

(ii) A suitable living environment includes improving the safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality public and private facilities and services; reducing the isolation of income groups within a community or geographical area through the spatial deconcentration of housing opportunities for persons of lower income and the revitalization of deteriorating or deteriorated neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special historic, architectural, or aesthetic value; and conservation of energy resources.

(iii) Expanded economic opportunities includes job creation and retention; establishment, stabilization and expansion of small businesses (including microbusinesses); the provision of public services concerned with employment; the provision of jobs involved in carrying out activities under programs covered by this plan to low-income persons living in areas affected by those programs and activities; availability of mortgage financing for low-income persons at reasonable rates using non-discriminatory lending practices; access to capital and credit for development activities that promote the long-term economic and social viability of the community; and empowerment and self-sufficiency opportunities for low-income persons to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted and public housing.

(2) The consolidated submission described in this part 91 requires the jurisdiction to state in one document its plan to pursue these goals for all the community planning and development programs, as well as for housing programs. It is these goals against which the plan and the jurisdiction's performance under the plan will be evaluated by HUD.

(b) *Functions of plan.* The consolidated plan serves the following functions:

(1) A planning document for the jurisdiction, which builds on a participatory process at the lowest levels;

(2) An application for federal funds under HUD's formula grant programs;

(3) A strategy to be followed in carrying out HUD programs; and

(4) An action plan that provides a basis for assessing performance.

§91.2 Applicability.

(a) The following formula grant programs are covered by the consolidated plan:

(1) The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) programs (see 24 CFR part 570, subparts D and I);

(2) The Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) program (see 24 CFR part 576);

(3) The HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program (see 24 CFR part 92); and

(4) The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program (see 24 CFR part 574).

(b) The following programs require either that the jurisdiction receiving funds directly from HUD have a consolidated plan that is approved by HUD or that the application for HUD funds contain a certification that the application is consistent with a HUD-approved consolidated plan:

(1) The HOPE I Public Housing Homeownership (HOPE I) program (see 24 CFR Subtitle A, Appendix A);

(2) The HOPE II Homeownership of Multifamily Units (HOPE II) program (see 24 CFR Subtitle A, Appendix B);

(3) The HOPE III Homeownership of Single Family Homes (HOPE III) program (see 24 CFR part 572);

(4) The Low-Income Housing Preservation (prepayment avoidance incentives) program, when administered by a State agency (see 24 CFR 248.177);

(5) The Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202) program (see 24 CFR part 889);

(6) The Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program (see 24 CFR part 890);

(7) The Supportive Housing program (see 24 CFR part 583);

(8) The Single Room Occupancy Housing (SRO) program (see 24 CFR part 882, subpart H);

(9) The Shelter Plus Care program (see 24 CFR part 582);

(10) The Community Development Block Grant program—Small Cities (see 24 CFR part 570, subpart F);

(11) HOME program reallocations;

(12) Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (section 24 of

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the United States Housing Act of 1937, (42 U.S.C. 1437 *et seq.*);

(13) Hope for Youth: Youthbuild (see 24 CFR part 585);

(14) The John Heinz Neighborhood Development program (see 24 CFR part 594);

(15) The “Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (see 42 U.S.C. 4852(o));”

(16) Grants for Regulatory Barrier Removal Strategies and Implementation (section 1204, Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 12705c)); and

(17) Competitive grants under the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program (see 24 CFR part 574).

(c) Other programs do not require consistency with an approved consolidated plan. However, HUD funding allocations for the Section 8 Certificate and Voucher Programs are to be made in a way that enables participating jurisdictions to carry out their consolidated plans.

[60 FR 1896, Jan. 5, 1995, as amended at 60 FR 16379, Mar. 30, 1995; 64 FR 50223, Sept. 15, 1999]

§91.5 Definitions.

The terms *Elderly person* and *HUD* are defined in 24 CFR part 5.

Certification. A written assertion, based on supporting evidence, that must be kept available for inspection by HUD, by the Inspector General of HUD, and by the public. The assertion shall be deemed to be accurate unless HUD determines otherwise, after inspecting the evidence and providing due notice and opportunity for comment.

Consolidated plan (or “the plan”). The document that is submitted to HUD that serves as the planning document (comprehensive housing affordability strategy and community development plan) of the jurisdiction and an application for funding under any of the Community Planning and Development formula grant programs (CDBG, ESG, HOME, or HOPWA), which is prepared in accordance with the process prescribed in this part.

Consortium. An organization of geographically contiguous units of general local government that are acting as a single unit of general local government

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for purposes of the HOME program (see 24 CFR part 92).

Cost burden. The extent to which gross housing costs, including utility costs, exceed 30 percent of gross income, based on data available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Emergency shelter. Any facility with overnight sleeping accommodations, the primary purpose of which is to provide temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless.

Extremely low-income family. Family whose income is between 0 and 30 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD with adjustments for smaller and larger families, except that HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 30 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD’s findings that such variations are necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs or fair market rents, or unusually high or low family incomes.

Homeless family with children. A family composed of the following types of homeless persons: at least one parent or guardian and one child under the age of 18; a pregnant woman; or a person in the process of securing legal custody of a person under the age of 18.

Homeless person. A youth (17 years or younger) not accompanied by an adult (18 years or older) or an adult without children, who is homeless (not imprisoned or otherwise detained pursuant to an Act of Congress or a State law), including the following:

(1) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and

(2) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:

(i) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);

(ii) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

(iii) A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.