

cities, urban counties, and consortia that receive HOME allocations. To receive its allocation, a jurisdiction must be designated as a participating jurisdiction.

If a jurisdiction has not yet been designated as a participating jurisdiction, it must comply with the requirements of 24 CFR 92.103 through 92.105 of the HOME Program regulations. This includes submitting a written notification of intent to participate in the HOME Program to the Community Planning and Development Division in the appropriate HUD Field Office by February 24, 1995 and submitting a consolidated plan to that office within 90 days of submitting its notice of intent.

Note: A jurisdiction which has not yet been designated as a participating jurisdiction and whose allocation is less than \$500,000 must meet the participation threshold requirement to be designated a participating jurisdiction, as required by 24 CFR 92.102 and 92.103.

To receive its allocation, a jurisdiction that is already a participating jurisdiction in the HOME Program must submit a consolidated plan in accordance with 24 CFR part 91 to the CPD Division Director in the appropriate HUD Field Office. The consolidated plan is to be submitted at least 45 days before the start of the jurisdiction's program year, as required by 24 CFR 91.10 and 91.15.

Matching Contribution Requirement

(A) Amount of Matching Contribution

Starting with Fiscal Year 1993 funds, participating jurisdictions must make contributions to housing that qualifies as affordable housing under the HOME Program. During a fiscal year, the contributions must total not less than 25 percent of the HOME funds spent in that fiscal year for project costs, unless the participating jurisdiction has received a reduction in the match requirement. Eligible forms of matching contribution are listed at 24 CFR 92.220.

(B) Value of Donated or Voluntary Labor

For Fiscal Year 1995, the rate for the value of donated or voluntary labor contributed as match is \$10 per hour (See 24 CFR 92.220(a)(6)).

(C) Reduction for Fiscal Distress

Section 92.222 provides for a 50 percent reduction in the match requirement for jurisdictions that are in fiscal distress and a 100 percent reduction in the match requirement for jurisdictions that are in severe fiscal distress.

Appendix C lists all local jurisdictions eligible for a formula

allocation in Fiscal Year 1995 and indicates which are in fiscal distress or severe fiscal distress. The local jurisdictions which meet one of the distress criteria are determined to be in fiscal distress and receive a 50 percent reduction of match. Those jurisdictions which satisfy both of the distress criteria are determined to be in severe fiscal distress and receive a 100 percent reduction in match.

Appendix D lists the States, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, which are defined as States by the HOME statute, and indicates which are in fiscal distress or severe fiscal distress. States that satisfy one of the criteria are considered in fiscal distress and receive a 50 percent match reduction. States that satisfy at least two of the three distress criteria are considered in severe fiscal distress and receive a 100 percent match reduction.

This year the poverty criterion has two parts—the first is based on percent of families in poverty and the second is based on percent of families and elderly households in poverty. If a jurisdiction's poverty rate is 125 percent or more of the average national poverty rate under either or both parts, the jurisdiction qualifies as being distressed based on the poverty criterion. In 1990 (the latest year for which information is available) the average national rate for families in poverty was 10.6 percent and for families plus elderly households in poverty the average national rate was 12.5 percent. Thus, for a jurisdiction to qualify as distressed based on poverty, its percent of families in poverty must be 13.2 percent or higher and/or the percent of families in poverty plus elderly households in poverty must be 15.6 percent or higher.

To qualify under the per capita income (PCI) criterion, the PCI for the jurisdiction must be less than 75 percent of the national average (which was \$14,277 in 1989—latest available data) or less than \$10,708.

For States, to qualify under the personal income growth rate, the State's rate must be less than 75 percent of the average national personal income growth rate during the most recent four quarters. The average national personal income growth rate from the second quarter of 1993 to the end of the second quarter of 1994 was 5.5 percent. Thus, for a State to qualify under this factor, its income growth rate for that period must be 4.0 percent or less.

The period of match reduction under this Notice is for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. However, participating jurisdictions that received a 100% match reduction in Fiscal Year 1994 will continue to receive a 100% match

reduction for Fiscal Year 1995.

Participating jurisdictions that received a 50% match reduction in Fiscal Year 1994 will continue to receive a 50% match reduction in Fiscal Year 1995, unless the participating jurisdiction is determined to be in severe fiscal distress in Fiscal Year 1995. In that case, the participating jurisdiction will receive a 100% reduction for Fiscal Years 1995 and 1996. (See 24 CFR 92.222(a) (3) and (4)).

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

The FY 1995 appropriation for the ESG Program is \$156,800,000. The ESG program allocation includes a statutorily-mandated set-aside of one percent of the total ESG program appropriation, or \$1,568,000, for competitive distribution to Indian tribes, bands, groups or nations and any Alaskan Native Village of the United States and a statutorily-mandated set-aside of two-tenths of one percent of the total ESG program appropriation, or \$314,000, for distribution to U.S. Territories. This leaves an appropriation of \$154,918,000 to be allocated by formula.

To receive an ESG formula allocation, a community's share generally must be greater than or equal to 0.05 percent of the total ESG appropriation (.0005 x \$156,800,000 = \$79,000). The deletions resulted when these communities' share of the total amount of ESG funds available dropped below the statutory .05 percent required for a minimum grant size.

Since ESG eligibility and allocations are based upon the prior year's CDBG allocation, the shifts that occur lag those that took place in CDBG between Fiscal Years 1993 and 1994. For Fiscal Year 1995, the following four jurisdictions have been added to the ESG allocation list as eligible grant recipients: Rockland County, NY; San Luis Obispo County, CA; Cayey, PR; and Fort Bend County, TX. The following five jurisdictions have been removed from the allocation list: Alameda County, CA; Salinas, CA; Manchester, NH; Onondaga County, NY; and Clark County, WA.

Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA)

The FY 1995 appropriation for the HOPWA Program is \$186,000,000, of which \$167,000,000 will be available for formula allocation. Allocations are being made by this Notice for 66 grants, including 43 Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSAs) and 23 States. States and metropolitan areas over 500,000 population that have more than 1,500 reported cases of AIDS qualify for formula allocations constituting 90