

Arizona Department of Housing

2018-2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Approximately \$3.4 million in federal HOME and CDBG funding was committed to preservation and improvement in the form of owner-occupied housing rehabilitation. Approximately \$4.9 million in CDBG funds was committed to public infrastructure projects, as they are the primary focus of rural counties and communities participating in the State and small cities CDBG program through ADOH. Infrastructure improvements including streets, sidewalks, water, wastewater, curbs, gutters, and drainage improvements were funded addressing the Department's priority to promote sustainable and accessible communities. Additionally, approximately \$1.0 million in CDBG funds was committed to community facilities, \$1.1 million to the removal of barriers and accessibility and \$438,000 to planning and capacity building.

Capacity deficiencies in some of the smallest rural local governments remain a barrier for economic development projects. ADOH received no economic development project applications for FFY2017 CDBG funds.

The Rental Division of ADOH led the efforts on the development of new rental units with a variety of resources. These include HOME, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), NSP, and HTF. This will result in 2,019 multi-family rental units. Of those, 1,156 units were new construction and 863 units were preserved through rehabilitation.

The Special Needs Division of ADOH worked to increase the agency capacity of homeless service providers that assist families and individuals in need and worked to prevent homelessness.

HOPWA monies provided \$232,592 in funds for tenant-based rental assistance, leasing assistance, and supportive services for two (2) different agencies in three (3) contracts. ADOH contracted with three (3) organizations to administer the HOPWA programs which serve five (5) of the

thirteen (13) non-entitlement counties.

McKinney-Vento monies provided \$ 4,863,700 to 983 households through twenty-seven (27) contracts. Most of this money went for rental assistance while less than ten percent (10%) was directed toward supportive services. Five percent (5%) of the budget is for the Homeless Management Information System and \$126,491 is specifically for planning.

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g)

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Assist New Homebuyers	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	3750	16145	430.53%			
Building Local Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	455	10094	2,218.46%			
Building Local Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	10				
Building Local Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	107				

Building Local Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	55				
Clearance and Demolition of Substandard Units	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	10	22	220.00%	2	9	450.00%
Clearance and Demolition of Substandard Units	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	10	10	100.00%	2	0	0.00%
Construction and Rehabilitation of Rental Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / HTF: \$3597999 / HTF: \$ / NSP 1 Program Income: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	600	3165	527.50%	280	0	0.00%

Construction and Rehabilitation of Rental Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / HTF: \$3597999 / HTF: \$ / NSP 1 Program Income: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	2135	3,558.33%	8045	0	0.00%
Further Fair Housing and Address Impediments	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / NA: \$153000	Other	Other	1000	6628	662.80%	300	982	327.33%
Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50	81	162.00%			
Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		10	0	0.00%

Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	50	63	126.00%	10	0	0.00%
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	250	508	203.20%	50	498	996.00%
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	600	9	1.50%			
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	33	55.00%			

Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	203	406.00%			
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	250	173	69.20%	50	1457	2,914.00%
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		500	0	0.00%
Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	250	55	22.00%	50	0	0.00%

Housing for persons with special needs	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	167	0	0.00%			
Improve quality of housing stock	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / CDBG Colonias Set-aside: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	30	737	2,456.67%	6	0	0.00%
Improve quality of housing stock	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / CDBG Colonias Set-aside: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	590	600	101.69%	118	148	125.42%
Improve the Economic Environment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	10	2	20.00%			
Improve the Economic Environment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	100	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%
Improve the Economic Environment	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	10	1	10.00%	2	0	0.00%

Permanent Housing for Chronically Homeless	Affordable Housing Homeless	HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	100	0	0.00%			
Permanent Housing for Chronically Homeless	Affordable Housing Homeless	HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	60	0	0.00%			
Permanent Housing for Chronically Homeless	Affordable Housing Homeless	HTF: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	160	0	0.00%			
Provide ADA improvements for housing	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	19655	1,965.50%	200	13814	6,907.00%
Provide ADA improvements for housing	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	33	66.00%	10	0	0.00%
Provide ADA improvements for housing	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	120	240.00%	10	39	390.00%

Provide Public Infrastructure and Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG Colonias Set-aside: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	90000	214169	237.97%	18000	116519	647.33%
Public Services for LMI	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	24000	40448	168.53%	4800	17385	362.19%
Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1000	10	1.00%	200	0	0.00%
Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1000	107	10.70%	200	0	0.00%

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction’s use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

ADOH invested funds to address its highest priorities and specific objectives. CDBG funds were invested to the greatest extent in the following highest priority activities: 1) public infrastructure and facilities; 2) improving the quality of housing stock, and 3) removal of barriers and accessibility for LMI. HOME funds were invested in the high priority activities of construction and rehabilitation of rental units and improving the quality of housing stock through owner-occupied housing rehabilitation. ESG funds were invested in high priority rental assistance and services

for the homeless. HOPWA funds were invested in high priority housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	3,136	148	36	0	0
Black or African American	44	3	1	0	0
Asian	29	0	0	0	0
American Indian or American Native	85	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	7	2	1	0	0
Total	3,301	153	38	0	0
Hispanic	453	39	4	0	0
Not Hispanic	2,848	114	41	0	0

Table 2 – Table of assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

Arizona assisted low and moderate-income persons with a range of racial and ethnic backgrounds.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	11,743,486	9,480,712
CDBG Colonias Set-aside	public - federal	1,174,349	451,153
HOME	public - federal	6,141,681	2,596,677
HOPWA	public - federal	309,509	108,637
ESG	public - federal	1,747,908	5,885,481
HTF	public - federal	3,997,777	0
Other	public - federal	3,127,107	32,431,230

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The amounts actually expended from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018 are as follows: CDBG: \$10,140,609; HOME: \$3,117,248 ; ESG: \$6,323,151; and HOPWA: \$204,571. These amounts represent funds actually expended. Housing Trust Funds will be committed before November 2, 2018, to a Heritage at Surprise, a 70 unit affordable multi-family development being developed by the Maricopa Housing Authority and Gorman and Company. The project will utilize \$4,800,000 in HTF.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
State of Arizona	100		State Service Area

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The State's service area for CDBG includes all of the non-entitlement areas of the state and funding follows a method of distribution that includes annual allocations to regionally agreed upon pre-determined units of local government as well as a pool of funding available competitively to all eligible state CDBG units of local government.

HOME funds can be accessed competitively by units of local government, for-profit or non-profit entities with the primary focus on rural areas outside of other participating jurisdictions in the state.

HOPWA contracts are awarded based on needs of the service area and available service providers. Current service providers are covering Coconino, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, LaPaz, Mohave, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yavapai, and Yuma Counties.

HTF will be made available through one or more of the following methods: 1) A Notice of Funds Available for the construction of rental housing in which HTF may be used solely or in conjunction with HOME, State Housing Trust Fund, NSP, 4% LIHTC, 9% LIHTC or other funding sources; or 2) Gap financing for rental development awarded 4% or 9% LIHTCs in accordance with the ADOH Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP).

For HTF applicants must provide documentation demonstrating the following: 1) applicant is a legally formed entity; 2) development team has sufficient capacity; 3) site control and zoning entitlements; 4) adherence to environmental regulations; 5) financial ability to proceed; 6) market demand for prospective population; 7) adherence to design standards including energy efficiency; 8) adequacy of services to special needs populations (if applicable).

Leveraging

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Arizona leveraged \$72,863,275 in private, state, and local resources over the reporting period. CDBG funds leveraged \$648,784 in additional funding. HOME funds invested in rental development through the LIHTC Program leveraged \$72,179,491 in private loans, grants, state and local resources, and owner contributions. HOME match was met using State of Arizona Housing Trust Fund (HTF). \$622,322 in new match contributed to the excess match balance from the prior Federal fiscal year in the amount of \$ 21,865,878. HTF provided administrative funding for HOME funded single-family housing rehabilitation and Continuum of Care (COC) funded rental assistance programs. Arizona agencies receiving COC funds provided the matching funds through in-kind contributions and services associated permanent supportive housing.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	0
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	0
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	0

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	780	2,557
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	1,765
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	2,557
Total	780	6,879

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	50	2,471
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	1,400	1,765
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	487	586
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	9	438
Total	1,946	5,260

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals.

ADOH exceeded its goals in the provision of affordable housing. Goals for "homeless to be provided housing" were exceeded due to start-up of a new ADOH funded rapid rehousing program that housed 241 homeless persons. Goals for "non-homeless provided housing" were exceeded due to increased production in the LIHTC funded multi-family housing program which yielded 2907 units, a 671 unit increase over last reporting period. Goals for "Special-needs to be provided affordable housing" were exceeded because 666 units were set-aside for special needs in the LIHTC program, a 296

unit increase over the last reporting period. Goals were exceeded in "rental assistance" due to ADOH Rapid Rehousing Program discussed above. Goals were exceeded in the "production of new units" due to increased production in the LIHTC program discussed above. Goals were exceeded in the "rehab of existing units" due to funding increases made to the single-family housing rehabilitation program which yielded 23 additional units. Goals were exceeded in the "acquisition of existing units" due to increases in LIHTC unit production discussed above.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Future action plans will take into consideration the capacity of homeless housing providers as well as the extent to which the development community continues to participate in the production of permanent supportive housing for persons who are homeless.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	0	0
Low-income	0	1	
Moderate-income	0	0	
Total	0	1	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Housing Trust Funds will be committed before November 2, 2017 to Heritage at Surprise, a 100 unit affordable multi-family development which will have 30 units set aside for 30% AMI (HTF Units), 1 unit is set aside for 40% AMI, 58 units are set aside for 50% AMI and 11 units are set aside for 60% AMI.

ADOH assisted a total of 2907 households with rental housing in the following income categories: 1) 320 with 30% AMI; 2) 698 with 40% AMI; 3) 843 with 50% AMI, and 4) 1047 with 60% AMI.

Worst Case Needs (low-income renter households paying more than half of their income for rent, live in seriously substandard housing, which includes homeless persons and persons who have been involuntarily displaced) were addressed during the reporting period in the following ways: 1) Points were provided in the QAP to incentivise the production of multi-family housing for 30, 40 and 50% AMI (see above) and for serving chronically homeless persons (110 units for chronically homeless were produced); 2) ADOH increased the allocation of HOME funds for single-family housing rehabilitation yielding 23 additional units; 3) The ADOH funded Rapid Rehousing Program assisted 241 homeless persons; and 4) ADOH began development of an Eviction Prevention Program which will prevent homelessness during the next program year.

CDBG activities served thirty-six (36) extremely low-income persons, 6,537 low-income persons, and 34,483 moderate-income persons for a total of 41,056 low-income beneficiaries. HOME activities served twenty-three (23) extremely low-income households, sixty-two (62) low-income households and nineteen (19) moderate-income households for a total of 104 low-income household beneficiaries. Through both programs, a total of at least 41,160 low-income persons were served.

CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)

Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The AZ Balance of State Continuum of Care (AZBOSCO) provides a myriad of services to those experiencing homelessness with the goal of assisting them to move into permanent housing and achieve housing stability. To this end, the BOSCO worked closely with federal, state, and local agencies to develop its Coordinated Entry (CE) system. It is a no wrong door approach taken by the community-based network/coalitions to end homelessness who are working to bring all agencies on board to fully implement CE along with case conferencing so that the most vulnerable citizens are receiving assistance to end their homeless status.

Outreach to those who are homeless is funded by Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), which exists in four (4) BOS counties, and ESG, which also funds emergency shelter and rapid re-housing programs.

All three (3) Continuums in Arizona (Pima, Maricopa, and Balance of State) conduct a Point In Time count each year to determine how many persons are homeless and to reach out to persons who are homeless. All three Continuums had increases in the number of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Funding was provided to ten (10) emergency shelters. This funding provided 1,678 beds for homeless individuals. During the reporting period, a total of 9,589 persons were housed in the shelters. This consisted of 7,916 adults and 1,673 children. ESG rapid re-housing assistance was provided to 1,656 persons. This consisted of 907 adults and 749 children. A total of \$2,853,666.09 was expended for rapid re-housing. This consisted of \$1,143,524.97 for rental assistance, \$1,108,635.39 for housing relocation service and stabilization (financial), and \$601,505.73 for housing relocation service and stabilization (services).

Funding was provided to two (2) transitional housing programs funded through the Continuum of Care. However, in the 2017 NOFA, one (1) of these projects reallocated their funds to RRH which commences July 1, 2018. The four (4) projects provided sixty-four (64) units of transitional housing with fifty-six (56) of those being for veterans. While the veteran program has been highly successful in assisting veterans to find employment and secure permanent housing, best practices have shown that transitional housing is not as effective as other models of housing, especially permanent housing, either permanent supportive or rapid re-housing, especially for families. Therefore, less and less

transitional housing is being funded. Some domestic violence programs, due to capacity and need, operate their programs between meeting immediate shelter needs and providing longer-term transitional housing while survivors heal and plan for their future.

Since not all counties in the BOSCO have a project-based shelter, it is common practice for the smaller Arizona communities to have a motel voucher system. Some of these programs are funded through the ESG program while others are privately funded or assistance is received through faith-based organizations. Four (4) of the thirteen (13) counties have PATH teams and the other counties rely on referrals from faith-based agencies, other not for profits, and collaboration with law enforcement for outreach and engagement. Coconino County has the largest project-based shelter in the thirteen (13) Balance of State counties. It is in Flagstaff and receives ESG funding for shelter operations as well as rapid re-housing. This shelter is also a sub-recipient for RRH under another contract ADOH administers with Housing Trust Fund monies.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

In the effort to end chronic homelessness which has been the focus for several previous years, prevention of homelessness has had less emphasis. A small portion of ESG goes for prevention and faith-based organizations, like St. Vincent de Paul and Salvation Army, along with local churches, provide the bulk of prevention services on an emergency basis assisting with rent and utilities keeping families from facing eviction.

ADOH funded two (2) contracts for rapid re-housing in Maricopa County, totaling \$1,870,750 which provided financial assistance and supportive services to 219 households of which 17 of them are youth living on their own. ADOH funded three (3) contracts for rapid re-housing in Pima County, totaling \$1,743,100, and this served 249 households. ADOH funded five (5) contracts totaling \$1,000,000 in the Balance of State that provided rapid re-housing assistance to 194 households throughout nine (9) of the thirteen (13) BOS counties.

Housing First, Coordinated Entry and Case Conferencing are all established principles and required by contract under all major funding entities: city, county, and state.

Initially, through participation in 25 Cities, Zero:2016 and Vets@HOME TA, veteran homelessness throughout the state had been significantly reduced. This year saw both the Northern and Southern VA Health Care System sign agreements to enter data into HMIS. The Northern VAHCS has entered all the clients currently in VASH and is working to onboard the Domiciliary into HMIS. The Southern VAHCS is working to do the same this coming year.

The efforts continue in working to prevent and end homelessness for families, youth, and children by 2021. In Maricopa County, there is a Stand Strong for Families coalition that established a system of Coordinated Entry for families and continues their collaboration to lift all families out of homelessness. ADOH funds an RRH program in Maricopa County that focuses on housing families.

The Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is the key to measuring outcomes. All three (3) continuums share data within their geographic regions as needed at some level.

ADOH applied for and received a SAMHSA SOAR TA grant in the spring of 2016. The goal is to increase the number of SOAR trained individuals so that there is at least one (1) person in each BOS county and one (1) person within each COC funded agency. In the spring of 2018, an ADOH staff person took on the additional responsibility of becoming the SOAR State Lead being able to offer TA and track new users across the State. She also attended the SOAR Leadership Academy held in Atlanta Georgia, June 11-13, 2018. The number has increased by 70% from last year going from 23 to 40 people trained. Being able to fund a position to use the SOAR process in most, not for profit agencies is the major difficulty with this great opportunity. It is a time consuming activity and therefore not as many people experiencing homelessness are able to apply as is needed.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The DES Homeless Coordination Office required all subcontractors to adhere to program goals and objectives including target populations to be served. Contracts required that at least sixty percent (60%) of all rapid re-housing and/or homeless prevention participants represent at least one (1) of the priority population criteria: 1) chronically homeless; 2) disabled; 3) experiencing substance abuse issues; 4) being “released from an institution”; 5) being released from a substance abuse facility; 6) aging or aged-out of child foster care; 7) domestic violence survivor; 8) youth eighteen (18) to twenty-four (24) years of age; 9) veterans; or 10) sixty-two (62) years of age or older.

Veteran programs have been highly successful in assisting veterans to find employment and secure permanent housing. Best practices have shown that transitional housing is not as effective as other models of housing, especially permanent housing, either permanent supportive or rapid re-housing, especially for families. Therefore, less and less transitional housing is being funded. Some domestic violence programs, due to capacity and need, operate their programs between meeting immediate shelter needs and providing longer-term transitional housing while survivors heal and plan for their future.

Sub-contractors were also required to adhere to standard performance measures and outcomes which

consisted of 1) seventy-five percent (75%) of participants improve in overall Self Sufficiency Matrix score from participant entry to participant exit; 2) sixty percent (60%) of participants who exit the rapid re-housing program, exit to permanent housing during the program year; 3) seventy-five percent (75%) of rapid re-housing participants who exit the rapid re-housing program score a four (4) or better income section of the Self Sufficiency Matrix; 4) sixty percent (60%) of rapid re-housing participants meet at least one (1) of the priority populations criteria; and 5) forty percent (40%) of temporary emergency shelter clients exit to positive permanent housing situations during the program year.

The HUD VASH and VA Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) programs continue to be of great assistance in reducing veteran homelessness. However, the Balance of State Point in Time showed an increase of fourteen percent (14%) between 2017 and 2018 count. This being said, the data in HMIS shows 1,884 Veterans were served with 25% being over the age of 62 and 38% exiting to a permanent housing destination.

CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

While ADOH and its Arizona Public Housing Authority (APHA) Division do not own or manage any public housing, the APHA has monitoring and compliance oversight of approximately 8,031 units through Project-Based Contract Administration and approximately 230 Housing Choice Vouchers. The Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) administered by the APHA is a small Housing Authority confined to Yavapai County and one that requires in-kind contributions from the State to administer. ADOH does not collect this information from the public housing authorities that service the non-entitlement regions of the State and has no authority over their programs, service areas, or outcomes.

Actions taken to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

ADOH and its APHA Division do not own or manage any public housing. The State of Arizona will remain ready to assist any Public Housing Agency in Arizona with technical assistance and planning to ensure they promote resident involvement and continue to address the needs for public housing in their respective jurisdictions.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The State of Arizona is available to assist any Public Housing Agency in Arizona with technical assistance and planning to improve operations as needed in the event that a property experiences distress.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The Arizona Department of Housing collaborates with local, regional, and state government on a regular basis to remove barriers to affordable housing. Local governments are made aware of development barriers to multi-family housing during the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, Qualified Allocation Plan public participation process. The four (4) Councils of Governments in Arizona, along with their local government membership, are included in policy development for the Community Development Block Grant program especially as it relates to barriers to the construction of infrastructure in their jurisdictions. The ADOH administered Balance of State Continuum of Care involves local governments in the planning of local Point In Time counts in Arizona as well as the location of emergency shelters and other housing facilities for persons who are homeless. In the administration of the Weatherization Program, ADOH works with local utilities to ensure state and federal regulations do not restrict the ability to conduct weatherization improvements for low-income homeowners. ADOH is a member of the National Association for State Community Assistance Programs, which is charged with advocating and enhancing the leadership role of states in preventing and reducing poverty. ADOH is a member of the National Council of State Housing Agencies, which advocates for affordable housing on behalf of its membership before Congress, the Administration, and several federal agencies.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

ADOH addresses obstacles to meeting underserved needs on many fronts. Through the implementation of the CDBG program, ADOH provides technical assistance to non-metropolitan local governments to assist with the planning, development, and phasing of critical infrastructure, housing, and public service activities for underserved areas and households. As the lead agency for the Balance of State Continuum of Care, ADOH provides technical assistance to homeless providers throughout the state in the conducting Point In Time counts, use of the VI-SPDAT assessment tool, use of socialserve.com, use of HMIS, and most importantly, the collaboration with local service providers, law enforcement, and the emergency services to ensure every resource is available to address homelessness.

In the implementation of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, ADOH has prioritized supportive housing for persons homeless and disabled, housing on tribal land, Rental Assistance Demonstration projects, and non-profit owned housing. In addition, ADOH has prioritized funding for developments in proximity to public transportation, senior centers, schools, grocery stores, health care, and after school programs. ADOH received a competitive award of HUD 811 funds to provide rental assistance for extremely low-income persons with a developmental disability and is implementing it through the LIHTC program. ADOH uses HOME funds to provide gap financing for LIHTC projects that are able to demonstrate a need for the financing.

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program has been coordinated with the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program and the State's Medicaid program that provides housing for persons with a Serious Mental Illness.

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

ADOH requires grantees to comply with the HUD lead-based paint regulations implementing Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. These regulations cover the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs, and identify the appropriate type of activity to control lead paint hazards in projects using federal funds. Entities funded with these programs must ensure occupants are: 1) notified of the hazards of lead-based paint; 2) conduct a visual assessment, paint testing, or risk assessment, depending on the activity; and 3) conduct lead hazard reduction activities, including paint stabilization, interim controls, standard treatments, or abatement, depending on the requirements for the activity type as identified in 24 CFR Part 35.

Rental property owners are required to have a paint maintenance policy that ensures regular (at least once annually) visual assessment and repair/maintenance of painted surfaces using safe work practices. In addition, ADOH CD&R staff monitored all contracts to ensure they have a written plan that follows standard operating procedures for lead safe practices. Through their monitoring of assisted units and beneficiary file documentation, no issues of non-compliance with federal lead-based paint regulations were found in FY2017.

Additionally, ADOH: 1) collaborates with communities to reduce housing-related lead-based paint hazards; 2) encourages risk assessment for lead-based paint being part of every home inspection; and 3) refers families with children to Arizona Department of Health Services, Office of Environmental Health for blood testing if lead-based paint is found in units proposed for rehabilitation. The Arizona Department of Health Services maintains the lead exposure registry for Arizona. The program develops lead poisoning prevention programs, investigates cases with elevated blood lead levels, and conducts educational outreach activities. ADOH encourages training related to lead-based paint hazards and will require that grantees utilize staff and contractors that have the appropriate training and certification. ADOH is a member of the Arizona Partnership for Healthy Communities, a body organized to promote health issues related to housing.

Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

ADOH's anti-poverty strategy is based on helping families to move to economic self-sufficiency through employment opportunity and the provision of affordable housing. ADOH committed funds for the production of 1919 affordable rental units, rehabilitated 131 owner-occupied housing units, assisted 1,323 homeless persons with permanent affordable housing, and assisted 680 persons with rapid re-housing.

ADOH provides assistance to local governments in structuring effective economic development and job

creation activity through the use of CDBG funds.

Actions taken to develop institutional structure. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

ADOH is a department of Arizona State government headed by a Governor-appointed director who, in conjunction with three (3) deputy directors, oversees all activities of the agency. ADOH contracts with local governments, public housing authorities, non-profit and for-profit entities, and tribal entities to undertake the activities prescribed in the Consolidated Plan. In order to develop and maintain a strong institutional structure, ADOH requires a minimum standard of capacity prior to entering into funding contracts to ensure that federal funding may be utilized in the most effective manner as possible to meet the needs of low-income persons in the State.

ADOH develops institutional structure by supporting capacity building efforts for local government, non-profit organizations, and especially regional government like the four (4) rural Councils of Government (COG) in Arizona. ADOH provides each rural COG with a Technical Assistance Contract for assisting local governments in developing viable CDBG projects. ADOH hosts a Housing Rehabilitation Roundtable periodically to provide technical assistance to non-profits and local governments in the conduct of their housing rehabilitation and weatherization programs, which rely on private sector contractors. The private sector is an important collaborator bringing additional resources and expertise that can be used to supplement existing services or fill gaps in the system. Lenders, affordable housing developers, business and economic development organizations, and private service providers offer a variety of assistance to residents such as health care, small business assistance, home loan programs, and supportive housing, among others.

ADOH provides technical assistance to Arizona's twenty-two (22) self-governing tribes to enable them to access ADOH's Housing Rehabilitation and LIHTC programs multi-family housing production programs. ADOH operates the Arizona Public Housing Authority (APHA), administering a Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP) for Yavapai County, eighty (80) of which are restricted to homeless veterans through the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing program. The APHA works closely with the Veterans Administration Medical Center to identify those in need. The APHA also administers approximately sixty (60) portable vouchers for Section 8 participants porting in from housing authorities throughout the country. The APHA also has a competitively-awarded contract to provide Project-Based Contract Administration throughout the state, which entails administering approximately 112 HUD-subsidized rental properties, comprised of over 8,000 rental units. Through this program, participating properties are subsidized, allowing extremely-low income tenants to pay approximately thirty percent (30%) of their adjusted monthly income toward rent.

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies. 91.220(k); 91.320(j)

Recognizing the collaborative relationship between affordable housing and human, social, and supportive services, ADOH established, and continues to strengthen, partnerships with the Arizona

Department of Economic Security (DES), the Community Services Administration, the Family Assistance Administration, the Aging and Adult Administration, the Arizona Early Intervention Program, the Arizona Department of Health Services, the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System, the Arizona Department of Veterans Services, the Arizona Commerce Authority, and the Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families. The following partnerships serve to strengthen this coordination.

The Arizona Housing Coalition provides leadership in statewide efforts to end homelessness through advocacy, education, and coordination with local communities and initiatives.

The Section 811 Project Rental Assistance (PRA) Program. In partnership with DES, the ADOH is implementing a HUD 811 grant, which provides rental assistance to extremely low-income/developmentally disabled (DD) persons. ADOH will administer the program utilizing in-service LIHTC and other federally funded units in Arizona. The DES will select the participants through DD adults enrolled in the Arizona Long Term Care System program. DD program participants will receive support through a DES Support Coordinator utilizing an Individual Support Plan that will identify medically necessary services and supports that are needed by the DD individual. Arizona's Olmstead Plan. The Division of Behavioral Health established and led the Olmstead Policy Academy Team. ADOH participates in the workgroup. The purpose has been to update the State's Plan.

Regional Behavioral Health Authorities (RBHAs). AZ Division of Behavioral Health contracts with RBHAs who provide integrated health care through a provider service network. Each RBHA has a Housing Coordinator who is very engaged in the COC and housing process.

Arizona SOAR State Steering Committee was created in June 2014 with TA being provided by SAMHSA, throughout the process of implementation. This project is designed to increase access to the disability income benefit programs administered by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for eligible adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and have a mental illness and/or a co-occurring substance use disorder. Each COC has a local lead assisting with the execution of the Action Plan.

The Arizona Department of Housing hosted the Arizona Housing Forum August 24 and 25, 2017 at the Fairmont Scottsdale Princess Resort. The Forum was a two (2) day professional housing conference with information sessions designed to impart new ideas and to engage Arizona's housing professionals in productive dialogues on improving Arizona's affordable housing environment. Over 450 persons attended the conference representing a diverse cross section through government, non-profit, and for-profit entities.

Identify actions taken to overcome the effects of any impediments identified in the jurisdictions analysis of impediments to fair housing choice. 91.520(a)

The Arizona Department of Housing contracts annually with the South West Fair Housing Council (SWFHC) to provide annual fair housing training, and outreach throughout Arizona. In addition to the 936 persons receiving Fair Housing Training, SWFHC also attended eleven (11) events that included

county fairs and occupied a fair housing booth where passersby could receive "mini" trainings and educational materials. SWFHC estimates approximately 1,240 persons attended these fairs. SWFHC also stocks locations such as city offices and non-profit offices with fair housing literature and it is estimated that over 28,000 pieces of literature has been distributed. This literature provides consumers and housing providers with the information they need to exercise their fair housing right.

ADOH continues to update fair housing education and outreach programs to be responsive to changes in fair housing law, changing cultural contexts of communities, Limited English Proficiency populations, and other demographic changes. Fair Housing workshops targeting housing consumers and providers throughout the state of Arizona were conducted. ADOH continued to fund fair housing trainings that include proper referral procedures at no cost to public and private agencies. ADOH provided all CDBG sub-recipients ongoing fair housing technical assistance. ADOH's Request for Proposals (RFP) for housing and community development related projects and funding will require that proposals address how they will Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH) based on its impact to racial and ethnic concentrations of poverty and protected classes.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

The Solicitation for Comments for the 2017-2018 CAPER was publicized on August 24, 2018 in five (5) newspapers, four (4) of them in rural Arizona. These newspapers were the Arizona Republic in Phoenix, Arizona; Arizona Daily Star in Tucson, Arizona; Kingman Daily Miner in Kingman, Arizona; Yuma Sun in Yuma, Arizona; and the Arizona Daily Sun in Flagstaff, Arizona. The draft CAPER was also posted on the publications page of the ADOH website.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

ADOH utilized CDBG funds in accordance with the objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. No changes in program objectives occurred. ADOH does not intend to change its program objectives at this time.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

All HOME funded properties that were to have been inspected on-site this program year were inspected. ADOH has added the names of the properties in a table attached to this CAPER. The issues detected primarily concerned file “housekeeping” items where clarifications needed to be made. Other predominant items included minor maintenance issues.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

ADOH monitored seventy-six (76) properties. ADOH Compliance staff reviews each file for compliance with Affirmative Marketing requirements. ADOH properties were found to be proactive about reaching out to individuals of all races and ethnicities and with all types of disabilities who might not otherwise apply to live in the HOME assisted units. Typical mediums for advertising are newspapers, internet, socialserve.com, radio ads, flyers, and mailings.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

ADOH did not expend any program income during the reporting period.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

In the implementation of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, ADOH has prioritized supportive housing for persons with disabilities experiencing homelessness, housing on tribal land, Rental Assistance Demonstration projects, and non-profit owned housing. In addition, ADOH has prioritized funding for developments in proximity to public transportation, senior centers, schools, grocery stores, health care, and after school programs. ADOH received a competitive award of HUD 811 funds to provide rental assistance for extremely low-income persons with a developmental disability and is implementing it through the LIHTC program. ADOH uses HOME funds to provide gap financing for LIHTC projects that are able to demonstrate a need for the financing.

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program has been coordinated with the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program and the State's Medicaid program that provides housing for persons with a Serious Mental Illness.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	45	20
Tenant-based rental assistance	30	21
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

ADOH assisted thirty (30) households with short term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness for persons with HIV/AIDS. Twenty-two (22) households were assisted with tenant-based rental assistance.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name ARIZONA
Organizational DUNS Number 086704488
EIN/TIN Number 866004791
Identify the Field Office SAN FRANCISCO
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance

ESG Contact Name

Prefix Mr
First Name Andrew
Middle Name 0
Last Name Rael
Suffix 0
Title Assistant Deputy Director, Programs

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 1110 W Washington St
Street Address 2 0
City Phoenix
State AZ
ZIP Code 85007-
Phone Number 6027711000
Extension 1010
Fax Number 0
Email Address andrew.rael@azhousing.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Mr
First Name Benjamin
Last Name Kauffman
Suffix 0
Title Finance & Business Operations Administrator
Phone Number 4804662873
Extension 0
Email Address bkauffman@azdes.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2018
Program Year End Date 06/30/2019

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nights provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2016	2017	2018
	0	0	0

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2016	2017	2018
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0

Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	0

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2016	2017	2018
	0	0	0

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities