NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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NCDA Executive Symposium (Updated Agenda): September 24-27, 2003– Hilton Head, SC
CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners: September 22-24, 2003– Hilton Head, SC

FEATURED ARTICLES

- ***House Passes HUD/VA Bill***
- ***Status of FY 2004 Appropriations: Will Congress Adjourn before Thanksgiving?***
- ***HUD Releases Guidance on Foreclosures of Properties under the HOME Program***
- ***Attachments: Executive Symposium Updated Agenda; CDBG Basics Training Agenda***

HOUSE PASSES HUD/VA SPENDING BILL

After an impassioned and contentious debate over funding for veterans programs, the House approved the FY 2004 VA/HUD appropriations bill (HR 2861) last Friday night (July 25). The funding levels in the HUD-related sections of the legislation matched the figures included in the VA/HUD Appropriations Committee recommendations, which were reported in the July 18 edition of the *Washington Report*. Those recommendations include the proposed funding levels for all HUD programs, as well as brief explanations of those levels. The full House Appropriations Committee considered HR 2861 on July 21 and quickly voted to send the legislation to the House floor.

CDBG and Community/Economic Development

The HUD portion of the bill provides $36,995,306,000 in spending, a $942,398,000 increase over the FY 2003 appropriation and $96,694,000 more than the President had requested in his FY 2004 budget proposal.

The bill includes $4,959,000,000 for the Community Development Fund, a $54,091,000 increase over the FY 2003 appropriation and $227,000,000 more than the

administration's request. Within the CD Fund, HR 2861 provides $4,538,650,000 for CDBG formula grants. If enacted, this figure would be a $199,650,000 increase over the FY 2003 formula level of $4,339,000,000. In this era of ballooning deficits and shrinking federal revenues, an increase of this magnitude represents a significant victory for NCDA and its members. Securing a significant increase in formula funding has never been more crucial, as more than 70 communities are poised to join the 70% entitlement pot beginning October 1.

There is some bad news in the bill as well. The spending measure includes no funding for the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program, which is in line with the administration's request. According to the committee recommendations, the committee "assumes that $6,000,000 in unobligated balances from prior year credit subsidy appropriations and $189,344,000 in unused loan commitment authority will be available in fiscal year 2004 for new section 108 loan commitments." This assumption provides little in the way of comfort, since it seems unlikely that Congress would restore funding for Section 108 once it gets in the habit of providing zero dollars for the program. This level of unused loan commitment authority is also well below the historical level of authority typically made available through appropriations legislation, meaning that less money than usual is available at the same time that the program's survival is in doubt. It is still a mystery why the administration has targeted elimination of the program. The specific outlay for this program is only $6 million which is the operations cost. The remaining funds for 108 comes from the sale of debentures. There has never been a default on a Section 108 loan.
The bill also leaves out funding for CDBG technical assistance. NCDA and our traditional public interest group partners will push hard for Senate appropriators to include funding for Section 108 and CDBG TA in the Senate's version of the bill.

On a more positive note, the legislation does include $25 million for HUD's Brownfields Economic Development Initiative, another program the administration has proposed eliminating. The committee recommendation included language suggesting that committee members have rejected the administration's (read: OMB's) assertion that BEDI is duplicative of the Environmental Protection Agency's brownfields programs. However, as long as BEDI is tied to a Section 108 program targeted for elimination, the future of brownfields redevelopment at HUD is in doubt.

As usual, there are a number of set-asides included under the CD Fund line. Examples include $5,000,000 for Habitat for Humanity, $28,250,000 for the Enterprise Foundation and LISC capacity building activities, $5,000,000 for the National Housing Development Corporation, and $5,000,000 for the National Council of La Raza. The recommendation does not include funding for the President's Colonias Gateway Initiative. The bill does include $25,000,000 for Rural Housing/Economic Development and $15,000,000 for Empowerment Zones/Enterprise Communities. The bill includes $137,500,000 for "economic development initiatives," also known in various circles as "earmarks," "special projects," and "pork." There are 606 of these economic development initiatives in the House version of the bill, plus an additional 21 items under the Neighborhood Initiatives line.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The bill includes a total $2.064 billion for the HOME program and downpayment assistance. Of this amount, $1.879 million will be provided to formula grants to participating jurisdictions, an increase of $25.2 million from last year's level. The spending measure provides $125 million for the President's Downpayment Assistance Initiative, $75 million less than the administration's request. Once again, housing counseling is being funded out of the HOME program at $40 million, the same level as last year. Under the bill, $2.1 million would be transferred to HUD's Working Capital Fund for technology improvements, and $18 million would be provided for HOME/CHDO technical assistance. This is the pot of funds from which NCDA and other groups receive their HOME technical assistance funds.

Homeless Assistance Grants

HR 2861 provides $1.242 billion for HUD's homeless assistance grants, an increase of $24.9 million from last year. This includes full renewal of all expiring Shelter Plus Care contracts and $12 million for HUD's national homeless data analysis project and technical assistance. Approximately $2.58 million will be transferred to HUD's Working Capital Fund for the development and modification of information technology systems that serve activities under CPD. The bill does not provide $1.5 million for administrative costs for the Interagency Council on the Homeless, nor does it provide $50 million for HUD's Samaritan Housing Initiative.

The bill provides several authorizing provisions relating to HUD's Homeless Assistance Grants, as follows:

1. Not less than 30% of the funds appropriated for HUD's Homeless Assistance Grants, excluding funds available for the renewal of the Shelter Plus Care contracts, must be used for permanent housing.

2. HUD must renew all of the expiring Shelter Plus Care contracts.

3. Funding recipients must provide a 25% match for social services activities.

4. All homeless programs provided through these grant funds must coordinate their programs with mainstream health, social services and employment programs.

Housing Certificate Fund

HR 2861 provides $18.4 billion for the Housing Certificate Fund, which funds HUD's Section 8 program, including the renewal of expiring Section 8 project-based contracts, amendments to existing Section 8 project-based contracts, renewal of expiring Section 8 vouchers, new incremental Section 8 vouchers, relocation assistance, payment of fees to public housing agencies administering Section 8 voucher programs, and payment of fees to contract administrators for project-based Section 8 contracts.. In addition, $1 billion is available from unobligated carryover balances in program reserve accounts and up to $721 million is available from unobligated balances in administrative fee reserve accounts to support Section 8 activities to provide a total funding level of $20.1 million.

The bill also provides $10 million within HUD's Salary and Expenses account for the Office of Public and Indian Housing to hire 75 FTE to establish a Quality Assurance Division for the Section 8 program in order to provide more timely validation of PHA programs and financial information as well as to ensure compliance with voucher program requirements.

Public Housing Capital Fund

This fund provides funding for public housing development and modernization. The bill provides $2.7 billion for the Public Housing Capital Fund in FY04, the same level approved in FY03.

Public Housing Operating Fund

This fund subsidizes the costs associated with operating and maintaining public housing. This subsidy supplements funding received by public housing authorities from tenant rent contributions and other income. HR 2861 provides $3.6 billion for HUD's Public Housing Operating Fund, an increase of $23.4 million from FY03, and an increase of $26 million above the Administration's request. Of this amount, $10 million is transferred to the Department of Justice to be allocated through existing programs, such as the Weed and Seed program, to step up efforts at the Federal, State, and local level to fight crime and drugs in public housing.

The bill does not provide any funding for HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program, which was zeroed out two years ago. In its recommendations, the Committee reminds PHAs that they can fund anti-drug and anti-crime activities from their existing Public Housing Capital Fund and Public Housing Operating Fund.

Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)

The Administration proposed the elimination of this program in its FY04 budget, and the program is scheduled to sunset on September 30, 2003. There is a great deal of support from both Republicans and Democrats to continue the HOPE VI program. Unfortunately, the bill includes just $50 million in funding for the program in FY04, down from $570 million in FY03. We will also address this program's funding in our letter to the Senate during the recess.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

HOPWA provides direct funding to States and localities to provide housing opportunities to persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Ninety percent of the funds are distributed by formula and the remaining 10% is distributed by competition. HR 2861 includes $297 million for the program, an increase of $6.9 million above FY03. The House expresses its concern that much of the HOPWA funding is being used for services and not for housing. The committee recommendations direct HUD to report to Congress the use of the funds over the last three years for housing versus service and care expenses.

Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)

The housing for the elderly program (Section 202) provides eligible private, non-profit organizations with capital grants to finance the acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of housing intended for low-income elderly people. In addition, the program provides project-based rental assistance to support operational costs for units constructed under the program.

The bill provides $789.3 million for the Section 202 program in FY 2004. Of this amount, $695.8 million is provided for new capital and project rental assistance contracts, an increase of $23.9 million above FY03. The bill provides $2 million for one-year renewals of expiring project rental assistance contracts payments, instead of the $26 million requested by the Administration. The reason for this is that the Committee based its number on the most recent data available regarding the renewal of these contracts. Of the $789.3 million amount, the bill provides $50 million for service coordinators and the continuation of congregate services grants, $25 million for grants to convert section 202 projects to assisted living facilities, $16 million for grants for planning, preliminary design and site control activities, and $470 thousand for transfer to the Working Capital Fund to support the development and modifications to information technology systems which support programs and activities for elderly programs.

Housing for the Disabled (Section 811)

The housing for the disabled (Section 811) program provides eligible private, non-profit organizations with capital grants to finance the acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction of supportive housing for the disabled and provides project-based rental assistance to support the operating costs. Up to 25 percent of this assistance is available as tenant-based assistance.

HR 2861 provides $256.4 million for the Section 811 program in FY04. Of this amount, $213 million is provided for new capital and project-based rental assistance contracts (PRAC) and new vouchers, a $13.25 increase above the Administration's request, and $2.8 million above last year's level. The bill provides $42.7 million for renewal costs of section 811 tenant-based rental assistance and expiring PRAC contracts for up to a one-year term, instead of $50 million requested in the budget. This amount represents the revised estimate of funding necessary for PRAC renewals in FY04. Finally, $470,000 is provided to the Working Capital Fund for the development and maintenance of information technology systems for programs and activities for disabled housing programs.

Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

The spending measure includes a total of $46 million for HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity. Of this amount, $25.75 million would be allocated to HUD's Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) to assist State and local fair housing agencies with enforcement of the Fair Housing Act [title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968]. Another $20.25 million would be allocated to HUD's Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) to provide funding to nonprofit organizations, State and local government agencies to eliminate and prevent housing discrimination.

Lead Hazard Control

HR 2861 provides $130 million for HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control. This is $44 million below last year's funding level. Of the amount provided, $106 million will be allocated to HUD's Lead Hazard Control Grant, $10 million for Operation LEAP (Lead Elimination Action Program), a new initiative requested by the Administration to leverage private sector resources to eliminate lead-based paint hazards in low-income housing, $10 million for technical assistance, and $10 million for HUD's Healthy Homes Initiative, which provides funds for research, education, and outreach activities related to housing-related environmental childhood diseases. The bill does not include funding in FY04 for HUD's Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant Program. This is the program that NCDA and other interest groups advocated for in FY03. Congress provided $49.7 million for the program in FY03. The program provides funds for abatement activities, inspections, risk assessments, relocation costs, and interim control activities. We will continue to urge Congress to provide funding for this very important program. We urge you to contact your congressional members to seek funding for the program in FY04. See the chart attached to this newsletter.

Please see the attached chart for a side-by-side comparison of the bill with FY 2003 appropriations and the President's FY 2004 proposed budget.

HUD RELEASES GUIDANCE ON FORECLOSURES UNDER THE HOME PROGRAM

After receiving many questions on whether or not a participating jurisdiction is required to repay its HOME investment in case of foreclosure or transfer in lieu of foreclosure, HUD released guidance on the issue in the June 2003 edition of *HOMEfires*. This edition of the newsletter specifically answers the question, "Does the termination of the affordability restrictions on a HOME-assisted project due to foreclosure or transfer in lieu of foreclosure relieve the participating jurisdiction of the requirements to repay the HOME investment in projects in which the affordability requirements are not met for the full affordability period?" According to HUD, the answer is "no."

Furthermore, according to HUD, because the affordability requirements have not been met for the full affordability period, the PJ must repay the HOME funds contributed to the project back to their HOME account. The following provides you with the affordability periods for rental and homeownership activities under the HOME program.

Rental Housing Activity	Minimum Period of Affordability
Rehabilitation or acquisition of existing housing per unit amount of HOME funds: Under $15,000	5 years
$15,000 to $40,000	10 years
Over $40,000 or rehabilitation involving refinancing	15 years
New construction or acquisition of newly constructed housing	20 years

Homeownership Assistance HOME Amount Per Unit	Minimum Period of Affordability
Under $15,000	5 years
$15,000 to $40,000	10 years
Over $40,000	15 years

According to the HOME regulations, the HOME-assisted units must meet the affordability requirements for not less than the applicable period specified in the tables, beginning after project completion. According to HUD, the affordability requirements must be imposed by deed restrictions, covenants running with the land, or other mechanism. The PJ may use purchase options, rights of first refusal or other preemptive rights to purchase the housing before foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure in order to preserve affordability.

The HOME regulations have always given the impression that HOME funds did not have to repaid if a property assisted with HOME funds was lost due to foreclosure. In regards to rental housing, the HOME regulations clearly state at CFR Part 92.252(e) that in regards to periods of affordability that, "...They must be imposed by deed restrictions, covenants running with the land, or other mechanisms approved by HUD, *except that the affordability restrictions may terminate upon foreclosure or transfer in lieu of foreclosure.*" Still, HUD, in *HOMEfires* says that this does not terminate the long-term affordability requirements.

In regards to homeownership, in order to ensure affordability, the PJ must impose either resale or recapture requirements, and set forth the requirements in its Consolidated Plan. Again, the HOME regulations clearly state at CFR Part 92.254(a)(5)(i)(A) that , "*...The affordability restrictions may terminate upon occurrence of any of the following termination events: foreclosure, transfer in lieu of foreclosure or assignment of an FHA insured mortgage to HUD.*"

Again, HUD, in *HOMEfires* says that this does not terminate the long-term affordability requirements for homeownership housing with resale restrictions. We cannot find such language in the regulation.

Under the recapture provision, a PJ may recoup all or a portion of its HOME investment. It could choose to recapture the entire amount, reduce the amount over the affordability period, or share the net proceeds with the homeowner. The recapture provisions of the HOME regulation mention nothing regarding the termination of affordability if the property is foreclosed upon, or if there is a transfer in lieu of foreclosure or an assignment of an FHA insured mortgage to HUD. In *HOMEfires*, HUD says that "...Unlike rental housing and homeownership housing under resale restrictions, the amount of HOME funds required to be repaid in the event of foreclosure is the amount that would be subject to recapture under the terms of the written agreement between the homebuyer. If the PJ is unable to recapture the funds from the family, the PJ must repay the HOME account in the amount due pursuant to the recapture agreement."

We have spoken with Mimi Kolesar at the Office of Affordable Housing and have asked that this guidance become effective as of the date of release of *HOMEfires*, and not prior, so that participating jurisdictions would not be subject to repayment of HOME funds prior to this date. We are awaiting a response to this request. In our view, HUD needs to formally change the existing regulations to make clear their intent under this latest edition of *HOMEfires* and not subject participating jurisdictions to this change until it has been published in a final rule. We will meet with HUD to push forward this idea.

The issue of foreclosure looms large for all participating jurisdictions. The national foreclosure rate is escalating and many communities are losing affordable properties at an astounding rate. It is in the best interest of participating jurisdictions and the low- and moderate-income clients that you serve to ensure, as best you can, that a property does not go into default. This can be done in several ways. Pre-purchase counseling, including budgeting, could help a participant in understanding the "ins" and "outs" of homeownership and the importance of paying their mortgage on time. Refusing to subordinate a loan could avoid the homeowner from incurring additional debt. Working with the first mortgage lender to ensure that you are contacted when a purchaser becomes late in making payments, so that further counseling or other assistance could be provided, is essential. This could be done by keeping in touch with the lender, especially if you have a good working relationship. Better yet, you could insert into all Notes and Deeds a notice of right to intervene clause that requires the first mortgage holder to send you a notice when a homeowner becomes late, so that you can intervene.

If the property does go into foreclosure, it is important that you structure the Deed and Note to ensure that your best interests, and the interests of the HOME program, are kept intact. In homeownership activities, use the recapture option instead of the resale option. HUD does make a good recommendation in *HOMEfires* by recommending that participating jurisdictions should structure their repayment agreement based on the amount of net proceeds available from the foreclosure sale. If the written agreement bases the recapture amount on net proceeds and there are no net proceeds from the foreclosure, repayment is not required and the HOME requirements are considered to be satisfied. If you choose to use the resale provisions, then insert a pre-emptive option or "first right of refusal" clause in the resale agreement, so that you can purchase the property before the foreclosure occurs.

We hope to have a session on this issue at the NCDA Executive Symposium in September. Please call Vicki Watson at 202-887-5532, if you have any questions.

STATUS OF FY 2004 APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS: WILL CONGRESS ADJOURN BEFORE THANKSGIVING?

If you work in Washington, particularly if you are an advocate for federal programs, there are two seasons; appropriations and recess. Everything else is irrelevant. Presently, we are right at the first turn in the race to the finish, the time right before the annual August recess, whereby the entire Congress prepares to leave town on “summer break.” Federal and non-federal workers love this time of year. Reservations for restaurants and parking are easily available. And, most of the tourists have gone home to get ready for the upcoming school year. The whole town takes on a quiet, much slower pace. There is a sense of less stress, people dress down and there seems to be a whole lot more smiling going on. It is surreal. It is also the time when everyone begins the guessing game, the questions, the wondering if they will have a leisurely holiday season or will they be “stuck” in town waiting for Congress to get it done. Will the Congress be able to finish their work on the appropriations bills and keep the federal government operational by October 1? It is certain that the Las Vegas book makers make odds on this event annually, just as they make odds on who will win the Super Bowl. In fact the NCDA staff usually has its own pool going to estimate the date of the Congressional adjournment. This year adjournment is set for October.

Several factors come into play on this, such as if this is an election year, or if a major event has taken place during the year. But, the one factor that is always the most relevant is how many of the appropriations bills gets passed by the full House of Representatives before they adjourn for the August recess. All appropriations bills originate in the House. This year, the House managed to get 11 of the 13 bills passed before they left town last Friday and the second supplemental appropriations also. This is a very good start, in fact it is excellent. The only bills remaining on the House floor are the District of Columbia and Transportation/Treasury bills.

The Senate, on the other hand tends to be more deliberate in its deliberations on everything, including appropriations. The only bills to make it to the Senate floor have been Defense, Homeland Security, Legislative, Military Construction and the second supplemental bill. None of these bills have been conferenced and sent to the President. The Senate has five bills that have passed the full Appropriations committee, one that went straight to the full committee and is awaiting reconsideration, and three that have no movement at all.

Luckily, in about two weeks, staffers from both the House and Senate will return to Washington to try to move the processes along as best they can until their bosses return in early September. Then, the great American race begins in earnest. Congress will have exactly one month to get all the bills finalized, voted on and signed by the President to avert having to pass a series of continuing resolutions to keep all or part of the federal government operational.

There is already a controversy brewing in the Senate on the second supplemental appropriations bill. Funding for AmeriCorps and Firefighting activities were left out and the Senate was forced to pass the House version of the bill. Sparks will fly during conferencing, which could delay the other bills from passage.

This bill could be used as a hostage for other bills. It, as always, will be an interesting September.

Below is a chart on the status of the Appropriations bills.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS/ATTACHMENTS
To view the files below please go to NCDAonline (http://ncdaonline.org).

- ***Executive Symposium Flyer and Registration Form***
- ***CDBG Basics Training Registration Form***
- ***2004 CD Week Poster Art Competition***

STATUS OF FY 2004 APPROPRIATIONS BILLS

AGRICULTURE (HR 2673, S 1427)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 17	June 15
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 25	June 17
Passed	July 14	

HUD/VA/IA (HR 2861)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 15	
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 21	
Passed	July 25	

COMMERCE, STATE, JUSTICE (HR 2799)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 9	
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 16	
Passed	July 23	

INTERIOR (HR 2691, S 1391)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 18	June 25
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 25	June 26
Passed	July 10	

DEFENSE (HR 2658)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 18	July 8
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 26	July 9
Passed	July 8	July 17

LABOR, HHS, ED. (HR 2660, S 1356)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 19	June 25
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 25	June 26
Passed	July 10	

WASHINGTON, DC (HR 2765, S DRAFT)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	July 9	
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 15	July 17*
*Reconsideration (date TBA)		

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH (HR 2657)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 19	
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 26	June 9
Passed	July 9	

ENERGY/WATER (HR 2754, S 1424)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	July 8	July 16
Full Committee mark-up completed	July 15	July 17
Passed	July 184	

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION (HR 2559)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 11	
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 26	July 11
Passed	July 14	

FOREIGN OPERATIONS (HR 2800, S 1426)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	July 10	
Full Committee mark-up completed	July 16	July 17
Passed	July 24	

TRANS. /TREASURY (HOUSE DRAFT)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	July 15	
Full Committee mark-up completed	July 21	

HOMELAND SECURITY (HR 2555)

	House	Senate
Subcommittee mark-up completed	June 12	July 9
Full Committee mark-up completed	June 17	July 10
Passed	June 24	July 24

2 SUPPLEMENTAL HR 2657, S 2859)

	House	Senate
Full Committee mark-up completed	July 21	July 9
Passed	July 25	July 11

FY 2004 HUD BUDGET

Program	FY 2003 Enacted (Includes Recision)	FY 2004 President's Budget Proposal	FY 2004 Passed in the House
Community Dev Fund (CDBG)	$4.9049 billion	$4.732 billion	$4.959 billion
Set-asides:			
Indian Block Grant	$70.5385 million	$73 million	$72 million
Housing Asst. Council	$3.2785 million	$3 million	$3.3 million
Nat. Am. Indian Council	$2.3844 million	$2 million	$2.4 million
Tribal Colleges/Univ.	$0	$3 million	$0
Wellstone Comm. Center	$8.9485 million	$0	$0
Capacity Building-NCDI	$32.287 million	$30 million	$33.25 million
Section 107	$48.780 million	$38 million	$43 million
Technical Assistance	$0	$3 million	$0
EDI Spec. Purpose Grts.	$259.303 million	$0	$137.5 million
Youthbuild	$59.610 million	$65 million	$65 million
Neighborhood Init. .	$41.826 million	$0	$21 million
Self Help Housing	$25.233 million	$65 million	$28 million
Habit for Humanity	[$4.222 million]	[$5 million]	[$5 million]
National Hous. Dev.	$4.967 million	$0	$5 million
National La Raza.	$4.967 million	$0	$5 million
Hawaiian Block Grant	$0	$0	$9.5 million
Working Capital Fund	$3.3379 million	$5 million	$4.9 million
Colonias Gateway Init.	0	$16 million	$0
Section 108 Credit Limit	{$273.2 million}	{$0}	{$0}
*Section 108 Operating	$6.283 million	$0	$0
Total Set-asides	**$565.371 million**	**$303 million**	**$420 million**
Net Formula Allocation	*$4.339 billion*	*$4.429 billion*	*$4.53865 billion*
HOME	$1.9124 billion	$2.197 billion	$2.0641 billion
Set-asides:			
Downpayment Assist.	$74.512 million	$200 million	$125 million
Housing Counseling	$39.740 million	[$45 million]	$40 million
Information Systems	$1.0928 million	$2 million	$2.1 million
TA	$11.922 million	$16 million	$18 million
Lead Hazard Demo.	$0	$25 million	$0
Total Set-asides	$127.267 million	$ 243 million	$185.1 million
Net Formula Allocation	***$1.7851 billion***	***$1.954 billion***	*$1.8791 billion*
Homeless grants	$1.217 billion	$1.325 billion	$1.242 billion
Set-asides	$ 219.6 million	$ 211 million	
Total Homeless Grants	***$997.374 million***	***$1.114 million***	
Housing Certificate Fund	$17.111 billion	$16.864 billion	$18.431 billion

Program	FY 2003 Enacted (Includes Recision)	FY 2004 President's Budget Proposal	FY 2004 Passed in the House
Brownfields	$24.837 million	$0	$25 million
HOPWA	$290.102 million	$297 million	$297 million
Rural Housing and Economic Dev.	$24.837 million	$0	$25 million
Public Housing Capital Fund	$2.7122 billion	$2.641 billion	$2.712 billion
Public Housing Operating Fund	$3.577 billion	$3.574 billion	$3.6 billion
HOPE VI	$570.269 million	$0	$50 million
Section 202 Elderly	$777.910 million	$783 million	$773 million
Section 811 Disabled	$248.375 million	$251 million	$251 million
Lead Hazard Control	$174.856 million	$136 million	$130 million
EZ/EC	$29.805 million	$0 million	$15 million

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