NCDA
WASHINGTON REPORT

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HAPPY HOLIDAYS!!!
NCDA Winter Legislative and Policy Meeting; January 21-24, 2004
2004 Annual Conference: Portland, Oregon; May 17- 22, 2004

FEATURED ARTICLES

- ***Appropriations Update: A Long and Winding Road for VA/HUD***
- ***American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Signed***
- ***NCDA Meets with HUD on Regulatory Barriers Notice***
- ***HUD Secretary Martinez Steps Down for a Senate Run; Deputy Secretary Jackson Tapped for Post***
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APPROPRIATIONS UPDATE: A LONG AND WINDING ROAD FOR VA/HUD

Observers of the Fiscal Year 2004 appropriations process witnessed a number of dramatic and unexpected moments this past year, but for the second calendar year in a row, a completed VA/HUD spending bill was nowhere to be found. From the war in Iraq to the bitter debate over judicial nominations, the VA/HUD bill repeatedly became entangled in a briar patch of political machinations and partisan wrangling. Congress is gone for the holidays, with the Senate not set to return until January 20. Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN) has scheduled a cloture vote on the omnibus spending measure for that day. HUD will continue to operate at FY 2003 appropriations levels through January 31, the date upon which the most recent continuing resolution is set to expire. The House previously adopted the omnibus conference report on December 8.

When the FY 2003 appropriations process reached its belated conclusion in February, public interest groups immediately turned their attention to FY 2004. The deck seemed to be stacked against us. The growing federal deficit made any meaningful increase in domestic spending unlikely, with the Administration committed to significant increases only in the areas of defense and homeland security. President Bush had proposed another round of massive tax cuts, which would reduce revenues coming into the federal treasury. The Administration looked increasingly likely to wage a costly war against Saddam Hussein. The policy direction of the White House was clear: the President's budget included no funding for the Section 108 loan guarantee program, and the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) was also proposed for elimination. Although the budget proposal included modest increases for CDBG and HOME, members of the interest group community began to wonder whether the Bush Administration was interested in keeping HUD in the economic development business. By the time the appropriations process was in full swing, the war in Iraq, by then several months old, had provided a renewed focus on veterans' healthcare issues. In the House, at least, all of the action on the VA/HUD bill revolved around increasing veterans' benefits. Debating the housing- and community development-related provisions of the bill didn't seem to be particularly fashionable.

When Republicans took control of the Senate in January, their leaders pledged not to repeat the drawn-out appropriations process that plagued the 107th Congress and culminated in a long-overdue omnibus package this spring. Before the gavel in the Senate changed hands, however, Trent Lott (R-MS), the presumed once-and-future Senate Majority Leader, found himself embroiled in controversy over remarks he made during former Senator Strom Thurmond's 100th birthday party. In the course of a few days, Lott's words grew from a minor distraction to a full blown scandal that forced him out of his leadership role. Lott was quickly replaced with Frist, who was seen by many as the White House's hand-picked successor.

In early November, completion of the VA/HUD appropriations bill did not seem outside the realm of possibility. That assessment changed when the word came down in the Senate that Frist had scheduled 24 hours of continuous debate on a handful of federal judicial nominees who had been denied final confirmation votes by Senate Democrats. On November 10, Minority Whip Harry Reid launched a preemptive strike against Frist's maneuver by holding the Senate floor for nearly 10 hours. According to the Senate calendar, the VA/HUD bill would have hit the floor that evening if not for Reid's filibuster, part of which he filled by reading from a book he had written about his hometown. A few days later, Frist went ahead with the marathon speaking session, with Republicans and Democrats trading barbs over judicial nominees in a talk-a-thon that ended up lasting almost 40 hours. When the debate began, the Senate was forced to stop work on the VA/HUD bill, with members on both sides of the aisle suggesting that the bill could be finished if the leadership would provide two additional hours for work on amendments. Senator Robert Byrd, who derided both parties' roles in the impending debate and stated his wish to finish the VA/HUD bill before he left town to receive an award, requested that the start of the judicial debate be pushed back two hours. Frist refused. When the VA/HUD bill finally returned to the floor a few days later, the general consensus was that the bill would almost certainly have to be rolled into the omnibus. That is, of course, exactly what happened.

When President Bush finally signs the omnibus measure next year, the VA/HUD portion of the bill will almost certainly be a mixed bag. Thanks to the work of NCDA and other interest groups, Section 108 and BEDI have lived to see another year. The HOME formula received a modest increase (up to $1.930 billion, an 8% increase before the across-the-board cut). CDBG technical assistance funds look set to make a long-awaited return. HOPE VI will be funded; that program will also be reauthorized thanks to the recently passed downpayment assistance bill. At the same time, CDBG formula funding will take a small hit once the 0.59 percent across-the-board cut is applied.

Even in this age of ballooning federal deficits and emergency appropriations for military operations, it's hard to see a small reduction in CDBG formula funding as a victory when approximately 60 new entitlement communities will be coming online next year. No one is under any illusions that CDBG has kept pace with inflation over the years; now the program will be stretched even thinner. At the same time that Congress saw fit to increase formula funding by only $17 million (before the across-the-board cut), members in the House and Senate managed to cram $278 million worth of EDI special purpose grants into the bill. After the imposition of the across-the-board cut, CDBG formula funding will have actually declined by about $9 million.

Soon it will be time to start the entire appropriations process anew. The President's FY 2005 budget is due to arrive in February. It is widely expected that President Bush will soon announce an initiative to resume manned missions to the moon. We are not quite clear on the rationale for this latest lunar adventure, but we do know that NASA's operational funding falls under the jurisdiction of the HUD/VA appropriations subcommittee. Any outlays for a new moon project could very well deplete the already dwindling resources available for the programs we champion.

As Chandra recently wrote in an email to the membership, the 30th Anniversary of the CDBG program provides the perfect opportunity for NCDA's members to highlight the continued importance of this crucial domestic program, as well as the other important HUD programs upon which our membership relies. You can rest assured that NCDA staff will continue to fight for every penny we can get for CDBG, but, as always, we will need your help. We know you will once again rise to the challenge. Happy New Year.

PRESIDENT SIGNS AMERICAN DREAM DOWNPAYMENT INITIATIVE (ADDI)

After years of wrangling over a bill, Congress finally passed S. 811 – The American Dream Downpayment Act. The Senate passed the measure on December 8, while the House passed the measure on November 24. The President signed the bill into law on Tuesday, December 16. Congress appropriated $75 million for the program last year in hopes that the program would be authorized last year, which of course didn't happen. Congressional appropriators have proposed $87.5 million for the program this year. These amounts will be combined and the $162.5 million will be allocated to HOME participating jurisdictions as soon as the regulations for the program have been completed. HUD has already computed the allocations and expects to post them to its web site within the next couple of weeks.

President Bush placed this initiative in his first budget in 2001 as his premiere housing initiative at HUD to help low-income households become first-time homebuyers. The initiative was included in his 2002 and 2003 budgets, and finally enacted this year. Much of the crafting of the bill was handled by congressional staff and negotiations went down to the wire this year. As in past years, the bill was held up this year due to differing views on the structure of the formula, who should receive the funding, the threshold for funding, and the amount of assistance provided to each family.

In terms of the formula, the program does not use the HOME program formula to allocate the funds. NCDA and other groups had urged Congress to use the HOME formula to avoid an unknown formula that may not provide as much funding to local participating jurisdictions. Instead, Congress chose to develop a whole new formula that will distribute funds to participating jurisdictions based on the number of low-income renters located in the jurisdiction as compared to the State as a whole, as determined by the most recent census data. State participating jurisdictions will receive an allocation based on the number of low-income renters located within the State as compared to the nation as a whole.

The bill also establishes a threshold for allocation of the funds. In order to receive an allocation under the program, a participating jurisdiction must have a population of 150,000 or receive an allocation of $50,000 (based upon the formula described above). NCDA was the lone group supporting the threshold of $50,000 in order to ensure that smaller cities receive a share of the funds. Participating jurisdictions must include a description of the use of the funds in their Consolidated Plan, including a plan for conducting targeted outreach to residents and tenants of public housing and trailer parks, as well as other families assisted by public housing agencies. This provision was championed by Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA), ranking member of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity. Finally, the Act exempts downpayment assistance in the HOME program from the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisitions Act (URA). This is a victory for all HOME participating jurisdictions, since URA is administratively burdensome and costly.

At Senator Jack Reed's (D-RI) insistence, participating jurisdictions can use up to 20% of their allocation to assist first-time homebuyers with home repairs in order to bring a home into compliance with health and safety codes, including the remediation of lead-based paint. We thank Senator Reed for this provision as it provides more funding for rehabilitation, including the notoriously costly remediation of lead-based paint. The remaining 80% of the program allocation must be used for downpayment assistance, which the Act defines as "assistance to help a family acquire a principal residence." Finally, a participating jurisdiction cannot provide more than 6% of the purchase price or $10,000 to assist any first-time homebuyer under the program.

Other Program Areas

Besides Title I of S. 811, which authorizes the President's downpayment assistance initiative, there are several other titles within the bill pertaining to other HUD program areas. Title II of the bill would authorize a $10 million, five-year demonstration program for intergenerational families in connection with HUD's Supportive Housing Program for the Elderly (Section 202). This program would allow for the retrofitting of existing Section 202 projects or the addition to an existing Section 202 project to allow grandparents responsible for the care of their grandchildren to live with and raise those children. Funding under this program is only available to nonprofit organizations, as is the case with the Section 202 program.

Title III of the bill increases the existing FHA Multifamily loan limits in high-cost areas to encourage the construction of affordable rental housing. The bill would raise the maximum areawide adjustment from 110 percent to 140 percent of the basic loan limits and increase the maximum project-by-project adjustment from 140 percent to 170 percent.

Title IV of the bill re-authorizes the HOPE VI program and amends the program in the following manner:

- requires applicants to involve public housing residents at the beginning of and during the revitalization process ;
- requires the revitalization plan to minimize the permanent displacement of current residents;
- requires the revitalization plan to sustain or create more project-based housing units available to persons eligible for public housing in markets where the plan shows there is a demand for such units; and
- requires the revitalization plan to give existing residents priority for occupancy in dwelling units which are public housing dwelling units, or for residents who can afford to live in other units, priority for those units in the revitalized community

The definition of severely distressed public housing would be amended to include projects that lack sufficient transportation, supportive and public services, economic opportunity, schools, and civic and religious institutions. The bill authorizes HUD to provide up to 5% of the HOPE VI allocation to fund the construction of affordable housing in smaller communities that have Main Street or commercial district revitalization projects. "Smaller community" is defined as a unit of general local government that has a population of 50,000 or fewer, is not served by a public housing agency, or is served by a public housing agency which administers 100 or fewer public housing units. Grants to smaller communities cannot exceed $1 million. Rental or homeownership units funded through Main Street grants would have to be available for initial occupancy by low-income families, with a portion to be made available to extremely low- and very-low-income families. Main Street housing would have to follow HOPE VI rules regarding contributions toward rent or purchase.

Finally, Title V of the bill would change the CDBG program to provide funding to insular areas [Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa] under Section 106 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, instead of Section 107. This change would allow insular areas to provide a continued stream of funding for Section 108 loan guarantees.

NCDA MEETS WITH HUD ON THE REGULATORY BARRIERS NOTICE

On Friday, December 12, NCDA, along with the National Association of Counties (NACo) and the National Association for County Community and Economic Development (NACCED), met with Bryant Applegate, Senior Counsel and Director of the Initiative on Affordable Housing at HUD, along with Camille Acevedo, Associate General Counsel for Legislation and Regulations, and David Engel, Director, Division of Affordable Housing within HUD's Office of Policy Development & Research. Chandra Western and Vicki Watson represented NCDA at the meeting. Mr. Applegate told the group that HUD wants to reach out to all the public interest groups on this issue and appreciated our meeting with him. All of the groups voiced their concern during the meeting that this regulation will not do what HUD hopes it will accomplish, namely reduce or eliminate regulatory barriers to affordable housing. We told the HUD representatives that the elimination of regulatory barriers cannot be forced from the federal level. It is purely a local issue that has to be addressed locally, over time, by a consensus of the voting citizenry or by sheer political will. No matter how many notices HUD issues, this process will never change. Mr. Applegate accepted our rationale for challenging the notice, but appeared more optimistic than we did about the notice's prospects for effecting change. At the minimum, Applegate hopes the notice will start a national dialogue on this issue. He told us that, "We don't want to tell cities what to do. We want to provide support to them." In the end, he wants to receive comments from as many local governments as possible, and from national groups like NCDA. He told us he wants to see, "the good, the bad, and any other comments relating to the notice." We urge all of our members to respond to this notice and to send a copy of your comments to NCDA, so that we can incorporate "themes" from the comments that we receive from members into our letter that will be sent to HUD. The more comments that are received, the better the chances the notice may be scrapped altogether.

We also ask all of you to provide comments to HUD on the second regulatory barriers notice that was published on November 25, *Identification of HUD Regulations That Present Barriers to Affordable Housing (FR-4890-–01).* This notice seeks your comments on HUD and other federal regulations that present barriers to the production and rehabilitation of affordable housing. A few regulations come immediately to mind: Davis-Bacon, URA, lead-based paint and so forth. Again, please provide a copy of your comments to NCDA so that we can compile a list of these regulations and provide them to HUD in our comment letter. The deadline for providing comments on this notice is January 26. Below is a description of both notices and what they mean to local governments:

On November 25, 2003, HUD issued two notices in the Federal Register regarding the removal of regulatory barriers. The first notice, *Identification of HUD Regulations That Present Barriers to Affordable Housing (FR-4890-N–01)*, will examine federal, state, and local regulations to identify regulations that present barriers to the production or rehabilitation of affordable housing. As such, the notice asks for comments on HUD's regulations that present barriers to the production and rehabilitation of affordable housing. With the identification of HUD regulations that impose barriers to affordable housing, HUD welcomes proposals or suggestions for how these regulations may be changed in those cases where it may be apparent that total repeal of the regulation is not feasible. Comments are due by January 26, 2004.

The second notice, *Proposals for Incentive Criteria on Barrier Removal in HUD's Funding Allocations (FR-4882-N–01)*, will provide incentive points in HUD's FY2004 SuperNOFA for applicants that are able to demonstrate successful efforts in removing regulatory barriers to affordable housing. In order to receive the additional two points, applicants must answer 12 questions regarding regulatory barriers and may be required to provide supporting documentation. HUD has extended the comment period for this notice to January 12.

Both of these notices were prepared by the America's Affordable Communities Initiative within the Office of the General Counsel at HUD. In June 2003, then-Secretary Martinez announced the start of this new, department-wide initiative to focus attention on breaking down regulatory barriers that impede the production of affordable housing. Besides this initiative, HUD also created a Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse in August 2002. This web-based forum provides States and local governments with opportunities to share solutions for breaking down regulatory barriers. The web-site for the Regulatory Barriers Clearinghouse is www.huduser.org/rbc/ According to HUD, the top goals of America's Affordable Communities Initiative are as follows:

- Identify and analyze regulations at all levels of government that are duplicative, contradictory or burdensome, and that act as a barrier to the production of affordable housing;
- Assist states and local governments in developing comprehensive plans to remove regulatory barriers;
- Create a federal task force that will coordinate interagency efforts to streamline the regulatory hurdles of other federal agencies;
- Recommend legislative and regulatory changes;
- Promote, conduct and review studies that will help analyze the affordable housing problem and recommend solutions;
- Update the 1991 Advisory Commission on Regulatory Barriers Report

NCDA strongly supports the elimination of regulatory barriers that impede the development of affordable housing. However, we are concerned that the notice on *Proposals for Incentive Criteria on Barrier Removal in HUD's Funding Allocation (FR-4882-–01)* is not the correct approach to accomplish this goal. First, it suggests a top-down approach from the Federal government to ameliorate a local problem. Breaking down regulatory barriers at the local level is a difficult and often divisive issue that takes longer than the three months that will pass before the SuperNOFA is published. It often takes years – or doesn't happen at all. It is often not an easy process and one that HUD grantees should not be penalized for in their federal applications. Second, the notice will reward those communities that already have broken down regulatory barriers and not help those communities that need assistance in breaking down regulatory barriers. If HUD is serious about helping communities with this issue, then they should provide funds for technical assistance, or create a demonstration program to help communities ameliorate regulatory barriers. The notice also sets a bad precedent in terms of adding more layers to the SuperNOFA application process. The application is already administratively burdensome and needs to be streamlined, not expanded to include additional processes.

HUD SECRETARY MARTINEZ STEPS DOWN FOR A RUN AT THE SENATE; DEPUTY SECRETARY JACKSON TAPPED FOR POST

Those in the know have been predicting for months that Secretary Mel Martinez would leave HUD before the end of the year. Earlier in the year, many thought he would go over to the Department of Transportation since it was suspected that Secretary Mineta would leave due to poor health. Mineta remains in his post; Martinez does not. On Thursday of last week, Mel Martinez officially announced his departure from the Department, and signaled his intent to run for the Senate seat being vacated by Senator Bob Graham (D-FL). It doesn't take a rocket scientist to see the political rationale behind Martinez's decision.

Five incumbent Democratic senators whose terms are set to expire have decided not to seek reelection in 2004: John Breaux from Louisiana, John Edwards from North Carolina, Bob Graham from Florida, Fritz Hollings from South Carolina, and Zell Miller from Georgia. On the other side of the aisle, only two Republican Senators with expiring terms have decided to retire: Peter Fitzgerald from Illinois and Don Nickels from Oklahoma. Republicans are seeking to increase their majorities in both houses, and with more Democrats opting out of the elections this year than Republicans, the GOP is positioned to do just that in the Senate. This would bode well for the President, should be reelected next fall.

With the departure of Martinez, and the appointment of Jackson as Secretary, the assumption is that Assistant Secretary Bernardi could soon be asked to assume the Deputy Secretary position. We have heard that Representative Walsh (R-NY) has suggested that Bernardi would be a good candidate to move into that position. If you recall, a similar scenario occurred when Andrew Cuomo was appointed Secretary. Saul Ramirez, then CPD Assistant Secretary was asked to become Deputy Secretary. It should be very interesting to see how this all works out.

In the past, the locally elected officials have worked very hard to get a mayor or county executive appointed CPD Assistant Secretary. If Mr. Bernardi is asked to assume the post of Deputy Secretary and accepts, it is a given that we will work with our sister associations to get a list of nominees to the White House that contains people who understand the interests of local governments, particularly their housing and community development programs.

The following is taken from a news release on the appointment of Alphonso Jackson as HUD Secretary:

President Bush to Nominate Alphonso Jackson to Become HUD Secretary

WASHINGTON - President Bush today announced he will nominate Alphonso Jackson to become the 13th Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. As HUD's Deputy Secretary for nearly three years, Jackson will continue the Administration's housing and community development agenda begun under former Secretary Mel Martinez who resigned earlier this week. Jackson pledges continued emphasis on homeownership, affordable housing & mortgage reform.

"He is an experienced executive in the public and private sectors - a man who knows the issues facing HUD and knows how to get things done," said President Bush. "Alphonso is a friend and one of the most experienced and respected authorities on housing policy in America who will be a superb Secretary of Housing and Urban Development."

"There is no higher honor than to be asked to serve one's country and I am truly humbled to answer the call of this President," said Jackson. "I am also excited to carry on this Administration's mission of increasing homeownership, expanding affordable housing and working to help local communities build a better tomorrow."

As Deputy Secretary, Jackson served as HUD's Chief Operating Officer, managing the day-to-day operations of a department with 9,300 employees and an annual budget of $32 billion. Jackson has extensive housing, finance and management experience having directed public housing authorities in St. Louis, Washington, DC and Dallas. Jackson also served as chairman of two redevelopment agencies in Washington, DC and St. Louis. Under his leadership, the Dallas Housing Authority was awarded the highest ranking of any big city public housing agency - consistently scoring 94 on a 100-point management scale used by HUD to measure the performance of local housing authorities.

Yesterday, Jackson joined HUD's employees to bid farewell to former Secretary Martinez and pledged to continue the Administration's housing agenda begun nearly three years ago. Specifically on the issue of reforming the process millions of Americans endure when buying or refinancing their homes, Jackson said, "This department will continue to make the process of buying and refinancing a home simpler, clearer and less expensive for consumers across this country. You have my word on this."

Jackson grew up in Dallas as the youngest of 12 children. In his professional life, Jackson received numerous Presidential and other Appointments: The National Commission on America's Urban Families (92-93); Regional Selection Panel for the White House Fellowship Programs (90-92); and, The National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing (90-92). In addition, Deputy Secretary Jackson was a member of the National Welfare Simplification and Coordination Advisory Committee (92-93) and served as Chairman of the General Services Commission of the State of Texas (95-98).

NCDA NOTES

NCDA WINTER LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MEETING

Time is running out to guarantee that you will receive the room rate at the Hyatt Regency on Capitol Hill. The deadline for our room block is December 20th. Please make sure you have your room reservations and have sent in a registration form to Tamara Jackson at 202-887-5546 (fax). Please see the meeting brochure attached to this newsletter.

ARE YOUR MEMBERSHIP DUES CURRENT?

Attached to this newsletter is a letter from Tamara Jackson asking members to make sure their payments for membership dues, conference and training fees, and fees for CD Week merchandise have been remitted to NCDA. We ask that you please make payment for any unpaid fees owed to the Association as soon as possible. Please contact Tamara at 202-293-7587 if you are not sure if your payments have been remitted.

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS/ ATTACHMENTS

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

- *Winter Legislative and Policy Meeting Brochure*
- *Letter to the Members*

FY 2004 HUD BUDGET

Program	FY 2003 Enacted	FY 2004 President's Request	FY 2004 Conf. Report
Community Dev Fund (CDBG)	$4.9049 billion	$4.732 billion	$4.950 billion
*Section 108 Credit Limit	$273.2 million	$0	*$275 million
Section 108 Operating	{$6.283 million}	$0	{$7.325 million}
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	$2.5million
Tribal Colleges/Univ.	$0	$3 million	$0
Wellstone Comm. Center	$8.9485 million	$0	$0
Capacity Building-NCDI	$32.287 million	$30 million	$34.750 million
Section 107	$48.780 million	$38 million	$52 million
Technical Assistance	$0	$3 million	[$ 1.5 million]
EDI Spec. Purpose Grts.	$259.303 million	$0	$278 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	$27 million
Habit for Humanity	[$4.222 million]	[$5 million]	$4.750 million
National Hous. Dev.	$4.967 million	$0	$5
National La Raza.	$4.967 million	$0	$5
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
Total Set-asides	$565.371 million	$303 million	$593. million
Net Formula Allocation	**$4.339 billion**	**$4.429 billion**	**$4.356 billion**
HOME	$1.9124 billion	$2.197 billion	$2.0171 billion
Set-asides:			
Downpayment Assist.	$74.512 million	$200 million	$87.5 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	$60.100 million
Net Formula Allocation	**$1.7851 billion**	**$1.954 billion**	**$1.870 billion**
Downpayment Assistance	$74.512 million#	$200 million#	$87.5 million

Program	**FY 2003 Enacted**	**FY 2004 President's Request**	**FY 2004 Conf. Report**
Homeless grants Set-asides **Total Homeless Grants**	$1.217 billion $ 219.6 million **$997.374 million**	$1.325 billion $ 211 million **$1.114 million**	$1.267 billion $ 208.580 million **$1.06 billion**
Housing Certificate Fund	$17.111 billion	$16.864 billion	$19.371481 billion
Brownfields	$24.837 million	$0	$25 million
HOPWA	$290.102 million	$297 million	$296.5 million
Rural Housing and Economic Dev.	$24.837 million	$0	$25 million
Public Housing Capital Fund	$2.7122 billion	$2.641 billion	$2.641 billion
Public Housing Operating Fund	$3.577 billion	$3.574 billion	$3.6 billion
HOPE VI	$570.269 million	$0	$150 million
Section 202 Elderly	$777.910 million	$783 million	$783.286 million
Section 811 Disabled	$248.375 million	$251 million	$250.515 million
Lead Hazard Control	$174.856 million	$136 million	$175 million
EZ/EC	$29.805 million	$0 million	$15 million

[ ] included in Section 107 TA account
{}Part of the CDBG Formula, not a set-aside
* Not classified as a set-aside, Section 108 Loan Authority
^Funded from HOME, but as a separate program
#Set-aside within HOME

PLEASE NOTE: The chart does not include the 0.59% across-the-board cut approved by the House