

New York State
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM

2021 PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE, PUBLIC FACILITIES &
COMMUNITY PLANNING
REQUEST FOR APPLICATIONS



**Homes and
Community Renewal**

**Housing
Trust Fund
Corporation**

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY RENEWAL

ANDREW M. CUOMO, GOVERNOR
RUTHANNE VISNAUSKAS, COMMISSIONER/CEO

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I. FUNDS AVAILABLE

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation (HTFC) will make available approximately \$20 million in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2021 NYS CDBG Program funds through this Request for Applications (RFA).

II. FUNDING LIMITS

Public Infrastructure	Maximum
Counties, Towns, Cities or Villages	\$1,000,000
*With NYS Co-Funding Initiative	\$1,250,000
Joint Applicants	\$1,500,000
*Joint w/Co-Funding Initiative	\$1,750,000
Public Facilities	
Counties, Towns, Cities or Villages	\$300,000
Planning	
Counties, Towns, Cities or Villages	\$50,000

III. ELIGIBLE APPLICANTS

Eligible applicants are non-entitlement units of general local government (County, Town, City, or Village), excluding metropolitan cities, urban counties, and Indian Tribes that are designated Entitlement Communities. Non-entitlement areas are defined as cities, towns, and villages with populations of less than 50,000 except those designated principal cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and counties with populations of less than 200,000. A list of eligible communities is available on the OCR website under [Program Guidelines](#).

When a joint effort is required to solve a common water or sewer problem faced by two or more eligible local governments, a joint application may be submitted. Local governments, however, must not only share a common problem that crosses their municipal boundaries but must also be able to demonstrate that a joint effort is required to solve the problem. A cooperation agreement between the local governments must be included as an attachment to the application. Joint applications submitted only for administrative convenience are not eligible and will not be considered for funding. Note that each Applicant individually must adhere to citizen participation requirements. Each participating municipality must hold a public hearing prior to application. Consultation with OCR is strongly encouraged.

IV. PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVES OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM

As set forth in the Federal Housing and Community Development Act, the Primary Objective of the CDBG program “is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income (LMI).”

OBJECTIVES OF THE NEW YORK STATE CDBG PROGRAM

Financial assistance will be provided for the development of projects that meet the NYS CDBG Program Objectives and that provide decent, safe affordable housing, access to clean drinking water, proper disposal of household wastewater, access to local public facilities, and economic opportunities for persons from LMI households by supporting development projects that are designed to create or retain employment opportunities or foster Microenterprise activities and provide opportunities through planning efforts to address community development needs.

In support of New York's community development goals, the NYS CDBG Program will:

1. Encourage investment in communities by assisting local governments in devising and implementing economic development strategies to revitalize viable communities and provide economic opportunities that principally benefit LMI persons.
2. Revitalize the vibrancy of New York's communities and enhance the quality of life through improvements to public infrastructure and public facilities.
3. Develop and implement strategies that facilitate the coordination of NYS CDBG funding with other Federal, State, and local community development resources.
4. Support a mix of rehabilitation and conversion activities to preserve and increase affordable housing for both renters and homeowners.

V. ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES

CDBG funding may be used for eligible activities as outlined below. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list of eligible activities and applicants are encouraged to develop projects in response to local need that may not fit neatly in any one category. In these cases, applicants are encouraged to contact the Office of Community Renewal (OCR) for additional guidance prior to submitting an application.

In selecting eligible activities, communities should be aware that although an activity may be legally eligible under the Federal statute and HUD regulations, it may not be competitive under OCR's evaluation criteria. An activity being considered for a State CDBG application should be compared against the evaluation criteria for that category before a decision is made to prepare an application. Below is an edited list of eligible activities identified at Section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended and 24 CFR 570.482, as amended. Additional information on eligible activities can be found on the HUD Exchange [here](#).

A. Public Infrastructure

Funds may be requested for public or private water source development, storage, and distribution; sanitary sewage collection and treatment; flood control and storm water drainage; and municipal utilities. The aforementioned types of projects may also include ancillary public works components such as sidewalks, streets, parking, open space, and publicly owned utilities. Note that ancillary activities, such as homeowner service lateral replacement, may not exceed 10% of the grant amount without formal approval from OCR.

B. Public Facility

Funds may be requested for structures to house or serve special-needs populations; senior services; health-care centers; child care centers; removal of architectural barriers for the disabled (installing

lifts, automatic doors, ramps, etc.); sidewalks; and multi-purpose buildings housing several qualifying activities where benefits are provided principally to low-and moderate-income persons.

C. Community Planning

Funds may be requested for Community Needs Assessments and Preliminary Engineering Reports. Any Planning proposal must address an activity which, if implemented, meets at least one of two national objectives under the CDBG program. Applicants should focus on one or more of the following: public infrastructure, public facilities, housing and/or economic development.

D. Ineligible Activities

Buildings, or portions thereof, used for the general conduct of government cannot be assisted with CDBG funds. This definition does not include such facilities as neighborhood service centers or special purpose buildings that may house services provided by government at decentralized locations. However, the removal of architectural barriers within public buildings to make them more accessible to elderly and handicapped persons is an eligible activity.

Expenses for the general conduct of government are not eligible. Costs directly attributable to administration of a local CDBG program may be considered for reimbursement.

The general rule is that the purchase of equipment with CDBG funds is ineligible. An exception is that compensation for the use of construction equipment through leasing, depreciation, or use allowances pursuant to 2 CFR Part 200, as applicable, for an otherwise eligible activity is an eligible use of CDBG funds.

1. The general rule is that any expense associated with repairing, operating or maintaining public facilities, improvements and services is ineligible. Specific exceptions are operating, and maintenance expenses associated with public service activities, interim assistance, and office space for program staff employed in carrying out the CDBG program.
2. The general rule is that CDBG funds cannot be used for income payments for housing or any other purpose. Examples of ineligible income payments include payments for income maintenance, housing allowances, down payments and mortgage subsidies. One-time payments made on behalf of persons or families to meet emergency needs such as housing or essential utilities is not an income payment and is eligible

VI. APPLICATION PROCESS & SUBMISSION

A. How to apply

Funding round materials will be available on the [Funding Opportunities](#) of the Office of Community Renewal website beginning Monday, May 10, 2021.

Applications will be accepted through the Consolidated Funding Application (CFA) system: <https://apps.cio.ny.gov/apps/cfa/index.cfm>

B. Public Hearing Pre-application Requirement

Applicant communities must conduct a public hearing before a quorum of the full legislative body in compliance with NYS Citizen Participation requirements, prior to submitting an application for funding. A [public hearing template](#) and [instructions](#) are available online with the funding round materials.

C. Technical Assistance

OCR will provide technical assistance regarding the application, proposed projects, and program regulations to applicants upon request and will continue to be available to answer questions regarding the application and/or the NYS CDBG Program until the application is submitted or the submission date and time has expired, whichever occurs first. Applicants can contact OCR staff at HCR_CFA@nyshcr.org or 518-474-2057 for assistance.

D. Application Submission

Application Open Date: Monday, May 10, 2021
Application Submission Ends: Friday, July 30, 2021, 4:00 PM

The above-stated application deadline is firm as to date and hour. In the interest of fairness to all applicants, applications received after the specified date and time will be deemed ineligible and will **not** be considered for funding. Applicants should submit applications as soon as the proposal and required materials are ready to avoid risks of ineligibility resulting from unanticipated delays or problems.

Applicants may make a request, based on demonstrated need, to submit a paper application in lieu of using the CDOL system. Requests for approval to submit a paper application must be sent to: Crystal Loffler, Deputy Commissioner, NYS Homes and Community Renewal, Office of Community Renewal, Hampton Plaza, 38-40 State Street, 4th Floor South, Albany, NY 12207.

E. Administrative Funds and Project Delivery

Applicants may apply for up to 5% of the total award for administrative costs and up to 13% of the total award for project delivery costs.

For Public Facilities and Public Infrastructure, applicants may request up to 18% of the CDBG award in program delivery, administration, and engineering costs combined. Of the 18%, administration must not exceed more than 5% of the total CDBG award.

F. Applicant Capacity and Prior Experience

Applicants for NYS CDBG Program funds, as with all competitive OCR Program funds, are subject to an evaluation of prior program funding history, prior program administration performance and organizational capacity. Factors such as the rate of expenditure during the term of the contract, the number of contract extensions requested, if funds were de-obligated and compliance with all terms will be used to determine satisfactory performance for all applicants. Applicants may be negatively impacted by unsatisfactory performance or may be determined to be ineligible for a grant when prior performance evidences significant lack of capacity to carry out the proposed project or program as required and according to the applicable laws, regulations, policies and procedures governing the program.

Applicants must resolve any and all outstanding monitoring and/or non-compliance issues that involve a violation of Federal, State or local regulations, and/or program and OCR requirements prior to the submission of an application for funding. Applicants that do not resolve monitoring and/or non-compliance issues will be deemed ineligible and the application will not be accepted or reviewed. The OCR will provide, upon request, status information related to the above items for any potential applicants.

Prior to submitting an application, applicants should evaluate the progress of their open grant portfolio to determine if additional funds are warranted at this time. Interested parties are discouraged from applying for NYS CDBG Program funds if the program activities cannot be completed within the 2-year term or the amount of funding requested cannot be expended within the 2-year term. Please note, the term is fourteen (14) months for community planning activities.

G. Award Criteria Details

- HTFC reserves the right not to issue an award or contract to any applicant if it has been determined that the applicant is not in compliance with existing state contracts and has not taken satisfactory steps to remedy such non-compliance. Projects that commence prior to contract execution and environmental review will not be eligible for reimbursement.
- HTFC reserves the right to award all, a portion of, or none of a program's funds based upon funding availability, feasibility of the applications received, the competitiveness of the applications, an applicant's ability to meet HTFC criteria for funding, the applicant's ability to advance the State's housing goals, and HTFC's assessment of cost reasonableness. HTFC reserves the right to award less than the requested amount, and further reserves the right to review an application requesting project funds as an application for funding under other programs for which the project is eligible, and to change or disallow aspects of the applications received.
- Award of funds does not confirm eligibility of all activities included in an application proposal, and HTFC reserves the right to change or disallow aspects of the applications received and may make such changes an expressed condition of its commitment to provide funding to a project.

VII. APPLICATION REVIEW

A. APPLICATION THRESHOLD REVIEW REQUIREMENTS

CDBG applications must present projects that:

- Meet a CDBG National Objective
- Demonstrate compliance with NYS Citizen Participation
- Request funding within the limits outlined above
- Can be completed within 24 months of award (14 months for planning)
- Do not provide assistance to a for-profit business in the form of lobbying or other political activities
- Do not exceed 18% overall soft costs (administration, program delivery, engineering). Of the 18% no more than 5% of the total request for grant administration.
- Does not request reimbursement of costs prior to award and approval of release of funds. Grantees must document compliance with the environmental review requirements at 24 CFR Part 58 following the application to HCR and prior to reimbursement of any costs.

B. APPLICATION REVIEW CRITERIA

The review process for the NYS CDBG Program is designed to ensure that the limited NYS CDBG funds available are awarded to communities that meet all of the Federal CDBG requirements, demonstrate a significant need for the proposed activity, demonstrate that the project is financially feasible, and show a significant positive impact to the community. The HTFC and OCR reserve the right to reduce funds requested based on a review of applicant capacity.

PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES FACTOR RATING

Applications within the Public Infrastructure and Facilities funding categories are rated and scored against the factors below. Applications are evaluated and ranked against applications within the same category. Applications with the highest scores are considered the most competitive and have a greater chance of being awarded.

Need	15 Points
Impact	15 Points
Financial Capacity	25 Points
Administrative Capacity	25 Points
REDC	20 Points
Total = 100 Points (maximum)	

Applications within the funding categories will be assessed based on the extent to which they meet the category-specific assessment criteria identified below. The most points may be awarded to projects that have demonstrated exceptional compliance with the assessment criteria identified for each category.

Public Infrastructure:

Need – 15 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- serious public health, welfare or safety conditions, as attested by third party documentation (e.g. consent orders, engineering reports, test results);
- that NYS CDBG funds are necessary to undertake the project and the community is unable to secure sufficient funding or assistance through other methods or resources, including other public funding.

Impact – 15 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- that the proposed project is affordable, viable, and sustainable over the long-term, is of appropriate capacity for the demand, and addresses the identified need;
- the impact of NYS CDBG funds on the reduction of the debt burden, connection fees, and annual water/sewer fees on LMI households;
- that the proposed project supports a “Smart Growth” development strategy in accordance with the New York State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Act (Chapter 433 of the Laws of 2010).

Financial Capacity – 25 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- that the project cost is financially feasible and includes the cost associated with regulatory compliance;
- that leveraged funds are available and committed at the time the application is submitted, and that there is no gap in funding;
- that the costs of program delivery and administration are reasonable and based on the work to be performed, as detailed in the application;
- a financial and administrative plan for future maintenance and operations.

Administrative Capacity – 25 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- a clear understanding of the program requirements and measures to ensure compliance with program requirements, including applicable Federal and State regulations, such as environmental, lead-based paint, labor standards, historic preservation, and procurement;

- that no impediments exist, or the degree to which all potential impediments, such as regulatory compliance, community support, site control (i.e. easements, acquisition etc.), and permits and clearances, have been addressed;
- project readiness and the ability to implement the program upon award;
- the ability to complete the proposed project/program within the 24-month term of the grant agreement.

Public Facilities:

Need – 15 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- a need and market for the project and the services to be provided;
- that NYS CDBG funds are necessary to undertake the project and the community is unable to secure sufficient funding or assistance through other methods or resources, including other public resources.

Impact – 15 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated that:

- the proposed project has long-term affordability, viability and sustainability, is appropriate in terms of capacity, and addresses the identified need;
- the project design includes components accommodating mobility, visual, and auditory handicaps where relevant.

Financial Capacity –25 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- that the project cost is financially feasible and includes the costs associated with regulatory compliance;
- that leveraged funds are available and committed at the time the application is submitted, and that there is no gap in funding;
- that the costs of program delivery and administration are reasonable and based on the actual work to be performed as described in the application;
- a financial and administrative plan for future maintenance and operations.

Administrative Capacity – 25 Points

The degree to which the Applicant has demonstrated:

- a clear understanding of the program requirements and measures to ensure compliance with program requirements, including applicable Federal and State regulations, such as environmental, lead-based paint, labor standards, historic preservation, and procurement;
- that no impediments exist, or the degree to which all potential impediments, such as regulatory compliance, community support, site control (i.e. easements, acquisition etc.), and permits and clearances, have been addressed;
- project readiness and the ability to implement the program upon award;
- the ability to complete the proposed project/program within the 24-month term of the grant agreement.

Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) (20 points) - Applications will also be reviewed and scored by the Regional Economic Development Councils. Up to 20 points will be provided to projects that most closely align with the Regional Council's Strategic Plan. These strategic plans are available from the [REDC website](#).

Program Penalty Deductions

The Applicant's prior CDBG performance is considered at the time of application. Up to 20 points may be deducted for:

- Unresolved CDBG administrative issues, monitoring findings and concerns (based on severity) for each CDBG contract.
- Unresolved administrative issues (based on severity) for each HCR contract from other HCR programs identified as being in poor standing.
- Poor standing for HOME, Access/Restore, AHC, NRPP, and other HCR program contracts. Poor standing could be unresolved findings that could result in recapture, significant return of unspent funds (more than one quarter of the award), default, or other significant noncompliance.
- If the applicant is the subject of investigation or audit of its activities (based on severity) by any governmental agency for, but not limited to the allegation of ineligible activities, misuse of any award, or failure to comply with the terms of an OCR grant (outside of original period of performance).
- First time applicants and first-time awardees are not negatively impacted by this.

PLANNING FACTOR RATING

Applications within the Planning and Engineering funding categories are rated and scored against the factors below. Applications are evaluated and ranked against other Planning applications. Applications with the highest scores are considered the most competitive and have a greater chance of being awarded.

Demonstrated Need	30 Points
Public Benefit/Impact	30 Points
Implementation	10 Points
Leveraged Resources	10 Points
REDC	20 Points
	Total = 100 Points (maximum)

Demonstrated Need – 30 Points

- Demonstration of need for the Plan and for funding assistance.
- Evidence that key stakeholders share the opinion that the subject of the Plan is critical to addressing identified needs and challenges.

Public Benefit/Impact – 30 points

- The proposed process for identifying development challenges and needs.
- The approach to which an Applicant proposes to address community needs criteria (Public Infrastructure, Public Facility and Economic Development).
- Public support and participation.

Implementation – 10 points

- Readiness to proceed upon award.
- NYS CDBG performance history, if any.
- Capacity to complete the Planning process in a timely and effective manner.
- Extent to which the needs identified are potential NYS CDBG eligible activities.
- How well the proposed Planning activity follows or reinforces local or regional plans.

Leveraged Resources – 10 Points

- Creative leveraging and coordination with other CFA activities.
- Reasonableness of activity costs and evidence of match requirement.

Regional Economic Development Council (REDC) (20 points) - Applications will also be reviewed and scored by the Regional Economic Development Councils. Up to 20 points will be provided to projects that most closely align with the Regional Council’s Strategic Plan. These strategic plans are available from the [REDC website](#).

VIII. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

The following is a listing, not all inclusive, of regulations and other program requirements that apply to the NYS CDBG Program. Applicants receiving awards will be expected to be familiar with and understand these governing regulations and will be periodically monitored throughout the administration of an awarded program or project to ensure continued compliance with these and other rules and regulations. The Federal regulations set forth at 24 CFR Part 92 govern the NYS CDBG Program. For a full review of requirements see applicable [Administrative Plan](#).

For general program guidelines, applicants may reference the [NYS CDBG Grant Administration Manual](#).

A. National Objective

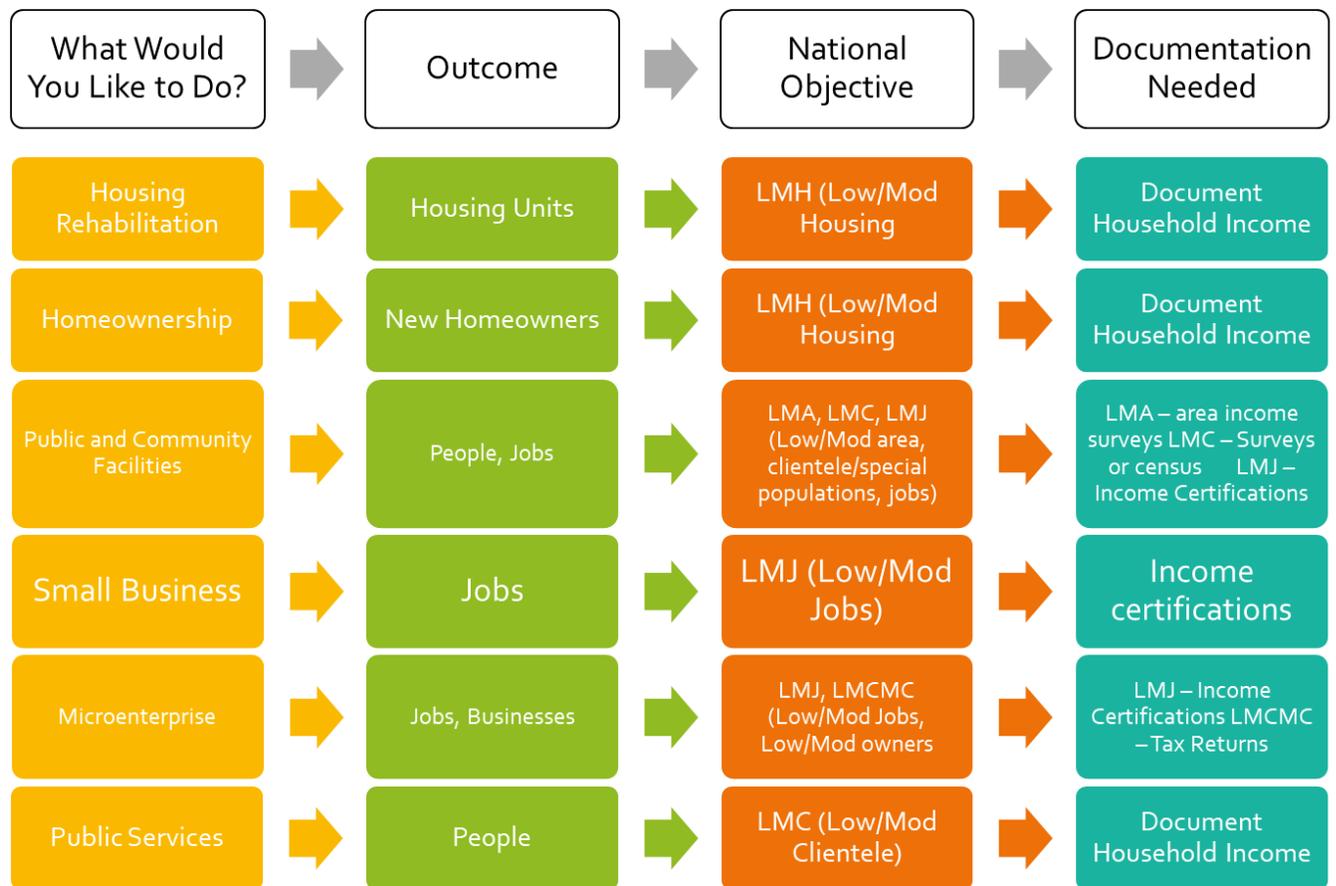
Each CDBG funded activity must meet one of three National Objectives:

1. Benefit LMI persons;
2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or
3. Meet community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

As part of the application process, applicants will need to provide income data to demonstrate the need and/or market for each activity proposed and to provide evidence that each activity will meet a National Objective. For activities meeting the National Objective of assisting LMI persons and/or households, two types of data can be used to demonstrate compliance – Census data or income survey data. In addition to collecting income data, applicants must use other methods for documenting need.

The most current and up to date [HUD income limits](#) are available online. For projects claiming LMA National Objective for area wide for projects benefitting a population that is more than 51% low and moderate income, [community wide census data is available here](#).

1. Benefit to low-moderate Income (LMI) persons



2. National Objective Documentation for LMI Persons

For the purposes of meeting this National Objective, CDBG activities are divided into three main categories: Area Benefit, Limited Clientele, Direct Benefit including housing and job creation or retention. Each activity proposed must fall under one of the above categories in order to be considered for funding. Activities in these categories qualify under the LMI benefit National Objective in one of three ways: Area Benefit, Limited Clientele or Direct Benefit. The Applicant must determine under which category their project meets the requirement to serve at least 51% LMI persons. HUD provides an [online income calculator](#).

- Activities that meet the Area Benefit are designed to serve needs in a geographic area that has a mix of income levels (i.e., a project which will benefit all the residents of the project area, regardless of income). Area benefit includes activities that do not have income eligibility requirements, but instead serve an entire geographic area. An activity proposed for an area wide project must also be clearly designed to meet identified needs of families in the area. **Under HUD regulations, an activity that serves an area that is not primarily residential in character cannot qualify as an Area Benefit activity.**
- Activities that are a Direct Benefit are designed to exclusively serve LMI persons. This method is used to determine the LMI benefit for activities that assist a specific known person or household. Activities that qualify under this benefit include residential rehabilitation or job creation activities. For example, a Direct Benefit activity occurs when the community has income eligibility requirements that limit the benefits of the CDBG activity to only LMI families.
- Activities that meet the Limited Clientele benefit are activities that provide benefits to a specific

group of persons rather than everyone in an area. The activity may benefit particular persons without regard to the area in which they reside, or it may be an activity that provides benefit on an area basis but only to a specific group of persons who reside in the area. In either case, at least 51% of the beneficiaries of the activity must be LMI persons.

3. Urgent Community Development Needs

Certain projects may include activities that meet the conditions for the Urgent Need National Objective. Urgent Need projects are defined narrowly by HUD and generally cover certain emergency situations that present immediate public health threats, such as those that come about from natural disasters. OCR will strive in every case to qualify projects and their activities under the LMI National Objective before considering Urgent Need. Projects meeting the Urgent Need National Objective must demonstrate that:

- The condition resulting in the need for the proposed activity is of recent origin or recently became urgent (e.g. a condition that developed, or became critical, within 18 months of application).
- The nature and immediacy of conditions pose a serious threat to the health and or welfare of the community.
- The Applicant is unable to finance the proposed activity on its own and other resources are not available to fund the proposed activity.

4. Prevention or Elimination of Slums and Blight

In certain cases, National Objective may be met by demonstrating the proposed activities will be undertaken in an area characterized by slums and blight, or that the activity will address a specific instance of blight at a particular location. OCR will strive in every case to qualify projects and their activities under the LMI National Objective before considering Slums and Blight. Documentation officially designating areas of slums and blight, includes the following;

- The year of official blight designation.
- A map of designated area.
- Provide the number of structures in area and the total number of structures that are dilapidated
- Describe the conditions that lead to a determination of slums and blight.
- Describe the Applicant's plan to eliminate the conditions that led to a determination of slums and blight.

Additional information on National Objective Compliance can be found [here](#).

If satisfactory demonstration of compliance with a National Objective is not provided, the proposed activity will be considered ineligible and will not be considered for funding.

B. Contract Term

Due to HUD CDBG Program deadlines for commitment and expenditure, if awarded, the contract term shall not exceed two (2) years. Requests for extensions to complete program activities may be limited or not approved.

C. Procurement

An applicant may choose to use a third-party consultant and/or non-profit subrecipient to help

administer the project. For professional service contracts, federal procurement rules will apply. For more information on both procurement and subrecipient relationships, please see Chapter 1 and 4 of the NYS CDBG Administration Manual, [Getting Started](#) and [Procurement Standards](#), respectively.

D. Environmental Review

All CDBG projects are required to undergo a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) review. The length of time for the NEPA review varies based on the type of activities that are undertaken. Any non-exempt costs incurred prior to approval of NEPA Review would not be eligible for CDBG reimbursement. Please contact OCR to determine applicability. For more information, please see Chapter 2 of the NYS CDBG Grant Administration Manual, [Environmental and Historic Review](#).

E. Smart Growth

The Housing Trust Fund Corporation is subject to the New York State Smart Growth Public Infrastructure Act (Chapter 433 of the Laws of 2010) and must, to the extent applicable, make funding decisions consistent with the provisions of the Act.

F. Lead Based Paint Regulations

Applicants must comply with the lead-based paint requirements implemented at 24 CFR Part 35 if proposing activities involving residential properties purchased or rehabilitated in whole or part with CDBG funds.

The lead-based paint regulation defines work practices that must be followed when dealing with lead-based paint in older structures and expands requirements to protect occupants and workers from lead-based paint hazards until lead hazard reduction work is completed.

Lead hazard evaluation and reduction activities for rehabilitation projects are determined by the level of federal assistance received by the project and the per unit evaluation of hard costs. Interim controls are required for projects assisted with less than \$25,000 in Federal Funds. Projects assisted in excess of \$25,000 in Federal funds are subject to the completion of Part 3 of 24 CFR Part 35. The Lead Based Paint Applicability Worksheet must be completed to document compliance.

Under no circumstances will the HTFC approve the release of funds for a project or activity where lead safe practices and lead safe clearance were not conducted in accordance with all [applicable lead based paint rules and regulations](#).

G. Davis Bacon Related Acts

Applicants preparing to undertake construction or rehabilitation activities on 8 or more units within the same construction contract must comply with the Federal Labor Standards requirements ([Davis Bacon Related Acts](#)) as outlined in 40 USC 276. This regulation requires that workers receive no less than the prevailing wages being paid for similar work in their locality.

H. Section 3 Requirements

All awards made under the CDBG Program are subject to the requirements of Section 3 of the Housing Act of 1937, which specifies that to the greatest extent feasible, and consistent with existing federal, state and local laws and regulations, job training, employment, contracting and other economic opportunities be made available to low- and very low-income persons and locally owned enterprises within the proposed service area.

Recipients of CDBG program funds in excess of \$200,000 must comply with the provisions set forth at 24 CFR Part 135. In addition, if an applicant enters into a rehabilitation or construction contract in excess of \$100,000, the contractor and its subcontractor are also subject to the provisions. Please see additional guidance Administrative Plan, [Section 3 Policy](#) available on the HCR Program website.

I. Equal Employment and Minority And Women Owned Business Participation

Refer to the [Minority and/or Women Business Enterprises \(MWBE\) Policy](#).

Applicants are subject to the Equal Employment Opportunity requirements related to nondiscrimination and equal access. The applicant shall comply with the following, as applicable. Executive Orders 11246, 11625, 12432, and 12168 as amended require States receiving CDBG funds to establish procedures for compliance with EEO and MWBE outreach. To comply with these Executive Orders, NYS HCR and the HTFC have elected to follow the State requirements under Article 15A of New York State Executive Law ***if state funds are used in the proposed program as leverage for CDBG funds***. This requires that all contractors and awardees make affirmative efforts to ensure that New York State Certified MWBE's are afforded opportunities for meaningful participation in projects funded by the HTFC pursuant to Section 313 of the Article.

For federal reporting purposes, applicants are also asked to report on all non-State certified MWBE's (that meet the federal definition of business enterprises that are 51% minority or women owned) that have been hired to provide services for the NYS CDBG Program contract. Please see additional guidance on MWBE requirements as referred to in the Administrative Plans.

J. Non-Discrimination

No person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex be excluded, denied benefits, or subjected to discrimination under any program funded in whole or in part by NYS CDBG Program funds. Applicants are subject to all federal and State fair housing and equal opportunity laws and orders, as referenced in 24 CFR Parts 92.350 and 92.351 to include: Title V of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.), The Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3620.), Equal Opportunity in Housing (Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259), Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. 6101-6107). Refer to [FEHO](#) for more guidance on non-discrimination in the Administrative Plans.

K. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Checklist

Recipients of federal funds have a duty to affirmatively further fair housing (AFFH) pursuant to the Fair Housing Act. New York State will monitor the efforts of local government grantees to satisfy and certify their own duty to AFFH. In general, activities that AFFH should promote non-discrimination and ensure fair and equal access to housing opportunities for all. The CDBG Grant Administration Manual, Chapter 7, provides additional information regarding fair housing obligations. To ensure compliance with the AFFH requirements Recipients **are required to:**

- Display fair housing posters and distribute fair housing materials prepared by New York State, the municipality, US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), or fair housing organizations to community residents, landlords, real estate professionals and lenders;
- Pass a fair housing resolution that demonstrates a “good faith effort” in complying with fair housing requirements. The fair housing resolution adopted by the Recipient must also be publicized and promoted within the community; and

- Designate a fair housing officer who is familiar with the fair housing regulation, have him or her trained on their duties and responsibilities as a fair housing officer, and, through means reasonably calculated to reach the community, publicize the existence of the fair housing officer as the primary point of contact for all fair housing related issues.

The Recipient must carry out the AFFH actions within one (1) year of the award of funds and provide to HCR’s Office of Community Renewal proof of the activities undertaken as a record of the municipality’s activities to satisfy its AFFH requirements. Recipients must be prepared to report on efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing on an annual basis. Reporting will occur on an annual basis through the OCR Annual Performance Report that is due in January of every year.

In addition to the above-mentioned required activities, the Recipient’s AFFH Checklist should identify which of the below activities will also be undertaken. The below checklist does not include every fair housing activity that a municipality could or should undertake. It is however a good starting point of increasing community awareness, ensuring that clear procedures exist for addressing fair housing complaints, expanding the types of housing choice within the municipality, and generally providing all people with the opportunity to live in a community of their choice without discrimination.

If a Recipient intends to complete an action not included in the AFFH Checklist to satisfy one of the categories from the AFFH Checklist, it must apply to Fair and Equitable Housing Office (FEHO) for permission to do so. Questions related to fair housing obligations and/or the AFFH Checklist must be addressed to HCR’s Fair and Equitable Housing Office at (518) 473-3089 or FEHO@nysocr.org.

Encourage community input on fair housing matters

- Hold an annual public meeting on fair housing. Provide to HCR an agenda, meeting notes, and reports concerning the steps that will be taken to address fair housing issues raised at these meetings. Include list of attendees/sign-in sheet, location and date.

Ensure public policy affirmatively furthers fair housing

- Sponsor, or work with a community development/planning organization, rural/neighborhood preservation, or fair housing organization to conduct a survey to assess the community’s housing needs, including barriers to fair housing choice.
- Survey special housing needs of minorities and women to determine possible effects of discrimination.

Promote fair housing education

- Elected officials, municipality staff in charge of planning, zoning, building, housing, community and economic development, and their third-party consultants attend a fair housing training program.
- Expert provides a fair housing education and training program for real estate professionals, including developers, sales and rental agents, lenders, and property managers.
- Conduct a meeting with financial institutions that serve the community to discuss the importance of providing financial assistance for housing in all geographic areas and to all residents in the community.

Recipients will have a continuing obligation through the contract period to disclose within thirty (30) days to HCR’s Fair and Equitable Housing Office if the municipality becomes the subject of any fair

housing proceeding before a federal, state and/or local adjudicatory body, or if it receives a final disposition in a proceeding involving fair housing law claims.

Please note that the actions listed above represent the commitment of the Office of Community Renewal (OCR) to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH), and supplement, but do not replace the responsibility of each grantee to AFFH as described in the CDBG Grant Administration Manual.

APPENDICES

NATIONAL OBJECTIVES COMPLIANCE DOCUMENTATION

Each CDBG funded activity must meet one of three National Objectives:

1. Benefit LMI persons;
2. Aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight; or
3. Meet community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

1. MEETING THE NATIONAL OBJECTIVES

Additional information on National Objective Compliance can be found on the [HUD Exchange](#).

Benefit to LMI persons

For the purposes of meeting this National Objective, CDBG activities are divided into three main categories: Area Benefit, Limited Clientele, Direct Benefit including housing and job creation or retention. Each activity proposed must fall under one of the above categories in order to be considered for funding. Activities in these categories qualify under the LMI benefit National Objective in one of three ways: Area Benefit, Limited Clientele or Direct Benefit. The Applicant must determine under which category their project meets the requirement to serve at least 51% LMI persons. The following information will assist with that determination.

Area Benefit

Activities that meet the Area Benefit are designed to serve needs in a geographic area that has a mix of income levels (i.e., a project which will benefit all the residents of the project area, regardless of income). Area benefit includes activities that do not have income eligibility requirements, but instead serve an entire geographic area. An activity proposed for an area wide project must also be clearly designed to meet identified needs of families in the area. **Under HUD regulations, an activity that serves an area that is not primarily residential in character cannot qualify as an Area Benefit activity.**

Applicants that propose to use CDBG funds for Area Benefit activities must provide data to demonstrate that at least 51% of the persons who would benefit from CDBG assistance are LMI. Area benefit to LMI persons can be documented by the use of Census data or an income survey. For areas where Census data is not available, the Applicant must conduct a survey to prove LMI benefit. For activities in a target area where Census data is available, the Census Tract or Block Groups must match the area's boundaries in order to be valid. Otherwise, a survey must be conducted (e.g. using Census Tract data to substantiate compliance for water line replacement when everyone in the Census Tract would not be a beneficiary of the water line replacement). Reference Appendix C for guidance on survey methodology.

Direct Benefit

Activities that are a Direct Benefit are designed to exclusively serve LMI persons. This method is used to determine the LMI benefit for activities that assist a specific known person or household. Activities that qualify under this benefit include residential rehabilitation or job creation activities. For example, a Direct Benefit activity occurs when the community has income eligibility requirements that limit the benefits of the CDBG activity to only LMI families.

Documenting LMI benefit for Direct Benefit projects is relatively clear-cut since potential Recipients of CDBG assistance are screened for income eligibility with the use of the most current HUD income limits for the County in which the project is located. Reference Appendix C for the [HUD Income Limits](#).

Limited Clientele

Activities that meet the Limited Clientele benefit are activities that provide benefits to a specific group of persons rather than everyone in an area. The activity may benefit particular persons without regard to the area in which they reside, or it may be an activity that provides benefit on an area basis but only to a specific group of persons who reside in the area. In either case, at least 51% of the beneficiaries of the activity must be LMI persons. To qualify under this category, the activity must meet one of the following tests:

- Exclusively benefit a clientele who is generally presumed by HUD to be principally LMI persons. Abused children, elderly persons, battered spouses, homeless persons, adults meeting the Bureau of Census definition of “severely disabled adults”, illiterate adults, persons living with AIDS, and migrant farm workers are presumed by HUD to be principally LMI. Activities that serve this group will be assumed to meet 51% LMI benefit unless the Applicant has surveyed the group to determine the actual benefit exceeds the assumed benefit of 51%; or
- Require information on family size and income so that it is evident that at least 51% of the clientele are persons whose family income does not exceed the LMI limit; or
- Be of such nature and location that it may be concluded that the activity’s clientele will primarily be LMI persons; or
- Be an activity that serves to remove material or architectural barriers to the mobility or accessibility of elderly persons or of adults meeting the Bureau of the Census’ Current Population Reports definition of severely disabled, provided it is restricted, to the extent practicable, to the removal of such barriers by assisting:
 - The reconstruction of a public facility or improvement, or portion thereof, that does not qualify under the LMI area benefit criteria; or
 - The rehabilitation of a privately-owned nonresidential building or improvement that does not qualify under the L/M Income Area Benefit criteria or the LMI Jobs criteria; or
 - The rehabilitation of the common areas of a residential structure that contains more than one dwelling unit and that does not qualify under the LMI housing criteria.
- Be an activity designed to provide job training and placement and/or other employment support services, including, but not limited to, peer support programs, counseling, child care, transportation, and other similar services, in which the percentage of LMI persons assisted is less than 51% which qualifies under the Limited Clientele national objective in the following limited circumstance:
 - In such cases where such training or provision of supportive services assist businesses, and the only use of CDBG assistance is to provide job training and/or supportive services, and the proportion of the total cost of the services borne by CDBG funds is no greater than the proportion of the total number of persons benefiting from the services who are LMI.

Applicants that propose to use CDBG funds for Limited Clientele benefit activities must provide documentation demonstrating that the activity proposed meets one of the tests qualifying the activity as meeting the Limited Clientele criteria. Depending on the activity being proposed, the Applicant should provide documentation showing that the activity is designed to be used exclusively by a segment of the population presumed by HUD to be LMI persons; describing how the nature and the location of the activity establishes that it will be used predominately by LMI persons; showing the size and annual income of the family of each person receiving the benefit; showing that barriers to mobility or accessibility have been removed and how the barrier removal was restricted to the extent feasible to one of the particular cases

authorized under this subcategory; or showing that the activity qualifies under special conditions regarding job services where less than 51% of the persons benefiting are LMI persons.

To document that at least 51% of the persons who would benefit from CDBG assistance have low or moderate incomes, applicants must use current income data. Reference Appendix C for guidance on survey methodology.

6. PREVENTION AND ELIMINATION OF SLUM AND BLIGHT

Activities meeting the slum and blight National Objective may involve the rehabilitation or removal of slums and blight in the physical, economic and/or social environments. Activities may address any serious conditions identified in the areas of residential, infrastructure, commercial or industrial facilities. The overall program proposed should resolve all need indicated. CDBG activities directed toward the National Objective of preventing or eliminating slums or blight are divided into two main categories: area basis and spot basis.

Area Basis

Activities meeting one or more of the following criteria, in the absence of substantial evidence to the contrary, will be considered to aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight:

- The area delineated by the Applicant must meet the definition of a slum, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating area under State or local law. Applicants must use the strictest definition to determine eligibility. The New York State General Municipal Law Article 18-C, S-970-c defines "Blighted area" as an area within a municipality in which one or more of the following conditions exist: (i) a predominance of buildings and structures which are deteriorated or unfit or unsafe for use or occupancy; or (ii) a predominance of economically unproductive lands, buildings or structures, the redevelopment of which is needed to prevent further deterioration which would jeopardize the economic well-being of the people.
- Throughout the area there are a substantial number of deteriorated or deteriorating buildings or the public improvements are in a general state of deterioration.
- The assisted activity addresses one or more of the conditions which contributed to the deterioration of the area. Rehabilitation of residential buildings carried out in an area meeting the above requirements will be considered to address the area's deterioration only where each such building rehabilitated is considered substandard before rehabilitation, and all deficiencies making a building substandard have been eliminated if less critical work on the building is also undertaken.

Applicants claiming the prevention and elimination of the slum and blight National Objective on an area basis must be able to document that, at the time of application, a majority of the buildings in the area are deteriorated or dilapidated and the area itself is blighted.

Spot Basis

The elimination of specific conditions of blight or deterioration on a spot basis is designed to comply with the statutory objective for CDBG funds to be used for the prevention of blight, on the premise that such action(s) serves to prevent the spread to adjacent properties or areas. To comply with this National Objective, an activity must be designated to eliminate specific conditions of blight or physical decay not located in a designated slum or blighted area and the activity must be limited to one of the following: acquisition, clearance, relocation, historic preservation, and/or rehabilitation of buildings, but only to the extent necessary to eliminate specific conditions detrimental to public health and safety. To be considered to be detrimental to public health and safety, a condition must pose a threat to the public in general.

Applicants claiming the prevention and elimination of the slum and blight National Objective on a spot basis must be able to document the specific conditions of blight or physical decay for the eligible activity, demonstrate the public health or safety threat to the public and show that the area in which the property is located is outside a slum or blighted area.

An activity that fails to meet one or more of the applicable tests for meeting a National Objective does not comply with CDBG rules.

LMI National Objective Compliance Documentation

1. DATA COLLECTION

As part of the application process, applicants will need to provide income data to demonstrate the need and/or market for each activity proposed and to provide evidence that each activity will meet a National Objective. For activities meeting the National Objective of assisting LMI persons and/or households, two types of data can be used to demonstrate compliance – Census data or income survey data. In addition to collecting income data, applicants must use other methods for documenting need.

2. CENSUS DATA

The most recent Census data can be used to determine and provide evidence of compliance with the LMI Area Benefit National Objective. If it is believed that the data does not accurately reflect the current economic condition of the area, the Applicant may conduct an income survey. Income surveys may be conducted if:

- The proposed activity is located in a Census Tract or Block Group that has less than 51% LMI persons based on the most recent available Census data and the Applicant has reason to believe that the Census information is not accurate, and the area is primarily LMI;
 - The activity is located in a Census Tract or Block Group that has at least 51% LMI persons, based on the most recent available Census data, but does not serve the entire Census Tract, or Block Group, or it serves portions of several Census Tracts or Block Groups;
 - The service area (area benefiting from the activity) of the proposed activity is not contiguous with any Census designated area for which data is provided.

3. INCOME SURVEYS

Applicants may need to conduct an income survey to document compliance with the LMI Area and Direct Benefit National Compliance requirements. Applicants using a third-party to conduct an income survey must obtain all of the survey documents (instrument, summary, surveys) and retain this information in their project files.

- **LMI Direct Benefit National Objective**
For projects meeting a Direct Benefit National Objective such as housing rehabilitation, homeownership, job creation and retention, and wastewater and drinking water laterals where eligibility is directly based on the individual household income, with the use of income survey data, applicants must demonstrate that there is a LMI market and a need for the direct benefit activity being proposed.
- **LMI Area Benefit National Objective**
For Area Benefit activities, income survey data may be used to demonstrate that 51% of the area is LMI and to aid in demonstrating the LMI need for the proposed activity.

Defining the Service Area

Applicants must first determine the service area for their project to determine the total number of residential units (occupied, vacant and seasonal) in the project area. Activities that benefit an entire community are considered to have an area wide benefit and the service area is the entire community excluding social service residences such as those operated by the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, group quarters, prisons, dormitories, etc. Activities that benefit a smaller or targeted group only benefit a designated area of a community. If you are trying to determine the LMI status of households in a neighborhood that is benefiting from a NYS CDBG funded activity, that neighborhood is the service area. Instead of a neighborhood, the service area may be a town, it may be as large as a county, or it may be defined some other way.

Non-Random Income Survey

A non-random income survey is conducted when an Applicant wants to survey the entire service area of an activity. This type of income survey is typically used in areas with a relatively small population and the intent is to gather information from 100% of the households in the service area.

Response Rates

After defining the size of the service area, the Applicant must determine the number of responses needed to estimate the overall characteristics of the service area accurately. Using the tables below, applicants can determine the number of households that must respond to the income survey.

NON-RANDOM INCOME SURVEY: REQUIRED RESPONSE RATE

# OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE SERVICE AREA	REQUIRED RESPONSE RATE
1 - 50	95%
51-100	90%
101-200	80%
201-300	70%
301-400	60%
401-600	55%
601-800	50%
800-1000	45%
1,000 or more	40%

The following formula should be used to determine the survey response rate:

$$\frac{\text{Total Number of Surveys Returned}}{\text{Total Number Surveyed}} = \text{Response Rate}$$

If the initial response rate is lower than the required response rate, applicants must either repeat follow-up actions or survey additional persons. **Applicants that do not meet the minimum response rate will be at risk of a determination of non-compliance of the LMI National Objective. Applicants must include as an attachment to their application, the survey methodology and a tabulation of the survey results. OCR reserves the right to review, re-tabulate and ultimately reject any questionable survey methodology, instruments and data. Applicants should be prepared to defend the validity of their survey methodology, instruments and data when the LMI Area Benefit is demonstrated to be no more than 55%.**

Applicants can achieve more accurate estimates if they do not write off a household as unreachable too quickly. When conducting a door-to-door income survey, applicants should make two or more passes through the area (at different times) in order to catch a family at home. Only after at least two tries or an outright refusal should a sampled household be replaced. No matter what you do, however,

some households just will not be home during the time of interviewing, some probably will refuse to be interviewed, some will terminate the interview before you finish, and some will complete the interview, but fail to provide an answer to the key question on household income. In order to be considered an adequate response, the interview must be completed, and you must obtain complete and accurate information on the respondent's household income.

Applicants must ensure that the entire service area is surveyed. When tabulating the results of the survey, applicants may identify surveys that were not completed accurately, or vital information is missing. In such cases, the survey must be rejected and included as non-LMI in the tabulation.

Vacant and Seasonal Housing

All vacant and seasonal housing units must be included in the total number of households and persons benefiting. However, for the purpose of conducting an income survey and meeting the required response rate, these units are deducted from the group to be surveyed. The Applicant must clearly demonstrate on a map, the exact location of all vacant and seasonal housing.

4. DESIGNING THE INCOME SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

It is important that all of the individuals surveyed are asked the same exact questions in the same format and the responses are recorded correctly. To ensure this, a written questionnaire is needed. Each question should be clear, written in simple language, and convey only one meaning. Applicants should include questions designed to elicit information that will substantiate compliance with the National Objectives as well as questions that are considered important to the activity.

Applicants should be aware that experience has shown that overly detailed surveys may adversely affect the response rate. Income survey questions should be designed to provide, at a minimum, data regarding family size, household income, housing tenure, head of household status and racial and ethnic composition. The survey should request the respondent to provide their annual household income or the most recent HUD Income Limits should be listed in ranges that will allow the Applicant to determine whether the respondent is at or below 30%, 50%, or 80% of area median income or above.

Types of Survey Questions

When designing the income survey questionnaire, applicants should select the best format that will solicit the information needed. There are two question formats that applicants can use in an income survey: open-ended and closed-ended. An example of an open-ended question is: "What do you think is this community's most important need?" The respondent is allowed to answer in any way he/she chooses. Usually, several blank lines are provided for an answer.

A closed-ended question is one that forces the respondent to make a choice: "Do you like the new community center?" Answer yes or no. "Is your income below \$5,000; between \$5,000 and \$10,000; or above \$10,000?" Typically, closed-ended questions have a box to check for the appropriate answer.

Income survey questions should be brief and simple and should not be loaded or biased. The interviewer should not imply that the neighborhood would benefit or receive Federal funding if respondents say that they are of LMI. The questions must be designed to determine truthfully and accurately whether respondents have LMIs. It is permissible to note that the reason for the income survey is to gather essential information to support an application for funding under the State or to undertake a CDBG funded activity in the area.

Applicants should also bear in mind that questions about income are personal. Many people are suspicious or reluctant to answer questions about incomes -- especially if they do not understand the reason for the question. One way to handle this problem is to ask questions about income at the end of a somewhat lengthy questionnaire on other community development matters. In this instance, a local agency can use this questionnaire to gather some information on what the neighborhood sees as important needs or to gather feedback on some policy or project. At the end of such a questionnaire, it usually is possible to ask questions on income more discreetly. If this option is chosen, however, the interviewer should be cautioned that an excessively lengthy questionnaire might cause respondents to lose interest before the survey is completed. The ideal length would probably be less than ten minutes, although certainly you could develop a longer questionnaire if it were necessary.

Of course, it is also possible to ask only the critical questions on income. You should know best how people in your community will respond to such questions. With a proper introduction that identifies the need for the information, you can generate an adequate level of response through a questionnaire with just two questions on income level.

Income limits can be found at [HUD Income Limits \(Limits\)](#) for use in determining eligible income. The Limits are arranged by Metropolitan Statistical Area and County. They show the area median income and the income limits at 30%, 50% and 80% by household size. Applicants use the income limits in the income survey instrument and/or in calculating the results of the income survey. Household size and income are needed to determine if a household meets the LMI requirements.

Racial/Ethnic Composition Data

HUD requires racial and ethnic composition data on all beneficiaries of the State CDBG Program for input into their Integrated Disbursement Information System. OCR also provides this data to HUD in its Annual Performance Report to HUD. **Even though racial and ethnic data is not required as part of this application, OCR will request this information from Recipients in the Annual Performance Report.**

Applicants may choose to collect the racial/ethnic composition data from potential program participants during the income survey or application intake (direct benefit activities) stages. The following chart represents the racial and ethnic categories designated by HUD and how they should be reported.

5. INCOME SURVEY MATERIALS

Racial/Ethnic Composition		
Racial Categories (HUD Designated)	Racial Group	*Hispanic
	Total # Of	Total # Of
White		
Black/African American		
Asian		
American Indian/Alaskan Native		
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander		
American Indian/Alaskan Native and White		
Asian And White		
Black/African American And White		
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American		
Other Multi-Racial		
Totals		

* HUD has designated Hispanic as an ethnic group that is applicable to all races. A household or person may be identified as both a member of a racial group and an ethnic group.

Income survey materials should include detailed concise information that will aid in the successful collection of the information solicited. At a minimum, the following information should be provided to the residents:

- A brief description of why the income survey is being conducted (without stating the preferred response) and an explanation of why demographic data is being requested. This may be presented in a written or verbal format depending on the survey method.
- A statement assuring that the information is confidential. **OCR strongly advises applicants to inform candidates of the survey that the information collected is confidential and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).**
- The name and telephone number of a person to be contacted if the respondent has any questions.
- Instructions for completing the questionnaire, such as **what types of income are counted toward household income and the difference between household size and number of dependents.**

At a minimum, the household size, income and demographics, the respondent's signature, date, and address should be collected.

6. CONFIDENTIALITY

Applicants must ensure that the income survey process used to substantiate compliance with the LMI National Objectives includes a way to identify specific households who responded to the questionnaire yet ensures the respondent's confidentiality. **Each income survey should include a statement ensuring respondent confidentiality and the process the Applicant will undertake to ensure confidentiality.**

To preserve confidentiality, the income survey materials should be in two parts or consist of two separate pages. **The section with the respondent's name and address must be separated from the income and demographic data after receipt.** All documents related to the income survey should be stored in a locked cabinet or other secure area, which has limited access. The Applicant must impress upon those working with the income survey data the importance of confidentiality.

Questions concerning household income and other personal questions are sensitive topics and applicants need to take this under consideration when developing their questionnaire and determining their income survey method. **If a respondent's address is requested on the questionnaire, many persons may not answer the questions relating to income truthfully, answer the questions at all, or not complete the questionnaire in its entirety.** To promote a high response rate and solicit accurate information, the questionnaire should not include identifying information, such as the person's name or address. The following are examples of acceptable methods for preserving anonymity of income survey respondents:

- a. Applicants may hand deliver the questionnaire to the respondent or conduct the income survey orally. At the time of delivery or upon completion of the interview, the surveyor would mark off the respondent's address from an address list. If the hand delivered questionnaire is to be returned by mail or collected by the Applicant at a later date, the collector can check off the respondent's address on the address list at the time of collection.

- b. If the questionnaire is to be mailed and returned by mail, the identifying information (respondent's address) can be on the return envelope. Upon receipt of the completed questionnaire, the Applicant can check off the respondent's address on the address list. The envelope and questionnaire can then be separated, and the envelope destroyed.
- c. Questionnaires may be coded which entails a simple method of placing a number on the questionnaires or return envelopes. Each number is assigned an address from an address list. When the questionnaire is received, a list of the codes is maintained.
- d. Questionnaires may consist of two parts or two separate pages. The section with the respondent's name and address can be separated from the income and demographic data after receipt. Where a door- to- door income survey is being conducted, the interviewer can instruct the respondent to separate the two parts of the questionnaire after completion and place the part with the income information in one envelope and the other part in another envelope.

Excluding the two-part questionnaire method, applicants can review the address list to determine which addresses did not respond to the questionnaire and require follow-up contact.

7. AGE OF INCOME SURVEYS

The OCR will accept income surveys that are up to 3 (three) years old at the time of submission of the application. If the application will include an income survey that will be more than three years old, the applicant must submit a waiver request to the OCR at least 10 (ten) days prior to the submission date.

To request a waiver, the following must be submitted:

- Written request on municipal letterhead including an explanation why the applicant believes the income survey is still valid
- Project map of the service area
- Copy of survey instrument
- Copy of survey results
- Copy of survey methodology
- Summary of housing units that have changed hands since the income survey was completed

The OCR will not grant a waiver to any income survey that is more than five (5) years old at the time an application is submitted.

SURVEYS OF HOUSING CONDITIONS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED SEPARATELY TO ENSURE RESPONDENT CONFIDENTIALITY

HUD INCOME LIMITS

The most current and up to date [HUD income limits](#) are available online.

For projects claiming LMA National Objective for area wide for projects benefitting a population that is more than 51% low and moderate income, [community wide census data is available here](#).

DEFINITIONS OF ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME (24 CFR PART5)

General Category	Statement from 24 CFR 5.609 paragraph (c) (April 1, 2004)
1. Income of Children	Income from employment of children (including foster children) under the age of 18 years.
2. Foster Care Payments	Payments received for the care of foster children or foster adults (usually persons with disabilities, unrelated to the tenant family, who are unable to live alone).
3. Inheritance and Insurance Income	Lump-sum additions to family assets, such as inheritances, insurance payments (including payments under health and accident insurance and workers' compensation), capital gains and settlement for personal or property losses (except as provided in number 5 of Income Inclusions).
4. Medical Expense Reimbursements	Amounts received by the family that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, the cost of medical expenses for any family member.
5. Income of Live-in Aides	Income of a live-in aide (as defined in 24 CFR 5.403).
6. Disabled Persons	Certain increases in income of a disabled member of qualified families residing in HOME-assisted housing or receiving HOME tenant-based rental assistance (24 CFR 5.671(a)).
7. Student Financial Aid	The full amount of student financial assistance paid directly to the student or to the educational institution.
8. Armed Forces Hostile Fire Pay	The special pay to a family member serving in the Armed Forces who is exposed to hostile fire.
9. Self-Sufficiency Program Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Amounts received under training programs funded by HUD. b. Amounts received by a person with a disability that are disregarded for a limited time for purposes of Supplemental Security Income eligibility and benefits because they are set aside for use under a Plan to Attain Self-Sufficiency (PASS). c. Amounts received by a participant in other publicly assisted programs that are specifically for, or in reimbursement of, out-of-pocket expenses incurred (special equipment, clothing, transportation, childcare, etc.) and which are made solely to allow participation in a specific program. d. Amounts received under a resident service stipend. A resident service stipend is a modest amount (not to exceed \$200 per month) received by a resident for performing a service for the PHA or owner, on a part-time basis, that enhances the quality of life in the development. Such services may include, but are not limited to, fire patrol, hall monitoring, lawn maintenance, resident initiatives coordination, and serving as a member of the PHA's governing board. No resident may receive more than one such stipend during the same period of time. e. Incremental earnings and benefits resulting to any family member from participation in qualifying state or local employment training programs (including training not affiliated with a local government) and training of a family member as resident management staff. Amounts excluded by this provision must be received under employment training programs with clearly defined goals and objectives and are excluded only for the period during which the family member participates in the employment training program.
10. Gifts	Temporary, nonrecurring, or sporadic income (including gifts).
11. Reparations	Reparation payments paid by a foreign government pursuant to claims filed under the laws of that government by persons who were persecuted during the Nazi era.
12. Income from Full-time Students	Earnings in excess of \$480 for each full-time student 18 years old or older (excluding the head of household or spouse).
13. Adoption Assistance Payments	Adoption assistance payments in excess of \$480 per adopted child.
14. Social Security & SSI Income	Deferred periodic amounts from SSI and Social Security benefits that are received in a lump sum amount or in prospective monthly amounts.

15. Property Tax Refunds	Amounts received by the family in the form of refunds or rebates under state or local law for property taxes paid on the dwelling unit.
16. Home Care Assistance	Amounts paid by a state agency to a family with a member who has a developmental disability and is living at home to offset the cost of services and equipment needed to keep this developmentally disabled family member at home.
17. Other Federal Exclusions	<p>Amounts specifically excluded by any other Federal statute from consideration as income for purposes of determining eligibility or benefits under a category of assistance programs that includes assistance under any program to which the exclusions of 24 CFR 5.609(c) apply, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The value of the allotment made under the Food Stamp Act of 1977; ▶ Payments received under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (employment through VISTA, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Foster Grandparents Program, youthful offender incarceration alternatives, senior companions); ▶ Payments received under the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act; ▶ Income derived from the disposition of funds to the Grand River Band of Ottawa Indians; ▶ Income derived from certain sub marginal land of the United States that is held in trust for certain Indian tribes; ▶ Payments or allowances made under the Department of Health and Human Services' Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program; ▶ Payments received under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980 (25 U.S.C. 1721); ▶ The first \$2,000 of per capita shares received from judgment funds awarded by the Indian Claims Commission or the U.S. Claims Court and the interests of individual Indians in trust or restricted lands, including the first \$2,000 per year of income received by individual Indians from funds derived from interests held in such trust or restricted lands; ▶ Amounts of scholarships funded under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965, including awards under the Federal work-study program or under the Bureau of Indian Affairs student assistance programs; ▶ Payments received from programs funded under Title V of the Older Americans Act of 1985 (Green Thumb, Senior Aides, Older American Community Service Employment Program); ▶ Payments received on or after January 1, 1989, from the Agent Orange Settlement Fund or any other fund established pursuant to the settlement in the In Re Agent Orange product liability litigation, M.D.L. No. 381 (E.D.N.Y.); ▶ Earned income tax credit refund payments received on or after January 1, 1991, including advanced earned income credit payments; ▶ The value of any childcare provided or arranged (or any amount received as payment for such care or reimbursement for costs incurred for such care) under the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990; ▶ Payments received under programs funded in whole or in part under the Job Training Partnership Act (employment and training programs for Native Americans and migrant and seasonal farm workers, Job Corps, Veterans employment programs, state job training programs and career intern programs, AmeriCorps); ▶ Payments by the Indian Claims Commission to the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Yakima Indian Nation or the Apache Tribe of Mescalero Reservation; ▶ Allowances, earnings, and payments to AmeriCorps participants under the National and Community Service Act of 1990; ▶ Any allowance paid under the provisions of 38 U.S.C. 1805 to a child suffering from spina bifida who is the child of a Vietnam veteran; ▶ Any amount of crime victim compensation (under the Victims of Crime Act) received through crime victim assistance (or payment or reimbursement of the cost of such assistance) as determined under the Victims of Crime Act because of the commission of a crime against the Applicant under the Victims of Crime Act; and ▶ Allowances, earnings, and payments to individuals participating in programs under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.

APPLICABLE LAWS AND REGULATIONS

There are numerous Federal, state and local regulations that govern or impact the State CDBG Program. It is the responsibility of the Applicant to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, state and local regulations and statutes. The following is a listing that is not all inclusive, of Federal regulations that apply to the State CDBG Program:

- Efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing;
- Davis-Bacon Fair Labor Standards Act (40 USC 276a);
- Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act, as amended (40 USC 327-333);
- Copeland Anti-Kickback (18 USC 874)
- Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 200(d));
- Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 USC 3601);
- Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 USC 792 and 3601);
- Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended (12 USC 1701 (u));
- Section 109 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 USC 5309);
- Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 USC 6101);
- Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, as amended (42 USC 4151);
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1991;
- Equal Employment Opportunity (Executive Order 11246, September 24, 1965);
- Equal Opportunity in Housing (Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259);
- The Hatch Act (5 USC 1501 et seq.);
- The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969;
- Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and amendments of 1987;
- Title IV of the Lead-Based Poisoning Prevention Act (42 USC 4831);
- HUD Reform Act of 1989;
- 24 CFR Parts 35, 58, 85, and 570;
- Housing & Community Development Act of 1974, as amended;
- 2CFR 200, Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State, Local and Federally Recognized Indian Tribal Governments; Section 104(d) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, as amended (Anti-Displacement);