

outcomes are: increasing the homeownership rates among residents of a development or from a particular housing authority, increasing residents' financial stability (e.g. increasing assets of a household through savings), or increasing employment stability (e.g., whether persons assisted obtain or retain employment for one or two years after job training completion).

In addition to outcomes, applicants must establish interim benchmarks or outputs for their proposed program that lead to the ultimate achievement of outcomes. "Outputs" are the direct products of a program's activities. Examples of outputs are: the number of eligible families that participate in supportive services, the number of new services provided, the number of residents receiving counseling, or the number of households using a technology center. Outputs should produce outcomes for your program.

This rating factor requires that you, the applicant, identify program outcomes, outputs, benchmarks, and performance indicators that will allow you to measure your performance. Performance indicators should be objectively quantifiable and measure actual achievements against anticipated achievements. Your work plan should identify what you are going to measure, how you are going to measure it, and the steps you have in place to make adjustments to your work plan if performance targets are not met within established timeframes.

In order to satisfy the requirements for Factor 5, you must submit a work plan and a Logic Model that demonstrates how you will measure your own program performance. Your plan must identify the outcomes you expect to achieve or goals you hope to meet over the term of your proposed grant and benchmarks, outputs, and timeframes for accomplishing these goals. Your work plan must show how you will measure actual accomplishments against anticipated achievements. You must indicate how your plan will measure the performance of individual consortium members and affiliates, including the standards, data sources, and measurement methods, and the steps you have in place or how you plan to make adjustments if you begin to fall short of established benchmarks and timeframes.

Applicants should also use the Logic Model provided in the General Section of this SuperNOFA for reporting on how they will conduct performance measurement. You will be evaluated based on how comprehensively you propose to measure your program's outcomes.

V. Program Description: Homeownership Supportive Services

(A) *Program Description.* The Homeownership Supportive Services (HSS) category funds homeownership training, counseling and supportive services for residents of Public and Indian Housing who are participating or have participated in self-sufficiency programs, such as ROSS, Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) or other federal, state or local self-sufficiency programs. Resident participants in any HSS-funding activity cannot be public housing residents and section 8 voucher holders concurrently. HSS is designed to enhance other self-sufficiency efforts by providing public housing residents with the necessary preparation and supportive services they need in order to move from rental housing to homeownership. PHAs, tribes/TDHEs and nonprofits specializing in homeownership training and counseling are eligible to apply.

HUD is looking for applications that implement comprehensive programs within the thirty-six month grant term which will result in increased rates of homeownership for residents of public housing. In this vein, applicants should create linkages with the following HUD homeownership programs: Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program, Turnkey III, HOPE I, and the Section 5(h) Homeownership Program. The Turnkey III and HOPE I grant programs are not funding new applications but grantees are still operating homeownership programs under previously awarded grants. The PHA Homeownership Program (Section 32) supercedes the Section 5(h) program and allows PHAs to sell public housing units to low-income families without special funding from HUD. In order to find out whether a PHA or other organization in your area is operating any of these programs, contact your local field office.

Tribes/TDHEs should create linkages with programs such as the Mutual Help Homeownership Opportunity Program, the Section 184 Program, and other homeownership programs developed under the Indian Housing Block Grant Program such as mortgage assistance.

HUD is also looking for proposals that involve partnerships with organizations that will enhance the services grantees will offer. Applicants are strongly encouraged to partner with HUD-approved housing counseling agencies, or other organizations that provide housing counseling services. For a list of HUD-approved housing counseling agencies, go to: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/hcc/hccprof14.cfm>.

Applicants' programs should build on the foundation created by previous ROSS grants, or other state and local self-sufficiency efforts in which their target population may have participated.

(B) *Available Funding.* The amount of funding available for FY03 is \$11,127,200.

(C) *Allocation.* To the extent that there are a sufficient number of qualified applications, not less than 5 percent of funds available for ROSS shall be provided to national nonprofit organizations which specialize in designing and delivering homeownership programs for low-income individuals and families.

1. *Maximum grant amount.* For PHAs applying for the HSS funding category, the maximum grant award will be based on the number of occupied conventional family public housing units.

(a) PHAs must use the number of occupied conventional family public housing units as of September 30, 2002 per their budget to determine the maximum grant amount they are eligible for in accordance with the categories listed below. PHAs should clearly indicate the number of units under management on the Fact Sheet.

—For PHAs with 1 to 780 occupied conventional family public housing units, the maximum grant award is \$250,000.

—For PHAs with 781 to 2,500 occupied conventional family public housing units, the maximum grant award is \$350,000.

—For PHAs with 2,501 to 7,300 occupied conventional family public housing units, the maximum grant award is \$500,000.

—For PHAs with 7,301 or more occupied conventional family public housing units, the maximum grant award is \$1,000,000.

—Nonprofit entities that have resident support or RAs/ROs are limited to \$100,000 for each RA/RO. A nonprofit may submit a single application for no more than three different RAs from the same PHA for a maximum grant award of \$300,000. Nonprofits may submit more than one application provided they target residents of distinct PHAs.

(b) Tribes/TDHEs should use the number of units counted as Formula Current Assisted Stock for Fiscal Year 2002 as defined in 24 CFR 1000.316. Tribes/TDHEs are eligible for the same amounts as PHAs within each category in (a) above. Tribes that have not previously received funds from the Department under the 1937 Housing Act should count housing units under management that are owned and operated by the tribe and are identified in their housing inventory as of