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### ***FEATURED ARTICLES***

- ✓ ***Senate Passes FY10 Transportation-HUD Spending Bill***
- ✓ ***Senator Dodd Introduces Sustainable Communities Legislation***
- ✓ ***Senate Committee Holds Hearing on Homeowner Foreclosures; Secretary Donovan Testifies***
- ✓ ***HUD NEWS – Federal Reporting Requirements in ARRA; CDBG-R Status Update***
- ✓ ***NCDA NEWS – NCDA Meets with HUD on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing; 2010 Winter Conference Agenda and Registration Information Posted to Website; Call for Nominations for the 2010 Audrey Nelson Awards; CDBG Basics Course Training Available Through NCDA***

### **Senate Passes FY10 Transportation-HUD Spending Bill**

The Senate completed its work on the FY10 Transportation-HUD Appropriations Bill (HR 3288) on Thursday, September 17, 2009 approving the bill on a vote of 73-25. Essentially, the Senate rubber stamped the version of the bill approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee on August 5, which increases funding for most of HUD's programs, including CDBG and HOME. The House completed its work on the FY 10 HUD spending bill on July 23. The two sides will now meet to conference the bill. For the first time in years, CDBG formula grants will be increased. Congress plans to enact a continuing resolution to fund federal agencies through October 31, 2009. This will provide adequate time for Congress to complete the FY10 spending bills; none of which have been conferenced and sent to the President.

#### ***Community Development Fund***

The Senate approved \$4.450 billion overall for the Community Development Fund. Within this amount, the Senate funded CDBG formula grants at \$3.992 billion, an increase of \$349 million from last year's level of \$3.643 billion. The House approved \$4.166 billion for CDBG formula grants, an increase of \$523 million from last year. The difference will be ironed out in conference committee. Either way, CDBG grantees will receive a significant boost in funding in FY10. The Administration's FY10 budget called for a change in the existing CDBG formula.

Neither the House nor the Senate acted on this request, leaving the existing formula intact.

The Senate approved \$150 million, the Administration's request, for HUD's Sustainable Communities Initiative. The Initiative is a joint venture between HUD and the Department of Transportation (DOT) to fund regional planning efforts that consider housing, transportation and energy planning in a holistic manner. The initiative will support \$100 million for Regional Integrated Planning Grants; \$40 million for Community Challenge Planning Grants; and \$10 million for a joint HUD and DOT research project on sustainable, livable communities. The Sustainable Communities Initiative, according to HUD, is based on the following principles: provide more transportation choices, promote equitable, affordable housing, enhance economic competitiveness, support existing communities, and coordinate and leverage Federal policies and investments.

#### *Section 108 Loan Guarantees and BEDI*

Both chambers provided \$275 million in Section 108 loan guarantees, the same level as last year. The House provided \$25 million for the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative, while the Senate zeroed out the program (the President's budget also zeroed out the program). The program is expected to survive in conference committee.

#### *HOME and HUD's Homeless Assistance Programs*

The House provided \$2 billion for the HOME program in FY10, with all of the funding directed at formula grants to State and local governments, an increase of \$200 million from last year. The Senate provided \$1.825 billion in HOME formula grants in FY10, a slight increase of \$25 million.

The House provided \$1.850 billion for HUD's homeless assistance programs, an increase of \$173 million from last year, while the Senate provided a slightly higher level of \$1.875 billion. In its report, the Senate directs HUD to work with the Department of Education to develop better coordination in delivering housing and education services to homeless and at-risk children and youth.

#### *Section 8*

The House and Senate provided nearly identical numbers for Section 8 tenant-based renewals (\$16.39 billion in the House and \$16.34 billion in the Senate). In its committee report, the Senate noted that HUD must do a better job of tracking voucher use and program costs through vigilant oversight of PHAs' data input and HUD's collection and analysis of the data.

The Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Program received \$75 million, the same level as last year. This joint program between HUD and the Department of Veterans Affairs provides Section 8 vouchers to homeless veterans. The Senate provided \$20 million in voucher assistance to the Family Unification Program to assist youth aging out of foster care and families separated because of a lack of housing. In its report language, the Senate encouraged HUD to coordinate the release of these vouchers with providers that are a part of HUD's Continuum of

Care, so that the local Continuum of Care can help PHAs identify homeless families and youth in need of this assistance.

Section 8 advocacy groups say the House and Senate bills do not provide sufficient renewal funding for the Section 8 tenant-based (Housing Choice Voucher) and Section 8 project-based rental assistance programs. According to the groups, the shortfalls are due in part to the recession itself, as job losses among Section 8 tenants are driving up the costs of rental assistance. Moreover, HUD anticipates that the voucher program will absorb thousands of families that are currently receiving various forms of disaster housing assistance, thereby increasing renewal costs next year. The renewal need for the Housing Choice Voucher Program for 2010 is estimated to be at least \$16.6 billion, according to the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, and it could be as high as \$16.9 billion.

#### *Public Housing*

Both chambers funded the Public Housing Capital Fund at \$2.5 billion and the Public Housing Operating Fund at nearly identical levels (\$4.8 billion in the House and \$4.75 billion in the Senate). Both chambers direct HUD to convene a study group to develop a capital needs assessment to provide an accurate update of the capital needs of the nation's public housing. HUD last completed an assessment of public housing capital needs in 1998.

#### *Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (HOPE VI Revamped)*

The House provided no funding for the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, citing the fact the program had not been authorized by the House Financial Services Committee, while the Senate fully funded the program at \$250 million, the Administration's request. The Choice Neighborhoods Initiative would replace the existing HOPE VI program which provides funding to communities to replace severely distressed public housing with a mixture of market and public housing. The Choice Neighborhoods Initiative would expand funding to Section 8 project-based housing and other HUD-assisted housing; focusing on the preservation and rehabilitation of these units while holistically transforming the surrounding community. The eligible list of grantees would be expanded to include public housing agencies, local governments, non-profit organizations, and for-profit developers (in conjunction with a local government). Instead of funding the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, the House provided \$250 million for the HOPE VI program in FY10, an increase of \$130 million from last year.

#### *Housing Counseling*

The House approved \$70 million for housing counseling, \$5 million more than last year. Previously, this activity was funded as a set-aside within HOME. The House directs HUD to focus its counseling activities on pre-purchase counseling, not foreclosure prevention counseling. The Senate provided \$100 million for housing counseling in FY10.

#### *Energy Innovation Fund*

The House approved \$50 million for the Energy Innovation Fund. The House directs HUD to submit an energy efficient action plan within 120 days of enactment of the FY10 HUD spending

bill that will focus on maximizing energy efficiency within HUD publicly owned and assisted housing. The Senate provided \$75 million for the Fund and also directs HUD to submit an energy efficient action plan within 120 days that will focus on how the funds will be allocated and targeted, a time line for the use of the funds, and benchmarks for success.

#### *Lead Hazard Control*

The House approved \$140 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes. Of this amount, \$116 million is provided to the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program, \$4 million for technical assistance, and \$20 million for the Healthy Homes Initiative. The Senate also approved \$140 million for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.

#### *Transformation Initiative*

The Administration's FY10 budget proposed the creation of this initiative to consolidate all of its various technical assistance programs under one program. The President requested that 1% of HUD's overall budget be appropriated to this effort. The House approved \$20 million for the Transformation Initiative and requested the funds, at a minimum, be spent on the following activities: purchase of a new information technology system for FHA and for the voucher program, a demonstration of sustainable building practices on Native American lands, research on home equity conversion mortgages, technical assistance on regional housing and transportation planning, and a demonstration on cities in transition. Other studies and technical assistance may be proposed by HUD within 30 days of enactment of the bill, according to the House report. The Senate also approved \$20 million for HUD's Transformation Initiative, but approved an additional \$208 million in transfers from HUD's programs to be determined by the HUD Secretary. Of this amount, the Senate directs HUD to use at least \$100 million for improvement of its information technology systems, including the modernization of the FHA's systems and the Department's voucher management system. The Senate recommends that HUD provide at least \$40 million for continued technical assistance to CDBG, HOME, HOPE VI, Choice Neighborhoods Initiative, homeless programs, Public Housing, Housing Choice Voucher Program, Fair Housing, Housing Counseling, and Healthy Homes.

#### *National Housing Trust Fund*

Neither chamber provided funding for the National Housing Trust Fund, however, Rep. Barney Frank (D-MA) has provided \$1 billion for the Trust Fund in his TARP for Main Street Act of 2009 (HR 3068), which will redirect funding from the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) to the National Housing Trust Fund. HR 3068 will also redirect \$1.5 billion from TARP to funding for NSP3.

The creation of a National Housing Trust Fund was authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008, the same legislation that created the Neighborhood Stabilization Program; however, funding was not appropriated in FY 2009 to capitalize the Fund. Under HERA, the Fund was originally to be capitalized by monies from Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac (each was to contribute 4.2 basis points for each dollar of unpaid principal balance of its new business purchases), however, given the financial instability of both financial giants, these

monies can not be contributed at this time. HUD has requested \$1 billion in its FY10 budget to capitalize the Fund as well. The Fund will provide a direct formula allocation to States to increase and preserve the supply of affordable rental housing and will be deeply targeted to low- and very-low income persons.

*Other – Senate Deliberation of the Bill*

- The Senate approved an amendment offered by Senator Patty Murray (D-WA) to provide \$200 million in advance appropriations to maintain Section 8 vouchers currently in use, thereby avoiding a funding shortfall.
- The Senate approved an amendment offered by Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA) to allow CDBG disaster funds to be used as a match for other federal programs.
- Senator John McCain offered an amendment to eliminate funding for HUD's Brownfield program, citing its small funding stream relative to need and its duplicative nature to existing programs. The amendment failed 37-60.

**Senator Dodd Introduces Sustainable Communities Legislation**

Senator Dodd (D-CT) introduced The Livable Communities Act of 2009 (S. 1619) on August 6, 2009. Dodd's staff worked with NCDAs and other interest groups in drafting the bill. The purpose of the Act is to improve coordination of housing, community development, transportation, and energy through comprehensive regional planning.

The legislation establishes an Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities within HUD as proposed in the Administration's FY10 budget outline and an Interagency Council on Sustainable Communities.

■ *The Office of Sustainable Housing and Communities* would be responsible for oversight of sustainable community development activities within HUD (including the two programs outlined below). The office would also be responsible for coordinating federal policies that foster sustainable development, including work under the Interagency Council on Sustainable Communities.

■ *The Interagency Council on Sustainable Communities* will bring together federal departments (HUD, Transportation, EPA, and others) to coordinate federal sustainable development policies, sustainability research, identify barriers to sustainable development, and promote overall coordination of these policies among federal departments.

Dodd's legislation authorizes two new grant programs: (1) Comprehensive Planning Grant Program; and (2) Challenge Grant Program

■ *The Comprehensive Planning Grant Program* would help communities develop comprehensive

regional plans that incorporate transportation, housing, community development, economic development, energy, and environmental needs and goals. The bill authorizes \$400 million over four years for these competitive grants. Consortia of local governments working with a metropolitan planning organization, rural planning organization, or regional council may apply for these grants.

■*The Challenge Grant Program.* This \$3.75 billion competitive program would assist communities in carrying out sustainable development projects outlined in their comprehensive regional plans. Eligible activities would include investment in transit-oriented development, affordable housing, public transportation, infrastructure and facilities, pedestrian and bicycle thoroughfares, redevelopment of brownfields, and projects to spur economic development.

The bill has been forwarded to the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. We will keep you posted on its progress.

### **Senate Committee Holds Hearing on Helping Homeowners Avoid Foreclosure**

On September 21, 2009, the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee held a field hearing in New Jersey to hear testimony on how Congress and the federal government can help homeowners avoid foreclosure. HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan gave an update on the implementation of HUD's Making Home Affordable Program. In his statement, Secretary Donovan told the committee that since the launch of the Making Home Affordable Program in March 2009, 56 servicers – representing more than 85% of the market – have signed contracts with the Administration. As of September 9, 2009, approximately 360,000 loans have been modified through the program. While the program is making progress, Donovan acknowledged continued problems, such as (1) the lack of responsiveness and accountability of servicers participating in the program (many homeowners can't reach their servicers and others who have made contact with their servicer have faced challenges in completing applications, lost paperwork, and delays in response time). Donovan, along with Treasury Secretary Geithner, met with all of the servicers participating in the Making Affordable Home Program in July to press for better service and quicker processing times of applications.

According to Donovan, HUD has continued to make additions to the Making Home Affordable Program. In August, the Department launched the Second Lien Program. Under the Second Lien Program, when a Making Home Affordable modification is initiated on a first-lien, servicers participating in the Second Lien Program will automatically reduce payments on the second lien according to a pre-set level. Servicers will also have the option of extinguishing the second lien in return for a lump sum payment under a pre-set formula determined by Treasury.

In May, the Administration announced the Foreclosure Alternatives Program to encourage servicers and borrowers to pursue short sales and deed-in-lieu of foreclosure in cases where the borrower does not qualify for the Making Home Affordable Program or is unable to complete the process. These options eliminate the need for potentially lengthy and expensive foreclosure

proceedings. HUD and Treasury are still working on the program details, which should be announced soon.

In late July, the Administration released information on its Home Price Decline Program (HPDP). A component of the Making Home Affordable Program, HPDP provides additional incentive payments to lenders for modifications on properties located in areas with home price declines as a means to minimize foreclosures in these areas and help suppress further price decline.

## **HUD NEWS**

### **Federal Reporting Requirements in ARRA**

Under Section 1512 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), States, cities, and counties receiving stimulus funding must register and complete quarterly reports on: who is receiving fund and in what amount; what projects are funded; and the status of completion and impact on job creation. This information must be reported to [www.federalreporting.gov](http://www.federalreporting.gov) a system created and managed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board (RATB). Grantees must register within the system as soon as possible and must report on their first quarterly activities between **October 1 and October 10, 2009**. Before you can register, however, you must obtain a DUNS number and CCR registration. For more information on the DUNS number and CCR registration, please go to <http://www.hud.gov/recovery/reporting>

Furthermore, Section 1609 of ARRA requires grantees receiving recovery act funds to report on environmental review status in a separate reporting system, the Recovery Act Management and Performance System (RAMPS).

The following information has been culled from a fact sheet developed by HUD. The fact sheet is available on HUD's recovery act website, mentioned above:

#### **Section 1512 Reporting**

*This reporting system is operated and maintained by the Office of Management and Budget. HUD does not have a role in this system.*

#### ***Who has to report to FederalReporting.gov?***

Direct recipients receiving Recovery Act funds must report quarterly to FederalReporting.gov. These direct recipients may require any sub-recipients to report directly to FederalReporting.gov or may gather sub-recipient data and report it directly.

#### ***How do I register?***

Go to [www.FederalReporting.gov](http://www.FederalReporting.gov) to register. Registration requires that you have the following data elements: a valid email address, a Taxpayer or Employer Identification Number (TIN/EIN),

a DUNS number, and registration with the Central Contractor Registry (CCR). The registration process may take as many as eight (8) days to complete if you do not already have all of these elements.

*What do I report?*

FederalReporting.gov will collect approximately 80 data elements. Most of these elements focus on funding amounts, project details, and job creation. The reporting of some of these elements may be optional. The list of elements can be viewed by downloading the data dictionary on the Recovery.gov website.

Section 1609 Reporting

*This reporting system is operated and maintained by HUD.*

*Who has to report in RAMPS?*

For all HUD projects receiving Recovery Act funding, the status of NEPA compliance must be reported. Even exempt and categorically excluded projects must report their NEPA status in RAMPS. For reviews conducted under 24 Part CFR Part 58, the recipient organization is responsible for reporting into RAMPS.

*How do I register for RAMPS?*

Please refer to HUD's Recovery Reporting page at <http://portal.hud.gov/pls/portal/url/Recovery/Reporting> for the latest information. On that page you will also find information on how to proceed if you experience difficulty accessing the system.

*When should I report?*

Recipients should enter data into RAMPS as soon as possible, and should update this information as any changes occur. HUD's next report to the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) will be on the status of environmental compliance reviews through September 30, 2009. This data needs to be entered no later than October 10, 2009, when HUD will compile the data and send it to CEQ.

*What do I report?*

Recipients will be required to provide their name and contact information, identify the project, and answer several questions about the environmental review status of the project.

*Where do I learn more about RAMPS and NEPA reporting?*

HUD is in the process of creating a recorded training video, PowerPoint presentation, program-specific guidance documents, and other information. As soon as this information becomes available, it will be posted to the HUD Recovery Reporting page at [www.hud.gov/recovery/reporting](http://www.hud.gov/recovery/reporting). HUD expects to have some of this material on the website next week.



## **CDBG-R Status Update**

All of the 1,167 grantee submissions received for CDBG-R funding have been approved by HUD. According to HUD, this comprises over \$979.9 million of the \$980 million distributed to States and localities. Only one jurisdiction, Fairbanks, AK, declined to apply for CDBG-R funds. According to HUD, over 80% of the grant agreements have been executed.

### *Signage*

In regards to placing signs at CDBG-R sites, HUD is asking grantees to post signs to promote the Administration's theme of transparency in recovery act funding. However, HUD **is not** requiring grantees to undertake this activity.

### *Buy American Requirement*

HUD is developing a CPD notice on compliance with the "Buy American" requirement in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). ARRA mandates that all iron, steel, and manufactured goods used in ARRA-funded projects be produced in the United States. The notice is in departmental clearance and should be released shortly. According to HUD staff, the notice will resemble the "Buy American" notice previously issued for HUD's Public Housing programs (NOTICE PIH 2009-31, dated August 21, 2009).

In the PIH notice, HUD provides an exception to the Buy American requirement, "if HUD determines that (1) applying the requirement would be consistent with the public interest; (2) iron, steel, and the relevant manufactured goods are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities; or (3) inclusion of iron, steel, and manufactured goods produced in the United States will increase the overall cost of the project by more than 25%."

Within the PIH notice, manufactured goods are defined as: "A good brought to the construction site for incorporation into the building or work that has been processed into a specific form and shape; or combined with the other raw material to create a material that has different properties than the properties of the individual raw materials. There is no requirement with regard to the origin of components or subcomponents in manufactured goods used in the project, as long as the manufacturing occurs in the United States."

## **NCDA NEWS**

### **NCDA Meets with HUD on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing**

NCDA met with HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (OFHEO) on September 15 to discuss affirmatively furthering fair housing within HUD's CPD programs. The issue of affirmatively furthering fair housing is at the forefront of OFHEO's agenda due to recent court action against the County of Westchester, NY for failing to affirmatively further fair housing. The Anti-Discrimination Center of Metro New York (ADC) filed a complaint under the False

Claims Act against Westchester County disputing the County's claim that it had affirmatively furthered fair housing in the use of its CDBG funds. A federal court ruled in favor of ADC acknowledging that Westchester County had failed its legal obligation by not analyzing "the existence and impact of race discrimination on housing opportunities and choice in its jurisdiction." As part of the settlement, Westchester County must make a \$51.6 million investment in affordable housing over the next seven years in areas of the county that do not have affordable housing. Ultimately, the settlement will result in the construction of 750 units of affordable housing in areas of the county with small or no minority populations.

At the National Fair Housing Alliance Conference in June, HUD Secretary Shaun Donovan made a commitment "to recommit HUD to affirmatively further fair housing." HUD followed up this commitment with a day-long fair housing "listening session" in July where the Department heard from advocates and national groups on the following six areas surrounding affirmatively furthering fair housing:

- How can the existing process be improved?
- What documentation should be required?
- What factors should be included in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing?
- How often should the AI be updated?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of creating a regional approach to affirmatively furthering fair housing?
- What can communities and public housing agencies do to reduce housing segregation and increase housing opportunities for protected classes under federal housing civil rights laws?

HUD plans to further follow-up on its commitment to affirmatively fair housing by issuing regulations this Fall strengthening the requirement.

NCDA, along with the U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Association of Counties, and National Association for County Community and Economic Development, developed joint recommendations in the six areas mentioned above and presented them to OFHEO officials during a meeting on September 15. The recommendations are briefly outlined below.

*How can the existing process be improved?*

- (1) Remove the requirement that fair housing activities be funded from the CDBG 20 percent cap. Make fair housing activities a separate eligible program activity.
- (2) FHEO needs to provide ongoing, technical assistance to help CPD grantees understand the requirements to affirmatively further fair housing and how to address the impediments they find. FHEO should also provide resources to help CPD grantees carry out the AI, including the education of citizens on fair housing and civil rights laws.
- (3) FHEO should provide more guidance to CPD grantees on the specific requirements that

should be addressed in the AI, including providing a template for grantees to follow in developing the AI.

*What documentation should be required?*

No additional documentation should be required of CPD grantees in developing, implementing, or reporting on their AI; however, FHEO should develop a template to be made available to CPD grantees to assist them in developing and implementing their AI.

*What factors should be included in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing?*

FHEO's 1996 Fair Housing Planning Guide is a good resource to help CPD grantees identify impediments to be included in the AI; however, the Guide should be updated to reflect any new impediments.

*How often should the AI be updated?*

Keep the existing process in place whereby the AI is updated every five years in conjunction with the preparation and/or updating of the grantees' consolidated plan.

*What are the advantages and disadvantages of creating a regional approach to affirmatively furthering fair housing?*

Further study is warranted on this matter. To further explore this approach, FHEO should consider incentives, such as additional funding, to those communities that make an effort to create a regional approach.

*What can communities and public housing agencies do to reduce housing segregation and increase housing opportunities for protected classes under federal housing civil rights laws?*

- (1) Communities should be encouraged to support private fair housing agencies that will educate protected class members on their housing rights and help those who experience discrimination gather evidence and file complaints.
- (2) Section 8 program administrators should be required to identify impacted areas – census tracts with minority or low-income populations that meet or exceed 40% of the areas' population – and clearly identify those areas to their clients, encouraging them to search for housing opportunities outside of these areas – even allowing higher voucher payment standards for units found in non-impacted areas. Section 8 programs are not currently permitted to operate with more than one voucher payment standard and larger metropolitan areas sometimes are forced to keep their payment standard lower to maximize their budgets and the number of families they can assist. This flies in the face of increasing housing opportunities.

We also urged FHEO and HUD, along with other Federal agencies, to play a stronger role in regulating predatory and sub-prime lenders, citing the fact that low-income and minority communities have been inundated with poorly underwritten loans that ultimately cause the loss

of existing housing and the loss of future housing choice. These entities are still at work in many communities and must be reigned in by federal regulation.

### **2010 Winter Conference Agenda and Registration Information Posted to Website**

The 2010 NCDA Winter Conference will be held at The Washington Court Hotel in Washington, DC on January 20-22, 2010. The Winter Conference is the perfect opportunity to hear about upcoming policy and budgetary issues and hear directly from HUD staff on program updates. The conference fee is \$400 for members and \$450 for non-members. Members receive a \$25 discount if two members attend from a single community and a \$50 discount if three or more persons attend from a single community. Registration must be paid by check (NCDA is not set-up to accept credit cards) and must be made payable to NCDA. Registrants must cancel before **Monday, January 4, 2010** to avoid the \$100 cancellation fee.

NCDA has reserved a block of rooms at the special rate of \$169.00, plus tax at The Washington Court Hotel, located at 525 New Jersey Avenue, NW, Washington, DC (very close to Capitol Hill). The cut-off date for making your hotel reservations is **December 21, 2009**.

Reservations received after this date will be subject to availability and based on the rate offered by the hotel. To make your hotel reservation, call (202) 628-2100 or (800) 321-3010. Be sure to mention NCDA to receive the special hotel rate.

Besides a congressional update and news from HUD, the conference will feature the following:

- Fair Housing 101 Training
- Training on OMB Circulars
- A One-on-One Session with HUD Officials on CDBG-R and NSP Issues
- Plenary Session on the Office of Inspector General (OIG) Audits
- Plenary Session on Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing
- Plenary Session on the New Continuum of Care Program and HPRP Implementation
- Plenary Session on CDBG, HOME, ARRA Reporting
- Sessions on CDBG and HOME Program Timeliness and Managing Conflict of Interest
- Section 108 Roundtable

You can register directly online at <http://www.ncdaonline.org>

### **Call for Nominations for the 2010 Audrey Nelson Awards**

NCDA is accepting nominations from its member communities for the 2010 Audrey Nelson Awards. The application is available on NCDA's website at <http://www.ncdaonline.org>. The award recognizes exemplary uses of CDBG funds to address the needs of families and neighborhoods. Award recipients will be recognized during the 2010 Winter Conference. We encourage you to apply, especially, those communities that have never submitted an application in the past. Please fax your application to 202-887-5546.

### **CDBG Basics Course Training Available Through NCDA**

NCDA will present its highly successful *CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners* in West Palm Beach, FL on November 9-11, 2009. The course being offered in Boston, MA on October 21-23, 2009 is sold out.

Information on the course, including the course agenda and registration, is available at <http://www.ncdaonline.org/cdbg.asp>. The *CDBG Basics: Training for Practitioners* is a comprehensive, basic three-day training on the CDBG Program. It is geared to persons with less than three years experience in the CDBG Program. What distinguishes NCDA's CDBG course from similar courses is the fact the course was developed by CDBG practitioners (through NCDA) and taught by practitioners who have many years experience administering the CDBG program locally. Course participants receive a "real life" learning experience through the course instructors, course exercises, and through the daily exchange with other CDBG practitioners.

The course fee is \$250 for members and \$350 for non-members. Each participant will receive a comprehensive training manual that can be used as a vital resource in the daily operation of your CDBG program.

### **Attachments**

- 2010 NCDA Winter Conference Draft Agenda and Registration Form
- 2010 Audrey Nelson Community Development Award Information

### **Questions**

For questions regarding *The Washington Report*, please contact Vicki Watson at [vicki@ncdaonline.org](mailto:vicki@ncdaonline.org)

## U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Budget Chart

Program	FY09 Enacted Level	FY10 Administration Requested Level	FY10 House Level	FY10 Senate Level
Community Development Fund	\$3.9 billion	\$4.45 billion	\$4.6 billion	\$4.450 billion
<i>Set-Asides:</i>				
Native American Block Grant	[\$65 million]	[\$65 million]	[\$65 million]	[\$65 million]
EDI Grants	[\$165 million]	\$0	[\$151 million]	[\$171 million]
Technical Assistance	[\$5 million]	\$0	\$0	\$0
Neighborhood Initiatives	[\$19 million]	\$0	[\$18 million]	[\$22 million]
Working Capital Fund	[\$3 million]	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sustainable Communities Initiative	\$0	[\$150 million]	[\$150 million]	[\$150 million]
University Community Fund	\$0	[\$25 million]	[\$25 million]	[\$25 million]
Rural Innovation Fund	\$0	[\$25 million]	[\$25 million]	[\$25 million]
<i>Total Set-Asides</i>	<i>\$257 million</i>	<i>\$265 million</i>	<i>\$434 million</i>	<i>\$458 million</i>
<b>Formula Grants</b>	<b>\$3.643 billion</b>	<b>\$4.185 billion</b>	<b>\$4.166 billion</b>	<b>\$3.992 billion</b>
Section 108 Loan Guarantees	\$275 million	\$0	\$275 million	\$275 million
Brownfields	\$10 million	\$0	\$25 million	\$0
HOME Program	\$1.825 billion	\$1.825 billion	\$2 billion	\$1.825 billion
<i>Set-Asides:</i>				
Housing Counseling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Technical Assistance	[\$12 million]	\$0	\$0	\$0
Working Capital Fund	[\$4.2 million]	\$0	\$0	\$0
ADDI	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Total Set-Asides</i>	<i>\$16.2 million</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>
<b>Formula Grants</b>	<b>\$1.80 billion</b>	<b>\$1.825 billion</b>	<b>\$2 billion</b>	<b>\$1.825 billion</b>
Homeless Programs	\$1.677 billion	\$1.794 billion	\$1.850 billion	\$1.875 billion
Housing Trust Fund	\$0	\$1 billion	\$0	\$0
Housing Counseling	\$65 million	\$100 million	\$70 million	\$100 million
Lead Hazard Control	\$140 million	\$140 million	\$140 million	\$140 million
Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Program (SHOP)	\$64 million	\$77 million	\$85 million	\$85 million
Section 202 for the Elderly	\$765 million	\$765 million	\$1 billion	\$785 million
Section 811 for the Disabled	\$250 million	\$250 million	\$350 million	\$265 million

***The Washington Report***  
**September 25, 2009 – Page 15**

HOPWA	\$310 million	\$310 million	\$350 million	\$320 million
Fair Housing	\$53.5 million	\$72 million	\$72 million	\$72 million
<b>Program</b>	<b>FY08 Enacted Level</b>	<b>FY09 President's Request</b>	<b>FY10 House Level</b>	<b>FY10 Senate Level</b>
Section 8 TBRA	\$15 billion	\$16 billion	\$16.39 billion	\$16.34 billion
Section 8 Project-Based Assistance	\$6.868 billion	\$8.1 billion	\$8.7 billion	\$8.1 billion
Public Housing Capital	\$2.45 billion	\$2.244 billion	\$2.5 billion	\$2.5 billion
Public Housing Operating	\$4.45 billion	\$4.6 billion	\$4.8 billion	\$4.75 billion
HOPE VI (Choice Neighborhood Initiative)	\$100 million	\$250 million	\$250 million	\$250 million
Energy Innovation Fund	\$100 million	\$100 million	\$50 million	\$75 million
Native American Housing Block Grant	\$645 million	\$645 million	\$750 million	\$670 million
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	\$10 million	\$10 million	\$12 million	\$13 million
Indian Housing Loan Guarantees	\$9 million	\$7 million	\$7 million	\$7 million
Native Hawaiian Loan Guarantees	\$1 million	\$1 million	\$1 million	\$1 million
Rural Housing & Economic Development*	\$26 million	\$25 million	\$25 million	\$25 million
University Programs**	\$23 million	\$14 million	\$25 million	\$25 million

\*Renamed the Rural Innovation Fund and funded as a set-aside within CDBG in FY 2010.

\*\*Renamed the University Community Fund and funded as a set-aside within CDBG in FY 2010. Consolidates grants to institutions of higher learning funded under Section 107 including HBCUs, Alaska Native serving institutions, Native Hawaiian institutions, tribal colleges and universities, and Hispanic serving institutions

