

5. If a grantee has money left over after the term of their SHP grant, can the grant be extended in order to spend the remaining money?

SHP projects cannot be extended merely to spend the remaining grant funds. However, if a grant is extended into the next calendar year so that it can become eligible to apply for renewal in the next competition, grant funds remaining from the current term may be used as a source of funding to continue the project during the extension.

6. In the application for SHP, under Section D of Exhibit 2, when would it be appropriate to use the "New" exhibit?

You would use the "new" SHP exhibit in the following situations:

- if you were proposing a brand new project that has not provided services or supportive housing for homeless persons;
- if you are making an addition to an existing non-SHP funded project (only the addition is considered eligible for funding);
- if you are making an addition to an existing SHP funded project (only the addition is considered eligible for funding; see Section N, question #4, regarding how to apply for renewal and expansion of the same project);
- if you are bringing your project up to code (only activities which are code-related are eligible);
- if you are replacing non-renewable Federal or private funds in an existing project; or
- if you are re-starting an SHP project which received SHP funding in the past, but the SHP funding ended when the project term expired, and the project did not continue to provide services or supportive housing for homeless persons.

7. Do new and renewal SHP project applicants use identical forms?

No. There are two exhibits for SHP projects this year. The new projects will use the first exhibit (2) and the renewals will use the second exhibit (2R).

8. Are there any new Lead-Based Paint or Environmental review requirements this year?

No. However, the changes made in 2001 were so important that they are worth repeating here.

The changes in the Lead-Based Paint regulations, which became effective for recipients of funding in the 2001 competition, are extensive. The regulations set hazard reduction requirements that give much greater emphasis than existing regulations on reducing lead in house dust. Scientific research has found that exposure to lead in dust is the most common way young children become lead poisoned. Therefore, the new regulation requires dust testing after paint is disturbed to make sure the home is lead-safe. Specific requirements depend on whether the housing is being disposed of or assisted by the Federal Government, and also on the type and amount of financial assistance, the age of the structure, and whether the dwelling is rental or owner-occupied. For additional information, contact your local Field Office.

In regard to environmental reviews, an important statutory change now provides that for recipients who are private nonprofit organizations or public housing authorities (PHA), the environmental review may be performed by responsible entities (units of general local government in whose jurisdiction the activity is located or States) in accordance with 24 CFR Part 58 - "Environmental Review Procedures for Entities Assuming HUD Environmental Responsibilities" whether or not the grantee is itself a unit of local government or State.