NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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LOCAL GROUPS TESTIFY BEFORE HUD/VA APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Its spring!!! Springtime in Washington means hoards of tourists ogling cherry blossoms, kids on field trips to the US Capitol, and the associated traffic nightmares. It also mean that NCDA and its sister organizations make the annual pilgrimage to Capitol Hill to plead our case for more funding for CDBG, HOME and other programs before the VA/HUD Appropriations Subcommittee. This year, the scenario was a bit different. Due to increased security measures at all federal buildings, this process has become less public-friendly and much more labor-intensive. Still, the opportunity to write testimony and recruit and prepare a local government official to go before members of the HUD's appropriations subcommittee is an honor.

On April 9, Sean Connaughton, Chairman of the Prince William County, Virgina Board of Supervisors, testified before the VA/HUD House Appropriations Subcommittee on FY 2004 appropriations.

Chairman Connaughton also testified on behalf of the National League of Cities, The National Association of Counties, the National Association of Local Housing Finance Agencies, and the U.S. Conference of Mayors. Rep. James Walsh (R-NY) chairs the VA/HUD/Independent Agencies Subcommittee.

In his testimony, Chairman Connaughton presented the interest groups' positions on the CDBG and HOME programs, and he offered strong support for the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program as well as the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative program. NCDA and our partner groups support $5 billion in formula funding for CDBG and $2.25 billion in formula funding for HOME. Chairman Connaughton explained why these programs continue to be of great importance to local governments, supplying dollars directly to cities and counties in support of community development activities. He explained that the use of these funds is locally driven and dependent upon the needs of individual communities. He also expressed concerns regarding the zeroing out of the Section 108 and BEDI programs in the President's FY 2004 budget proposal, noting that HUD should remain in the economic development business, and that these two programs are key components of that effort. In addition, Mr. Connaughton testified in opposition to the Administration's proposal to block grant the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to states. Chairman Connaughton noted that Section 8 is a cost-effective, market-driven program, effectively administered at the local level. Chairman Connaughton explained that in Prince William County, the decision to move the Housing Choice Voucher Program to local authority has improved customer relations, expedited payments to landlords and enabled the program to better respond to the local assessment of priorities.

NCDA also supports $1.32 billion for homeless assistance funding, matching the President's request, as well as $50 million for supportive housing units. The groups oppose the sunsetting of the HOPE VI public housing program and recommended additional funding for the public housing operating program, which absorbed a $250 million shortfall in FY 2003 funding. Finally, our testimony expressed concern about the Administration's proposal to eliminate the taxation of dividends, which has the potential to negatively impact the low-income housing tax credit program. We also noted that the Administration is emphasizing the role of faith-based institutions in community development, and stated that local governments have enjoyed and will continue to foster successful partnerships with the faith-based community. For a complete copy of the FY 2004 HUD VA Testimony, see the attachment to this newsletter.

HOUSE HOLDS HEARING ON H.R. 1276 AMERICAN DREAM DOWNPAYMENT ACT

H.R. 1276 – The American Dream Downpayment Act – was introduced on March 13, 2003, by Rep. Katherine Harris (R-FL). For your information, this is the same Katherine Harris that served as Director of the Florida Department of State under Governor Jeb Bush during the "hanging chad" incident in the 2004 Presidential election. She now serves in the House of Representatives and sits on the House Financial Services Committee's Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity.

H.R. 1276 would serve to authorize President Bush's American Dream Downpayment Initiative, which he has proposed in all three of his budgets since he became President. Since FY 2002, he has proposed $200,000 for the initiative. For the first time, Congress authorized the initiative and provided $75 million in funding in the VA/HUD/IA section of the FY 2003 omnibus appropriations bill.

HUD is in the process of drafting regulations for this $75 million program and hopes to have the funds allocated by the end of FY 2003.

H.R. 1276 would provide down payment assistance under the HOME program by adding a new subtitle to the existing HOME statute. The legislation will provide grants to State and local participating jurisdictions based not on the HOME formula, but on a new formula developed by HUD "that considers a participating jurisdiction's need for and prior commitment to assistance to homebuyers." Participating jurisdictions would use their existing HOME administrative funds to carry out the program. The legislation authorizes $200 million for the program for FY 2004 and FY 2005.

One strong point of the legislation is that the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (URA) will not apply to this initiative nor any other down payment assistance provided through the HOME program, once the legislation is enacted. This will save participating jurisdictions from having to comply with these rigorous requirements. Under URA, if HOME funds are being used to assist a household in purchasing a home that is currently occupied by a tenant, the tenant must be provided relocation assistance, including moving expenses and replacement housing assistance. Replacement housing assistance consists of either rental assistance or down payment assistance if the tenant wishes to become a homeowner.

The Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity held a hearing on H.R. 1276 on April 8. The first panel consisted solely of Secretary Mel Martinez, who told the subcommittee, "The President's commitment to lifting families into homeownership through down payment assistance dates back to his 2000 campaign. The American Dream Downpayment Initiative fulfills one of his long-standing housing goals." He went on to tell the subcommittee, "For families, homeownership represents the path to prosperity. Americans see a home not only as shelter, but also as a safe investment, and one that can be leveraged to finance other priorities, such as starting a business or sending a child to college. Homeownership creates stakeholders who make their communities stronger by involving themselves in local activities" Martinez also stated that eliminating the minority homeownership gap is one of the Administration's top priorities, and by promoting programs like this, the Administration hopes to create 5.5 million new minority homeowners by the end of this decade. HUD estimates that this initiative will make homeownership a reality for 40,000 families annually, providing an average subsidy of $5,000 towards downpayment assistance.

Witnesses on the second panel included the cities of Jacksonville and Austin, Los Angeles Neighborhood Housing Services (a non-profit organization), New South Federal Savings Bank (Birmingham, AL), Freddie Mac, and the National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA). NCSHA was the only national interest group testifying at the hearing, and the only witness which testified in opposition to the legislation. The other remaining witnesses testified in support of H.R. 1276. NCDA currently does not have a position on the legislation because some members support the legislation and others do not, so it is difficult to reach a consensus position at this time. The issue will be discussed at the Housing Committee in June.

Paul Hilgers, Director of the Neighborhood Housing and Community Development Department, of the City of Austin, Texas, told the subcommittee that downpayment assistance is a vital tool in the city's "strategic tool box" to assist families, particularly first-time homebuyers, in qualifying for a home. Because of its Downpayment Assistance Program, the city has assisted over 619 households in the past three years to become homeowners.

Darrell V. Griffin, Sr., Division Chief of the Housing Services Division within the Jacksonville Department of Planning and Development, told the subcommittee that most recently the city used $1 million of its $3.8 million in FY03 HOME funding for downpayment assistance. Through the partnership of local lenders, realtors, contractors, the Planning Department has assisted 1,199 families and individuals in purchasing a home under its two homeownership programs. Since 1997, the Department leveraged $73,946,139 in private financing with $9.1 million in HOME funds to assist first-time homebuyers. The average home sales price in the city is $67,574 and the average city subsidy is $7,698.

There appeared to be bipartisan support for the legislation at the hearing, among subcommittee members. Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA), ranking member of the House Committee on Financial Services, told the subcommittee that he supports new funds for homeownership and that this is a new authorization for funds for homeownership, so " I don't know why people won't support it."

In introducing the legislation, Rep. Katherine Harris (R-FL) told the subcommittee that it is a "moral imperative" for Congress to extend housing opportunities to all Americans. She said that prior to drafting the legislation, she met with constituents from her district who told her that downpayment assistance is needed. She hopes that the legislation will provide, on average, $5,000 in downpayment assistance to each family.

Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), ranking member of the subcommittee, wanted to be sure that this funding was new funding and wouldn't reduce the funding for the HOME program. Other members of the subcommittee were concerned that HOME would be reduced in lieu of developing this new initiative, including Chairman Bob Ney (R-OH). Secretary Martinez assured the subcommittee that this program would indeed provide new funds, on top of the funds already requested for HOME in FY 2004. Waters voiced her opinion that a lot more needs to be done in order to help families become homeowners. She told the subcommittee, "I don't like a kind of political response, with a nice name, to a serious problem, and nothing else to go with it. The lack of access to credit, counseling, and other issues are not targeted in this legislation. This program will provide homeownership to the cream of the crop. We should have a real, comprehensive program to get people into houses – and this should include the private sector's involvement." She told the subcommittee that private financial institutions should begin to establish zero downpayment programs.

Besides the issue of whether or not this initiative would be funded with new funds, instead of reducing the allocation for HOME, the main concern with the legislation appeared to be the formula allocation. In allocating the $75 million in FY 2003 funds, HUD plans to use a grantee's previous use of their CDBG and HOME funds for homeownership assistance in awarding the funds. This appears to be the case with this legislation as well. Chairman Ney asked Martinez why couldn't the use of Mortgage Revenue Bonds (MRBs) be included as a factor and Martinez told him that HUD does not have data on MRBs, which is controlled at the local and State level. Ney seemed content with that answer. Still, the formula is an important issue. Rep. Harris openly agreed to work on the formula and to take suggestions from subcommittee members.

Rep. Lee told the subcommittee that she supports the development of a production program to create new affordable housing units and asked Secretary Martinez what he thought about the National Housing Trust Fund. Martinez told her that he has a philosophical difference in opinion from her and other supporters of the Trust Fund in terms of how such an initiative should be funded. He told Rep. Lee that he does not support using FHA reserves to provide the monies for the Fund. He reminded Rep. Lee and others on the subcommittee that just a few years ago, the FHA single family program was in trouble and depended on these reserves. He does not want to risk not having the FHA reserves to fall back on in hard times.

The House is expected to mark up H.R. 1276 in May and have it approved by the full House in June. Senator Allard (R-CO) is expected to sponsor similar legislation in the Senate some time this year. As we have predicted, this is likely the only piece of housing legislation to be enacted this year, primarily because it is the Administration's principal housing policy.

CONTACT YOUR CONGRESSIONAL MEMBERS

As we have been meeting with congressional staff in these past several weeks to advocate for increased funding for CDBG and HOME, the one common theme that we have been hearing from them is that they are not hearing from you regarding these programs. We cannot stress how important it is for you to contact your congressional member, even if they do not sit on the House or Senate VA-HUD-IA Appropriations Subcommittee, to request increased funding for CDBG and HOME in FY 2004. They listen to their constituents more than they do to interest groups. So please take the time to pick up the phone or drop your congressional members in both the House and Senate a letter to let them know how these two programs have helped the communities and states they represent. To assist you in this task, we have developed a letter (attached) for you to send to your congressional members, along with a list of the members that serve on the House and Senate VA-HUD-IA subcommittees, and their phone numbers. Please send the letter – or call your congressional member – even if they do not sit on one of these subcommittees.

This is going to be a tough budget year, and your help is desperately needed to ensure that the programs your communities count on continue are funded at appropriate levels.

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE HOLDS HEARING ON HUD'S FAITH-BASED PROPOSED RULE; SENATE PASSES STRIPPED-DOWN FAITH-BASED LEGISLATION

On March 23 the House Financial Services Committee's Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity held a hearing on the President's faith-based initiative in general and HUD's faith-based proposed rule in particular. That proposed rule is, as you know, a result of the executive order issued by President Bush in December 2002. Witnesses included Reverend Wendell Anthony, Pastor, Fellowship Chapel, Detroit, Michigan; Reverend Kirbyjon Caldwell, Pastor, Windsor Village United Methodist Church, Houston, Texas; Bishop Sedgwick Daniels, Pastor, Holy Redeemer Institutional Church of God in Christ, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dr. E. LeBron Fairbanks, President, Mount Vernon Nazarene University, Mount Vernon, Ohio; Ellen Feingold, President, Jewish Community Housing for the Elderly, Boston, Massachusetts; Douglas W. Kmiec, J.D., Dean, Catholic University of America School of Law, Washington, D.C.; and Reverend J. Brent Walker, Executive Director, Baptist Joint Committee, Washington, D.C. No one from HUD appeared at the hearing, and it was later revealed that the subcommittee had not invited anyone from the Department. Although most of the subcommittee's members were not in attendance, the witnesses faced tough questions from those members that were present.

Ranking Member Maxine Waters (D-CA) was particularly forceful in her opposition to many provisions within the proposed rule. "The interesting thing about this," Waters said, is that it "does nothing to help organizations help the community other than to allow them to discriminate." Waters argued that the proposed rule "absolutely violates" Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act as well as the 1965 executive order issued by President Lyndon B. Johnson, which reads in part, "The [federal] contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, *creed*, color, or national origin." "We've worked too hard, fought too long," Waters said, to accept the changes included in the President's executive order and the proposed rules that resulted from that order. "The government needs to keep its hands off the church," Waters insisted. Later in the hearing, Waters stressed that Bush's executive order and HUD's proposed rule would do nothing to increase the total amount of funding available to all eligible recipients, even if that pool of recipients grows.

Subcommittee Vice Chairman Mark Green (R-WI) quickly expressed tempered support for the notion that "faith-based organizations and government share many of the same objectives," and then it was Rep. Barney Frank's turn. (Frank is the Ranking Member of the House Financial Services Committee and thus an *ex officio* member of all the committee's subcommittees.) Frank expressed disappointment that no one from HUD had been invited to appear before the subcommittee, calling it a "grave error." Frank announced his intention to convene a secondary hearing that would give HUD a chance to defend its proposed rule before the subcommittee. Frank eventually found himself in a shouting match with Douglas Kmiec after Kmiec at first refused to answer a question. Frank asked Kmiec if he believed that faith-based organizations receiving federal funds should be allowed to discriminate in their hiring practices, and, if so, why. Frank eventually managed to draw Kmiec in, goading him into arguing that "the American people should be able to decide what the federal government does with their taxes." This answer didn't seem to satisfy Frank. Frank pressed the issue, asking why it mattered what someone's religion was if their job involved providing social services, as opposed to activities of a fundamentally religious nature. Kmiec argued that requiring faith-based organizations to exclude religion from consideration when making hiring decisions could fundamentally alter the character and composition of those organizations.

Melvin Watt (D-NC) and Artur Davis (D-AL) made strong, similar points about the faith-based initiatives. Watt pointed out that faith-based organizations and churches have been providing social services, but as soon as the President "started talking about this, ministers started lining up asking for some of that faith-based money." At the same time, according to Watt, the Administration has been making cuts to the social service programs. Davis said he wished that the groups the witnesses represented would bring "the same passion and zeal for this issue" to advocating for more federal funding for social services programming, regardless of whether they would be able to compete for and utilize those funds in the same ways that the President's executive order would allow.

In many ways, most of the witnesses seemed to approach the hearing as an opportunity to tout the accomplishments of their own organizations. Most of the witnesses had very little to say about the relative merits of the proposed rule. J. Brent Walker was the exception; he voiced strong opposition to the proposed changes to HUD regulations, arguing that those changes would endanger the barrier between church and state.

Two weeks after the subcommittee's hearing, the Senate overwhelmingly approved legislation designed to encourage contributions to charitable groups. S 476, "The Care Act of 2003," originally contained many of the more controversial facets of the President's faith-based executive order. GOP leaders had hoped to codify those contentious features into law so that future presidents would not be able to undo them through executive orders of their own. Democrats had expressed strong opposition to provisions that many believed would allow religious organizations receiving federal funds to discriminate in their hiring practices. Their objections were so strong that the legislation's original sponsor, Rick Santorum (R-PA) allowed Charles Grassley (R-IA) to replace his bill with a substitute amendment that stripped out the divisive features. Opposition to the bill then disappeared, and S 476 passed in the Senate by a vote of 95 to 5. It is expected to sail through the House.

The revised bill provides nearly $13 billion in tax breaks and other incentives over the next decade, including a provision allowing a deduction of as much as $250 for charitable contributions by taxpayers who do not itemize deductions. The bill would also increase the Social Services Block Grant by $1.4 billion over the next two years, and $150 million would be set aside every year to help small community and faith-based organizations with technical assistance to compete for federal funds.

PARLIAMENTARY INTRIGUE ACCOMPANIES BUDGET'S PASSAGE

An unusually contentious budget resolution process concluded April 11, with maneuvering over the size of the President's "jobs and growth" tax cut package providing plenty of drama in both houses of Congress. An unorthodox compromise involving different tax cut figures in the House and Senate has exposed a rift between House and Senate Republicans. This compromise, which succeeded only after Vice President Dick Cheney cast his fourth tie-breaking vote as President of the Senate, has also served as a reminder of the important role that moderate GOP Senators such as Olympia Snowe (R-ME) and George Voinovich (R-OH) will play as President Bush seeks to use political capital earned through military success in Iraq to advance his domestic agenda.

The budget resolution itself is basically a blueprint that sets general outlines of tax and spending policies for the upcoming fiscal year and beyond. In general, it does not contain specific details about spending levels for programs, including HUD programs such as CDBG and HOME. Nevertheless, a careful reading of the resolution and its accompanying documents gives us some idea of what is in store for the programs we monitor. CDBG falls under Function 450, which includes "programs that provide Federal funding for economic and community development in both urban and rural areas." According to the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference, the House resolution "calls for $14.1 billion in budget authority and $15.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2004, an increase of 15.4 percent in budget authority compared with fiscal year 2003." (This budget authority includes all of the programs within Function 450. The non-power activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Economic Development Administration, and several other programs fall within this function.) The Senate amendment called for $14.3 billion in budget authority billion and $16.7 billion in outlays. The final Conference Agreement "calls for spending of $14.1 billion in budget authority and $15.8 billion in outlays in [FY] 2004."

The Joint Explanatory Statement also mentions that the Senate amendment "matches the President's request by assuming $4.7 billion in 2004" for Community Development Block Grants. This figure is presumably for the Community Development Block Grants Fund, since the President's FY 2004 budget proposal calls for $4.429 billion in CDBG formula funding and

$4.732 billion for the Fund. The Joint Explanatory Statement makes no mention of the HOME Program, but it does it have language expressing the conferees' strong support for "the continued funding of the Round II Urban and Rural Empowerment Zone and Enterprise Community [EZ/EC] initiatives." The statement also mentions, in its discussion of the Senate amendment, that "the President proposes to review [CDBG] and develop proposals to better incorporate poorer communities with poverty rates above the national average."

The compromise that allowed for the budget resolution's passage in the Senate has left the House Republican leadership fuming. Senate GOP leaders, after seeing their initial set of tax cut instructions rejected by Senate Parliamentarian Alan S. Frumin, worked with the conferees to craft language that called for advancing a $350 billion tax cut bill in the Senate, with the understanding that it would return from conference at $550 billion. Republican leaders wanted as high a figure as possible inserted in the budget resolution, since, under Senate rules, the tax cut figure specified in the budget resolution is protected from a filibuster. In other words, the Senate budget resolution will protect $350 billion worth of tax cuts from filibuster when the eventual tax cut legislation is initially considered by the Senate, then $550 billion worth of tax cuts if and when the legislation returns from conference. The inclusion of this parliamentary trick led Senators Snowe and Voinovich to at first withhold their support from the budget resolution, since they had pledged to oppose any package of tax cuts above $350 billion. (Senators Lincoln Chafee (R-RI) and John McCain (R-AZ) promised to vote against any tax cuts, while Senator Zell Miller (D-GA) votes with the Republicans when it comes to tax cuts.)

Senate Finance Committee Chairman Charles E. Grassley eventually struck a deal with Snowe and Voinovich to limit the size of the eventual tax cut to $350 billion, despite the budget resolution's allowances for a potentially larger package. Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist knew of the compromise and agreed to back Grassley, but Frist did not share that information with Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert until after the House voted early Friday morning (April 11) to adopt the conferees' version of the budget resolution. This led to a round of angry recriminations, with Hastert claiming that "the secret agreement" violated "the spirit of this budget compromise." Hastert portrayed Grassley and his deal as "ultimately irrelevant" since Frist will be responsible for shepherding a larger tax cut package through the Senate. House Budget Committee Chairman Jim Nussle (R-IA) complained that "no one was given the courtesy of a call to let them know that there was now some quote unquote arrangement, whatever you want to call it." In a rare example of GOP intraparty infighting, Nussle continued, "Even the French had the courtesy to inform the United States they were not voting with us in the U.N." House Majority Leader Tom DeLay (R-Tex.) also had some strong words for Frist. "This goes to the heart of our ability to work together," he warned. "This is pretty serious business and has serious long-term implications." Frist eventually apologized, saying that he should have let House leaders know about Grassley's agreement with Snowe and Voinovich before the House voted on the conference report.

HUD NEWS

In the ongoing debate on how best to implement the Government Performance and Reporting Act (GPRA), HUD's Community Planning and Development Office is working with OMB to determine how to apply GPRA to the CDBG and HOME programs. The dilemma facing HUD and the grantees is trying to determine what "standardized" measures of performance to use for the 1100 individual programs that make up CDBG and HOME. It will be a challenge, and HUD is consulting with NCDA and other interest groups to get a sense of what is useful, how it should be implemented, and when. It appears that HUD is going in a direction that will rely heavily on grantees to determine their own "broad" measures of performance for CPD programs.

NCDA's biggest challenge is to ensure that no matter what measures HUD and OMB devise, the flexibility of the CDBG and HOME programs remain within the control of the local jurisdiction. We do not want a scenario where performance measures dictate how grantees allocate and spend their funds. Stay tuned for more exciting information on the Performance Measures saga.

NCDA NOTES

NCDA TO DEVELOP CDBG MANAGER TRAINING COURSE

At the direction of the Board of Directors, NCDA is proceeding with the development of a follow-up course to the highly successful ***CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners.*** The CDBG Managers Training course will be targeted to new CDBG managers and mid-level managers who wish to hone their skills in implementing and administering the CDBG program. With the aid of consultant Becky Christensen, during a brainstorming session at the Winter Meeting, participants defined the parameters of the course, which was used to develop a course outline. Further refinement will be completed at the Annual Conference with the first course offered at the Region VI and or Region I Annual Meeting. NCDA expects to conduct the CDBG Managers Training approximately twice annually.

HOME TRAINING

NCDA will hold the following training on the HOME program:

Managing Your PJ-CHDO Relationship
NCDA Annual Conference
Washington, D.C.
Tuesday, June 24
9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Please contact Vicki Watson at 202-887-5532 with any questions regarding these two training sessions.

CDBG TRAINING

CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners
Dayton, OH
May 19-21 at the Crown Plaza Hotel
CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners
Washington, DC
June 23-25 at the Washington Marriott

Please check the NCDA website for registration information

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

- ***Annual Conference Brochure***
- ***House VA/HUD Appropriations Sub-Committee Members***
- ***Senate VA/HUD Appropriations Sub-Committee Members***
- ***Testimony of Sean Connaughton***
- ***Sample Appropriations Letter***

FY 2003 HUD PROGRAM FUNDING

Program	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 President's Request	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2003 (-).65% Cut
Community Dev Fund (CDBG)	$5.0 billion	$4.732 billion	$4.937 billion	$4.9049 billion
Set-asides:				
Indian Block Grant	$70 million	$73 million	$71 million	$70.5385 million
Housing Asst. Council	$3 million	$3 million	$3.3 million	$3.2785 million
Nat. Am. Indian Council	$3 million	$2 million	$2.4 million	$2.3844 million
Tribal Colleges/Univ.	$3 million	$3 million	0	0
Wellstone Comm. Center	0	0	$9 million	$8.9485 million
Capacity Building-NCDI	$29 million	$30 million	$32.5 million	$32.287 million
Section 107	$43 million	$39 million	$49.1 million	$48.780 million
Technical Assistance	0	$3 million	0	0
EDI Spec. Purpose Grts.	$294 million	0	$261 million	$259.303 million
Youthbuild	$65 million	$65 million	$60 million	$59.610 million
Neighborhood Init. .	$42	0	$42.1 million	$41.826 million
Self Help Housing	$22 million	$65 million	$25.25 million	$25.233 million
Habit for Humanity	[$4 million]	[$5 million]	[$4 .25million]	[$4.222 million]
National Hous. Dev.	$5 million	0	$5 million	$4.967 million
National La Raza.	$5 million	0	$5 million	$4.967 million
Hawaii Homeland	$10 million	0	0	0
Working Capital Fund	$14 million	$3 million	$3.4 million	$3.3379 million
Colonias Gateway Init.	0	$16 million	0	0
Section 108 Credit Limit	{$609 million}	{$275 million}	{$275 million}	{$273.2 million}
*Section 108 Operating	$15 million	$7 million	$6.325 million	$6.283 million
Total Set-asides	**$659 million**	**$303 million**	**$569 million**	**$565.371 million**
Net Formula Allocation	***$4.341 billion***	***$4.429 billion***	***$4.368 billion***	$4.339 billion
HOME	$1.846 billion	$2.084 billion	$1.925 billion	$1.9124 billion
Set-asides:				
Downpayment Assist.	$50 million	$200 million	$75	$74.512 million
Housing Counseling	$20 million	0	$40 million	$39.740 million
Information Systems	$17 million	$1 million	$1.10 million	$1.0928 million
TA	$12 million	$12 million	$12 million	$11.922 million
Total Set-asides	$87 million	$213 million	$128.1 million	$127.267 million
Net Formula Allocation	***$1.747 billion***	***$1.871 billion***	***$1.7969 billion***	***$1.7851 billion***

Program	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2003 President's Request	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2003 (-).65% Cut
Homeless grants Set-asides ***Total Homeless Grants***	$1.123 billion $ 119 million ***$1.00 billion***	$1.130 billion $ 7 million ***$1.123 billion.***	$1.225 billion $ 221.1 million ***$1.0039 billion***	$1.217 Billion $ 219.6 million ***$997.374 million***
Housing Certificate Fund	$15.641 billion	$17.527 billion	$17.223 billion	$17.111 billion
Brownfields	$25 million	$25 million	$25 million	$24.837 million
Smart Growth	0	$25 million	0	0
HOPWA	$277 million	$292 million	$292 million	$290.102 million
Rural Housing and Economic Dev.	$25 million	0	25 million	$24.837 million
Public Housing Capital Fund	$2.843 billion	$2.843 billion	$2.730 billion	$2.7122 billion
Public Housing Operating Fund	$3.5 billion	$3.530 billion	$3.6 billion	$3.577 billion
HOPE VI	$574 million	$574 million	$574 million	$570.269 million
Section 202 Elderly	$783 million	$783 million	$783 million	$777.910 million
Section 811 Disabled	$241 million	$251 million	$250 million	$248.375
Lead Hazard Control	$110 million	$126 million	176 million	$174.856 million
EZ/EC	$45 million	0	$ 30 million	$29.805 million

[ ] included in NCDI amount
** Not classified as a set-aside*

For a complete list of the CDBG set-asides, go to the NCDA web site, click on Important Links and go the Thomas Congressional site. Click on Congressional Record Text. Go to the search window and type in: H707-1276. This will get you to a page that shows the Congressional Record. Go to the House of Representatives section and click on H707-1276. This will direct you to a page that shows the Conference report. Click on Conference Report. Scroll down to page 1240. This begins the section where you find CPD programs. Pages 1240-1252 are the set-asides.