

Glossary for CPD Maps

Activity and Property Locations:

- **All CDBG Activities Funding:** This thematic layer contains all CDBG funding for completed projects summarized at the census tract level. Included in this layer is the funding for the CDBG activities displayed as points on the map (in one of the 6 CDBG Activity point layers) as well as other CDBG activities that cannot be displayed as points to protect individual privacy.

Activity data is collected in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information Systems (IDIS). CPD Maps features a near-real-time interface with IDIS. In order for activities to be displayed on CPD Maps, grantees must enter and validate activity addresses in IDIS.

- **All CDBG Activities Count:** This thematic layer displays the number of all completed CDBG activities summarized at the census tract level. Included in this layer are the CDBG activities displayed as points on the map (in one of the 6 CDBG Activity point layers) as well as other CDBG activities that cannot be displayed as points to protect individual privacy.

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- **CDBG Acquisition Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities related to acquisition as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. Certain activities were not included to protect individual privacy. The activities displayed in this category include:
 - o Disposition
 - o Clearance and Demolition
 - o Clean-up of Contaminated Sites/Brownfields

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- **CDBG Economic Development Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities related to economic development as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. The activities in this category include:
 - o Rehabilitation: Publicly or privately Owned Commercial/Industrial
 - o Commercial/Industrial Land Acquisition/Disposition
 - o Commercial/Industrial Infrastructure Development
 - o Commercial/Industrial Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation

- Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements
- Economic Development Direct: Financial Assistance to For-Profit Businesses
- Economic Development Direct: Technical Assistance
- Micro-Enterprise Assistance

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- **CDBG Housing Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities related to housing as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. Certain activities were not included to protect individual privacy. The activities displayed in this category include:
 - Rehabilitation: Multi-Unit Residential
 - Public Housing Modernization
 - Rehabilitation: Other Publicly-owned Residential Buildings
 - Housing Services
 - Code Enforcement
 - CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property

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- **CDBG Public Improvement Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities related to public improvements as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. Certain activities were not included to protect individual privacy. The activities displayed in this category include:
 - Public Facilities and Improvements (general)
 - Senior Centers
 - Centers for Disabled Persons
 - Homeless Facilities (not operating costs)
 - Youth Centers/Facilities
 - Neighborhood Facilities
 - Parks, Recreational Facilities
 - Parking Facilities
 - Solid Waste Disposal Facilities
 - Flood and Drainage Facilities
 - Water/Sewer Improvements
 - Street Improvements
 - Sidewalks

- Child Care Centers/Facilities for Children
- Tree Planting
- Fire Stations/Equipment
- Health Facilities
- Asbestos Removal
- Interim Assistance
- Removal of Architectural Barriers
- Privately Owned Utilities
- Non-Residential Historic Preservation
- Tornado Shelters

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- **CDBG Public Services Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities related to public services as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. Certain activities were not included to protect individual privacy. The activities displayed in this category include:

- Public Services (general)
- Senior Services
- Services for Disabled Persons
- Legal Services
- Youth Services
- Transportation Services
- Employment Training
- Crime Awareness/Prevention
- Fair Housing Activities
- Tenant/Landlord Counseling
- Child Care Services
- Health Services
- Mental Health Services
- Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poisoning
- Subsistence Payments
- Homeownership Assistance (Not Direct)
- Security Deposits
- Homebuyer Counseling
- Neighborhood Cleanups
- Food Banks

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- **Other CDBG Activities:** This point layer displays the location of completed CDBG activities that do not fall into any of the other five CDBG point layer categories, as well as the associated grantee name, total CDBG investment and completion date. Certain activities were not included to protect individual privacy. The activities displayed in this category include:
 - Urban Renewal Completion
 - CDBG Non-Profit Organization Capacity Building
 - CDBG Assistance to Institutions of Higher Education

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- **HOME Activities Funding:** This thematic layer displays funding for all completed HOME activities (homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehab, tenant-based rental assistance and multifamily rental development) summarized at the census tract level. Included in this layer are the HOME rental activities displayed as points on the map and other HOME activities that cannot be displayed as points to protect individual privacy.

Activity data is collected in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information Systems (IDIS). CPD Maps features a near-real-time interface with IDIS. In order for activities to be displayed on CPD Maps, grantees must enter and validate activity addresses in IDIS.

- **HOME Activities Count:** This thematic layer displays a count of all completed HOME activities (homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehab, tenant-based rental assistance and multifamily rental development) summarized at the census tract level. Included in this layer are the HOME rental activities displayed as points on the map and other HOME activities that cannot be displayed as points to protect individual privacy.

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- **HOME Activities (Rental):** This point layer displays the location of completed HOME multifamily rental development activities as well as the associated grantee name, total HOME investment, number of units, number of HOME units, and completion date. Activity data is collected in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information Systems (IDIS). CPD Maps features a near-real-time

interface with IDIS. In order for activities to be displayed on CPD Maps, grantees must enter and validate activity addresses in IDIS.

- **Voucher Concentration:** This layer displays the number of housing choice vouchers (HCV) and vouchers as a percentage of all housing units. HCV are administered locally by public housing agencies (PHAs). The PHAs receive federal funds from HUD to administer the voucher program. A family that is issued a housing voucher is responsible for finding a suitable housing unit of the family's choice where the owner agrees to rent under the program. This unit may include the family's present residence. A housing subsidy is paid to the landlord directly by the PHA on behalf of the participating family. The family then pays the difference between the actual rent charged by the landlord and the amount subsidized by the program.

HCV locations are identified in public records by the owner and not the tenant so access to this information is restricted to help safeguard the location of HCV units. The data in this layer are aggregated to the census tract.

- **NSP Completed Activities:** This layer displays counts and funding amount of completed NSP-funded activities as reported by grantees in DRGR. These activities include rehab and new construction, homeownership assistance, clearance/demolition, land banking and acquisition activities.
- **Public Housing Developments:** This layer displays the public housing developments as well as the name of each development, the number of units and occupancy rate. Public housing provides decent and safe rental housing for eligible low-income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities and comes in all sizes and types, from scattered single family houses to high-rise apartments for elderly families. There are approximately 1.2 million households living in public housing units, managed by some 3,300 housing agencies (HAs). HUD administers Federal aid to local housing agencies (HAs) that manage the housing for low-income residents at rents they can afford. HUD furnishes technical and professional assistance in planning, developing and managing these developments.
- **LIHTC Properties:** This layer displays the location of Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) financed properties, as well as the name of the property, total number of units, the number of low-income units, the year the property was placed in service, and the total dollar amount of HOME and CDBG funds, if applicable. The LIHTC program gives State and local LIHTC-allocating agencies nearly \$8 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. The LIHTC database, created by HUD and available to the public since 1997, contains information on 33,777 projects and almost 2,203,000 housing units placed in service between 1987 and 2009. HUD's database is the only complete national source of information on the size, unit mix, and location of individual projects.
- **HUD Multifamily Properties:** This layer displays location of properties funded from HUD's Multifamily Housing program as well as the name of the property, the number of units and the

number of assisted units. HUD's Multifamily Housing property portfolio consists primarily of rental housing properties with five or more dwelling units such as apartments or town houses, but can also be nursing homes, hospitals, elderly housing, mobile home parks, retirement service centers, and occasionally vacant land, however, this layer does not include hospitals. Data included are for projects placed in service through September 2011.

American Community Survey (ACS) 2005-2009: The ACS is an ongoing survey that is updated every year. The 2005-2009 ACS data are 5-year estimates that reflect the average characteristics over the entire period. These are population and housing characteristics based on data collected by the US Census Bureau from January 1, 2005 to December 31, 2009, not the 2010 Census population counts. Estimates are available for every state, county, city, town, place, American Indian Area, Alaska Native Area, and Hawaiian Home Land, as well as for census tracts and block groups. CPD Maps displays ACS data and thematic and outline layers at the census tract level. Thematic layers in the Map Selection widget that display 2005-2009 ACS data include:

- % Commute Time > 60 minutes
- % Unemployment
- % White Alone
- % Black or African American
- % American Indian/Alaska Native
- % Asian
- % Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander
- % Some other race alone
- % Two or more races
- % Persons of Hispanic Origin
- Total households
- % Median Household Income
- Poverty Rate
- Average Household Size
- % Non-English Speaking
- % Rental housing built before 1980
- % Rental housing built before 1949
- Median Home Value
- % Owner Occupied
- Median Contract Rent
- % Renter occupied
- Vacancy Rate
- % Renter units with 3 or more units
- % Owner units with 3 or more units
- % of structures with 5-19 units
- % of structure with 20+ units
- % vacancy rate > 10%
- % vacancy rate >7%

- Housing Cost Burden

The following layer in the Map Selection widget display the difference between 2000 Decennial Census data and 2005-2009 ACS data:

- Percentage Point Change in Unemployment Rate
- Percentage Point Change in Homeownership Rate
- Percentage Point Change in Vacancy Rate
- Percentage Point Change in Rental Vacancy Rate
- Percentage Point Change in For Sale Vacancy Rate
- Percentage Point Change in Poverty Rate
- Percent Change in Population
- Percent Change in Median Household Income
- Percent Change in Housing Units
- Percent Change in Households
- Percent Change in Real Contract Rent
- Percent Change in Real Median Home Value
- Percent Change in Population (age 0-17)
- Percent Change in Population (age 18-24)
- Percent Change in Population (age 25-64)
- Percent Change in Population (age 65 and over)

Area Median Family Income (AMFI) (or HUD Area Median Family Income [HAMFI]): Median Family Income (MFI) is an annual income figure. Unlike per capita income, which is an average, the median divides the distribution of the incomes of all families into two equal parts: one-half below the median income and one-half above. MFI is based on the distribution of the total number of families, including those with no income.

HAMFI is a statistic calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction and is not necessarily the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a number of adjustments. This statistic is used to calculate Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits that determine eligibility for HUD assisted housing and community development programs. Specifically, for each metropolitan area, subarea of a metropolitan and non-metropolitan county, 5-year ACS data is used as the basis for calculating MFI estimates.

Aggregate: This statistic is the total for a particular measure in area of observation.

Annual Action Plan: Submission of the Annual Action Plan (Action Plan) is required by statute for grantees who receive one or more of four formula grant programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Community Planning and Development: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). In order to receive each year's grant

allocation, grantees must submit an Action cases reported during the last reporting year. This data is collected by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Area Prevalence (Persons Living with HIV/AIDS per population): The prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS per 100,000 people. This data is collected by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Area Incidence of AIDS: The number of new AIDS cases reported during the last reporting year. This data is collected by the Center for Disease Control.

Census Tract: This is an outline layer in CPD Maps and a unit by which thematic maps are drawn. Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county or equivalent entity that are updated by local participants prior to each decennial census as part of the Census Bureau's Participant Statistical Areas Program. The Census Bureau updates census tracts in situations where no local participant existed or where state, local, or tribal governments declined to participate. The primary purpose of census tracts is to provide a stable set of geographic units for the presentation of statistical data.

Census tracts generally have a population size between 1,200 and 8,000 people, with an optimum size of 4,000 people. A census tract usually covers a contiguous area; however, the spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on population density. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. Census tracts occasionally are split due to population growth or merged as a result of substantial population decline.

Census tract boundaries generally follow visible and identifiable features. They may follow non-visible legal boundaries, such as minor civil division (MCD) or incorporated place boundaries in some states and situations, to allow for census-tract-to-governmental-unit relationships where the governmental boundaries tend to remain unchanged between censuses. State and county boundaries always are census tract boundaries in the standard census geographic hierarchy. Tribal census tracts are a unique geographic entity defined within federally recognized American Indian reservations and off-reservation trust lands and can cross state and county boundaries. Tribal census tracts may be completely different from the census tracts and block groups defined by state and county.

Chronically Homeless: An individual or family that (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions (where each occasion was at least 15 days in duration) in the last 3 years; and (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive

impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions.

A family will qualify as chronically homeless if the head of household has met all of the requirements of (i) through (iii) of the statutory definition above, given that a family's composition may fluctuate during the course of the head of household's homeless experience.

An individual who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days shall be considered chronically homeless if such person met all of the requirements described above, prior to entering that facility.

Civilian Labor Force: This is a statistic describing the number of people who are classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the following criteria (as defined by the 2005-2009 ACS) -

Employed - This category includes all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were at work; or (2) were with a job but not at work. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed - All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither at work nor with a job but not at work during the reference week, and (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements⁶³
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): CDBG is a Federal formula block grant program designed to ensure that State and local governments are able to maintain decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable in our communities, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses.

The annual CDBG appropriation is allocated on a formula basis to States and local jurisdictions called "non-entitlement" and "entitlement" communities respectively. Entitlement communities are comprised

of central cities of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs); metropolitan cities with populations of at least 50,000; and qualified urban counties with a population of 200,000 or more (excluding the populations of entitlement cities). States distribute CDBG funds to units of general local government not qualified as entitlement communities.

HUD determines the amount of each state and local government's grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) 2005-2009: HUD requests "custom tabulations" of Census data from the US Census Bureau that are not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the CHAS data, demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for extremely low-, very low-, low- and moderate-income households. HUD provides the CHAS data for grantees to use to plan how to spend HUD funds. HUD may also use this data to distribute grant funds. The 2005-2009 CHAS data is based on the 2005-2009 5-year ACS estimates. Because the Census Bureau provides this data at HUD's request, the CHAS data lags approximately one year behind the ACS.

Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER): Each jurisdiction or state that has an approved Con Plan must annually review and report on the progress it has made in carrying out its Con Plan and Action Plan. This performance report, called a CAPER, must include a description of the resources made available, the investment of available resources, the geographic distribution and location of investments, the families and persons assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of persons assisted), actions taken to affirmatively further fair housing, and other goals set forth in the Con Plan and Action Plan.

Consolidated Plan: Submission of the Consolidated Plan (Con Plan) is required by statute for grantees who receive one or more of four formula grant programs administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of Community Planning and Development: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA).

Grantees submit a Con Plan every three to five years, which consists of a needs assessment, a market analysis and a strategic plan, in which grantees lay out priority needs and goals over the planning period. In order to receive each year's grant allocation, grantees also must submit an Annual Action Plan describing the projects and activities they plan to carry out throughout that year toward their Consolidated Plan goals.

The purpose of the plan is to provide HUD with preliminary assessment as to the statutory and regulatory eligibility of proposed grantee projects and for informing citizens of intended uses of program funds. The Con Plan is also a strategy to be followed when carrying out HUD formula grant programs and a management tool for assessing performance and tracking results.

Consortium (CNSRT): Forming a consortium is a way for local governments that would not otherwise qualify for funding to join with other contiguous units of local government to directly participate in the HOME program. The representative of the consortium, also known as the lead entity, assumes overall responsibility for compliance with the HOME program requirements.

As the PJ, the lead entity is responsible for the long-term affordability requirements of all projects developed by the consortium regardless of whether the consortium is still in existence. The consortium members should have confidence in the lead entity's ability to assume and maintain this responsibility on their behalf.

In FY 2011, there were 143 consortia Participating Jurisdictions (PJs). These PJs include among their members, jurisdictions that are interested in taking a more regional, collaborative approach to meeting their affordable housing needs and do not meet the minimum threshold for an individual formula allocation on their own.

Constrained Rental Supply: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify a need for additional affordable rental investment. The map displays the change in population, difficult to develop areas, and the locations of fixed rail transit lines and stations.

Continuum of Care (CoC): The group composed of relevant organizations, which generally includes nonprofit homeless providers, victim service providers, faith-based organizations, governments, businesses, advocates, public housing agencies, school districts, social service providers, mental health agencies, hospitals, universities, affordable housing developers, law enforcement, organizations that serve homeless and formerly homeless veterans, and homeless and formerly homeless persons that are organized to plan for and provide, as necessary a system of outreach, engagement, and assessment; emergency shelter; rapid re-housing; transitional housing; permanent housing; and prevention strategies to address the various needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness for a specific geographic area.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act programs administered by HUD require the development of a Continuum of Care system in the community where assistance is being sought. Funds are granted competitively following the annual Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA). Each application must include a certification that the project is consistent with the Consolidated Plan of the jurisdiction where each proposed project is found.

Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs include:

- Supportive Housing Program - Provides housing, including housing units and group quarters, that has a supportive environment and includes a planned service component.
- Shelter Plus Care Program - Provides grants for rental assistance for homeless persons with disabilities through four component programs: Tenant, Sponsor, Project, and Single Room Occupancy Rental Assistance.

- Single Room Occupancy Program - Provides rental assistance on behalf of homeless individuals in connection with moderate rehabilitation of SRO dwellings.

Contract Rent: Contract rent is defined in the ACS as the monthly housing cost expenses for renters. When the data is used in conjunction with utility costs and income data, the information offers an excellent measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels, and to provide assistance to agencies in determining policies on fair rent.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of interview. If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, only that part of the rent estimated to be for the respondent's unit was included. Any rent paid for additional units or for business premises was excluded. If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge also is paid by the renter to the owner, the condominium fee or carrying charge was included as rent. If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roommates who are listed as members of the household, the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roommates was to be reported. The survey respondent was to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, a church or welfare agency, or the government through subsidies or vouchers.

Cumulative Cases of AIDS Reported: This statistic is the total number of cases reported over course of epidemic, including persons living with AIDS and persons now deceased. Data used as part (75%) of current HOPWA formula. This data is collected by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Crowding (or Overcrowding): Crowding is defined in the CHAS as a housing unit with more than 1 person per room. Severe overcrowding is more than 1.5 persons per room.

Custom Breaks: This setting allows the user to manually set the break values between each class in a thematic map. If the user decides to customize the classification, the selected ranges should maximize the between-class differences and minimize the within-class differences.

Difficult to Develop Areas (DDAs): This is an outline layer in CPD Maps. DDAs are census tracts determined by HUD to have high development costs and low median incomes. HUD designates Difficult Development Areas (DDAs) annually for purposes of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). For each metropolitan area and each non-metropolitan county, HUD compares the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom unit to the Very Low Income (30 percent AMI) limit for a four-person household. DDAs are those with the highest ratios. Data from the 2010 census on total population of metropolitan areas and from the 2000 census for nonmetropolitan areas are used for this calculation.

Elderly Household: HUD defines elderly as age 62 and up. An elderly household contains at least one person over age 62. Individuals age 75 and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those 62-74, so the CHAS data separates these groups. "Elderly" refers to individuals 62-74, while those 75 and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly."

Emergency Shelter: Any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general, or for specific populations of the homeless, and which does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG): Formerly known as Emergency Shelter Grant, ESG is a formula grant program designed to help people quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness. Funding is provided to engage homeless individuals and families living on the street, improve the quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families, help operate these shelters, provide essential services to shelter residents, rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families and prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless.

Entitlement: A city, urban county, or State governmental entity that receives funds directly from HUD for one or more of four formula grant programs (CDBG, HOPWA, and ESG). For the HOME program, these communities are known as participating jurisdictions (PJs).

Equal Intervals: This classification makes the range of each class the same. For example, if the user were classifying census tracts into three categories using population, and the populations of the census tracts ranged from 0 to 300, the three classes would be 0 to 100, 100 to 200, and 200 to 300.

Facility Based Housing: For the Special Needs Assistance Programs, this is beds (including cots or mats) located in a residential homeless assistance facility dedicated for use by persons who are homeless.

For the HOPWA program, these are housing expenditures which provide support to facilities, including community residences, SRO dwellings, short-term or transitional facilities, project-based units, master leased units, scattered site units leased by the organization, and other housing facilities approved by HUD.

Geometric Intervals: A method of classifying data that sets class breaks based on an algorithm that ensures that each class range has approximately the same number of values with each class and that the change between intervals is fairly consistent.

HAMFI (or HUD Area Median Family Income): See definition for Area Median Income (or "AMI")

HOME Investments Partnership Program (HOME): HOME is the largest Federal block grant to State and local governments designed exclusively to create affordable housing for low-income households. HOME provides formula grants to States and localities that communities use -often in partnership with local

nonprofit groups-to fund a wide range of affordable housing activities, including homebuyer assistance, homeowner rehab, tenant-based rental assistance and multifamily rental development.

Homebuyer Zones: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify neighborhoods with opportunities for homeowner housing programs. The map displays the mean home values for census tracts with vacancy rates above seven percent.

Homeownership Rate: This statistic is the ratio of the number of homeowner households in a geographic area to the total number of households in that area.

Housing Affordability Near Transit: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify the affordability of rental housing near fixed rail transit stops as compared to the locations of investments in affordable rental units. The map displays the percent of rental units affordable to households at 50% of HAMFI, low-mod census tracts, and the locations of fixed rail transit lines and stations, HOME Multifamily Rental Activities, LIHTC Proprieties, and HUD Multifamily Properties.

Housing Cost Burden (or Cost Burden): This statistic is defined in the CHAS as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 30% of monthly income. For monthly income, the CHAS tabulations use adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): HOPWA is a federal grant program that provides various types of housing assistance (e.g. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, operating costs for community residences) and supportive services to low-income people with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds may also be used for case management, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, nutritional services, assistance with daily living, and other supportive services. HOPWA funds may also be used to place eligible households into permanent housing and provide housing information services to foster connections to stable housing outcomes.

Identify Tool: A CPD Maps feature that allows the user to display underlying data for a selected geography or point on the map.

Large Family Households: Five or more persons that live together as a family in the same dwelling.

Legend: A CPD Maps feature that identifies the data that correlates to each symbol or color being displayed on the map. For theme-based maps, the legend shows the ranges of data that are being represented by each color on the map. The legend will open automatically in CPD maps when the user selects data in the Guide Me wizard or in the Map Selection Tool.

Low-mod Census Tracts: This is an outline layer in CPD Maps that displays census tracts where at least 51% of persons are low- or moderate-income. (A low-income person is an individual or a member of a family whose income is no more than 50% of the area median income (AMI); a moderate-income person

is an individual or a member of a family whose income is between 50 - 80% of AMI.) This feature can help communities target investments to areas where at least 51% percent of the residents are low-mod persons. However, CPD Maps is not intended to be used to calculate whether the service area of a specific activity meets CDBG program requirements regarding the low- and moderate-income benefit national objective. Grantees should continue to follow the guidance provided by the CPD Office of Block Grant Assistance at <http://www.hud.gov/offices/cpd/systems/census/lowmod/>.

Map Selection Tool: A CPD Maps feature that allows the user to create a custom map by selecting any of the available theme-based, outline-based or point-based map layers to display.

Map Query Tool: A CPD Maps feature that helps the user to identify geographies, such as census tracts or counties that meet up to three specific criteria set by the user. The user selects the type of geography, the data variables, and the query parameters for each variable. When the user has made those selections, the Map Query Tool will return a list of geographies that meet the specified criteria and will outline those geographies in green on the map.

Median: This statistic is the middle value in a distribution of data for a particular area of observation. An equal number of values fall above and below the median.

Natural Breaks: A classification method that identifies breakpoints by looking for groupings and patterns in the underlying data to minimize the variations within each class.

Need for Rental Rehab: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities locate places where there might be a need for rehabilitation of rental housing. The map displays the percent of housing built before 1980 and the low-mod census tracts.

Non-Entitlement: A governmental entity that does not receive funds directly from HUD for one or more of the four formula grant programs (CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG). These governmental units/entities participate in HUD's formula block grant programs by applying for funds directly from their State.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP): The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) was established for the purpose of stabilizing communities that have suffered from foreclosures and abandonment through the purchase and redevelopment of foreclosed and abandoned homes and residential properties. NSP1, a term that references the NSP funds authorized under Division B, Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008, provides grants to all states and selected local governments on a formula basis.

NSP2, a term that references the NSP funds authorized under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (the Recovery Act) of 2009, provides grants to states, local governments, nonprofits and a consortium of nonprofit entities on a competitive basis. The Recovery Act also authorized HUD to establish NSP-TA, a \$50 million allocation made available to national and local technical assistance providers to support NSP grantees.

NSP3, a term that references the NSP funds authorized under the Dodd–Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) of 2010, provides a third round of neighborhood stabilization grants to all states and select governments on a formula basis

NSP1 Target Areas: Communities that received grants under the first round of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), a formula grant program, were required to identify their “areas of greatest need” and to target their resources to those areas. NSP grantees had to identify specific areas met HUD criteria for foreclosure and vacancy rates and submit them to HUD. HUD compiled that information and it is displayed as outline-based layers in CPD Maps.

NSP2 Target Areas: Communities that received grants under the second round of the Neighborhood Stabilization program, a competitive program called NSP2, were required to identify their “areas of greatest need” and to target their resources to those areas. NSP2 grantees were required to identify specific areas met HUD criteria for foreclosure and vacancy rates and submit them to HUD. HUD compiled that information and it is displayed as outline-based layers in CPD Maps.

Outline-based Layer: A type of map that displays the boundaries for a given geography. In CPD maps, an outline-based layer is used to show the boundaries of certain places (i.e. grantee jurisdictions, or congressional districts) and to identify census tracts that meet a certain threshold for a particular data point (i.e. census tracts with a vacancy rate greater than 10%).

Permanent Supportive Housing: Housing that does not place a limit of the length of time a resident is able to live there, and that is provided with supportive services. Supportive housing is provided for homeless persons and persons with disabilities; including mental illness, chronic substance abuse, physical handicaps, and HIV/AIDS to help stabilize their lives and assist them live as independently as possible.

Point-based Layer: A type of map that displays the coordinate locations of the selected characteristic. An example in CPD Maps would be a map that shows the locations for all the HUD multifamily properties. When creating a custom map, the user can display multiple point-based layers at once in conjunction with one theme-based layer and one outline-based layer.

Poverty Rate: The ratio of the number of families living below the appropriate poverty threshold relative to the population as a whole. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder's family in the last 12 months is below the threshold. The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If a family's total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and, for one- and two- person families, age of the householder.

Qualified Census Tracts (QCT): This is an outline layer in CPD Maps that displays any census tract (or equivalent geographic area defined by the Census Bureau) in which at least 50 percent of households

have an income less than 60 percent of the area median gross income or have a poverty rate of at least 25 percent. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program provides incentives for developers to create affordable housing in Qualified Census Tracts.

Quantiles: This classification changes the range of each class so that each class contains the same number of geographies. For example, if the user were classifying 30 census tracts into 3 categories, the system would create breakpoints to ensure that 10 census tracts fell into each category.

Rate per Population of AIDS: This statistic shows the AIDS incidence rate per 100,000 persons and is used as part of the formula for distributing HOPWA funding (25%, with data reported over three years). This data is collected by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention.

Regional Data: One of the three options in CPD Maps for setting the basis of the class-breaks of a theme-based map. Regional data will break the data chosen into ranges according to the geography of the Bureau of Economic Analysis Regions.

Rental Market Near Transit: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify the strength of the rental market near fixed rail transit stops. The map displays the change in median rent, low-mod census tracts, and the locations of fixed rail transit lines and stations, HOME Multifamily Rental Activities, LIHTC Proprieties, and HUD Multifamily Properties.

Risk of Homelessness from Increased Rents: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify neighborhoods where rents are increasing, which may result in homelessness. The map displays the change in median rent, low-mod census tracts, and the locations HOME Multifamily Rental Activities, LIHTC Proprieties, and HUD Multifamily Properties.

Risk of Homelessness from Housing Instability: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify neighborhoods with high instances of overcrowding, which may result in homelessness. The map displays the percent of extremely low income households with overcrowding, and the locations of HOME Multifamily Rental Activities, LIHTC Proprieties, and HUD Multifamily Properties.

Severe Housing Cost Burden (or Severe Cost Burden): Housing cost burden is defined in the CHAS as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income. For monthly income, the CHAS tabulations use adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey.

Settings: A CPD Maps feature that allows the user to adjust the way that a map layer is displayed. Not all map layers have all settings choices.

Choices include:

- The transparency or opacity of the map,

- The level of geography at which the map is drawn (census tract, county, or state),
- The basis for the class-breaks of a theme-based layer (national, regional, or grantee jurisdiction data)
- The classification method, (natural breaks, equal intervals, geometrical Intervals, quantiles, and custom),
- The number of ranges displayed (from two to five classes), and
- The values for the class-breaks of a theme-based map, which are set either by choosing a different classification method or individually by the user. Adjustments to the number of ranges and the breakpoint between the classes can significantly alter the information, trends, and patterns conveyed on the map.

Substandard Housing: A housing unit that lacks complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Tenure: The owner or renter status of an occupant of a housing unit.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance: Housing assistance provided to a household in the form of a housing voucher or certificate that provides a government subsidy for all or part of the cost of a rental unit chosen by the client.

Theme-based/Thematic Layer: A type of map layer that displays data summarized into ranges at a particular geographic level. The system automatically creates the ranges for each “class break” in the data based on the geography selected. Data is broken up into ranges according to the distribution of that characteristic at the national, regional, or local jurisdiction level, depending on which geographic scale you choose. Ranges are displayed on the map as different colors.

The user can modify a theme-based map in the settings by choosing the number of classes (from two classes to five classes) and how to set the breaks between classes. Natural Breaks is the default classification. Other options include Equal Intervals, Geometrical Intervals, Quantiles, and Custom. Adjustments to the number of classes and the breakpoint between the classes can significantly alter the information, trends, and patterns conveyed on the map.

Transitional Housing: A project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless individuals and families to facilitate the movement to independent living within 24 months. For purposes of the HOME program, there is not HUD-approved time period for moving to independent living.

Underserved Areas: This is an outline layer in CPD Maps. Underserved areas are defined by HUD as areas traditionally underserved by mortgage lending. Specifically, HUD defines a census tract as an underserved area if (1) the median income for the tract is no greater than 90 percent of the area’s median income or (2) minorities account for at least 30 percent of the tract’s population and the tract’s median income is no greater than 120 percent of the area’s median income.

Vacancy Rate: The vacancy rate is ratio of the number of vacant units to the total number of units, as defined and collected in the 2005-2009 (American Communities Survey ACS). As part of the ACS, data on vacancy status were obtained at the time of the personal visit. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by field representatives obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as "vacant."

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded from the housing inventory if they are open to the elements, that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements. Also, excluded are vacant units with a sign that they are condemned or they are to be demolished.

Workers with Long Commutes: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify the areas where workers have long commutes to their jobs. The map displays the percent of the population with commute times greater than 60 minutes, low-mod census tracts, and the locations of fixed rail transit lines and stations.

Workforce Development Opportunity: A canned map in CPD Maps designed to help communities identify opportunities to invest in workforce development. The map displays low-mod census tracts, and the locations of CDBG economic development and public service activities.