NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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HAPPY NEW YEAR!!!!

NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WEEK FOR 2002 IS APRIL 1-7
NCDA 2002 ANNUAL CONFERENCE: JUNE 12-15, PROVIDENCE, RI

FEATURE ARTICLES

- ***The Year Ahead for Housing and Community Development***
- ***President Bush Releases FY 2003 Budget***
- ***The HUD Budget***
- ***HUD News: HUD Seeks Grantee Input on Streamlining the Consolidated Plan***
- ***NCDA Notes: NCDA 2002 Annual Conference – Providence, RI June 12-15, 2002;***
- ***John A, Sasso National Community Development Week Awards***
- ***Job Announcements/Attachments***

THE YEAR AHEAD FOR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

At NCDA's Winter Conference on January 24, several congressional staffers provided an overview of the year ahead for housing and community development. As suspected, Enron will take up much time during the second session of the 107th Congress. Both the House and Senate will begin hearings in this month on the failed energy provider that are expected to go well into the congressional session. Jonathan Miller, Democratic Professional Staff to the Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs told NCDA's members that besides Enron, predatory lending will be the primary issue that Senator Sarbanes (D-MD), Chair of the committee, will focus on in the year ahead. Senator Sarbanes held a hearing in early January on the issue, calling witnesses to testify on the unscrupulous practice of yield-spread premiums. Future hearings on predatory lending will focus on financial literacy to educate consumers on the predatory lending practices that exist.

According to Jonathan, Senator Jack Reed (D-RI), Chair of the Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation, will focus this year on homelessness, affordable housing, and HUD management issues. Tewana Wilkerson, Staff Director to Senator Wayne Allard (R-CO), ranking member of the Subcommittee on Housing and Transportation told the group that Senator Allard will focus on filling HUD's management slots, working with HUD to increase homeownership, conducting HUD oversight hearings, rural housing, the Moving to Work Program, and transit issues as they relate to the development of affordable housing. Tewana also told the group that Senator Allard is very supportive of any legislation that increases flexibility in HUD's program areas for local governments.

Clinton Jones, Professional Staff to the House Committee on Financial Services, told the members that Rep. Marge Roukema (R-NJ), Chair of the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity, will introduce an omnibus housing bill early in the congressional session. Since Rep. Roukema is retiring at the end of this session, she hopes to enact passage of the bill this year. The bill will focus on several areas, including affordable housing production, down payment assistance for teachers and police officers, Shelter Plus Care contract renewals, homelessness, elderly housing, and other areas. NCDA and other groups met with Clinton Jones several times last year to seek introduction of an affordable housing production initiative that would focus on the HOME program as the vehicle for affordable housing production. We hope that this initiative is placed in this bill. Besides, the introduction of this major housing bill, Roukema plans to hold hearings on Brownfields, HUD's FY 2003 budget, and rural housing programs.

Scott Olson, Democratic Professional Staff to the House Committee on Financial Services, told the members that his boss, Rep. John LaFalce (D-NY), ranking member of the Committee, will focus his attention on deleting set-asides with CDBG and HOME, particularly the Downpayment Assistance Initiative proposed by HUD under the HOME program and the EDI or "pork" projects that have consumed so much of the CDBG budget over the last several years. Besides this issue, Scott told NCDA's members that LaFalce work on removing the Shelter Plus Care renewals out of the Section 8 line item. He plans to await the recommendations of the Millennial Housing Commission (expected in late May) before putting forth any substantive legislative recommendations.

PRESIDENT BUSH RELEASES HIS FY 2003 BUDGET

President Bush's $2.1 trillion FY 2003 budget was released yesterday generating a flurry of reactions from Republicans and Democrats on Capitol Hill. As suspected, the budget provides large increases to defense and homeland security activities, leaving domestic programs short-sided. The budget provides a 15% increase to defense programs this year, seeking $379 billion for defense-related programs. The increase includes a $10 billion "war reserve" that would be counted as emergency spending to be used at the President's discretion to fund active military operations. Bush proposes $25.2 billion next year for homeland protection programs ranging from anthrax vaccines to stopping cyber-terrorism, a 27% increase from this year's funding level. The President's budget increases domestic programs by $59 billion this year, with much of that increase going towards education and job training efforts.

Remember the budget deficit? Well, it's back. During the Clinton Administration the budget deficit was turned into a surplus. Given the increased spending on the war on terrorism and the economic downturn, the surplus has quickly turned into a deficit again, projected at $106 billion for the current fiscal year and $80 billion for FY 2003.

The President's budget also includes a 10-year, $591 billion tax cut plan aimed at reviving the economy, which some economists predict is already on the upswing. Many Democrats balked at this tax cut proposal, citing that it would only lead to larger deficits. Bush's tax cut proposals include energy tax breaks, tax incentives for charities, and a new education tax credit that provides up to $2,500 to parents who take their children out of a failing public school. The plan would also make permanent the $1.35 trillion tax cut law that is set to expire in 2010. The President's budget plan includes an $89 million economic stimulus plan for FY 2002, with about $62 billion in tax cuts and $27 billion for increased government spending, such as extended unemployment benefits or $300 rebates to workers who did not benefit from last spring's tax cut.

Despite the reaction to the budget yesterday, both Republicans and Democrats think that they can reach agreement on a budget resolution, which is the next step in the federal budget process. The budget resolution sets the amount of funds available to be used by appropriators and the parameters for any tax legislation.

Single-Family Housing Tax Credit

Included in Bush's tax plan is the creation of Single-Family Housing Tax Credit (SFHTC), formerly known as the Homeownership Tax Credit. The intent of the tax credit is to increase homeownership by providing a tax credit for the new construction or renovation of single-family housing in census tracts with median incomes of 80 percent or less of area median income, based upon 2000 census data. Units in condominiums and cooperatives could qualify as single-family housing under the tax credit. Like the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), this new tax credit would be allocated to each state annually at $1.75 per resident, and indexed for inflation beginning in FY 2004. Eligible homebuyers would have incomes at 80 percent (70 percent for families with less than 3-members) or less of applicable median family income. They would not have to be first-time homebuyers NCDA and many other interest groups have formed a coalition to push this tax credit through Congress this year.

THE HUD BUDGET

The CDBG Request Is less than Last Year: Formula Funding Up, Formula Change Proposed

For FY 2003, the President requested $4.715 billion for the CDBG program, approximately $100 million less than last he requested year. Last year, Congress funded the overall program at $5 billion, approximately $57 million less than in FY 2001. This did not seem like much, but, the entire cut came at the expense of the formula amount, with the set-asides increased slightly ($2 million). This year, the President again, requested a reduction in the overall program amount from the previous year, however he does include an increase in formula funding, of $95 million, with $295.5 million in set-asides. The cut to the CDBG program came at the expense of the EDI line, which was designed as a grant program to enhance the use of the Section 108 program. If we look back over the past two years, FY 2002 and FY 2003, the cut the program received last year was approximately $58 million, and the proposed increase for FY 2003 is $95 million. Given the number of new entitlement communities and the impact of the 2000 Census on allocation amounts, this small increase, combined with the cut of last year the will in essence be a zero sum gain. Over the past two years, we saw the entire allocation of the CDBG program cut from an all-time high of $5.057 billion back down to $4.715 billion. We have seen a formula increase just $37 million over the two-year period. That's just $18.5 million per year. There were also 24 new entitlement communities to enter into the mix during these years. Most entitlement communities realized a small cut. We are not making any strides in gaining new funding for the program. There is clearly a need for the funding, as is exemplified by the lack of affordable housing and the supportive infrastructure that the CDBG is often used for.

There is some good news in the CDBG program, if not its funding level, one is that there are fewer set-asides, with less money attached to them. Items that should never have been a part of the program such as the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency program (ROSS) has been taken out of CDBG and put in the Public Housing Capital Fund, where they belonged in the first place. Other programs that found their way in the CDBG programs such as the Winter Olympics program for Salt Lake City and the Neighborhood Demonstration Initiatives have all been zeroed out. This is a very positive sign that the Administration is deciding that all these programs are already eligible and should be left up to local governments to fund. For a complete list of set-asides and formula funding for all of CPD, please see the budget chart attached to this newsletter.

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

The President's proposed FY 2003 budget would dramatically slash the funding of the Section 108 Community Development Loan Guarantee Program for the second fiscal year in a row. In FY 2001, the loan guarantee limitation for Section 108 was budgeted at $1.258 billion; the FY 2002 funding level was $609 million. The President's FY 2003 budget proposal calls for a loan guarantee limitation of only $275 million. The credit subsidy and administrative costs would be reduced from $15 million (FY 2002) to $7 million. As mentioned above, the President eliminated the EDI program. This seems rather strange in that HUD is pushing the use of the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. It is likely that Congress will put the EDI line back in the program as this is the place where all the CDBG special earmarks are located. The concern is, will Congress add more money to the overall allocation or take the earmarks from the formula amount?

The other big news in the CDBG program is that HUD is seeking a formula change to CDBG. Yes, that is correct, and we thought we were in the clear until at least 2003. The Secretary is proposing to reduce, by 50 percent, the allocations of communities with per capita incomes of two or more times the national average and redistribute that income to the Colonias. This, of course is unacceptable. Since funding for the Colonias is a priority, the Secretary should request more funding for these areas, instead of taking funds from one sector of the program (the entitlement communities) to give to unincorporated areas along the U.S. Border through the state program. Currently, there are nine entitlement communities that fall into this category, they are:

WEALTHIEST CDBG ENTITLEMENT COMMUNITIES

Community	Per Capita Income > Twice the National Average	FY 2002 CDBG Allocation
Greenwich, CT	3.2	$1,157,000
Newport Beach, CA	3.2	$490,000
Lower Merion, PA	3.1	$1,407,000
Naples, FL	2.9	$149,000
Palo Alto, CA	2.3	$808,000
Malden, MA	2.2	$1,780,000
Santa Monica, CA	2.0	$1,787,000
Brookline, MA	2.0	$1,872,000
Newton, MA	2.0	$2,663,000
TOTAL		$12,113,000

As you are probably aware, the per capita data is not yet available for the 2000 Census These figures are scheduled to come out in June. These figures are from the 1990 Census. Since the per capita data is based on 1999 data there could be more communities added to this list, as the census was taken at the height of the economic boom. Those communities at 2.0 could also go down and some others could go up and would get added to the list. It is highly unlikely that a community in excess of 2.6 would come down ½ of a percentage point as a result of the 2000 Census. Therefore, we will not know the real impact of this proposed change until then. Obviously, NCDA and its sister organizations will do all it can to make this proposed change a non-issue.

Brownfields Grants Separated from Section 108 Program

A positive development is the Administration's proposal to decouple of the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) from the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. This should increase utilization of BEDI, since communities that are interested in applying for brownfields cleanup funds are not always interested in also participating in Section 108. The proposed budget calls for awarding $25 million in competitive BEDI grants in FY 2003. HUD also intends to work more closely with the Environmental Protection Agency "to more effectively integrate efforts to revitalize brownfields sites."

The HOME Program Receives $238 Million Increase with a $123 Million Formula Increase

The proposed FY 2003 budget increases funding for the HOME program by $238 million to $2.084 billion with much of this increase being directed towards a $200 million American Dream Down Payment Fund set-aside under HOME, the same initiative proposed by the Administration last year and funded at $50 million by Congress last year. This Fund is targeted at assisting first-time home buyers, principally through providing up front down payment and closing costs. Unlike last year's budget, HUD's FY 2003 budget proposes allocating these resources directly to cities, instead of States (something we're very happy about!). Finally! The proposed HUD budget does eliminate the housing counseling set-aside under HOME and creates a $35 million separate Housing Counseling Program within HUD. Other set-asides within the program includes $1.1 million for HUD's Working Capital Fund (down from $17 million last year), and $12 million in technical assistance funds. In the end, the formula allocation for the HOME program will increase by $123 million, from $1.743 billion in FY 2002 to $1.866 billion in FY 2003.

Formula-Allocating the Homeless Programs

The President's proposed budget provides $1.129 billion for HUD's homeless assistance programs. What has taken NCDA and the other State and local government interest groups years to advocate for, has finally come to fruition in HUD's FY 2003 budget. The budget proposes the consolidation of HUD's competitive homeless programs (Shelter Plus Care, Supportive Housing, and Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy) into a single, formula-allocated program. Yes, you heard it correctly, HUD has finally proposed block granting its competitive homeless programs! The funds would be formula-allocated to cities, counties, and States. HUD has not decided upon a formula yet, but may use the CDBG formula initially until a more permanent formula is established. The "Continuum of Care" process would remain in place as a planning tool for addressing homeless needs at the local level. Although, the funds are being allocated directly to State and local governments, they would be required to provide at least 90% of the funds to non-profits to administer the projects directly. This provision was added to try to win non-profit support of consolidation of the programs. Besides this provision, at least 35% of the funds would be directed to permanent housing, with 25% directed to persons with chronic homelessness (i.e., permanently disabled or persons with substance abuse). In addition, as also proposed in the FY 2002 appropriations bill, all funds awarded for services must be matched by 25 percent in funding by each grantee. The budget requires that all awards of assistance be required to coordinate and integrate homeless programs with other mainstream health, social services, and employment programs for which homeless people may be eligible. The budget provides $11 million for the national homeless data analysis project, $6.6 million for technical assistance, $1.5 million to the Working Capital fund [*for the development of and modifications to information technology systems which serve activities under "Community Planning and Development"]*, and $1 million (an increase of $500,000 from last year) for the Interagency Council on the Homeless for administrative needs. The budget provides no funding for HUD's Shelter Plus Care accounts, citing the fact that the FY 2002 HUD budget provided enough funding for renewals under Shelter Plus Care for both FY 2002 and FY 2003. The budget proposes the transfer of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program from the Federal Emergency Management Agency to HUD. The budget proposes $153 million for this program in FY 2003, an increase of $13 million.

The budget provides $17.527 billion to HUD's Housing Certificate Fund, of which $16.9 billion will be used to renewal all expiring Section 8 contracts and $204 million will be used to fund approximately 34,000 new Section 8 vouchers to PHAs that have no less than a 97 percent utilization rate. The vouchers will be targeted to specific uses such as down payment assistance for home ownership, and to specific populations, such as homeless veterans, homeless families transitioning to self-sufficiency, non-elderly disabled individuals, and persons with mental disabilities.

HUD's Public Housing Capital Fund is funded at $2.426 billion. Up to $120 million may be used for a new initiative that has the promise to address the public housing capital backlog by enabling housing authorities to privately finance their properties. Other uses include up to $55 million to provide supportive services to public housing residents under the Resident Opportunities and Supportive Services (ROSS) program (this used to be a set-aside under CDBG), up to $75 million for emergencies or disasters, up to $54 million for technical assistance, up to $19 million for the Working Capital Fund, and up to $15 million for Neighborhood Networks. The Public Housing Operating Fund is funded at $3.530 billion in FY 2003, up from $3.495 billion in FY 2002. HUD's HOPE VI program is funded at $574 million in FY 2003, the same level as FY 2002.

HUD's FY 2003 budget will provide the same level of funding for supportive housing for elderly and disabled persons as was provided in FY 2002. Those funding levels are $783 million for elderly housing and $251 for housing for the disabled. The budget provides a $15 million increase for the HOPWA program to $292 million in FY 2003.

One of the few programs to receive an increase in funding in the FY 2003 budget is the Lead-Based Paint program. In FY 2003, funding for the lead-based paint program will increase from $110 million in FY 2002 to $126 million in FY 2003.

Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP)

The FY 2003 budget proposal would triple the funding for the Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP), from $22 million to $65 million, a set-aside in the CDBG program. This fulfills a pledge made by President Bush in May 2001. The increased funding for SHOP will support self-help organizations like Habitat for Humanity. SHOP expects to support the construction of approximately 3,800 homes for low-income families through sweat equity programs.

Rural Housing and Economic Development Programs Eliminated

In an effort to stem "mission creep," the President's budget proposes to eliminate Rural Housing and Economic Development grants and Round II Empowerment Zones grants. According to the budget proposal, there is "no convincing evidence that adding grants to the tax benefits of Empowerment Zones increases…effectiveness." The budget proposal reminds readers that HUD recently designated 40 Renewal Communities and seven additional Round III urban Empowerment Zones.

Federal Housing Administration (FHA)

The Federal Housing Administration works to extend access to homeownership to individuals and families who lack the savings, credit history or income to qualify for a conventional mortgage. In FY 2003, the FHA plans to reduce the annual mortgage insurance premiums on the Section 221(d)(4) new apartment construction program from 80 basis points to 57 basis points. This reduction should allow for the insuring of $3.5 billion in apartment development loans and the annual production of an additional 50,000 new rental units.

In 2003, FHA will begin the process of moving out of the single-family property management business. The FHA will expedite the claims process by "taking mortgage notes rather then requiring lenders to foreclose and transfer single-family properties to FHA." The FHA will in turn sell defaulted notes to the private sector for servicing and disposition; this will eliminate most of the real property that FHA currently acquires.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP): The proposed FY 2003 budget would maintain the $25.7 million funding level for State and local jurisdictions with programs substantially equivalent to the Federal Fair Housing Act. Funds would continue to support the Partnership Initiative, which allows FHAP agencies to partner with non-profits, faith-based organizations, private organizations, housing counseling agencies, and others to help carry out fair housing laws.

Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP): The proposed budget provides $20.3 million in grant funds for FHIP non-profits. Grants can be used to target discrimination through education, outreach, and enforcement. FHIP agencies must demonstrate program activities in one or more of the following areas: combating predatory lending, addressing barriers to affordable housing in the *colonias*, creating community and faith-based partnerships that use education and outreach to prevent discrimination in housing, and promoting the rights of persons with disabilities.

HUD NEWS

HUD SEEKS GRANTEE INPUT ON STREAMLINING THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

One of the best pieces of information received during the Winter Meeting was HUD's intent to streamline the Consolidated Planning Process. Following up on this discussion, Mr. Bernardi sent letters to the interest groups requesting suggestions from their collective memberships on the following:

- What aspects of the consolidated planning process are useful?
- What aspects of the consolidated planning process are not useful?
- How should the consolidated planning process be changed to make it more useful and results-oriented [performance based]?

In our attempts to be cooperative and at the same time provide relief of the paper work burden on members, NCDA has agreed to ask its members to respond directly to HUD on these questions. It appears that HUD is serious about making changes to the consolidated plan. We are pleased that they are actually following through on this effort. This could be a very good thing, however, we must be careful what we wish for. It appears that HUD will be looking at the data gathering aspect of the ConPlan to assess what data is useful to HUD and what is useful to grantees. The Performance Measures part will be the trickiest, because no one is quite sure what direction to take on this. HUD is looking at some state models for tracking performance, specifically those developed by the State Community Services Block Grant agencies. NCDA staff will be attending a conference next week of the National Association of State Community Services Block Grant Agencies on their performance measures model, to get a feel of where HUD might be heading on this. If you recall, during the initial drafting of the Consolidated Plan regulation many of the low-income advocacy groups wanted to ensure that localities were held accountable for directly addressing the needs identified in their needs assessments with the resources that provided. There was no regard to the availability of resources or the siting of facilities. The place to start with performance-based funding is at the needs assessment. If a need is identified as a priority based on citizen input and adequate survey methods, then it should be a must for the city to address these needs, or face consequences if these needs are not addressed.

It would be very wise and prudent to consider the history of the consolidated plan in drafting your responses to HUD. The original intent was to combine and consolidate programs that were thought to be duplicative and non-performing. CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA were originally targeted to become one program and because that idea receive a resounding “NO” from the interest group community, we got the next best or worst thing, the consolidated plan. The ConPlan was designed to force localities to think more broadly, more holistically, to be more responsive to identified needs and public input, and lastly, to be held more accountable for program performance.

- In your comments to HUD, please remember how often Community Development Directors and their Mayors have used the consolidated plan to save them from funding less than stellar projects.

- Also remember that public participation (both ConPlan and Action Plan) can also be useful as a fall back mechanism to avoid accepting late funding requests, especially this year, due to the cuts in the program.

- The Action plan can also play a pivotal role in the project selection process when the CD Director must get consensus from the City Council and or the CDBG Advisory Board.

- And lastly, the ConPlan/Action Plan can save time, and energy when working with the non-profit community. Every aspect of the program can be addressed during the ConPlan informational meetings phase, which will set the "tone" and direction for the types of projects, eligible sub-recipients as well as deadlines.

All of these items can help with CDBG down rates because the ConPlan/Action Plan sets the schedule for the program year. Please send any recommendations to chandra@ncdaonline.org and cc; Laura_M._Marin@hud.gov

NCDA NOTES

THE JOHN A. SASSO NATIONAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT WEEK AWARD

The National Community Development Week Campaign began in 1987 when NCDA’s Executive Secretary and founder, John A. Sasso recognized that in order to save the CDBG program from extinction because of an unfavorable environment for domestic programs, there was a need to ensure that Congress and the general public were aware of the positive impact of the program on cities across the country. The goal of National Community Development week is to encourage those who benefit from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to communicate with their Congressional representatives, and their locally elected officials the important role CDBG plays and the tremendous loss that would be felt should its funding be cut or eliminated.

Last year NCDA presented the first Sasso Awards. The awards ceremony was a resounding success. Six communities received awards. NCDA will continue to recognize its members by presenting awards to those communities that go to extraordinary lengths to showcase their CDBG programs during National Community Development Week– with the ***John A, Sasso Community Development Week Award.*** This year, the second John A.

Sasso Community Development Week Awards will be presented at the Association's Annual Conference, in Providence, RI on June 12-15, 2002. For those communities who wish to enter the competition, the application requirements are attached to this newsletter. Good Luck!!!

NCDA Annual Conference - June 12-15, 2002 Providence, Rhode Island

This year's Annual Conference will be held in Providence, RI. It promises to be a wondrous event with project tours, pre-conference workshops and social events that would charm anyone. See the attached flyer for more details on what will be one of the best Annual Conferences of all time. Get your registrations in early.

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICES

January 22, 2002. 24 CFR Part 570. Requirement of HUD Approval Before a Grantee May Undertake CDBG-Assisted Demolition of HUD-Owned Housing Units. This proposed rule would amend the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement program regulations by requiring grantees to obtain HUD's approval prior to demolishing HUD-owned housing units. The rule is intended to aid in preserving the supply of affordable housing that is available to low- and moderate-income persons, as well as to prevent grantees from demolishing HUD-owned housing units without reasonable cost. The comments due date is March 25, 2002.

ATTACHMENTS

Please go to NCDAonline (http://ncdaonline.org) to access the files below.

- John A. Sasso National Community Development Week Award Criteria
- Economic Development Committee Minutes
- Technology Committee Minutes
- Annual Conference Flyer

Programs	FY 2001 Enacted	FY 2002 Enacted	President's FY 03 Request
CDBG *Set-Asides:* Comm. Tech Centers ADA Access Initiative Indian Community Block Grant Capacity Building Spec. Purpose Grants Nat'l Council of La Raza Housing Asst. Council Am. Ind. Hsng. Council Nghbrhd Initiatives ROSS. Self-Help Housing Youthbuild Working Cap. Fund Nat. Hsg. Dev. Corp. Tribal College Facilities Winter Olympic Hsg. Alaskan & Haw. Instit. Hawaiian Homeowner. EDI Colonias Gateway Initiative *[Total Set-Asides*] Formula Amount	$5.1 billion $0 $0 $71 million $28.45 million $45.5 million $0 $3 million $2.6 million $30 million $55 million $20 million $60 million $15 million $10 million $3 million $2 million $0 $0 $292 million $0 *[$637.55 million]* $4.46 billion	$5.0 billion $0 $0 $70 million $29 million $42.5 million $5 million $3.3 million $2.6 million $42 million $55 million $22 million $65 million $13.8 million $5 million [$3 million*] $0 [$4 million*] $9.6 million $294.2 million $0 *[$659 million]* $4.341 billion	$4.732 billion $0 $0 $72.5 million $29.5 million $39 million $0 $3 million $2.2 million $42 million $0 $65 million $65 million $3 million $0 $3 million $0 $2.4 million $9.6 million $0 $16 *$303 million* $4.436 billion
Sec. 108 Loan Guarantees: - Credit Subsidy and Admin. Costs - Loan Guarantee Limitation	 $30 million $1.258 billion	 $14 million $608.6 million	 $7 million $275 million
Brownfields Program	$25 million	$25 million	$25 million
EZs/ECs	$90 million	$45 million	$0
HOME *Set-Asides:* Downpayment Fund Working Cap. Fund Housing Counseling *[Total Set-Asides*] Formula Amount	$1.796 billion $0 $17 million $20 million *[$37 million]* $1.759 billion	$1.846 billion **$50 million $17 million $20 million *[$87 million]* $1.759 billion	$2.084 billion $200 million $1 million Proposed as separate program *[$201 million]* $1.883 billion
Housing Counseling			$35 million
Homeless Assistance Grants	$1.025 billion	***$1.123 billion	$1.13 billion
Shelter Plus Care Renewals	$100 million	Included in the funding amount for the Homeless Assistance Grants.	Included in the funding amount for the Homeless Assistance Grants.
HOPWA	$258 million	$277 million	$292 million
Rural Housing & ED	$25 million	$25 million	$0
Housing Certificate Fund	$12.9 billion	$16.3 billion	$17.5 billion
Lead Paint Assistance	$100 million	$110 million	$126 million
Pub. Housing Capital Fund	$3 billion	$2.843 billion	$2.843 billion
Pub. Housing Operating Fund	$3.24 billion	$3.5 billion	$3.5 billion
HOPE VI	$574 million	$574 million	$574 million
Drug Elimination Grants	$310 million	$0	$0
Section 202 Elderly Housing	$779 million	$783 million	$783 million
Section 811	$217 million	$241million	$251 million