is appropriated for the IHBG program.

Anyone with questions regarding the Indian Housing Block Grant program should contact their area Office of Native American Programs (ONAP). A list of the area ONAPs is provided in Appendix B.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

The ESG program is designed to help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless; make available additional shelters and transitional housing, meet the costs of operating shelters and providing essential social services to homeless individuals; and help prevent homelessness. ESG provides funding to States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, and territories according to the formula used for the Community Development Block Grant (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 rent, landlord-tenant mediation, and tenant legal services. For FY98, \$165 million is available through the ESG program.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Formula

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 formula allocates funding to States and cities in metropolitan areas that have the greatest number of cumulative AIDS cases. The remaining ten percent of HOPWA funding is awarded through a competition. Funding may be used for a range of activities including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. For FY98, \$183.6 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 to encourage them to assume a greater share of the responsibility for the administration and enforcement of their fair housing laws and ordinances. FHAP funding is provided through a formula and can be used to cover the costs of processing dual-filed complaints, training under the Fair Housing Act and the agencies' fair housing laws, technical assistance, and the development and enhancement of other fair housing enforcement projects. For FY98, \$15 million is available from FHAP.

PART III

Coordinating HUD Programs

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

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

This section has been written to assist both new and current users of HUD programs. Many of you may already be familiar with these examples. For all HUD customers, Secretary Cuomo has created a new Community Builder position. For more ideas on coordinating HUD funding, please call your local HUD office and speak with your community's Community Builder.

Coordination With the Consolidated Plan

Each community seeking funding from HUD's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA), or Emergency Shelter Grants (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. It also encourages cooperation with public housing authorities in the development of their Comprehensive Grant Plans. 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 activities. It integrates economic, physical, community, and human development into comprehensive and coordinated strategies that

enable all members of a community to work together to solve local problems. As a result of this process, the Consolidated Plan serves four functions:

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

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

- Housing and homeless needs assessments.
- A housing market analysis describing the significant characteristics of the community's housing market, including concentrations of minority and/or low-income families, the condition of public housing units, the inventory of homeless facilities, and barriers to affordable housing.
- A 3- to 5-year strategic plan for addressing identified priorities.
- An annual action plan describing specific projects and activities being implemented during a program year.
- Certifications indicating that communities are following a citizens 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 applicants become involved in the process of developing the Plan. It occurs when applicants use grant funding to address the needs, priorities, and objectives identified in the Plan. It occurs when applicants design program strategies that are consistent with activities outlined in the Plan. Finally, it occurs when grant recipients use information and outcomes obtained through implementing their programs to improve future Consolidated Plan development. Such coordination serves several purposes. It helps ensure that money is not spent on two or more separate programs that conflict with one another. It helps eliminate duplication of efforts and spending and promotes consistency between needs and funding. Finally, it helps to assure consistency of specific proposals with overall community development and revitalization strategies.

To obtain a copy of your community's Consolidated Plan contact the community development office of your local government or your local HUD field office. A list of HUD field offices is provided in Appendix A. Small cities which are considered CDBG nonentitlement communities should contact their state housing and community development office for a copy of their Consolidated Plan.

Community 2020™ software

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

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

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

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's Kennedy School of Government. HUD was chosen from some 800 state, local, and federal entries to receive the award, which is given to those projects that best represent efforts to streamline government, enhance the cost effectiveness of services and programs, and expand citizen participation. The

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award signifies the importance of the Consolidated Plan and planning software in HUD's reinvention as a "community-first, right-side up" agency.

To purchase a copy of Community 2020 software, call 1-800-998-9999. Ask for or select Product Sales.

Coordination with the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

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

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

States are also required to assume the responsibility for assuring that units of local government who receive HUD funding through the State comply with their certifications to affirmatively further fair housing.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice is a review of a State or Entitlement 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 Analysis of Impediments examines existing and potential barriers to fair housing in a community, such as racial, religious, gender, and lending discrimination; inequities in service delivery; and obstacles to the provision of housing for people with disabilities.

To obtain a copy of your jurisdiction's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice contact your local government housing and community development office. Small cities which are CDBG nonentitlement communities should contact their State housing and community development office for a copy of their Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Affirmatively furthering fair housing is critical for ensuring that viable, sustainable communities are accessible to all persons. It is also a policy priority of HUD. Since the Analysis of Impediments provides a formal means of identifying what actions can be taken or problems need to be addressed in order to affirmatively further fair housing in a particular community, it is the logical source for information for applicants trying to affirmatively further fair housing as part of their program strategy.

Coordination of Competitive Grant Programs

One of the basic goals of the SuperNOFA approach is to make it easier for applicants to coordinate the use of two or more competitive grant programs. HUD's SuperNOFAs provide communities with a menu of resources to utilize in addressing their problems, not a mandate of what must be used. By having information about all of HUD's competitive grant programs that are designed to address a single issue area, applicants should have a better understanding of the multiple resources available to address their needs and opportunities. Table II (see Part I) provides a useful starting point for new applicants to begin their efforts at coordination. Applicants can review the table and determine which type of applicants their organizations qualify as. Then they can examine corresponding "Available Programs" to determine which programs might be accessible to them. The following examples describe some ways in which individual applicants 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 underutilized industrial sites. Once the engine of prosperity for the city, these sites had become eyesores that had negative impacts on the surrounding neighborhoods. To make matters worse, the city's previous efforts to redevelop the sites had been unsuccessful because potential businesses feared that the sites were environmentally contaminated. In search of a way to turn these burdensome sites into sparks for job creation and neighborhood revitalization, the city assembled a special task force to address the issue. The task force recommended a comprehensive renewal strategy, combining both residential and business development with strong links between the old industrial sites and their surrounding neighborhoods. The city fully supported the plan and made it a priority in its Consolidated Plan. It allocated its own general funds, HUD CDBG, and other financial resources to begin implementation at an initial demonstration site, yet it needed additional project startup funds and help to make the program more comprehensive. To fill these needs, the city looked to HUD's competitive grant programs.

The city decided to focus its efforts on one of the sites that had the most development potential. During the initial marketing of the site, the city discovered that several businesses were interested but were reluctant to commit to the project 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 clean-up and replace the site's aging infrastructure. This money was combined with clean-up money provided by the state's Department of Environment and a **Section 108** loan to enable a developer to acquire and clear the land which was owned by one of the industrial companies formerly located at the site. These HUD resources, combined with those committed by the State, city, and the private sector, spurred implementation of the economic redevelopment portion of the plan.

The city still needed to create firm links to the surrounding community. It actively pursued local hiring commitments from businesses locating at the site. It obtained commitments from a local community college to conduct customized job training for neighborhood residents. It also committed some of its **Community Development Block Grant** 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. Since homes in the area had been built in the 1940s—about the time that the plants that used to dominate the area had been built—many of them contained lead-based paint hazards. The city sought funds from the **Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program**, which it planned to use to assess the extent of the lead-based paint hazards, remediate the hazards, and provide on-the-job training and certification in lead paint hazard control to residents of the area. As part of a broader initiative to rehabilitate some of the dilapidated housing in the area, the city decided to apply for **Youthbuild** funding. The grant would enable young high school dropouts in the area to receive classroom and on-the-job training in housing rehabilitation. Both Youthbuild and Lead Paint trainees would make substantial, direct contributions to rehabilitating housing in the area, which would give them a renewed sense of pride in themselves and the neighborhood and provide them with skills enabling them to acquire stable, well-paying jobs.

Example 2: University involvement in housing counseling

A university located in a Midwestern city was determining how it could become more involved in its surrounding community, which, in its heyday, had been one of the strongest and liveliest in the city. It had provided a variety of housing, cultural, and commercial opportunities to a racially and economically diverse group of residents. However, over time the community began to deteriorate. Although it was still a relatively stable community, 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 Centers (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 multi-faceted. 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. Since many of the professors and students in the university's community planning program had developed expertise in fair housing law, the university developed a housing counseling program. To help fund the effort, the university applied for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative** grant. It planned to use the funds to develop educational materials on fair housing, provide fair housing counseling services, and convene areawide meetings of housing industry and fair housing groups on the university

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

Coordination Among Applicants

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

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

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

Example 1: Continuum of Care homelessness assistance

A growing city in the Southwest had reached a critical point in its expansion. Its economy was thriving—creating a healthy supply of well-paying jobs and a strong housing market. While 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 in-migration of poorer, lower skilled residents seeking jobs; and other more subtle factors that the city leaders were unable to disentangle completely. Having witnessed

the experiences of older cities where homelessness problems had become significant, political, business, and community leaders decided to forge a strategy to address this emerging issue.

City leaders held a summit of government officials; community groups; homeless housing providers, care providers, and advocates; foundation representatives; and members of the housing industry to discuss homelessness. The result of the summit was the formation of a community-wide 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 to increase their capacities to deal with issues. The community then took the third step—designing a way to meet the needs of homeless people. HUD's **Continuum of Care** programs for homeless individuals and families were viewed as a strong source of support for meeting these needs.

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

convinced a qualified fair housing enforcement organization from outside the community to apply for a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Fair Housing Organizations Initiative** grant to create a new fair housing enforcement organization to conduct fair housing activities in their region.

Example 2: Public housing and community revitalization

A public housing agency (PHA) in a Southern city wanted to transform one of its obsolete public housing sites into a more viable and sustainable community. The PHA knew that **HOPE VI Revitalization Grant** funding for such a project was available, but it also realized that it needed the cooperation of many other participants to have any hope of reaching its ambitious goals. It undertook an extensive, participatory planning process for preparation and implementation of the revitalization plan. HOPE VI funding covered the costs of the partial demolition and rehabilitation of the physical housing structures and initiatives to promote resident self-sufficiency. It also provided **Section 8 certificates or vouchers and mobility counseling** for displaced housing residents. Still, more programs and funding were needed.

The city in which the PHA operated administered a **Youthbuild** program that provided training in housing construction and rehabilitation to young high school dropouts. The PHA convinced the city to target a portion of its Youthbuild program to train residents of the public housing project who were high school dropouts. Youthbuild participants contributed directly to the reconstruction of the obsolete public housing buildings while gaining experience in an employable trade. Still, more residents needed jobs if the PHA was to be able to create a viable mixed-income community. To secure additional job training for residents, the PHA involved the public housing resident management corporation (RMC) and a local university. The RMC provided job training through a **Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP)** grant. The university provided job training through a **Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)** grant. The TOP program focused on training residents for jobs that were available in the public housing complex and the neighboring community while the COPC program focused on job opportunities in the broader metropolitan community.

Some of the residents of the old housing project were displaced as a result of a reduction in the number of units in the new complex. These tenants received Section 8 tenant-based certificates or vouchers and were provided mobility counseling to encourage moves to low-poverty neighborhoods. To complement the HOPE VI assistance to these tenants and more broadly meet fair housing goals, as required in the HOPE VI grant, the PHA solicited the assistance of a local fair housing organization to provide additional fair housing counseling through a **Fair Housing Initiatives Program Education and Outreach Initiative (FHIP-EOI)** grant. Since the HOPE VI - Revitalization Grant funded counseling for the residents being displaced, the FHIP-EOI program focused on educating landlords about the requirements of fair housing law.

Finally, drug-related crime was a dominant and highly damaging problem in the old public housing complex. While the One Strike and You're Out program would speed up eviction of those residents involved in such activity, the PHA wanted to use a more pro-active approach. It did so by implementing a drug prevention program and voluntary tenant patrol with funding from a **Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP)** grant. A local nonprofit that owned a federally assisted housing complex within a block of the public housing site was concerned that the drug activity from the housing project would relocate to its property. To avoid this potential disaster, the nonprofit secured an **Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)** grant to implement a number of prevention programs in conjunction with the surrounding community and law enforcement officials.

Coordination of HUD's Competitive and Formula-Based Programs

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

Example 1: Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities and the HOME Investment Partnerships program

A nonprofit community development corporation (CDC) in a mid-size city wanted to create a housing facility that would provide an environment to encourage healthy social and interpersonal assimilation for persons with disabilities. Its plan was to create a facility that would set aside 50 percent of its units for very low-income persons with disabilities and leave the remaining units available to persons 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 persons 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 multi-faceted and would enable the organization to serve the long-term and short-term needs of its clients. It entailed the construction and operation of a large facility that included an emergency shelter for battered women and their children, 12 transitional housing units, a childcare facility, and office space.

The nonprofit had strong community support and was able to raise significant funds from private donations for the operating and service costs of the facility. It had also accumulated some development funds through a special fundraising drive that it began a few years earlier. Though the money was not enough to cover all of the acquisition, design, and construction costs, it could be used as matching funds in a variety of grant programs for which the organization could apply. It decided to form a partnership with the local and State governments, the local public housing agency, and HUD. A local nonprofit was able to acquire **Continuum of Care Supportive Housing Program** funds from HUD, which it used to cover a portion of the costs of acquisition, construction, and operation of the transitional housing portion of the facility. It also paid for some of the supportive services provided, such as child care. 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.

The first step in the process of connecting with communities is to identify the needs and interests of the community members. This involves conducting a thorough assessment of the community's current situation, including its strengths, weaknesses, and resources. Once the needs and interests have been identified, the next step is to develop a plan of action that addresses these needs and interests. This plan should be developed in collaboration with the community members, and it should be flexible enough to allow for adjustments as the situation evolves. The final step in the process is to implement the plan and monitor its progress. This involves working closely with the community members to ensure that the plan is being implemented effectively and that the community's needs and interests are being met.

Once the plan of action has been developed, the next step is to implement it. This involves working closely with the community members to ensure that the plan is being implemented effectively and that the community's needs and interests are being met. It is important to involve the community members in the implementation process, as this helps to build trust and ensures that the community members are committed to the plan. Regular communication and reporting are also important, as this helps to keep the community members informed of the progress and allows for adjustments to be made as needed.

Monitoring the progress of the plan is a critical part of the process. This involves regularly checking in with the community members to see how they are doing and whether the plan is meeting their needs and interests. It is important to be transparent about the progress and to be open to feedback from the community members. If the plan is not working, it may be necessary to make adjustments or to develop a new plan. The goal is to ensure that the community members are satisfied with the results and that their needs and interests are being met.

Part IV Descriptions of Programs Included in the SuperNOFAs

This section provides brief descriptions of the programs included in HUD's SuperNOFAs. 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 SuperNOFAs are more detailed than those provided below. You may also contact your HUD field office for more information.

The program descriptions are presented in the same order that they appear in table I. They are listed first by SuperNOFA. Within each SuperNOFA category, the programs are grouped under subheadings, such as "Modernization and Revitalization", based on the general purpose of the grant.

The end of this section includes descriptions of some important competitive programs that are not included in the SuperNOFAs, because the competitions associated with the programs are significantly different from those associated with the SuperNOFA programs.

Housing and Community Development

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Technical Assistance

- HOME TA
- CHDO TA
- Supportive Housing Program TA (homelessness)
- CDBG TA

Universities and Colleges

- Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC)
- Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)
- Community Development Work Study (CDWS)
- Hispanic-Serving Institutions Work Study Program (HSI-WSP)

Fair Housing Outreach and Assisted 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

Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control

- Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Program

Modernization and Revitalization

- Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program (CIAP)
- HOPE VI
 - Revitalization Grants
 - Elderly Housing Grants

Drug Elimination in Public and Assisted Housing

- Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program (PHDEP)
 - Grants
 - Technical Assistance (TA)
- New Approaches Anti-Drug Program
- Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program (MHDEP)

Technical assistance

HOME Technical Assistance (HOME-TA). The HOME Investment Partnerships Program provides funds to States and local governments based on a formula to implement local housing strategies designed to increase the supply of housing for low-income persons. HOME-TA is designed to improve the ability of participating jurisdictions (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 the establishment and efficient operation of land bank programs.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Housing Development Organization Technical Assistance (CHDO-TA). A CHDO is a private, community-based nonprofit organization whose purposes include the provision of decent affordable housing to low-income persons. A portion of HOME funding is set aside for housing developed, sponsored, or owned by CHDOs. CHDO-TA funds nonprofit intermediary organizations that customarily provide services to CHDOs—in more than one community—that

are related to affordable housing or neighborhood revitalization. Funding may be used for the following:

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Supportive Housing Program Technical Assistance (SHP-TA). SHP-TA is designed to enhance the planning, development, administration, and/or evaluation skills of providers of supportive housing and/or supportive services for homeless persons. The purpose of enhancing these skills is to promote the development of supportive housing and supportive services as part of a Continuum of Care approach to homelessness. SHP-TA provides funding to States, units of general local government, and nonprofit or for-profit groups—including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations—qualified to provide TA. The funds are used to provide technical assistance to prospective applicants, applicants, recipients, or other providers of supportive housing or services for homeless, for supportive housing projects. Types of assistance can include written information, person-to-person exchanges, and training (for example, seminars, classes, workshops, meetings, and computer-based training).

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Development Block Grant Technical Assistance (CDBG-TA). CDBG-TA is designed to improve the skills, knowledge, management, and administrative practices of CDBG grantees as they relate to the CDBG program. It funds technical assistance services and products, such as publications, training materials, peer learning, seminars, workshops, and training sessions that enhance the ability of CDBG recipients to meet national and local CDBG program objectives. The funding is provided competitively to State and local governments, and public and private nonprofit or for-profit groups—including educational institutions and areawide planning organizations—qualified to provide TA on CDBG programs.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Universities and colleges

Community Outreach Partnership Centers (COPC). COPC 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 may also apply jointly as a consortium.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Historically Black Colleges and Universities. HBCUs is designed to help historically black colleges and universities expand their role and effectiveness in addressing community development needs—neighborhood revitalization, housing, and economic development—in their localities. Under this program, HBCUs (as determined by the U.S. Department of Education) are awarded funding for projects designed primarily to benefit 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 persons.
- Public facilities improvements.
- Special economic development activities.

- Eligible public services.
- Facilitation of the establishment/expansion of microenterprises.
- Assistance to community-based development organizations.
- Establishment of a Community Development Corporation to undertake eligible activities.
- Planning and administrative costs related to grant-funded activities.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Community Development Work Study Program. CDWS 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 offering 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 such fields as law, economics, education, and history.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Hispanic-Serving Institutions Work Study Program. The purpose of the HSI-WSP program is to ensure that students from disadvantaged and minority backgrounds have the opportunity to gain the training and experience needed to work in a field that contributes to revitalizing communities. HSI-WSP accomplishes this by providing funding to 2-year Hispanic-serving Institutions of Higher Education to be used to finance tuition, stipends, and other support to full-time students from economically disadvantaged and minority backgrounds who seek pre-professional careers in an approved community building field. Participating students must devote 12 to 20 hours each week during the regular school year and 35 to 40 hours each week during the summer to the work-study program.

Program Office: Policy Development and Research

Fair housing outreach and assisted housing counseling

Fair Housing Initiatives Program—Education and Outreach Initiative. FHIP-EOI is designed to increase the understanding of the general public and key housing market actors regarding their rights and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act through national, regional, local, and community-based activities. EOI provides funding to State and local governments and other public or private nonprofit organizations for products and activities intended to explain what equal opportunity in fair housing means and what it requires in the sale, rent, and/or financing of housing; other real-estate-related transactions; and accessibility requirements for new construction. Eligible activities include:

- Holding educational forums.
- Duplication of existing fair housing materials.
- Providing fair housing counseling services.
- Conducting outreach and providing information on fair housing through printed and electronic media.
- Developing or implementing Fair Housing Month activities.

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Fair Housing Initiatives Program—Private Enforcement Initiative. FHIP-PEI provides funding to fair housing enforcement organizations for a broad range of activities related to enforcing fair housing laws. These activities include:

- Testing specific landlords suspected of housing discrimination.
- Testing for discriminatory patterns in an entire housing market.
- Developing Joint Enforcement Project partnerships to focus on systemic investigations of housing discrimination.
- Providing counseling and referral for persons alleging discrimination.
- Mediating allegations of housing discrimination.
- Producing training materials and events for housing consumers, providers, and enforcement officials.
- Other activities designed to promote awareness of fair housing rights and remedies.

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Fair Housing Initiatives Program—Fair Housing Organizations Initiative. FHIP-FHOI is designed to promote the creation and growth of organizations that focus on fair housing rights and needs of underserved populations. FHOI provides funding to: 1) qualified fair housing enforce-

ment organizations to support the creation of new fair housing enforcement organizations in underserved areas of the country or 2) qualified fair housing enforcement organizations, fair housing enforcement organizations, and non-profit groups to expand their ability to provide fair housing enforcement services that address the needs of persons with disabilities.

Program Office: Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Housing Counseling Program. HCP has three strategic goals: (1) improving the quality of renter and homeowner education, (2) developing a reliable stream of funding and resources for counseling agencies, and (3) enhancing coordination among local housing providers. HCP funds HUD-approved local housing counseling agencies; national, regional, or multistate intermediaries; and state housing finance agencies that provide counseling services. HUD-approved local housing counseling agencies or state housing finance agencies and their affiliates use the funds to provide advice to tenants and homeowners with respect to property maintenance, financial management, and other matters that relate to improving housing conditions and meeting the responsibilities of tenancy and homeownership. In addition, HUD-approved counseling agencies are permitted and encouraged to conduct community outreach activities with the objective of increasing awareness of homeownership opportunities and improving access of low- and moderate-income households to sources of mortgage credit.

A portion of HCP funding is set aside for national, regional, and multistate housing counseling organizations (that is, intermediaries or umbrella groups) and state housing finance agencies whose primary responsibility is to manage the use of HUD housing counseling funds by affiliated local housing counseling organizations. The local affiliates of the intermediaries and state housing finance agencies must use the funds for affirmative marketing or actions to reduce concentrations of poverty and/or minority populations.

Program Office: Housing

Lead-based paint hazard control

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

- Inspection and testing of homes for lead-based paint hazards.
- Remediation of lead hazards.
- Engineering and architectural costs that support lead hazard reduction.
- Liability insurance.
- Blood testing of young children.

- Temporary relocation of families during hazard control.
- Training low-income persons as lead-based paint workers.
- Community education and outreach.
- Data collection, analysis, and evaluation.
- Pre- and post-hazard reduction testing.

Program Office: Lead Hazard Control

Modernization and revitalization

Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program. The purpose of CIAP is to help smaller public housing agencies (PHAs) correct physical, management, and operating deficiencies and keep units in the housing stock as safe and desirable homes for low-income families. CIAP provides funding for capital improvements, major repairs, management improvements, and planning costs to PHAs that own or operate fewer than 250 units. CIAP is the primary source of modernization funds for these agencies.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI - Revitalization Grants. HOPE VI is designed to aid the transformation of the physical site and social dynamics for low-income residents of severely distressed or obsolete public housing sites. HOPE VI is the sole source of substantial and concentrated capital assistance to public housing agencies (PHAs) of all sizes and characteristics whose level of formula modernization funding cannot support revitalization or major reconfiguration of an obsolete development. HOPE VI - Revitalization Grants fund PHAs to demolish obsolete public housing developments or portions of them; revitalize—where appropriate—sites, including remaining public housing units, on which such developments are located; provide replacement housing and assistance to tenants that will be displaced by the demolition; and implement public housing management improvements. Assistance for displaced tenants is provided through the Section 8 Certificate and Voucher programs. HOPE VI also provides funding for tenant self-sufficiency services, such as child care, employment training, computer skills training, education, transportation, and health care.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI - Elderly Housing Grants. The HOPE VI - Elderly Housing Grants program is designed to reduce the number of obsolete elderly public housing projects and create revitalized, new communities capable of meeting the special needs and physical requirements of the elderly. The program provides funding to public housing agencies for the demolition and replacement—where appropriate—of obsolete public housing projects for the elderly. Please see the Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance SuperNOFA for further program details.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Drug elimination in public and assisted housing

Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Grants. The PHDEP grants are designed to reduce or eliminate drug-related crime in public and Indian housing neighborhoods. The program provides grants to public housing agencies and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) to plan and implement a variety of activities to combat crime and drugs. Such activities include:

- Employing security personnel.
- Developing programs to reduce/eliminate the use of drugs (including Youth Sports activities)
- Reimbursing local police for additional security services.
- Making physical changes to improve security.
- Employment of Personnel and Equipment for HUD Authorized Housing Authority Police Departments.
- Employing crime investigators
- Funding community policing accreditation activities.
- Training and equipping voluntary tenant patrols.
- Funding resident organizations to develop security and drug-abuse prevention programs.

Approximately \$50 million of the PHDEP Grants funding announced in the SuperNOFA is available only to public housing agencies and Indian housing authorities that have not already received an award of FY97 PHDEP funds.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Public and Indian Housing Drug Elimination Program Technical Assistance. The purpose of PHDEP TA is to provide short-term TA to public housing agencies, tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs), resident management corporations, incorporated resident councils, and resident organizations (in the case of TDHEs) that are combating drug abuse and related crime in public and Indian housing communities. Examples of eligible activities include consultation in the following areas:

- Program planning.
- Development of future strategies to eliminate drugs and drug-related crime.
- Needs assessments or surveys.
- Training for public housing agency staff and residents in anti-crime and anti-drug practices, programs, and management.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

New Approaches Anti-Drug Program. The New Approaches program provides funding to entities managing or operating public, federally assisted, and other low-income housing to provide enhanced security, assistance to investigate and/or prosecute drug-related crime in and around such low-income housing, and security-related capital improvements. Under this program, applicants are required to address the crime related needs of an entire neighborhood with at least one project being a HUD-assisted multifamily project. In the interest of comprehensiveness applicants will be required to partner with the unit of general local government (city or county), preferably through the local police department and local district attorney or prosecutor's office, and other stakeholders, such as PHAs to design and implement their strategy.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Multifamily Housing Drug Elimination Program. MHDEP's goal is to eliminate drug-related crime and associated problems in and around the premises of federally assisted low-income housing. AHDEP provides funds to owners of such housing for physical improvements to enhance security, comprehensive programs to reduce the use of drugs (for example, programs combining prevention, education, treatment, and youth services), and strengthening the role of resident councils in developing drug elimination programs involving residents.

Program Office: Housing

Economic Development and Empowerment

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Economic Development Initiative (EDI)
- Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI)
- Youthbuild
- Economic Development and Supportive Services Program (ED/SS)
- Tenant Opportunity Program (TOP)
- Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program²⁷
- Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans²⁸

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

²⁷ Since the Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program and Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration are related to housing they were intended to be part of the Housing and Community Development SuperNOFA. However, program details were still in development as of the publication date of the Housing and Community Development SuperNOFA; so, these programs were grouped in a subsequent SuperNOFA.

²⁸ Ibid.

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

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

Funding for BEDI is provided through a specific appropriation for brownfields redevelopment under the authority of the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) program. BEDI funds are intended to be used in a manner consistent with previous iterations of the EDI program, but with a particular emphasis upon the redevelopment of brownfields sites. Many of the brownfields activities are also eligible for Community Development Block Grant funding, which is awarded to entitlement communities on a formula basis and to States for distribution to nonentitlement communities.

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Economic Development and Supportive Services. ED/SS is designed to help families in public and Indian housing move to work and achieve self-sufficiency. It accomplishes this by providing funding to public housing agencies, Indian tribes, and tribally designated housing entities to support self-sufficiency activities among residents and promote independent living for the elderly and people with disabilities. ED/SS funds a broad range of activities including:

Family Economic Development and Supportive Services:

- Economic and business development.
- Entrepreneurial training.
- Micro-loan funds or credit unions.
- Employment training and counseling.
- Employer linkage and job placement.
- Supportive services, such as child care, supportive health care, tuition assistance, youth mentoring, and transportation costs.
- Service coordinators/case managers.

Supportive Services for Elderly and Persons with Disabilities:

- Meals.
- Ambulatory/self-care.
- Housekeeping aid.
- Transportation services.
- Wellness programs/preventive health education.
- Referral to community resources.
- Adult day care (nonmedical).
- Personal emergency response systems.
- Congregate services
- Employment of service coordinators.
- Other services/resources.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Tenant Opportunity Program. TOP is designed to help public housing residents improve their lives through training for self-sufficiency, strengthening resident organizations, and encouraging partnerships with the public housing agency and community organizations. TOP accomplishes this goal by providing funding in one of the following three grant categories: 1) Economic Self-Sufficiency; 2) Organizational Development; and 3) Mediation. Economic Self-Sufficiency Grants will be awarded to Public Housing Resident Associations (RAs) which will provide educational, job, business, and life skills training leading to self-sufficiency and welfare-to-work transitions. Organizational Development Grants will be awarded to RAs who do not yet have the capacity to administer a welfare-to-work program. Mediation Grants will be awarded to Interme-

diary Organizations that partner with professional mediators to resolve conflicts involving resident groups at specific sites. Activities funded by TOP include:

- Employment and vocational training, counseling, placement, and follow-up.
- Management training and business development.
- Life skills training (counseling/mentoring, etc.).
- Youth programs.
- Resident security.
- Homeownership initiatives.
- Family services, such as child care, that support these activities.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Portfolio Reengineering Outreach and Training Program. The purpose of the Portfolio Outreach and Training Program is to provide an opportunity for those affected by portfolio reengineering of Federal Housing Administration-insured housing projects to participate effectively and on a timely basis in the restructuring process. The program funds tenant groups, community-based nonprofit organizations, and public entities with experience in resident education and organizing to conduct citywide and community-wide outreach and training for residents in Portfolio Reengineering-eligible projects.

Program Office: Housing

Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration. The purpose of the Secondary Market Nonconforming Loans Demonstration is to enhance opportunities for homeownership by low-income borrowers by expanding the purchase of nonconforming home loans by the secondary market and other institutional investors. This program was still being designed at the time of publication. One example of an activity that the program might support is funding nonprofit Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) which will use the funding to capitalize loan loss pools. These pools would be used by CDFIs to support their purchase of nonconforming home loans to low-income borrowers from participating commercial lenders. Activities other than this may be integrated into the final program design.

Program Office: Housing

Targeted Housing and Homeless Assistance

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

Homelessness Assistance

- Continuum of Care
 - 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
- Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Funds (EDSCF)

Persons with Disabilities

- Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities
- Section 8 Mainstream Program
- Section 8 Designated Housing
- See “EDSCF” under “Elderly”
- Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive

Other

- Section 8 Family Unification Program (FUP)

Homelessness assistance

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

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

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

- Acquire land for a homeless facility.

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

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

Program Office: Community Planning and Development

Continuum of Care—Shelter Plus Care. S+C is designed to ensure supportive housing opportunities for homeless people with disabilities and their families. It accomplishes this by providing funding to States, local governments, and public housing agencies to be used to provide rental assistance for homeless people with disabilities and their families. Four types of rental assistance are available: (1) tenant-based, (2) project-based (contracted with a building owner), (3) sponsor-based (contracted with a nonprofit organization), and (4) single-room occupancy-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 persons (62 years or older) to live independently by increasing the supply of rental housing with supportive services. The program 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 need not be repaid as long as the housing remains available for very low-income elderly people for at least 40 years. The program also provides rental assistance for project residents. Residents pay 30 percent of their

adjusted gross income in rent while Section 202 pays the difference between the monthly approved operating cost and the rent received from the tenant.

Program Office: Housing

Elderly/Disabled Service Coordinator Funds. The EDSCF program is designed to ensure that elderly persons and persons with disabilities who are residents of public housing and Section 8 housing projects are linked to the supportive services needed to continue living independently in those projects. The program provides funds to owners and managers of conventional public housing development, Section 8, 202, 221(d)(3), and 236 projects housing elderly persons or persons with disabilities to hire service coordinators. The coordinators are responsible for ensuring that residents of the project are linked to supportive services.

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 for very low-income persons with disabilities who are at least 18 years old. The advance remains interest-free and need not 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

Section 8 Mainstream Program. The purpose of the Section 8 Mainstream Program is to enable very low-income persons with disabilities to rent affordable private housing of their choice. The Mainstream Program provides public housing agencies with funding for rental vouchers or certificates for persons with disabilities.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Section 8 Designated Housing. The purpose of the Section 8 Designated Housing program is to provide private market housing alternatives for persons with disabilities. The program provides funding for rental vouchers or certificates to public housing agencies to use in meeting the housing needs of persons with disabilities who would have been housed by the public housing agencies if occupancy in the designated public housing project were not restricted to elderly households. It

also provides funding for rental vouchers and certificates to public housing agencies that continue to designate their buildings as “mixed” elderly and disabled, but can demonstrate a need for alternative resources for persons with disabilities. The public housing agency must demonstrate that the need for such resources are consistent with Consolidated Plan and low-income housing needs of the jurisdiction where the authority operates.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)—Competitive. HOPWA is designed to provide housing assistance and supportive services for low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of HOPWA funds are awarded through a formula and made available through the Consolidated Planning process. The remaining 10 percent is awarded through a competition. The competitive portion of HOPWA provides funds to States and local governments and qualified nonprofits. Funding may be used for a range of activities including housing information services; resource identification; project or tenant-based rental assistance; short term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness; housing and development operations; and supportive services. Applicants may submit one of two types of applications: 1) Long-term Comprehensive Strategies or 2) 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

Other

Section 8 Family Unification Program. Section 8–FUP is designed to provide housing assistance to households whose lack of adequate housing is a primary cause of the separation or imminent separation of a child or children from their families. Section 8–FUP accomplishes this by providing funding to public housing agencies that allocate the money to special Section 8 certificates for the families in danger of separation. Recipients of the certificates must otherwise be eligible for the Section 8 program. The local public welfare agency must also certify that the lack of adequate housing is a primary reason that the family’s child(ren) may be placed in out-of-home care or may be prevented from returning to the family.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Additional Competitive Programs

Descriptions of the following programs are included in this section.

- Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages (Indian CDBG)
- HOPE VI Demolition
- Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators

Community Development Block Grants for Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages (Indian CDBG). The objective of the Indian CDBG program is the development of viable Indian and Alaska Native communities, including decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The Indian CDBG program provides funds Indian tribes and Alaska Native villages on a competitive basis for housing rehabilitation, land to support new housing, new housing construction, community infrastructure, community buildings, and economic development. Approximately \$67 million is allocated to the Indian CDBG program for FY98.

Because of the unique relationship between the Government of the United States and the governments of Indian tribes, the programs that serve this population are often unique to HUD. The NOFA for the Indian CDBG Program is a separate document from the SuperNOFA because of the unique statutory requirements of the program. However, every effort has been made to be consistent with the SuperNOFA where possible and to publish this NOFA on the same date in the Federal Register.

Anyone with questions regarding the Indian CDBG program or NOFA should contact their area Office of Native American Programs (ONAP). A list of the area ONAPs is provided in Appendix B.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

HOPE VI Demolition. The HOPE VI Demolition program provides funding to public housing agencies for the demolition and minimal site restoration of obsolete public housing units without revitalization, where demolition would otherwise not occur due to lack of available resources. For FY98 approximately \$60 million has been allocated to the HOPE VI Demolition program.

The HOPE VI Demolition program is not included in the SuperNOFAs, because applications to the program will not be rated and ranked. HUD expects to fund all applicants that meet the eligibility criteria for this program.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing

Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency Program Coordinators. The Section 8 Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program Coordinators program is designed to facilitate the effective delivery of supportive services in Family Self-Sufficiency Programs run by public housing agencies (PHAs). The program funds small PHAs currently operating Section 8 FSS programs to employ or otherwise retain the services of up to one FSS program coordinator for 1 year. Under the FSS program, PHAs are required to coordinate supportive services to enable participating families in public and Section 8 housing to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency. An FSS program coordinator provides oversight of all FSS program activities and is responsible for ensuring that program participants are linked to supportive services (for example, education and training and child care) that they need to achieve self-sufficiency. For FY98 approximately \$25.5 million is allocated to this program.

The Section 8 FSS Program Coordinators program is not included in the SuperNOFAs, because applications to the program will not be rated and ranked. HUD expects to fund all applicants that meet the eligibility criteria for this program.

Program Office: Public and Indian Housing'

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APPENDIX A

HUD Field Office Contact Information

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

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

New England

Connecticut State Office
One Corporate Center, 19th Floor
Hartford, CT 06103-3220
860-240-4800
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Maine State Office
99 Franklin Street
Third Floor, Suite 302
Bangor, ME 04401-4925
207-945-0467
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Massachusetts State Office
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. Federal Building
10 Causeway Street, Room 375
Boston, MA 02222-1092
617-565-5234
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

New Hampshire State Office
Norris Cotton Federal Building
275 Chestnut Street
Manchester, NH 03101-2487
603-666-7681
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Rhode Island State Office
Sixth Floor
10 Weybosset Street
Providence, RI 02903-2808
401-528-5230
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Vermont State Office
U.S. Federal Building, Room 237
11 Elmwood Avenue
P.O. Box 879
Burlington, VT 05402-0879
802-951-6290
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

New York/New England

Albany Area Office
52 Corporate Circle
Albany, NY 12203-5121
518-464-4200
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Buffalo Area Office
Lafayette Court
465 Main Street, Fifth Floor
Buffalo, NY 14203-1780
716-551-5755
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Camden Area Office
Hudson Building
800 Hudson Square, Second Floor
Camden, NJ 08102-1156
609-757-5081
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

New Jersey State Office
One Newark Center
13th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102-5260
973-622-7900
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

New York State Office
26 Federal Plaza
New York, NY 10278-0068
212-264-6500
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Mid Atlantic

Delaware State Office
824 Market Street, Suite 850
Wilmington, DE 19801-3016
302-573-6300
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

District of Columbia Office
820 First Street, N.E., Suite 450
Washington, DC 20002-4205
202-275-9200
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

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

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

Pittsburgh Area Office
339 Sixth Avenue, Sixth Floor
Pittsburgh, PA 15222-2515
412-644-6428
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Virginia State Office
The 3600 Centre
3600 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230-4920
804-278-4539
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

West Virginia State Office
405 Capitol Street, Suite 708
Charleston, WV 25301-1795
304-347-7000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Southeast/Caribbean

Alabama State Office
Beacon Ridge Tower
600 Beacon Parkway West, Suite 300
Birmingham, AL 35209-3144
205-290-7617
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Caribbean Office
New San Juan Office Building
159 Carlos E. Chardon Avenue
San Juan, PR 00918-1804
787-766-5201
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Florida State Office
Gables One Tower
1320 South Dixie Highway
Coral Gables, FL 33146-2926
305-662-4500
Office Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Georgia State Office
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30303-3388
404-331-5136
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Jacksonville Area Office
Southern Bell Tower
301 West Bay Street, Suite 2200
Jacksonville, FL 32202-5121
904-232-2627
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Kentucky State Office
601 West Broadway
P.O. Box 1044
Louisville, KY 40201-1044
502-582-5251
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Knoxville Area Office
John J. Duncan Federal Building
710 Locust Street, 3rd Floor
Knoxville, TN 37902-2526
423-545-4384
Office Hours: 7:30 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Memphis Area Office
One Memphis Place
200 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 1200
Memphis, TN 38103-2335
901-544-3367
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Mississippi State Office
Doctor A. H. McCoy Federal Building
100 West Capital Street, Room 910
Jackson, MS 39269-1096
601-965-4738
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

North Carolina State Office
Koger Building
2306 West Meadowview Road
Greensboro, NC 27407-3707
910-547-4000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Orlando Area Office
Langley Building
3751 Maguire Blvd, Suite 270
Orlando, FL 32803-3032
407-648-6441
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

South Carolina State Office
Strom Thurmond Federal Building
1835 Assembly Street
Columbia, SC 29201-2480
803-765-5592
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Tampa Area Office
Timberlake Federal Building Annex
501 East Polk Street, Suite 700
Tampa, FL 33602-3945
813-228-2501
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Tennessee State Office
251 Cumberland Bend Drive, Suite 200
Nashville, TN 37228-1803
615-736-5213
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Midwest

Cincinnati Area Office
525 Vine Street, 7th Floor
Cincinnati, OH 45202-3188
513-684-3451
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Cleveland Area Office
Renaissance Building
1350 Euclid Avenue, Suite 500
Cleveland, OH 44115-1815
216-522-4065
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:40 p.m.

Flint Area Office
The Federal Building
605 North Saginaw, Suite 200
Flint, MI 48502-2043
810-766-5108
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Grand Rapids Area Office
Trade Center Building
50 Louis Street, NW, 3rd Floor
Grand Rapids, MI 49503-2648
616-456-2100
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

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

Indiana State Office
151 North Delaware Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2526
317-226-6303
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Michigan State Office
Patrick V. McNamara Federal Building
477 Michigan Avenue
Detroit, MI 48226-2592
313-226-7900
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Minnesota State Office
220 Second St., South
Minneapolis, MN 55401-2195
612-370-3000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Ohio State Office
200 North High Street
Columbus, OH 43215-2499
614-469-5737
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Wisconsin State Office
Henry S. Reuss Federal Plaza
310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1380
Milwaukee, WI 53203-2289
414-297-3214
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Southwest

Arkansas State Office
TCBY Tower
425 West Capitol Avenue, Suite 900
Little Rock, AR 72201-3488
501-324-5931
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Dallas Area Office
A. Maceo Smith Federal Building
525 Griffin Street, Room 860
Dallas, TX 75202-5007
214-767-8359
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

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

Louisiana State Office
Hale Boggs Federal Building
501 Magazine Street, 9th Floor
New Orleans, LA 70130-3099
504-589-7201
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Lubbock Area Office
George H. Mahon Federal Building and
United States Courthouse
1205 Texas Avenue
Lubbock, TX 79401-4093
806-472-7265
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

New Mexico State Office
625 Truman Street, N.E.
Albuquerque, NM 87110-6472
505-262-6463
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Oklahoma State Office
500 West Main Street, Suite 400
Oklahoma City, OK 73102
405-553-7401
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

San Antonio Area Office
Washington Square
800 Dolorosa Street
San Antonio, TX 78207-4563
210-472-6800
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Shreveport Area Office
401 Edwards Street, Suite 1510
Shreveport, LA 71101-3289
318-676-3385
Office Hours: 7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Texas State Office
1600 Throckmorton Street
P.O. Box 2905
Fort Worth, TX 76113-2905
817-978-9000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Tulsa Area Office
50 East 15th Street
Tulsa, OK 74119-4030
918-581-7434
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Great Plains

Iowa State Office
Federal Building
210 Walnut Street, Room 239
Des Moines, IA 50309-2155
515-284-4512
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Kansas/Missouri State Office
Gateway Tower II
400 State Avenue
Kansas City, KS 66101-2406
913-551-5462
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Nebraska State Office
Executive Tower Centre
10909 Mill Valley Road
Omaha, NE 68154-3955
402-492-3100
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

St. Louis Area Office
Robert A. Young Federal Building
1222 Spruce Street, 3rd Floor
St. Louis, MO 63103-2836
314-539-6583
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado State Office
633 - 17th Street
Denver, CO 80202-3607
303-672-5440
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Montana State Office
Federal Office Building
301 South Park, Room 340
Drawer 10095
Helena, MT 59626-0095
406-441-1298
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

North Dakota State Office
Federal Building
P.O. Box 2483
Fargo, ND 58108-2483
701-239-5136
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

South Dakota State Office
2400 West 49th Street, Suite I-201
Sioux Falls, SD 57105-6558
605-330-4223
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Utah State Office
257 Tower Building
257 East - 200 South, Suite 550
Salt Lake City, UT 84111-2048
801-524-3323
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Wyoming State Office
Federal Office Building
100 East B Street, Room 4229
Casper, WY 82601-1918
307-261-6250
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Pacific/Hawaii

Arizona State Office
Two Arizona Center
400 North 5th Street, Suite 1600
Phoenix, AZ 85004
602-379-4434
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

California State Office
Philip Burton Federal Building and U.S.
Courtthouse
450 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94102-3448
415-436-6550
Office Hours: 8:15 a.m. - 4:45 p.m.

Fresno Area Office
2135 Fresno Street, Suite 100
Fresno, CA 93721-1718
209-487-5033
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Hawaii State Office
Seven Waterfront Plaza
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813-4918
808-522-8175
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Los Angeles Area Office
611 West 6th Street, Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3127
213-894-8000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Nevada State Office
333 North Rancho Drive, Suite 700
Las Vegas, NV 89106-3714
702-388-6525
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Reno Area Office
1575 Delucchi Lane, Suite 114
Reno, NV 89502-6581
702-784-5356
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Sacramento Area Office
777 - 12th Street, Suite 200
Sacramento, CA 95814-1997
916-498-5220
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

San Diego Area Office
Mission City Corporate Center
2365 Northside Drive, Suite 300
San Diego, CA 92108-2712
619-557-5310
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Santa Ana Area Office
3 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 500
Santa Ana, CA 92707-5764
714-957-3745
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Tucson Area Office
Security Pacific Bank Plaza
33 North Stone Avenue, Suite 700
Tucson, AZ 85701-1467
520-670-6237
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Northwest/Alaska

Alaska State Office
University Plaza Building
949 East 36th Avenue, Suite 401
Anchorage, AK 99508-4135
907-271-4170
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Idaho State Office
Plaza IV
800 Park Boulevard, Suite 220
Boise, ID 83712-7743
208-334-1990
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Oregon State Office
400 Southwest Sixth Avenue, Suite 700
Portland, OR 97204-1632
503-326-2561
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Spokane Area Office
Farm Credit Bank Building
Eighth Floor East
West 601 First Avenue
Spokane, WA 99204-0317
509-353-2510
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

Washington State Office
Seattle Federal Office Building
909 1st Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98104-1000
206-220-5101
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

APPENDIX B

Office Of Native American Programs (ONAP) Contact Information

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
East of the Mississippi River (including all of Minnesota) and Iowa	Eastern/Woodlands Office of Native American Programs, 5P Metcalfe Federal Building 77 West Jackson Boulevard Chicago, IL 60604-3507 312-886-4532 or 800-735-3239 TDD Number: 312-353-5944
Louisiana, Missouri, Kansas, 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 First Interstate Tower North 633 17 th Street Denver, CO 80202-3607 303-672-5465 TDD Number: 303-672-5248

<i>Location of Tribes and TDHEs</i>	<i>ONAP Contact Information</i>
<p>Arizona, California, New Mexico, Nevada, and Ysleta del Sur in Texas</p>	<p>Southwest Office of Native American Programs, 9EPI Two Arizona Center 400 North Fifth Street, Suite 1650 Phoenix, AZ 85004-2361</p> <p>602-379-4156 TDD Number: 602-379-4464</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Albuquerque Division of Native American Programs, 9EPIQ Albuquerque Plaza 201 3rd Street, NW, Suite 1830 Albuquerque, NM 87102-3368</p> <p>505-766-1372 TDD Number: None</p>
<p>Idaho, Oregon, and Washington</p>	<p>Northwest Office of Native American Programs, 10API 909 First Avenue, Suite 300 Seattle, WA 98104-1000</p> <p>206-220-5270 TDD Number: 206-220-5185</p>
<p>Alaska</p>	<p>Alaska Office of Native American Programs, 10CPI 949 East 36th Avenue, Suite 401 Anchorage, AK 99508-4399</p> <p>907-271-4633 TDD Number: 907-271-4328</p>

APPENDIX C

HUD Headquarters Program Offices

<i>Program Office</i>	<i>Contact Information</i>
Public and Indian Housing	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Public and Indian Housing 451 7 th Street, SW Room 4100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 708-0950
Community Planning and Development	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Community Planning and Development 451 7 th Street, SW Room 7100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 708-2690
Housing	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Housing 451 7 th Street, SW Room 9100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 708-3600
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity 451 7 th Street, SW Room 5100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 708-4252
Lead Hazard Control	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Lead Hazard Control 451 7 th Street, SW Room B-133 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 755-1785
Policy Development and Research	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Policy Development and Research 451 7 th Street, SW Room 8100 Washington, DC 20410 Phone: (202) 708-1600

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, DC 20410-0000

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