

Extent of overcrowded housing means the number of housing units with 1.01 or more persons per room, based on data compiled and published by the United States Bureau of the Census available from the latest census referable to the same point or period of time.

Extent of poverty means the number of persons whose incomes are below the poverty level, based on data compiled and published by the United States Bureau of the Census referable to the same point or period in time and the latest reports from the Office of Management and Budget.

HUD means the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

ICDBG Program means the Indian Community Development Block Grant Program.

Identified service area means:

(1) A geographic location within the jurisdiction of a tribe (but not the entire jurisdiction) designated in comprehensive plans, ordinances, or other tribal documents as a service area;

(2) The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) service area, including residents of areas outside the geographic jurisdiction of the tribe; or

(3) The entire area under the jurisdiction of a tribe which has a population of members of under 10,000.

Imminent threat means a problem which if unresolved or not addressed will have an immediate negative impact on public health or safety.

Low and moderate income beneficiary means a family, household, or individual whose income does not exceed 80 percent of the median income for the area, as determined by HUD, with adjustments for smaller and larger households or families. However, HUD may establish income ceilings higher or lower than 80 percent of the median for the area on the basis of HUD's findings that such variations are necessary because of unusually high or low household or family incomes. In reporting income levels to HUD, the applicant must include and identify the distributions of tribal or village income to families, households, or individuals.

Microenterprise means a business that has five or fewer employees, one or more of whom owns the enterprise.

Secretary means the Secretary of HUD.

Small business means a business that meets the criteria set forth in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631, 636, and 637).

Subrecipient means a public or private nonprofit agency, authority or organization, or a for-profit entity described in §1003.201(o), receiving ICDBG funds from the grantee or another subrecipient to undertake activities eligible for assistance under subpart C of this part. The term excludes a CBDO receiving ICDBG funds from the grantee under the authority of §1003.204, unless the grantee explicitly designates it as a subrecipient. The term does not include contractors providing supplies, equipment, construction or services subject to the procurement requirements in 24 CFR 85.36 or in 24 CFR Part 84, as applicable.

Tribal government, Tribal governing body or Tribal council means the governing body of an Indian tribe or Alaska native village as recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Tribal resolution means the formal manner in which the tribal government expresses its legislative will in accordance with its organic documents. In the absence of such organic documents, a written expression adopted pursuant to tribal practices will be acceptable.

URA means the Uniform Relocation and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4601 *et. seq.*).

§ 1003.5 Eligible applicants.

(a) Eligible applicants are any Indian tribe, band, group, or nation, including Alaska Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos, and any Alaska native village of the United States which is considered an eligible recipient under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450) or which had been an eligible recipient under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221). Eligible recipients under the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act will be determined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and eligible recipients under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 are those that have been determined eligible by

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the Department of Treasury, Office of Revenue Sharing.

(b) Tribal organizations which are eligible under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act may apply on behalf of any Indian tribe, band, group, nation, or Alaska native village eligible under that act for funds under this part when one or more of these entities have authorized the tribal organization to do so through concurring resolutions. Such resolutions must accompany the application for funding. Eligible tribal organizations under Title I of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act will be determined by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Indian Health Service, as appropriate.

(c) To apply for funding in a given fiscal year, an applicant must be eligible as an Indian tribe or Alaska native village, as provided in paragraph (a) of this section, or as a Tribal organization, as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, by the application submission date.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 2577-0191)

§ 1003.6 Waivers.

Upon determination of good cause, HUD may waive any provision of this part not required by statute. Each waiver must be in writing and must be supported by documentation of the pertinent facts and grounds.

Subpart B—Allocation of Funds

§ 1003.100 General.

(a) *Types of grants.* Two types of grants are available under the Indian CDBG Program.

(1) *Single purpose grants* provide funds for one or more single purpose projects consisting of an activity or set of activities designed to meet a specific community development need. This type of grant is awarded through competition with other single purpose projects.

(2) *Imminent threat grants* alleviate an imminent threat to public health or safety that requires immediate resolution. This type of grant is awarded only after an Area ONAP determines

that such conditions exist and if funds are available for such grants.

(b) *Size of grants.*—(1) *Ceilings.* Each Area ONAP may recommend grant ceilings for single purpose grant applications. Single purpose grant ceilings for each Area ONAP shall be established in the NOFA (Notice of Funding Availability).

(2) *Individual grant amounts.* An Area ONAP may approve a grant amount less than the amount requested. In doing so, the Area ONAP may take into account the size of the applicant, the level of demand, the scale of the activity proposed relative to need and operational capacity, the number of persons to be served, the amount of funds required to achieve project objectives, the reasonableness of the project costs, and the administrative capacity of the applicant to complete the activities in a timely manner.

[61 FR 40090, July 31, 1996, unless otherwise noted. Redesignated at 62 FR 12349, Mar. 12, 1998, as amended at 66 FR 4580, Jan. 17, 2001; 66 FR 8176, Jan. 30, 2001]

§ 1003.101 Area ONAP allocation of funds.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, funds will be allocated to the Area ONAPs responsible for the program on the following basis:

(1) Each Area ONAP will be allocated \$1,000,000 as a base amount, to which will be added a formula share of the balance of the ICDBG Program funds, as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) The amount remaining after the base amount is allocated and any amount retained by the Headquarters ONAP to fund imminent threat grants pursuant to the provisions of § 1003.402 is subtracted, will be allocated to each Area ONAP based on the most recent data compiled and published by the United States Bureau of the Census referable to the same point or period in time, as follows:

(i) Forty percent (40%) of the funds will be allocated based upon each Area ONAP's share of the total eligible Indian population;

(ii) Forty percent (40%) of the funds will be allocated based upon each Area ONAP's share of the total extent of