

State of West Virginia FY2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

JULY 1, 2019 – JUNE 30, 2020



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.

Funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) were utilized to address the housing, community development and homelessness needs described in the strategies, priority needs, and objectives outlined in the State's 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan. As required by 24 CFR 570.91.320, the State of West Virginia submitted its 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan on May 15, 2015 and its Program Year 2019 Annual Action Plan was submitted to HUD on May 15th, 2019. As a recipient of federal funds under the Consolidated Plan, the State of West Virginia is required to provide this annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) within 90 days of the end of the State's program year or by September 28, 2020. Due to the onset of the Coronavirus Pandemic the U.S., The West Virginia Development Office submitted a waiver request on July 27th, 2020. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Pittsburgh Field Office approved this request and extended the deadline to 180 days after the end of the grantee's program year or to December 27, 2020. This Comprehensive Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is prepared as a collaborative effort of two agencies: The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) is responsible for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the Emergency Solutions Grant program (ESG), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program (HOPWA). The West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) is responsible for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF). The data provided in this CAPER provides a review of the uses CDBG, ESG, HOPW, HOME and HTF funds and accomplishments made during the 2019 program year.. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the State's method of distributing funds to local governments and organizations to carry out activities (or the activities to be undertaken by the State) using funds that were received under formula allocations, and other HUD assistance received during the program year, including program income. The State has made progress in meeting the objectives outlined in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan.

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
Development of Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		3281	0	0.00%
Development of Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	7500	3148	41.97%	2310	0	0.00%
Enhance the quality of housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	30				
ESG ReHousing and Prevention Goal 1	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1500	1610	107.33%	300	0	0.00%
ESG ReHousing and Prevention Goal 1	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	563	112.60%	100	0	0.00%

ESG Shelter Goal 2	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	8500	15986	188.07%	1700	0	0.00%
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	35	10	28.57%	25	0	0.00%
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	35	10	28.57%	25	20	80.00%
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	10	0	0.00%	0	0	
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Other	Other	0	0		0	0	

Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$149875000 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	10				
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$149875000 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	30		300	0	0.00%
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$149875000 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		1000	0	0.00%
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$149875000 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	0	0				
Provide Suitable Living Environment HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1050	1151	109.62%	210	0	0.00%
Provide Suitable Living Environment HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	7	1	14.29%			
Supporting homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	14	0	0.00%			
Supporting homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	3	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.

During Program Year 2019, the State awarded more than \$13 million in CDBG funds for 17 infrastructure projects. Projects included 8 water and sewer infrastructure projects, 5 broadband development projects, 3 broadband planning projects, and 1 broadband design grant. Approximately 941 households will receive new broadband infrastructure services and over 2,900 households will directly receive improved water and sewer infrastructure services. It should be noted that a total of 18,771 individuals will benefit through these investments. Of those individuals, 10,250 (55% of all beneficiaries) are from low- and moderate-income households. 100 percent of the infrastructure-projects exceeded the 51% low- and moderate-income threshold. Funds committed to low- and moderate-income activities to date (exclusive of administration and technical assistance) total \$13,162,584.

CDBG projects will address the serious and adverse health and environmental effects of inadequate, aging or non-existent infrastructure systems. Left unaddressed, these existing conditions can deteriorate, causing significant hazards to individual health and safety, and substantial environmental degradation. Similarly, the lack of basic services is a barrier to the development of suitable living environments. This poses numerous social and economic obstacles, particularly among vulnerable populations. Therefore, these projects remained the highest priority for CDBG funding.

While funding is primarily utilized for the development of water and sewer infrastructure, the WVDO recognizes that broadband infrastructure is a critical factor in West Virginia’s ability to compete for economic development and job creation opportunities as communities and economies become more connected.

In 2016, HUD directed that States evaluate the availability of broadband access and the vulnerability of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households to natural hazard risks through its rule titled, “Modernizing the HUD Consolidated Planning Process to Narrow the Digital Divide and Increase Resilience to Natural Hazards.”

In this rule, HUD directs that where access to broadband is not currently available or is minimally available, as in rural areas, States must consider ways to bring broadband access to residents.

Further, where low- and moderate-income residents are at-risk of natural hazards, States were directed to consider ways to incorporate appropriate hazard mitigation and resilience into community planning, and development goals. These planning considerations reflect two important community development needs.

In FY 2017, the General Community Development category was expanded to include Broadband Development and Disaster Recovery and Resilience. A supplement to the FY 2017 Action Plan included a budget outline, funding priorities and method of distribution for each category. The State dedicated FY 2010 funding in the amount of \$2,704,158 towards broadband planning and development projects.

Through a Substantial Amendment, the State outlined a plan to adjust allocation amounts as necessary within each category to align with demonstrated needs and to ensure that all

CDBG funding was allocated in an efficient and effective manner. Funds in excess of demonstrated needs at the end of each CDBG funding cycle are returned to an “available status” and may be used to fund applications in other categories.</div>

Assess how the state's use of funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives (1)

West Virginia CDBG funded projects for the 2019 Program Year were awarded and announce by Governor Jim Justice in the month of June 2020. All of the newly funded projects received technical assistance and guidance to initiate project activities. This ensured projects were set up to meet all federal and state requirements while moving forward. During the 2019 Program Year and despite the Coronavirus Pandemic, the WVDO administered approximately 78 infrastructure projects in various stages of design, implementation, and construction. The open and active projects represented \$42,557,637.42 in CDBG expended funds from the initial project awards through June 2019. Of the Broadband Development projects, 5 were implementation projects slated to benefit 1,859 individuals. The existing infrastructure projects made progress in providing much needed water and sewer services to small towns and rural areas around the state; however, the coronavirus significantly impacted and stalled nearly all infrastructure projects for 4-6 months. As the State adjusts to implementing projects in the midst of the Coronavirus Pandemic, we anticipate that several of these projects will be competed and providing services to residents by the end of the next program year. Please note, approximately 11 CDBG-funded Infrastructure Water and Sewer Improvement Projects and 3 Broadband Planning Projects are at or nearing interim closeout. The actual outcomes and community impacts of projects nearing completion or delayed due to the Coronavirus Pandemic will be reported in the 2020 CAPER.

Assess how the state's use of funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives (2)

To facilitate planned improvements to the quality of life and to strengthen and expand the economic base for all West Virginia residents, State CDBG funds may be used to: support local government efforts to provide affordable infrastructure systems to strengthen the foundations for economic growth and alleviate conditions that affect environmental quality, public health, or welfare. Support local community development efforts to assist low- to moderate-income citizens to achieve an improved quality of life by supporting locally developed strategies to protect, maintain, and expand access to facilities and services; and to revitalize deteriorating downtown and residential neighborhood areas. Support job creation or retention efforts.

Assess how the state's use of funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives (3)

Consistent with these State objectives, CDBG funds may be granted to eligible units of general local government to fulfill one of the three

National Objectives: To benefit low- and moderate-income persons; To prevent or eliminate slums or blight; To meet an urgent need that poses a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available.

Assess how the state's use of funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives (4)

The demand for funding in the CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA programs far exceeds the amount of funds available in all programs. As a result, each program remains extremely competitive. It is not uncommon for applications for the same projects to be submitted for several consecutive years. Projects are implemented to assist in the development of viable communities in low- to moderate-income areas. Each investment of program funding helps to develop decent housing, create a suitable living environment and promote expanded economic opportunities. The CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA program requirements are enforced to ensure compliance with the 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan and all applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines.

CDBG Initiatives And Accomplishments

As noted in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan, submitted on May 15th, 2015, the State of West Virginia identified the development of public infrastructure (water, sewer, and broadband) as its highest priority for the CDBG Program. During the 2019 Program Year, the State of West Virginia was unable to fully complete any Infrastructure Development Projects due to the Coronavirus Pandemic. The pandemic caused nearly all CDBG-funded projects to stall for several months and as a result, completion dates, reporting, and project closeouts have been delayed. During FY2019, The State placed approximately 11 Infrastructure Development Projects and 3 Broadband Design Projects in interim closeout; however, full closeout has yet to occur and all beneficiary data and impact information will be reported during the FY2020 CAPER.

Assess how the state's use of ESG/HOPWA funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives (1)

Pursuant to the State's Action Plan for ESG and HOPWA for FY 2019, by allocating through a competitive process, sub recipients determine needs that are supported through community needs assessments in coordination with their CoCs. The majority of recipients identify rapid re-housing as a priority need in their service area with homelessness prevention funds an additional growing need for those households at-risk of homelessness. WVDO places a focus on rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention programs as a critical piece in ending homelessness for those clients who receive the services. During PY 2019, sub-recipients allocated 41.07% of the total ESG funds expended toward rapid re-housing while also spending 37.58% of their total funding within their emergency shelters located throughout the state. HOPWA funding recipients within the state identify tenant based rental assistance as a priority to clients with 23.89% of PY 2019 funding spent on TBRA. Additionally,

26.38% of funding was used for STRMU and 9.63% on Permanent Housing Placement. Recipients have also made known that supportive services are of great need within our state while using 29.47% of PY 2019 funding for those and looking to other funding opportunities to better serve this population which is over a 13% increase from the previous program year 2018 The need for supportive services for those PLWHA and their families is continuing to grow and total needs continued to be unmet in the State for these households.

ESG/HOPWA Initiatives and Accomplishments

During PY2019, the Emergency Solutions Grant program within the state provided funding to 21 non-profit organizations including five domestic violence shelters. Within these 21 organizations, the state funded six Street Outreach programs, 16 Emergency Shelter programs, 14 Rapid Re-housing programs, and four Homelessness Prevention programs. Of the PY19 funds spent, \$105,658 or 6.68% was expended on Street Outreach, \$ 529,451 or 33.47% was expended on Emergency Shelter, \$93,082 or 5.89% was expended on Homelessness Prevention, and \$660,060 or 41.73% was expended on Rapid Re-housing. Additionally, eight organizations used funding toward HMIS which totaled \$47,731 and \$22,614 was used on Administration. ESG Re-housing and Prevention Goal 1 TBRA was met in the Strategic Plan (Goal 1,500, actual 1,610) and nearly met in FY2019 with 287 served with RRH funds of the goal of 300. During FY2019, the Emergency Solutions Grant program continued to grow in West Virginia with the addition of three project sponsors, three additional domestic violence shelters, and a greater offering of the full ESG program statewide. Virtual trainings and consultations were held with project sponsors throughout the year along with site visits by programmatic staff. Meetings with leadership from the State's four Continuums of Care increased to twice monthly in response to COVID-19 and the need to address the pandemic with a statewide effort. The HOPWA program funded five organizations throughout the state during PY19 with all 55 counties in West Virginia receiving HOPWA services.. The goal of providing suitable living environments with HOPWA funding in the category of homeless prevention was nearly met for the Strategic Plan with 1,151 of the 1050 goal being served. For PY19, 320 of 240 individuals were served.

Assess how the state's use of HOME funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives

Pursuant to the Con Plan and Annual Action Plan, the HOME highest priority needs are the HOME Leverage, HOME Rental, HOME CHDO, and CHDO Operating Expense Grant Programs. In order to address the affordable housing needs in the State, the WVHDF judiciously plans the aforementioned HOME programs to meet the needs by increasing the supply of affordable housing through homeownership and the new construction and rehabilitation of rental units. In addition, operating expense grant funds are awarded to CHDOs on a competitive basis, which provides a funding source to increase CHDO capacity. Award of the CHDO Operating Expense Grants allow for enhanced CHDO productivity efficiency, which allows CHDOs to achieve construction completion of rental units more proficiently.

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	0	19	141	3,987	19
Black or African American	0	1	43	775	1
Asian	0	0	0	8	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	1	19	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0
Total	0	20	185	4,792	20
Hispanic	0	1	6	84	0
Not Hispanic	0	19	179	4,708	20

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

Narrative

Federal regulations for CDBG require that states report all accomplishments achieved for each activity in a program year, excluding planning and administration activities but including planning-only activities for State grantees. Complete information must be reported for each activity. These data are required to demonstrate national objective compliance and to account for the use of the CDBG funds. The data required for each activity are dependent on the activity's matrix code and national objective.

Direct beneficiary data is required for projects in which individuals apply for services based upon income. For these projects, the data will consist of actual recipients of service. Therefore, the data will not be available until the project is completed and the actual beneficiaries are known and reported to the State in a Final Performance Report. This requirement applies to job creation, home ownership, housing rehabilitation and other direct benefit activities.

The geographic area for the distribution of the programs included in this report includes the entire State, with the exception of the State's nine CDBG entitlement jurisdictions. State CDBG funds were not made available in the 9 entitlement jurisdictions, which include: Beckley, Charleston, Huntington, Martinsburg, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Vienna, Weirton, and Wheeling.

West Virginia is a predominately rural state of limited ethnic and racial diversity. According to the ACS Data (V2019), West Virginia's total population of 1,792,147 consists of 116,489 or 6.5% total minority population. African American residents represent the largest minority group at 3.64% of the total population. In most rural West Virginia counties, white households represent the majority of households; however, certain census tracts and block groups are more diverse.

Minority household groups, such as African American, American Indian-Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households, are more concentrated in Kanawha (11.43%), Berkeley (12.3%), Monongalia (9.8%), Cabell (8.7%), and Raleigh (11.2%) counties. Jefferson, Mercer, Wood, Marion, and Harrison counties round out the top ten counties. Larger concentrations of minority household groups are located in entitlement jurisdictions, with the top five percentages found in Charleston (21.9%), Huntington (14.6%), Beckley (28.5%), Martinsburg (20.9%) and Morgantown (12.6%).

While the ethnic and racial characteristics of the rural areas of the State have remained consistent over the years, there is a significant disparity in the social and economic characteristics of the rural areas. While the median income for a family of four in Jefferson and Putnam counties in 2018 was \$ 76,503 and \$ 59,626, respectively; the median income for a family of four in McDowell and Mingo Counties in 2018 was \$26,547 and \$31,305 respectively.

The gap between rural county family incomes and the more urban county family incomes has continued to widen, limiting both housing ownership opportunities and affordable rental housing opportunities for low-income families in West Virginia. In order to address the continued need and demand for safe, decent, and affordable housing, the WVHDF anticipates HOME CHDO funds will be used in rural counties that have or limited access to established financial assistance programs. Similarly, CDBG funds are used to provide area-wide benefit to low- and moderate-income communities to the greatest extent possible.

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	13,672,767	6,854,632
HOME	public - federal	6,954,615	6,691,596
HOPWA	public - federal	512,579	524,905
ESG	public - federal	1,581,574	1,612,434
HTF	public - federal	3,000,171	2,889,097
Housing Trust Fund	public - federal		

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

During the PY2019 program year, the State of West Virginia utilized multiple sources of state, federal, local, and private funds to address the housing, community development and homelessness needs as described in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan.

Funding priorities were identified through a statewide effort of three public meetings, the analysis of secondary data, programmatic meetings to discuss community conditions, consultations with state and local housing and social service agencies, and the review of regional development plans. In addition, a Substantial Amendment was executed in 2017 to facilitate the inclusion of broadband development and disaster resilience as new eligible activities under the CDBG program. The resulting plan guides the allocation of available funding for projects which will:

- Support job creation or retention efforts.
- Support local government efforts to provide affordable infrastructure systems to strengthen the foundations for economic growth and alleviate conditions that affect environmental quality, public health, or welfare.
- Support local community development efforts to assist low- to moderate-income citizens to achieve an improved quality of life by supporting locally developed strategies to protect, maintain, and expand access to facilities, and services and to revitalize deteriorating downtown and residential neighborhood areas.
- Increase the supply of affordable rental housing.
- Supporting homeownership opportunities for low to moderate income first-time homebuyers.
- Increase affordable, accessible housing opportunities for persons with disabilities.
- Enhance the quality of housing for low to moderate income homeowners.
- Support local efforts to assure that households in a housing crisis are able to obtain and/or maintain housing stability.

All activities and projects funded by the programs included in this report have met an objective and outcome as listed below:

- Increase availability/accessibility of decent, affordable housing.
- Increase availability/accessibility of suitable living environment.
- Increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment.

The HOME & HTF Programs anticipate the use of the HUD awards, estimated Program Incomes, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME & HTF Programs.

CDBG Program Income is minimal and is reported on a fiscal year basis. Program Income that does not exceed \$35,000 in a single year is retained by the unit of local government. As a result, program income is reported but is generally not utilized for new projects within the State CDBG program. Additionally, the State CDBG program has not undertaken a Section 108 program and, therefore, reports no proceeds.

Performance indicators associated with each objective and outcome are provided throughout this report.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

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.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	4,294,157
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	135,260
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	4,429,417
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	505,706
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	3,923,711

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
NON-2019-cc	09/30/2019	6,962	0	0	0	0	0	6,962
NON-2019-mrb	09/30/2019	128,299	0	0	0	0	0	128,299

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 beginning 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 \$
4,254,793	2,217,613	3,793,593	0	2,481,051

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	6,459,996	0	0	0	0	6,459,996
Number	28	0	0	0	0	28
Sub-Contracts						
Number	41	0	0	0	0	41
Dollar Amount	3,240,099	0	0	0	0	3,240,099
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	6,459,996	0	6,459,996			
Number	28	0	28			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	42	0	42			
Dollar Amount	3,253,009	0	3,253,009			

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		1		1,275,683		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		10		82,298		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	10	0	0	0	0	10
Cost	82,298	0	0	0	0	82,298

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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	120	40
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	120	40

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	55	10
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	55	30
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	10	0
Total	120	40

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Number of homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households provided affordable housing units: WVHDF relies on previous project close-out reports to determine estimates for these categories. Actual numbers frequently differ resulting from the:(a) Competitive nature of funding application rounds and the type of developer awarded HOME funds (this is particularly true when the developer is applying for LIHTC and HOME simultaneously); and (b) Rapidly changing demographics of the state caused by high unemployment and the resultant population exodus seeking jobs in other states.

Number of households supported through Production of New Units and Rehab of Existing Units: WVHDF relies on previous HOME performance to determine estimates for these categories. Actual numbers frequently differ resulting from the:(a) Difficulty in accurately estimating the type of projects that will be awarded HOME funds – new construction or rehabilitation;(b) Percentage of HOME funds to total development cost per project awarded; and (c) Project size receiving award – often a small project has a diseconomy of scale and requires more HOME funds per unit to allow for financial feasibility.

Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units: WVHDF relies on previous Leverage Loan performance to determine estimates for this category. Actual numbers frequently differ resulting from the:(a) Difficulty in accurately forecasting the pipeline activity of HOME correspondent lenders; (b) Delayed timing involved with educating and qualifying potential applicants in order to achieve eligibility; and (c) Delayed timing of eligible applicants in locating an HQS-acceptable house within the HOME Homeownership Value Limits.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

WVHDF will continue to monitor actual data to formulate future annual action plans. Acknowledging that actual data indicates the adequacy of the market to support specific populations (homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs), certain types of units (new, rehab, acquisition), and the demand for funding type (rental or homeownership), WVHDF will continually evaluate data to determine the most effective methods of HOME and HTF program designs so that safe, decent, sanitary affordable housing is increased in the State; thereby benefitting the eligible populations that desperately need this affordable housing.

The partner agencies have worked diligently to leverage available funding sources and have created scores of new units of affordable housing, serving individuals and families at or below 80 percent of Area Median Income. Resources and programs contributing to this production include: The HOME Investment Partnerships (including CHDO, HOME Leverage and HOME Rental), Housing Trust Fund, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and other special WVHDF programs.

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	10	20
Low-income	0	8	
Moderate-income	0	2	
Total	0	20	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

All HOME program activity requires determination of income by family size to confirm eligibility. Determination of income by family size includes, but is not limited to, verification of employment and documentation of benefits received.

Of the above statistics concerning income, zero homeless persons were served. Other statistics are as follows:

Extremely low-income: 30 renter households

Low-income: 8 renter households

Moderate income: 2 renter households

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

Shortening the length of stay within our emergency shelters throughout the state continues to be a great accomplishment with 2,721 individuals finding housing in less than 30 days. Most Rapid Re-Housing clients are housed within one week and paired with the coordinated entry system's practice of diversion, this allows for shelters to have space to accommodate incoming clients.. The housing first model continues to show success with 1,412 individuals being housed within seven days of their arrival at the shelter.

Program providers throughout the State assist program participants in creating individualized housing plans to stably house individuals quickly. One benchmark has been to shorten homeless time to 30 days or less by tracking clients and establishing individual goals. Multiple barriers hinder progress for homeless programs: a lack of affordable housing, a lack of transitional housing; a lack of readily available treatment beds. The problems are magnified in rural areas with limited resources.

West Virginia continue to pass additional nuisance ordinances. Nuisance ordinances may adversely affect the disabled, minority communities, crime victims, homeless communities, and other protected classes. The penalties for violating nuisance ordinances vary, but fines are common. Nuisance ordinances can divided into three categories: anti-drug house ordinances, anti-vagrancy ordinances, and general nuisance ordinances.

Some of the municipalities that have passed nuisance ordinances are participants in West Virginia's Municipal Home Rule Pilot Program ("Home Rule"). Home Rule currently allows thirty-four municipalities to pass ordinances. In West Virginia, ten municipalities have passed anti-drug house ordinances. These municipalities are Martinsburg, Bluefield, Buckhannon, Clarksburg, Elkins, Fairmont, Huntington, Nitro, Parkersburg, and South Charleston.

These ordinances are creating a growing additional barrier for this most vulnerable population to find and keep stable, safe housing. Those organizations receiving funding having coverage areas affected by the ordinances are having a great challenge in providing assistance and housing because of this.

Another barrier is Skyrocketing rents in college areas enable landlords to charge more than the Fair Market Rent (FMR), making it difficult to locate affordable rental units. In some instances, it is difficult to find larger housing units for large families with four or more children. The lack of full-time job opportunities prevents individuals from establishing a stable housing situation because they are unable to earn sufficient income. Clients with a VI-SPDAT score below 7, or those unable to work significant

hours due to health issues or a limited skill set are unable to earn enough to live independently.

A lack of safe, affordable housing is an ongoing issue in West Virginia and nationally. A lack of income, even in the pre-COVID 19 timeframe is a definite barrier as it is extremely difficult for clients to hold jobs due to the increased burden of medical issues, the time off needed for medical appointments and follow-up, as well as the difficulty in finding a new job as a result of termination due to illness. This ongoing economic instability is a challenge to housing stability and will prove to be more so due to the additional economic instability wrought by the global pandemic.

Reaching Out To Homeless Persons (1)

Because West Virginia is a rural state, public transportation in many areas is non-existent. Not having public or reliable transportation impacts an individual's ability to work consistent and reduces their income earning potential. Also, pending social security disability claims have caused an increase in the number of homeless individuals because they do not have enough income to pay for their living arrangements. In order to address these barriers, many providers are developing a well-trained, coordinated, centralized assessment team to reach the most difficult clients. Reaching out and developing relationships with local landlords is critical to improving service. These relationships will help providers know when units become available so individuals and family can be housed more quickly. One focus is to reach out to landlords who own older properties that are not as easily rented. Providers continue to educate institutions such as hospitals, mental health facilities, and community organizations that release individuals into the shelter system or the street. In order to improve and achieve greater stability, the focus must be on the client. Program providers plan to increase client data collected to enable the shelters to assist clients in a timelier fashion, track their progress (and setbacks), and make certain they are assisted. Providers also plan to assess the needs and strengths of each individual or family to best match them with the proper resources. Follow-up meetings will continue with clients as they transition out of the program and afterwards to monitor their progress. Providers will also partner with Workforce Development and similar agencies to assist clients in obtaining gainful employment and expand programs to assist homeless individuals with processing their disability claims.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Many of these barriers are amplified by the rural nature of West Virginia. Providers are working to address these barriers by working with agencies to strengthen established relationships with landlords. Providers will also work with treatment facilities and HUD funded projects.

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

Due to intensive case management, providers across West Virginia have a low recidivism rate. Providers do not stop once clients are housed. Providers follow-up with clients and provide them with needed services. One barrier to progress is some clients refusing follow-up services because of the excitement of being housed. Many hospitals and regional jails discharge individuals into local shelters, reducing space for those with greater need.

Providers work with publicly funded institutions to revise their discharge policies. Providers also assist low income individuals and families to avoid becoming homeless, especially low-income individuals and families and those who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care.

Coordinated entry lines within each Continuum of Care serve as one of the entry points into the shelter system and works with individuals to prevent homelessness by directing them to resources and providers in their area, which may include medical and mental health facilities. During contact with the entry lines, initial eligibility is checked, and information and referral is provided to those housing and supportive service programs offered by local agencies in which the individual or family may qualify. Providers work with agencies and non-profit organizations to identify previously homeless individuals and families currently housed, but at risk of becoming homeless. After being identified, providers can better serve these individuals and provide them with resources to stay in their homes. Continuums of Care work closely with the providers in their catchment area to move those at greatest risk to safety, such as unaccompanied youth and those aging out of foster care facilities, the chronically homeless, domestic violence victims, and those with comorbidities to housing.

By being active members of the community and local organizations, and coordinating efforts for entry and discharge of individuals, families, unaccompanied youth, those aging out of foster care facilities, and the homeless population as a whole is better served. This includes providing the tools and services to lower the client's chances of fleeing domestic violence or individuals experiencing homelessness again in the future; getting clients with substance abuse problems into treatment facilities to enable them to find and keep employment and maintain a stable housing situation; consistently following-up with appointments to track the individual's progress after moving into transitional or permanent housing; and emphasizing resources via support service teams with a philosophy that reinforces support is available until a client no longer needs it. With coordinated entry systems and prioritization move those at greater risk, including youth and individuals with special needs, allows for quick access to housing and the services needed to maintain self-sufficiency.

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

In order to better serve clients, providers use the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT) for case management. By using this tool, individuals and families with the highest need are offered housing first. By providing case management and assisting in the housing search, providers ensure individuals have the ability, resources and tools needed to maintain and live independently. We partner with other agencies to provide opportunities and support for clients. Providers also monitor a client's housing-related payments to ensure good standing.

Providers help clients build a strong support system that includes medical care, safe housing, mental health care, transportation and emergency assistance if needed. Housing stability is a major barrier. Individuals may not be eligible for additional benefits and have a difficult time finding employment, especially in rural areas. In order to be more effective, providers plan to conduct business outreach activities and increase case manager training. By reaching out to businesses, we increase the employment opportunities of clients and their ability to live independently. Encouraging shelters during the client intake process or coordinated entry to practice diversion also assists those individuals who may find other available options for shelter from entering the shelter system to begin with. These diversion practices free up space for those most vulnerable without any other housing options.

Larger-sized families with four or more children are difficult to place in permanent housing because there are very few affordable units to accommodate that many individuals. Additionally, unaccompanied youth and those aging out of foster care facilities create another unique challenge for homeless housing and service providers. Continuums of Care work closely with our State's WV Department of Housing and Human Resources and WV Bureau for Children and Families to respond to this need. Coordinated entry and assessment lines provide information and referral about shelter and housing opportunities for this youth along with connecting them to critical supportive services. Prioritization of unaccompanied youth and families allows for Continuums of Care and rapid re-housing programs funded with ESG to quickly house this population.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are an important component of the State's affordable rental housing delivery system. The HUD requirement that all public housing authorities complete a Consolidated Plan has created an ongoing dialogue between the WVDO and the PHAs throughout the State. In 2019, the WVDO reviewed and approved the Certificates of Consistency (HUD Form 50077-SL) of multiple PHAs for compliance with the State Consolidated Plan. It should be noted that the WVHDF did not allocate HOME funds to provide tenant based rental assistance through the HOME Program in PY 2019. The WVHDF does not own or operate any public housing and has no responsibilities related to the monitoring of activities of the PHAs across the State. Therefore, the agency is not qualified to address the revitalization needs of public housing. However, based upon visits by WVHDF Field Representatives to public housing sites across the State and contact with managers and residents, it is observed that a portion of the public housing is in need of rehabilitation and modernization due to the age of structures and lack of adequate building maintenance. Major rehabilitation and modernization projects are underway in Charleston and Huntington, and smaller scale projects are underway throughout the State. The State's 32 PHAs provide 22,474 units of subsidized, rental housing through 6,463 public housing units and 16,011 tenant vouchers/certificates for low and moderate income households throughout the state. PHAs offer numerous services to individuals and families, including rehabilitation and construction of rental residential housing (multi-family) and family self-sufficiency programs. Based upon available data, the WVDO and WVHDF can reasonably conclude that PHAs across the State are generally competent and capable. The State supports their efforts to revitalize and improve their properties and developments, as these projects have improved the quality and quantity of public housing in West Virginia. Although the WVHDF does not own or operate public housing, it opposes the privatization of public housing because of the severe shortage of quality affordable subsidized housing units. The WVHDF believes that qualified public housing tenants could become homeowners, and the WVHDF continues to encourage eligible and qualified public housing tenants to become owners of single family detached housing through the available WVHDF-administered homeownership programs. This effort will continue as a component of the WVHDF housing strategy as this method not only assists a family or individual in becoming a homeowner, but also makes a subsidized public housing unit available for another family, who may have a much lower income. The shortage of new, additional public housing units and Section 8 vouchers/certificates contribute to the level of homelessness across the State. The State opposes public housing improvement programs that reduce the number of permanently available assisted housing units.

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

Lack of education about the home buying process poses a barrier to affordable housing. A lack of

necessary knowledge regarding all of the different options, requirements and variables inherent in the home buying process can place potential homebuyers at risk for entering into purchases that do not fit their individual budgets or circumstances. Positive educational efforts can provide potential homebuyers with the base of knowledge they need to make informed decisions and help them find a home that they can afford.

WVHDF can provide homebuyer education program providers, who explain the home purchasing process to potential home buyers.

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in West Virginia also assist residents with a number of programs designed to help motivated families work toward personal, financial and residential goals. As the largest public housing authority in the State, the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority (CKHA) models programs that support residential involvement and leadership. Eight of the CKHA's 12 housing locations maintain strong, active councils. The CKHA management team meets with these councils on a quarterly basis to discuss management practices and policies, resident concerns, complaints and activities. The CKHA distributes information regarding annual and five-year plans for comments and concerns. Together these resident councils act as the overall Resident Advisory Board (RAB) for CKHA.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are established by units of local government subject to State enabling legislation. Neither the State nor the WVHDF have direct oversight of the operations of local authorities. Most public housing authorities within the State have either a standard or high performing assessment status. The WVDO will continue to work with the local HUD Office and monitor the status of PHAs.

According to the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC), there are currently no troubled PHAs in the State of West Virginia. As necessary, the WVDO will continue to share information that may be of benefit to public housing authority and others for the continuous improvement of performance.

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 WVDO supports land use planning and zoning, as well as planned remediation and reuse of property, through collaboration with numerous organizations. Typically, WVDO staff participate in the Mountain State Land Use Academy annually. Unfortunately, this event and other education/training events were cancelled this year due to the Corona Virus pandemic. In the future, the WVDO plans to continue to be involved in this initiative, along with many planning commissions and other municipal and county government leaders.

The WVDO also works closely with the Regional Planning and Development Councils on the use of CDBG funds throughout the State and supports increased awareness of proper land use planning and zoning. The planned reuse of abandoned residential property, and the reuse of idled and underutilized commercial, industrial and post-mining properties, will maximize this valuable resource and foster the redevelopment of areas with existing public infrastructure. In addition, many communities continue to struggle with abandoned properties that decrease property value and deter the development of additional affordable housing.

According to State Code, Chapter 8A: Land Use Planning, each local government must update its comprehensive plan every 10 years to address the following issues: Land Use, Housing, Transportation, Infrastructure, Public Services, Recreation, Economic Development, Community Design, Preferred Development Areas, Renewal and/or Redevelopment, Financing, and Historic Preservation. In addition, comprehensive plans must be prepared prior to a subdivision or zoning ordinance. However, many local governments lack the expertise to fully implement each component of the land use planning law. The West Virginia University College of Law, Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic (LUSD Law Clinic) provides legal resources to local governments, landowners, and nonprofit organizations to develop land conservation strategies and sustainable development practices that are consistent with State law.

If a community cannot afford to hire a consultant, the LUSD Law Clinic will draft an entire land use planning document. If a community can afford to hire a consultant, the LUSD Law Clinic may advise the consultant in the preparation of relevant land use planning documents.

The LUSD has also developed a legal toolkit to assist communities in the redevelopment of abandoned property. This widespread and detrimental issue prevents the development of new affordable housing and poses significant challenges to community revitalization efforts in many areas of the State. Therefore, many agencies and organizations are collaborating to help West Virginia communities address this issue.

In this regard, the West Virginia Property Rescue Initiative was created in 2015 to assist cities, counties, and other eligible borrowers in the deconstruction, demolition, and acquisition of residential structures. Through this initiative, WVHDF will provide technical assistance and funding to counties and municipalities for the identification, purchase, removal, and rehabilitation of dilapidated properties. The removal of unsafe structures will improve the health and safety communities throughout the State while preparing residential areas for future redevelopment. In most instances, this property will feature the necessary infrastructure necessary for redevelopment.

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

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs remains the lack of available funds; however, all of the programs have leveraged other private, local, state, and federal resources to foster and maintain affordable housing. The State continues to focus HTF Program resources on a) Rental with loans to promote the improvement and creation of rental housing opportunities for extremely low-income families; and HOME Program resources on: a) Homeownership through leverage loans; b) Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs); and c) HOME Rental with loans to promote the improvement and creation of rental housing opportunities for low- and very low-income families.

Limited economic development and unemployment continue to underline the need for decent single-family housing and rental housing opportunities for low-income families throughout West Virginia. The replacement of existing substandard housing through the construction of new single-family housing and rental housing, as well as the rehabilitation of existing rental housing increases the quality housing opportunities and choices for low-income families in the state.

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The WVHDF has also provided loans through the WVHDF Land Development Loan Program and Property Rescue Initiative so that counties, cities, and other eligible entities can finance the acquisition and development of land for low-income housing.

The HOME Leverage procedures and guidelines will be subject to regular review and revision by the WVHDF to ensure compliance with federal and state lending laws and regulations in an effort to increase the participation by private lenders, governmental agencies, and local non-profit organizations.

The WVHDF maintains frequent communication with USDA RD, FHLB Affordable Housing Program, the State's Affordable Housing Program, and other similar program to provide additional affordable housing opportunities.

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

While lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978, lead remains a hazard in homes constructed before 1978 (especially in homes built before 1950). Paint deterioration and home renovations in these structures significantly elevate the risk of exposure to lead and subsequently lead poisoning. The WVHDF and WVDO recognize the hazard that lead-based paint poses to children under 6 years of age and carefully consider the abatement of lead-based paint during the rehabilitation or conversion of older, existing structures into affordable housing for families and other special population groups.

Regulations found at 24 CFR Part 35 govern lead-based paint abatement. These regulations are integrated into housing policies and procedures. The staff of the WVHDF Technical Services Department is qualified to undertake an initial assessment of lead-based paint hazards on projects that are considered for financial assistance under the HOME Program. The WVHDF also takes a flexible position during the underwriting of projects that require the abatement of lead-based paint in order to promote the development of housing for low-income families.

While unable to aggressively pursue a statewide lead-based paint abatement policy, the WVHDF, WVDO and other agencies require the abatement of lead-based paint hazards, in accordance with federal regulations, for projects funded with federal financial assistance, including projects funded through the HOME program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

All WVDO and WVHDF administered HUD programs must conform to federal and state lead regulations. This means that all grantees, sub-recipients, project sponsors, developers, or other partners are required to conduct visual lead inspections of any structure where appropriate per program guidelines. Appropriate measures to remove the hazard and re-inspection are required where peeling or chipping paint is observed. More extensive measures are required in the case of a child 72 months or younger testing positive in a specific housing unit.

Enacted in 1999, the West Virginia Lead Abatement Law and Rule enables the State to:

- Require certification and license of all lead abatement professionals and contractors;
- Establish certification requirements for lead training providers;
- Require refresher courses for all disciplines;
- Require education/experience pre-requisites for certification examinations;
- Provide enforcement to certify or revoke state licenses;
- Develop protocols for reporting, data collection, and processing of certified professionals and lead abatement projects;
- Provide public outreach/education;
- Require notification of lead abatement projects; and
- Provide penalties for violating the State law.

Since implementation of the WV Lead Abatement Law, Chapter 16-35 and the enactment of the Lead Abatement Rule, CSR 64-45, the State's HOME program has followed and will continue to follow the policy of abating lead-based paint during rehabilitation or reconstruction of units identified as having a lead-based paint problem as efficiently as possible under the Federal regulation of the HOME program. The legal requirements relating to lead-based paint from OSHA, EPA and HUD apply to all buildings, whether the building or transaction is assisted by the WVHDF or not.

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

The State seeks to help families move out of poverty in ways that promote family self-sufficiency to the highest extent possible. The State takes actions to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the ESG and HOPWA programs by requiring participants to engage in case management activities used to specialize their individual housing plans and skill development. ESG program participants, who do not have a high school diploma or GED at time of program entry, are encouraged and given referrals for completion. Referrals to employment programs are among the most common referrals. It is a priority to assist program participants with finding housing and other services necessary to make progress toward long-term housing sustainability and financial self-sufficiency. These more comprehensive actions assist in lifting individuals and families out of poverty.

In addition, the WVHDF HOME and HTF provide programs allow qualified families to escape from cost-burdened housing to affordable housing. As a result, there is a reduction of the number of poverty level families.

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

The State has established an institutional structure to address the needs of poverty-level families and homeless persons. The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services (WVDHHS) is primary agency responsible for the delivery of financial services and other services to poverty-level families. The WVDHHS operates offices in almost every county of the State. This agency processes applications for financial assistance and provides other services through its field offices. The WVDO provides services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. These service providers include public agencies, quasi-public agencies, nonprofit organizations and private contractors. WVDO agents and contractors deliver financial assistance and other services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. It should be noted that both WVDHHS service providers and WVDO service providers often collaborate with nonprofit organizations such as Community Action Programs and PHAs to address the needs of poverty-level families and the homeless.

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

The WVHDF and WVDO work with many different organizations, both public and private, to carry out the State's Consolidated Plan. Community economic development activities are carried out through

contractual agreements with units of local government. Housing activities, both production and preservation activities, are accomplished through partnerships with units of local governments, non-profits, housing developers, and specifically through partnerships with state certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

Homelessness, HIV/AIDS, and other special needs services result from the WVDO's and WVHDF's relationships with a network of nonprofit service providers including shelters and units of local government across the State of West Virginia. Appropriate service coverage and the logistics of getting the funding and activities to the areas of need within West Virginia are ongoing challenges. The solution in many cases is long-term and evolving. The WVDO and WVHDF work with community organizations to develop local assets for meeting local needs.

The WVHDF puts special emphasis on CHDO development and encourages partnerships and collaborations in the work that is done. The WVHDF website provides HOME program coverage area maps that indicate lending partners and CHDO partners, which are tools for social service agencies to quickly determine HOME contacts for each county.

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are components in the statewide system for the delivery of affordable housing. Local housing authorities are established through the auspices of local government, subject to enabling legislation. Neither the State nor the WVDO or WVHDF specifically have direct oversight for local PHA organizations; however, the agencies may partner with these entities through a grantee or project sponsor relationship to complete local projects or activities.

Coordination With The Continuum Of Care

The WVDO continued coordination with partners in the 4 CoCs and external stakeholders to ensure that the ESG program is part of an integrated, statewide strategy to ending homelessness and improving housing and stability outcomes for families and individuals. During the application review process in the determination of funding awards for ESG funds, all four CoCs are consulted to ensure that applicants are active members of the CoC, that they participate in the Point in Time count and that the policies and practices of the applicants reflect their ability to meet the needs of the population to be served as defined by the CoC. The 4 CoCs in the State identify an HMIS lead which serves on a statewide HMIS steering committee. This steering committee works to develop statewide policies and procedures for HMIS usage. WVDO is a member of the statewide HMIS steering committee.

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 State is required to address its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) within each CAPER report. West Virginia published its AI in 1998. Additional impediments were added in 2011 through a HUD Special Matters of Advice. Due to the age of the State of West Virginia's AI, and in anticipation of HUD's transition to a new Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the State completed an Interim Update to

the AI in 2020.

Through the 2020 update, the State kept all previously identified impediments and added the following impediment:

1) Lack of an adequately funded Human Rights Commission. As the Human Rights Commission is currently underfunded, adequate staffing is not available to receive, respond and address fair housing violations throughout the State of West Virginia. Additionally, staff is not available to provide much needed education to West Virginian Residents, Landlords, Realtors and others.

Additional Narrative Regarding Impediments To Fair Housing.

As previously noted, the following impediments remained in the 2020 Update to the Analysis of Impediments: Discrimination in Rental Housing: The WVHDF, WVDO and the Human Rights Commission have conducted trainings and outreach, although limited, to alleviate this impediment. Housing Brokerage Services: The WV Association of Realtors and the WV Real Estate Commission train real estate professionals in Fair Housing, Cultural Diversity and Ethics. The WVDO and WVDHF continue to stress the importance of Fair Housing during all communication in preparation for the AFH. Resistance to Low-Income Housing Development: Public meetings for the FY 2019 Action Plan included discussions related to Fair Housing, the AI and AFH at multiple public housing authority locations. WVHDF also integrates Fair Housing into the LIHTCP, HOME, and HTF through mandatory fair housing marketing plans. Lack of understanding by project administrators, local governments, architects, contractors, and citizens of the Accessibility Requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988: Training is conducted with each grantee and subrecipient through meetings and formal events. Specifically, Fair Housing is addressed with grantees during all Implementation Meetings. Additionally, each grantee's Fair Housing Plan is reviewed in detail and technical assistance is provided as needed. Unfortunately, most formal events, such as the WV Housing Conference in 2020, the WVHDF Fair Housing Conference, and other such trainings were cancelled due to the Coronavirus Pandemic, but will be reinstated once safe to do so. Lack of affordable housing in West Virginia: The partner agencies have leveraged available funding to create and maintain more than 1,040 units of affordable housing. Lack of transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons and families in West Virginia: Annual funding is maximized to support existing housing and adds units through the CoC process Lack of land use planning and zoning and its adverse effect on affordable residential construction or rehabilitation. Barriers that zoning and land use can present to the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing: The WVDO continues to support initiatives to improve land development, planning and zoning through the Mountain State Land Use Academy and other initiatives. Reports of sexual harassment in rental housing: The State will produce educational materials and information that will be distributed across the State to publicize the existence of this issue and provide tenants with contact information to appropriate resources. The State of West Virginia has, and will continue, to review and update the AI on an annual basis until a new and comprehensive analysis is completed.

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 public notice for the PY2019 CAPER was advertised in six newspapers – The Charleston Gazette, The Journal, The Wheeling News-Register, The Register Herald, The Dominion Post, and The Herald-Dispatch. The complete document was available at the offices of the WVDO and the WVHDF. Copies of the public notices are included in the attachments to this report.

The CAPER was also posted on the West Virginia Department of Community Advancement and Development website. A 15-day review and comment period began on December 14th, 2020, and concluded on December 28th, 2020.

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.

The primary objective of the CDBG program is to benefit low- and/or moderate-income persons. The development of reliable water and wastewater systems continues to be a critical need, therefore a majority of CDBG funds allocated to the State continue to be dedicated to this purpose. Many of the projects selected for funding addressed serious environmental and health concerns. All funds were dedicated to projects that benefit low- to moderate-income areas. Many of these projects benefit families living within the poverty level. This investment in the State's infrastructure is critical to the overall health and well-being of State residents and is often the foundation of economic opportunities.

Recognizing that broadband connectivity has become essential for West Virginia's citizens, communities, and economy, the State is focused on increasing broadband access, infrastructure and connectivity throughout the state. To assist in this effort, WVDO has identified several different eligible activities which can aid in the development of broadband access throughout its communities.

For program year 2019, the State allocated approximately \$2 million for Broadband Development in predominantly rural areas. This dedication of funding will assist West Virginia's communities in the pursuit of economic development and job creation through the availability of broadband service, while contributing to the State's overall broadband development strategy. CDBG funding may be dedicated to projects which:

1. Assist in planning, analysis, and assessment activities that further the strategic deployment of broadband across the State;
2. Invest in projects that leverage other Federal, State, and local funding in the deployment of broadband infrastructure; and
3. Provide funding for broadband pilot and demonstration projects that provide for the innovative deployment and installment of broadband facilities and infrastructure.

During the PY2019, the WVDO received 48 applications for the \$13.1 million in CDBG funding available. These applications represented more than \$45 million in requests for CDBG funding for projects throughout the State. The number of applications represents the continuing need for infrastructure investment in the State. Further, many applications are submitted in several consecutive years, indicating an ongoing need and commitment to the project. To the extent possible, CDBG funds address the environmental and health deficiencies caused by inadequate infrastructure in the areas that have the highest need for grant funding.

The lack of available funds continues to be the most significant challenge. However, each investment will dramatically improve quality of life and create economic opportunities where they are possible. To

facilitate the development of adequate infrastructure systems, Design Grants are provided to assist local governments with the initial design, development, and administrative requirements associated with large-scale infrastructure projects. Design Grants are particularly useful in areas where vulnerable populations do not possess the resources needed to assume these costs. The State of West Virginia will continue to promote design and planning grants during the FY2020 CDBG Application Cycle.

Many local governments lack the resources need to develop viable project applications. Therefore, CDBG funds may be used for preliminary design, accounting services, legal fees, and other necessary costs. Such expenses qualify under the area benefit category for infrastructure projects that serve a primarily residential area consisting of residents who are at least 51 percent low- and moderate-income persons.

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.

Please see the attached Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities for PY 2019, July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. All HOME properties were inspected, as noted on the Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities Report, which is attached below. All issues of non-compliance were corrected within the acceptable correction period.

**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
 Asset Management Department
 HOME Multi-Family Rental
 Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities
 Reporting Period: July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020**

Property Name	Date Conducted	Inspection Type	Result - Summary
Glenwood II	4/23/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Fairfax Gardens	5/21/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Emerald Gardens	5/22/2020	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Weston Commons	5/27/2020	Management	10 issues of noncompliance
Parkside Apartments	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Jameson Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/28/2020	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/28/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/18/2020	Management	3 issues of noncompliance

**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
 Asset Management Department
 HOME Multi-Family Rental
 Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities
 Reporting Period: July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020**

Property Name	Date Conducted	Inspection Type	Result - Summary
Glenwood II	4/23/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Fairfax Gardens	5/21/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Emerald Gardens	5/22/2020	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Weston Commons	5/27/2020	Management	10 issues of noncompliance
Parkside Apartments	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Jameson Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/28/2020	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/28/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
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Parkside Apartments	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Jameson Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	5/29/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	5/28/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/28/2020	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
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**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
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West Virginia Housing Development Fund Asset Management Department HOME Multi-Family Rental Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities Reporting Period: July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020			
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Helena Manor	5/28/2020	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/28/2020	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/18/2020	Management	3 issues of noncompliance

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

populations qualified to occupy.</div>

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	80	98
Tenant-based rental assistance	130	36
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	1
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

During program year 2019, the State of West Virginia expensed approximately \$524,905 through the HOPWA program. While progress has been made in the HOPWA program, the one-year goal set for serving households through short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family was unrealistic. Collaboration with state HOPWA sub-recipients will allow West Virginia to develop a more realistic goal in the future which will be reflected in the Action Plan. The State plans to utilize Cloudburst technical assistance to provide project sponsors with program modernization activities.

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.

WVHDF’s compliance with its approved HTF allocation plan and 24 CFR 93 requirements were demonstrated by:

- Prior to commitment, all projects complied with the environmental provisions of 24 CFR 93.301.
- HTF commitments were made to multifamily residential rental projects that will service the extremely low-income tenant population for a thirty year affordability period.
- HTF commitments were within the maximum per-unit subsidy limits.
- HTF commitments were made for projects whose developers/owners have (a) appropriate qualifications and proficiencies, (b) experience and capacity to own, construct, manage and operate an affordable multifamily residential rental project that includes HTF units; and (c) the ability to understand and manage practices related to leasing to tenant populations at or below 30% AMI.
- WVHDF achieved the commitment and expenditure deadlines of 24 CFR 93.400.
- There were no emergency transfers requested under 24 CFR 5.2005(e) and 24 CFR 93.356, pertaining to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

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	20	0	0	20	0	20
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 WEST VIRGINIA
Organizational DUNS Number 051205342
EIN/TIN Number 550515944
Identify the Field Office PITTSBURGH
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance Wheeling/Weirton Area CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix Mr
First Name Lee
Middle Name G
Last Name Tabor
Suffix 0
Title ESG/HOPWA Program Manager

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 1900 Kanawha BLVD East
Street Address 2 Building 3, Suite 700
City Charleston
State WV
ZIP Code 25301-
Phone Number 3045582234
Extension 0
Fax Number 0
Email Address Lee.G.Tabor@wv.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Mrs
First Name LISA
Last Name BARE FISHER
Suffix 0
Title CFO
Phone Number 3049572053
Extension 0
Email Address lisa.j.fisher@wv.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2019
Program Year End Date 06/30/2020

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHANGE, INC.

City: Weirton

State: WV

Zip Code: 26062, 4635

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 12616

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless

City: Wheeling

State: WV

Zip Code: 26003, 3551

DUNS Number: 830284493

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 145476

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Community Networks, Inc.

City: Martinsburg

State: WV

Zip Code: 25401, 4217

DUNS Number: 015900939

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 53157

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Bartlett House Inc

City: Morgantown

State: WV

Zip Code: 26507, 0315

DUNS Number: 120264655

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 136347

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DAYMARK

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25311, 2509

DUNS Number: 119780203

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30400

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ROARK SULLIVAN LIFEWAY CENTER

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25326, 1707

DUNS Number: 792179236

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20163

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA-SOJOURNERS

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25301, 3002

DUNS Number: 072681976

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41999

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness

City: Bridgeport

State: WV

Zip Code: 26330, 4697

DUNS Number: 147532753

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 127006

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Community Action of South Eastern West Virginia, Inc.

City: Bluefield

State: WV

Zip Code: 24701, 2883

DUNS Number: 627389364

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 151874

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Housing Authority of Mingo County

City: Delbarton

State: WV

Zip Code: 25670, 0120

DUNS Number: 135965270

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 10000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.

City: Beckley

State: WV

Zip Code: 25801, 1777

DUNS Number: 085521607

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 187774

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Young Womens Christian Assoc of Wheeling WV

City: Wheeling

State: WV

Zip Code: 26003, 2922

DUNS Number: 364134270

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45523

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25701, 1320

DUNS Number: 622802437

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30461

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Clarksburg Mission, Inc.

City: Clarksburg

State: WV

Zip Code: 26301, 2003

DUNS Number: 830255006

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41469

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HOPE, Inc. Task Force on Dom Violence

City: Fairmont

State: WV

Zip Code: 26555, 0626

DUNS Number: 067625579

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 26349

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Huntington City Mission, Inc.

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25701, 2322

DUNS Number: 125643593

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 104545

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Southwestern Comm. Action Council, Inc.

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25701, 1908

DUNS Number: 063472088

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 33500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Covenant House, Inc.

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25301, 1230

DUNS Number: 167440494

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 113996

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Branches Domestic Violence Shelter

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25708, 0403

DUNS Number: 076125947

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 64815

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: North Central WV Comm Action

City: Fairmont

State: WV

Zip Code: 26554, 1345

DUNS Number: 108900317

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 124999

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	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	59,860
Total Number of bed-nights provided	38,350
Capacity Utilization	64.07%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

The State of West Virginia will collaborate with all sub-recipients to identify community needs and assets to plan for and allocate new and existing resources, prevent and quickly divert individuals from homelessness, and identify, engage, and respond to the needs of those experiencing homelessness throughout West Virginia.

The WVDO will cooperate in building comprehensive systems of care for people and will work to provide individuals with resources and services and set policy on their behalf, informing ESG and HOPWA sub-grantees of partnerships and the importance of referral and cooperation in ending homelessness by working to build continual systems of rapid housing and care for those experiencing homelessness in West Virginia.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2017	2018	2019

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2017	2018	2019
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2017	2018	2019

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment

2019 CAPER Citizen Participation Documentation

State of West Virginia FY2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION DOCUMENTATION



WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

Citizen Participation Documentation

1. Public Comments
2. FY2019 CAPER Advertisement Summary
3. Instructions for Publication of Public Notices
4. Draft FY2018 CAPER Public Notice
5. Printed Advertisements
 - o Charleston Gazette
 - o Dominion Post
 - o Herald-Dispatch
 - o The Journal
 - o Register-Herald
 - o Wheeling News Register
6. West Virginia Community Advancement and Development Website CAPER Draft Posting
 - o <http://wvcad.org/resources>
7. West Virginia Housing Development Fund Website CAPER Draft Posting
 - o <https://www.wvhdf.com/programs/the-home-investment-partnerships-program>

Citizen Participation Information

Public Comments

No comments were received regarding the FY2019 CAPER. The public comment period began Monday December 14th, 2020 and concluded on Monday December 28th, 2020.

2019 CAPER ADVERTISEMENTS

Charleston Gazette

Contact: Lisa Skeens
Email: lisa_skeens@cnpapers.com
Phone: (304)348-5105
Area: Kanawha Valley
Circulation: 68,940

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

The Dominion

Contact: Sabrina Ulrich
Email: sulrich@dominionpost.com
Phone: (304)291-9406
Area: North Central West Virginia
Circulation: 25,039

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

The Herald-Dispatch

Contact: Connie Rappold
Email: crappold@heralddispatch.com
Phone: (304)526-4468
Area: Putnam County
Circulation: 27,828

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

The Journal

Contact: Sarah Phillips
Email: sphillips@journal-news.net
Phone: (304)596-6447
Area: Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties
Circulation: 16,851

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

The Register-Herald

Contact: Lisa Stadelman
Email: lstableman@register-herald.com
Phone: (304)256-5649
Area: Fayette, Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, Raleigh, Summers and Wyoming counties
Circulation: 28,670

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

The Wheeling News-Register

Contact: Heather Francis
Email: hfrancis@timesleaderonline.com
Phone: (304) 233-0327
Area: Northern West Virginia, Wheeling Area
Circulation: 34,911

Publish Date: 12/13/2020

From: [Halsey, Ryan J](#)
To:
Cc: [Tuemler, Joyce A](#)
Subject: FY2019 CAPER Advertisement Request
Date: Monday, December 7, 2020 2:51:00 PM
Attachments: [FY2019 CAPER - Newspaper Memo.pdf image001.png](#)
[FY 2019 CAPER Public Notice.doc](#)

Good Afternoon,

The State of West Virginia is required to post an advertisement to notify the public of the availability of the Fiscal Year 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). Please read the attach memorandum for additional information and specific details regarding the advertisement (also attached) we would like published on **Sunday, December 13th, 2020**.

Please email proof to me at (Ryan.J.Halsey@wv.gov) to review and approve. If you have any questions regarding this request, feel free to email or call me at (304)558-2234. Thanks!

Ryan Halsey | CDBG Project Manager

Community Advancement and Development
A Division of the West Virginia Development Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Building 3, Suite 700
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-2234 | wvcad.org  



WARNING: This message is intended for the use of the individuals or entity to which it is addressed and may contain information which is privileged, confidential and exempt from disclosure under applicable law.
If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited.
If you have received this information in error, please notify us immediately

MEMORANDUM

TO: West Virginia Newspapers
FROM: Ryan Halsey
DATE: December 7th, 2020
RE: INSTRUCTIONS FOR PUBLICATION OF PUBLIC NOTICES (DISPLAY AD)

Please publish the attached advertisement one time, preferably in the morning paper, on **Sunday, December 13th, 2020**. The dimensions should be no larger than 3 columns x 8 inches in the main body of the newspaper with a border. We ask that costs are kept to a minimum. In addition, the attached Fair Housing Symbol must be included near the bottom of the notice.

Our office is required to obtain a proof and price prior to publication. Please provide this information to me at Ryan.J.Halsey@wv.gov.

Note: This is not a legal ad - This must be a display ad.

Please render your invoice after publication as follows:

1. Invoice – Original and one (1) copy showing date, number of words, and the rate per word, as well as your Federal Employer Identification Number.
2. Certification of Publication – Original and one (1) copy, with a newspaper clipping or e-tear sheet attached to each. All certifications must be fully executed.

The above steps must be taken before your invoice can be paid by the state. Please submit invoice to:

Mrs. Joyce Tuemler
Community Development Division
West Virginia Development Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Building 3, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0311

RJH
Attachment

PUBLIC NOTICE
STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA FY2019 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT DRAFT

As required by Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act and 24 CFR Part 91.115(d), the State of West Virginia is providing opportunity to comment on the Fiscal Year 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The report is specific to the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. The report is prepared by the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) and the West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF).

A 15-day review and comment period begins on Monday, December 14th, 2020, and concludes at the close of business on Monday, December 28th, 2020. To be considered in the report, written comments must be received in the WVDO at the address below, attention Ryan Halsey, or submitted via email to ryan.j.halsey@wv.gov by the close of business on Monday, December 28th, 2020.

The draft report will be available on the WVDO website at www.wvcad.org/resources during the comment period, by calling the WVDO at 304-558-2234, and at the offices listed below during normal business hours.

West Virginia Development Office
State Capitol Complex
Building 3, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25305-0311
Telephone and TDD 304-558-2234

West Virginia Housing
Development Fund
5710 MacCorkle Avenue, SE
Charleston, West Virginia 25304
Telephone and TDD 304-391-8600



It is a policy of all of the above agencies not to discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, and handicapped status in employment or the provision of services.

ELECTION 2020

Trump loses Wisconsin case

Associated Press

MADISON, Wis. — President Donald Trump lost a federal lawsuit Saturday while his attorney was arguing his case before a skeptical Wisconsin Supreme Court in another lawsuit that liberal justices said “smacks of racism” and would disenfranchise hundreds of thousands of voters only in the state’s most diverse counties.

U.S. District Judge Brett Ludwig, a Trump appointee, dismissed Trump’s federal lawsuit asking the court to order the Republican-controlled Legislature to name Trump the winner over Democrat Joe Biden. The judge said Trump’s arguments “fall as a matter of law and fact.”

The ruling came as Trump attorney Jim Troupis faced a barrage of questions about his claims from both liberal and conservative justices on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Troupis asked the court to toss more than 221,000 absentee ballots, including his own, saying they were cast fraudulently based on incorrect interpretations of the law by election officials.

“What you want is for us to overturn this election so that your king can stay in power,” said liberal Justice Jill Karofsky. “That is so un-American.”

Conservative justices

appeared to be sympathetic to some issues raised by Trump, but also questioned how they could fairly disqualify ballots only in the two counties where Trump sought a recount and not other counties where the same procedures were followed.

Biden attorney John Devaney said tossing any ballots in just those two counties would be a violation of the Constitution’s equal protection clause.

Trump is challenging ballots only in Milwaukee and Dane counties, the state’s most liberal counties with the largest non-white populations. He is not challenging any votes in more conservative counties where he won.

“This lawsuit, Mr. Troupis, smacks of racism,” Karofsky said. “I do not know how you can come before this court and possibly ask for a remedy that is unheard of in U.S. history. ... It is not normal.”

Justice Rebecca Dallet, another liberal justice, questioned why Trump didn’t raise his same concerns about the absentee ballot process in the 2016 election that he won in Wisconsin. Troupis said Trump was not an aggrieved party that year.

Chief Justice Patience Roggensack, a conservative, voiced concerns with ballots that the city of Madison collected over two weekends at parks, saying that appeared to be the same as early voting,

which had not started yet. Conservative Justice Rebecca Bradley also implied that the court must not allow for ballots to be counted if they were cast contrary to the law. But she questioned how the court could fairly disqualify more than 23,000 ballots cast by people who said they were indefinitely confined, given that some were.

The court in March said it was up to individual voters to determine whether they were “indefinitely confined,” a designation that allowed voters to cast absentee ballots without showing a valid photo ID.

During Saturday’s arguments, other conservative justices raised concerns with allowing election officials to fill in missing information on envelopes that contain absentee ballots. And Troupis, who voted that way, said that he believes his vote was cast illegally and should be discounted.

Biden won Wisconsin by about 20,600 votes, a margin of 0.6% that withstood a Trump-requested recount in Milwaukee and Dane counties.

Biden’s attorney asked the court to rule before Monday, when Wisconsin’s 10 Electoral College votes are scheduled to be cast for Biden. Trump asked for a ruling before Jan. 6, the day Congress counts the Electoral College votes.

PETS OF THE WEEK



Submitted photos

Minnie (top photo) is an 8-year-old terrier mix whose owner passed away. She does have bad teeth that will require dental work soon. The vet said she is a bit underweight, which we are already working on, but believe she would pick up the weight faster in a forever home. Minnie is a sweetheart and loves being held and likes cute sweaters because they keep her warm when she needs it. She does okay with some dogs but may show attitude at times but will be fine with cats and children. Kacey is a 12-year-old chow mix weighing about 40 pounds. She was surrendered to us through no fault of her own. When she first arrived she was scared and didn’t want anything to do with the staff, but with time she has warmed up to everyone. She loves treats but doesn’t care much for toys and enjoys spending most of her time sunbathing. Kacey has had bloodwork done recently due to her age and it came back great, although she may require daily pain medication for her joints. Kacey was an only dog for 12 years, because of this she is set in her ways and wants to be an only animal. Children not recommended. Marion County Humane Society is at 2731 Locust Ave., Fairmont. The shelter is open by appointment only until further notice. To inquire about adoptions, contact the shelter by Facebook messenger, at 304-366-5391, email mchswvnohillshelter@gmail.com or informationmchwvs@gmail.com. Visit the website www.mchswv.com for more information and to see photos of other adoptable animals. The shelter is in need of Clorox wipes, paper towels, and cat litter. Please consider donating. You may drop off or ship items to 2731 Locust Avenue Fairmont, WV 26554

WORLD

150 people arrested at Paris protest

Associated Press

PARIS — Paris police took nearly 150 people into custody at what quickly became a tense and sometimes ill-tempered protest Saturday against proposed security laws, with officers wading into the crowds of several thousand to haul away suspected trouble-makers.

Police targeted protesters they suspected might coalesce together into violent groups like those who vandalized stores and vehicles and attacked officers at previous demonstrations.

The interior minister said police detained 142 people. Long lines of riot officers and police vehicles with blue lights flashing escorted Saturday’s march through rain-slicked streets. They hemmed in protesters, seeking to prevent the flare-up of violence that marked many previous demonstrations.

Marchers were protesting against a proposed security law that has sparked successive weekends of demonstrations and against a draft law aimed at combating Islamist radicalism.

TESTING

FROM PAGE A-1

1-3 p.m. Monday-Friday main parking lot.

■ Preston-Taylor Community Health Centers. Eglon Clinic, Monday-Friday, by appointment. Call 304-735-3155.

■ Rowlesburg Clinic, Monday-Friday by appointment. Call 304-454-2421.

■ Newburg Clinic, Monday-Friday by appointment. Call 304-892-2812.

Some area pharmacies and urgent care locations offer ongoing testing. Some of these involve insurance and copayments.

They are:
 ■ Med Express Urgent Care, 956 Maple Drive, 304-291-5805, appointment not required, referral not required, drive-through testing. Call before visiting. Copay.

■ Walgreens, 897 Chestnut Ridge Road, 800-925-4733, appointment required, referral not required, drive-through. Must meet criteria. Free.

■ Walgreens, Westover, 800-925-4790, appointment required, referral not required, drive-through. Must meet criteria. Free.

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SNYDER
BATH REMODELING

Janet Yellen gets a shot to throw Treasury's clout into climate fight

Bloomberg

Janet Yellen has promised to make fighting climate change a priority as Treasury secretary, spurring hope among activists she will put the issue at the center of U.S. economic policy for the first time.

Yellen, President-elect Joe Biden's nominee to lead the Treasury Department, has already endorsed a tax on carbon dioxide emissions and urged countries to set up independent councils that can pursue aggressive climate policies without political interference.

Advocates are appealing for her to go even further if

confirmed, seizing her role as one of the most powerful people in finance to wield fiscal policy in the campaign against global warming. Some have outlined plans for how Yellen could trigger tighter regulation of oil and gas company finances under the Dodd-Frank Act.

"Yellen will have the power to help move trillions of dollars out of fossil fuels and trillions more into renewables," said Jamie Henn, director of the non-profit advocacy group Fossil Free Media.

Yellen declined to be interviewed for this article. Biden's transition team said the incoming administra-

tion intends to turn the threat of climate change into a way to bolster the economy and create jobs.

Yellen's Treasury Department is expected to play a central role in that effort by helping shape stimulus spending to pull the U.S. out of recession and fulfill Biden's promise to invest as much as \$2 trillion on clean energy.

Both Biden and Yellen's ambitions for big clean-energy spending could be constrained by Congress, where Republicans will hold at least 50 seats in the Senate. Conservatives have assailed congressional Democrats' ambitions for a

wave of spending to propel clean power and energy efficiency, including through expanded tax cuts and investments, as a socialist wish list.

Yellen's interest in addressing climate change dates to her time in the Clinton administration, when she was the head of the Council of Economic Advisers. And she doesn't mince words about the threat.

"It will have absolutely devastating consequences for humanity if we don't address it, and time is running out to take the steps that are necessary," she said in an October interview with Bloomberg News.

PERSONNEL

Two join Cabell County Assessor's Office

David Lyncan and Joab Dellinger have joined the staff of the Cabell County Assessor's Office.



LYNCAN



DELLINGER

Branham named 'Trooper of the Year'

Ohio State Highway Patrol Trooper Ethan S. Branham has been selected as the 2020 Ironton Post Trooper of the Year.

Branham was recognized for his outstanding service throughout 2020 at the Ironton Post. He was selected for the award by his peers based on his leadership abilities, professional ethics, courteous treatment of others, enthusiastic work attitude, and cooperation with supervisors, peers and the public.

Branham is now in contention for the district and state Trooper of the Year awards to be announced at a later date.

Branham joined the Highway Patrol in 2016 and was assigned to the Fremont Post until he transferred to the Ironton Post in 2018. He is a

2011 graduate of Seneca East High School and a 2015 graduate of Tiffin University.

He was employed by the Seneca County Sheriff's Office as a jailer before joining the Patrol.

WV Chamber board of directors elects officers

The board of directors of the West Virginia Chamber met virtually on Thursday, Dec. 3, and elected officers for the 2020-21 term.

Steve Robey of Arnett Carbis Toothman LLP was re-elected to a second term as chairman.

Also re-elected were Susan Laveniski of Charles Ryan Associates as vice chair, Anna Dailley of Dinsmore & Shohl LLP as secretary, and Maribeth Anderson of Antero Resources as treasurer.

West Virginia Chamber President Steve Roberts said, "The leadership of this team of officers throughout the COVID-19 pandemic has been outstanding. 2020 has certainly been a challenging year, but with their support and the hard work of the West Virginia Chamber staff, the Chamber has been consistently at the forefront of guiding the business community response to coronavirus.

Thursday's virtual meeting was the first such gathering of the West Virginia Chamber's board of directors since the organization held a virtual annual meeting on Sept. 2 to elect a new board.

A complete list of board members can be found online at <https://files.constantcontact.com/13ab829e10/2184a54-cdd-45ac-a85-35cac-2ef2b2.pdf>.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CSX improves rating for environmental leadership

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — CSX improved to the highest possible A rating for leadership in corporate sustainability by CDP, an independent, global non-governmental organization dedicated to advancing sustainable business practices.

CSX was the top U.S.-based class 1 railroad in this year's ranking.

For the eighth consecutive year, CSX achieved "Leadership" status in CDP's prestigious annual rankings, which scored 5,800 companies' efforts to address climate change.

This year, CSX improved to the "A List" rating for its actions to cut emissions, mitigate climate risks and help increase corporate transparency. This ranking places CSX in the top 5% of survey respondents globally.

"CSX is proud to be recognized by CDP for our sustainable business practices," Nathan Goldman, executive vice president and chief legal officer, said in a press release. "In addition to contributing to greenhouse gas reductions and addressing climate change, CSX's commitment to advance environmental sustainability supports our company's business strategy."

To learn more about sustainability at CSX, view the company's most recent Environmental, Social and Governance Report at www.csx.com/esg.

St. Mary's, Humana announce agreement

HUNTINGTON — St. Mary's Medical Center, one of West Virginia's largest health care facilities, and Humana Inc. announced last week that they have signed an

agreement to expand local access to in-network health care for Humana Medicare Advantage members.

The contract is in effect for Humana Medicare Advantage Health Maintenance Organization (HMO), Preferred Provider Organization (PPO), and Private Fee-for-Service (PFFS) health plans in the greater Huntington Tri-State area. Plan members now have in-network access at St. Mary's Medical Center, a 393-bed hospital that serves patients from a 52-county region and is part of Mountain Health Network.

"We're very pleased that local Humana Medicare Advantage members have a new, in-network option for quality health care in the Tri-State region," said Todd Campbell, president of St. Mary's Medical Center. "St. Mary's aligns with Humana in our shared commitment to the health and well-being of the community."

"Expanding access to care near where our members live is always a priority for Humana, but especially so as the coronavirus pandemic continues," said Eric Bohannon, Humana's regional Medicare president in West Virginia. "We are pleased to work with the team at St. Mary's Medical Center, which has a distinguished history of serving the community for nearly 100 years."

Cabell Huntington Hospital earns Optum honors

HUNTINGTON — Cabell Huntington Hospital's (CHH) Center for Surgical Weight Control has been named a Center of Excellence (COE) for bariatric surgery by the Clinical Sciences Institute of Optum. CHH has received

the award five times.

A COE designation is given to medical practices that combine top-quality clinical care with excellent patient support and better patient outcomes. Optum Centers of Excellence are reviewed annually and provide access to clinically superior, cost-effective healthcare-based criteria, such as fewer patient complications and readmissions.

Those who belong to the Optum COE program perform more successful bariatric procedures than many other facilities nearby and are able to provide 15% lower mortality rate compared to non-COE providers, 16% lower inpatient hospital readmissions and 12% lower reoperation rate for bariatric procedures. To learn more about weight loss and bariatric surgery options at Cabell Huntington Hospital, call 304-399-4118.

Fiesta Tableware to lay off workers

NEWELL, W.Va. — Fiesta Tableware Company has issued a WARN (Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification) Act notice that it will permanently close its East Liverpool facility.

The facility is located at 1 Anna Street in East Liverpool, Ohio.

As a result of the decision, the 59 active employees who work at that location will be laid off and the 21 temporarily laid-off employees who previously worked there will not be recalled.

The company said in a press release that jobs will be available soon at the Newell, West Virginia, facility of Fiesta Tableware and these employees are strongly encouraged to apply. Some positions are open immediately, the company said.

"The prolonged impact of COVID-19 on our business has caused us to make some difficult staff-

ing and operational decisions," Liz McIlvain, president and CEO of Fiesta Tableware said in the release. "The closure of the East Liverpool facility will enable The Fiesta Tableware Company to reduce overhead by consolidating resources into one main facility. Various equipment will be moved to the main production headquarters in Newell."

"This physical consolidation will enable our manufacturing process to function more quickly and efficiently providing all the same iconic product lines. We'll be able to increase our production rates and provide a faster turnaround, which is crucial in today's demanding consumer landscape," McIlvain said.

The active employees will be laid off in stages. The bulk of the layoffs will occur when production ceases, but some employees will be retained for a short period of time to complete the closure activities.

The layoffs will commence on Feb. 11, 2021, or within 14 days after that date. The temporarily laid-off employees will be considered permanently laid off effective Feb. 11, 2021.

"This facility has been a longstanding fixture in our community and an innovator of American pottery since 1903," McIlvain said. "We'll continue to honor the legacy through the knowledge and craftsmanship that has been passed along to The Fiesta Tableware Company through the consolidation of the plants locally and continued operations in the Tri-State area."

FITNESS

FROM PAGE 9A

COVID-19 has created more digital fitness classes and pushed much of the health and wellness space online, but what's in store for the fitness industry?

"I think future strategies of fitness will be a hybrid of digital and in-person fitness classes and workouts," Katrina Mailloux said. "However, while digital classes have made exercise more accessible for many, there are still certain aspects of in-person fitness that digital fitness has yet to replicate. I don't think there is any way you can replace the live experience being in

the room with your teacher, your instructor, with your colleagues and with your tribe. There is nothing that will ever replace that."

While Brown Dog's future will include both in-person and digital fitness options, she said the changes have elevated their brand.

"Now we have brick-and-mortar studios and we have online platforms," she said. "The pandemic has been a humbling experience, but it has given us the opportunity to transition, transform and evolve."

Follow reporter Fred Pace at Facebook.com/FredPaceHD and via Twitter @FredPaceHD or email him at fp@hdmediallc.com.

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From Martinsburg:
To Jim Justice and the rest of the Republican Party out there: My vote counted and meant everything to me. Whomever I voted for doesn't matter. To join the other states and GOP legislators to completely overturn the election is disgraceful. That means the Republicans are saying to American voters that our votes don't mean anything if it wasn't for Trump. I am tired of hearing any news about Trump and anyone else in the White House.

From Martinsburg:
Many thanks to the Hedgeseville Fire Department for spreading Christmas joy and cheer all over the community! Such an amazing and wonderful act to provide us with this during these difficult times!

From Charles Town:
One thing that has become abundantly clear over the last four years is that Democrats are interested in helping others. Republicans are only interested in helping themselves.

From Falling Waters:
What is wrong with the majority of Republican politicians these days? They can't admit that Donald Trump lost the election by close to seven million votes to Joe Biden. Now, they are looking more foolish by going along with a frivolous lawsuit that 17 states have joined, including W.Va. Are they so greedy and power hungry that they can't accept the fact that Joe Biden will be the new president on Jan. 20?

From Pikeside:
To the person in Gerrardstown: I hate to wake you up, but we're just getting rid of Mickey Mouse. We've already had him in there. I would settle for anyone else: Joe Biden. Donald Duck, anyone would do, but Mickey Mouse has got to go.

From Berkeley County:
For four years, all we

have heard was Russia, Russia, Russia. Now, we know it is actually China, China, China, with Swalwell, Feinstein and the Biden family. Oh, it's also Moscow, Moscow, Moscow, with the Biden family getting paid. Why are Democrats so friendly with China?

From Martinsburg:
I've lived here 80-plus years, but I don't know where Cloverdale is, and I would like to view the Christmas decorations in the front yard of this young man who went to all this work, so if someone could tell me how to find Cloverdale, I would appreciate it.

From Berkeley County:
We have two examples of a destructive Department of Justice. The 2016 election kicked off four years of investigation of President Trump. This found no election collusion, and still, the Democrats impeached the president. Now, the DOJ has evidence over a year ago concerning Biden and his son, and the press, along with the DOJ, condone this and hid it from the American public. Now, we have a huge mess.

To reach Journal Junction, call 304-263-3381 ext. 333 or visit The Journal's website. Scroll to the bottom of the page, and click on "submission forms" under the services category. Under online services, click on "Journal Junction."

Today's Poll Do you think it's safe to travel during the holidays?

Vote online at journal-news.net

Yesterday's Results Do you still use Facebook?

Yes	No
46%	54%

When it feels like home,
it's Harmony.



Viral spread: Americans paying the price for Thanksgiving

BY CARLA K. JOHNSON AND AMY FORLITI
Associated Press



Harry Neidig via AP

Harry Neidig and his wife, Ashley Neidig, who both tested positive for COVID-19, pose for a selfie on June 24 in Shepherdstown. They said they believe they contracted the virus from someone at their jobs, where they both work as security officers — but they didn't know of their possible exposure before they celebrated Thanksgiving with both sides of their family.

With some Americans now paying the price for what they did over Thanksgiving and falling sick with COVID-19, health officials are warning people — begging them, even — not to make the same mistake during the Christmas and New Year's season.

"It's a surge above the existing surge," said Ali Mokdad, a professor of health metrics sciences at the University of Washington in Seattle. "Quite honestly, it's a warning sign for all of us."

Across the country, contact tracers and emergency room doctors are hearing repeatedly from new coronavirus patients that they socialized over Thanksgiving with people outside their households, despite emphatic public-health warnings to stay home and keep their distance from others.

The virus was raging across the nation even before Thanksgiving but was showing some signs of flattening out. It has picked up steam since, with new cases per day regularly climbing well over 200,000.

The dire outlook comes even as the U.S. stands on the brink of a major vaccination campaign against COVID-19, with the Food and Drug Administration expected to give the final go-ahead any day now to use Pfizer's formula against the scourge that has killed over 290,000 Americans and infected more than 15.6 million.

Deaths in the U.S. have climbed to a seven-day average of almost 2,260 per day, about equal to the peak seen in mid-April, when the New York City area was under siege. New cases are running at about 195,000 a day, based on a two-week rolling average, a 16% increase from the day before Thanksgiving, according to an Associated Press analysis.

In Washington state, contact tracers counted at least 336 people testing positive who said they attended gatherings or traveled during the Thanksgiving weekend. More are expected.

The virus could still be incubating in someone who was exposed while traveling home

the Sunday after Thanksgiving; the end of that two-week incubation period is this Sunday.

Zana Cooper, a 60-year-old cancer survivor in Murrieta, California, tested positive for COVID-19 after attending a Thanksgiving dinner with her son's girlfriend's family. At the dinner, the girlfriend's father, who had recently traveled to Florida, wasn't feeling well and went to bed early.

Cooper learned the following Sunday that he tested positive.

"My first reaction was the f-word. I was so mad," she said. "I was upset. I was angry. I was like, 'How dare you take my life in your hands?'"

She has had fever and headaches, a runny nose and bloodshot eyes, and in recent days it has become more difficult to breathe and she has been using an inhaler. She said she believes she brought the virus home to her daughter and two grandchildren, who live with her and are now ill with what a doctor diagnosed as COVID-19.

In Philadelphia, a woman in her 20s gathered with 10 relatives on Thanksgiving, though she didn't feel well the day before. She later tested positive for COVID-19. Her family started developing symptoms, and seven members tested positive, said Philadelphia Health Commissioner Dr. Thomas Farley.

The next round of festivities could yield even more cases. Wall-to-wall holidays started this week. Hanukkah began Thursday evening and ends Dec. 18, followed by Christmas, Kwanzaa and New Year's Eve.

"This is not the time to invite the neighbors over for

dinner. This is not the time to start having parties," said Arizona State University researcher Dr. Joshua LaBaer.

In parts of New York state, contact tracers are regularly hearing from the newly infected that they attended Thanksgiving festivities, said Steuben County Public Health Director Darlene Smith. Still unknown is how many they will infect and how many eventually will need a bed in intensive care, she said.

"It's the domino effect," Smith said.

Harry and Ashley Neidig, of Shepherdstown, West Virginia, tested positive for COVID-19 last week. They said they believe they contracted it from someone at their jobs as security officers but didn't know of their possible exposure before they celebrated Thanksgiving with both sides of the family.

On the Tuesday after Thanksgiving, Ashley Neidig, 25, noticed she couldn't smell a menthol-scented body scrub. After the couple got tested, they contacted their families to warn them. Some were awaiting test results, and so far no one else has had any symptoms, said Harry Neidig, 24.

"We feel bad because ... we definitely should've put a heavier weight into our decision to go," he said. "We should have told our family. 'Hey, given the nature of our job, we can't quarantine like other people in an office job.'"

He added: "You might want to take another look before you go somewhere for Christmas."

The surge around the country has swamped hospitals and left nurses and other health care workers exhausted and demoralized.

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A 15-day review and comment period begins on Monday

GOODSON
Continued from 1B

So he was more confident, but he was also bigger and smarter."

The improvements Goodson made were largely spurred by his standout sophomore campaign. He didn't want to come out and disappoint, but instead build off of what he did.

"I knew I had a good season so I wanted to come in and work hard," Goodson said. "I wanted to get the team prepared to do the best we could and make the playoffs this year, so I had goals that helped push me too."

Another area where Goodson grew was in the leadership department.

After being named a first-team all-star, he stepped out to thank his offensive line, a reflection of who he is both on and off the field, but according to Lilly he leads in many different ways.

"There's several types of leadership and we teach that in our program," Lilly said. "We try to use many core principles but one type of leadership is to lead by example and he falls into that category. When it comes time to

buckle the chinstrap, you know he's going to be there and that's the type of leadership he has. He's got servant leadership and all kinds of different types of leadership. Not everybody fits into that role and we don't teach it that way. He's the kind of kid that when the whistles blows, you better buckle up because he's a competitor. He's a competitor to a fault sometimes."

"I know I'm not much of a vocal guy," Goodson said. "I knew we had a younger team so I had to step up and show them this is how you do it. So I tried to lead more by example. I tried to tell them to play with a level head, do what you can to the best of your ability and I think that worked."

In a year where adversity was plentiful, Goodson thrived and led a younger group of players through it.

After starting 3-0 the Patriots lost games against Petersburg and Liberty and had their following two games canceled because of COVID-19, going a month without a win. Instead of letting the spiral continue Goodson was a key rug in a blowout win over Nicholas County when the Patriots returned to action.

"We knew that af-

ter we lost those two games, if we didn't win the rest we'd be in trouble," Goodson said. "We had to come in and work as hard as we could every day. Even if we didn't have a game that day or that week we still needed to prepare and work hard. I think we learned a lot and it made us hungry and I think we did a good job learning from that."

"I'm going to be honest, we have a good group of kids and they don't mind working," Lilly said. "They will work, all of them. They enjoyed working and Atticus led by example. We have a veteran coaching staff that helped and you put that all together and we had a good formula. We feel like we gave those two games away with nine turnovers and we worked on it. The kids recognized it and were willing to work on their weaknesses. But I've always said if your leaders are your kids that work the hardest, then you don't have any problems and Atticus is one of those kids."

While Goodson's impact on the offense is what cures him most of his notoriety, his effort on defense and value proved key to the Patriots. While Goodson has the ideal size for a college

linebacker and even at times asked to play on the defensive line, his value to Lilly's defense as a safety convinced the veteran head coach to keep him in the secondary.

"He can just read the field really well and you better watch when you're throwing it with him back there," Lilly said.

While Goodson wanted to play in a different level of the defense, he felt comfortable at safety because of his natural instincts and success in other sports.

"Playing as an outfielder for a long time in baseball, I learned a lot," Goodson said. "When you see the quarterback look somewhere you can read his eyes and it's kind of like reading the ball off the bat. So when he looks somewhere, sometimes you can just get a read on

the ball and go up and make a play."

Lilly, a veteran head coach, has coached all-stars, former pros, future pros and several other R-H POTY winners. With a year to go he firmly puts Goodson amongst some of the best players he's ever coached.

"I had (Doug) LeGursky who was the Hunt Award winner and (Adam) Parkulo was the Huff Award winner," Lilly said. "But (Goodson) is right there with them. He's right there with them as far as size, strength, attitude and competitiveness, he's right there at the top of the list. We've had some good backs, we just haven't had backs as big as him. He's a big back. But really he's just as good on defense. When you're throwing the ball around you better be careful because he

rover the field back there pretty good."

Now that the accolades have started pouring in for the junior, he doesn't plan on taking a break. Instead he's raising the bar on the expectations for not only himself but his team.

"The number one goal is to definitely win a state championship," Goodson said. "What I've been able to do the last two years is because of the team around me so I believe we have the players to do it. Playing Fairmont we got a taste of what it takes and we see what it takes to get there. As for my personal goals, I want to win the Kennedy and be the first-team all-state captain and I know it takes even more work to do that."

Email: jackson@register-herald.com and follow on Twitter @tjackRH

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PAC-12

Continued from Page C1

magical 2015 season that saw them go 12-0 in the regular season.

Wisconsin (2-2, 2-2) has had a bumpy ride. Graham Mertz had one of the best starting debuts in FBS history against Illinois but hasn't come close to duplicating that 20-for-21 performance.

The Badgers, ranked as high as No. 9 before having three games in five weeks canceled because of COVID-19, have scored a combined 13 points in losing their last two.

HEISMAN WATCH

Alabama's Mac Jones overtook Florida's Kyle Trask as the favorite with a stellar performance against LSU. That's according to oddsmakers.

Jones closes the regular season at Arkansas after throwing for 385 yards and four touchdowns in the Crimson Tide's 55-17 win.

Trask gets his turn against LSU Saturday. Don't discount the possibility of Trask going over 400 yards passing for the fourth time this season against beleaguered defensive coordinator Bo Pelini's unit.

Two other Heisman contenders, Clemson's Trevor Lawrence and Notre Dame's Ian Book, are idle until they square off in the ACC championship game next week.

NUMBERS TO KNOW

0: Second-half points allowed by Colorado in back-to-back games against San Diego State and Arizona, the first time in 18 years the Buffaloes had blanked opponents after half in consecutive games.

6: Fourth-quarter comebacks for wins in Baylor quarterback Charlie Brewer's career.

7: Consecutive weeks Indiana has been ranked in the Top 25, matching

the school regular-season record set by the 1945 team.

10: Miami scoring drives of 80 yards or longer the last four games. The Hurricanes had two such drives in their first five games.

1943: The last time the Army-Navy game was played at a home site. The teams meet Saturday in West Point, New York. The game was moved out of Philadelphia because COVID-19 attendance limits in Pennsylvania would prevent the Brigade of Midshipmen and Corps of Cadets from attending.

UNDER THE RADAR

San Jose State vs. Nevada, at Las Vegas.

The winner clinches a spot in the Mountain West championship game, with the loser advancing depending on the outcome of the Wyoming-Boise State game.

The Spartans (5-0) can become the first San Jose State team to go 6-0 since the 13-0 campaign in 1939. Nevada (6-1) is led by sophomore Carson Strong, who has thrown for 330 yards per game with 21 touchdowns against four interceptions.

This was supposed to be a home game for San Jose State. It was moved to Vegas because of COVID-19 protocols in Santa Clara County.

HOT SEAT COACH

Eastern Michigan's Chris Creighton did an admirable job reviving a moribund program, getting the Eagles to a bowl in his third season.

Things have gotten stale in Ypsilanti. The Eagles are 1-4, and Creighton is 29-51 in seven years. His contract runs through 2022, and he might be safe for now because any MAC program will hesitate to pay a buyout during these economic times.

OSU

Continued from Page C1

Ohio State is clearly the best team in the conference, perhaps the best team in the nation. The Buckeyes have won four games by an average of 27.5 points and defeated Indiana 42-35 in a meeting that was only that close because of a furious but futile comeback by the Hoosiers.

While accused of favoritism toward its football powerhouse, the Big Ten rightly pointed out that Ohio State still would've claimed the East division title even if they had played — and improbably lost — Saturday's now-canceled game against Michigan because of their tiebreaker edge over Indiana.

Naturally, the decision was met with jubilation in Columbus.

"I am appreciative of our Big Ten Conference colleagues for reconsidering the six-game requirement to qualify for the Big Ten championship game," coach Ryan Day said. "A lot of changes have happened since that recommendation was put in place. I know making this decision was not easy."

Even Indiana, which is missing out on a chance to claim just its third Big Ten title and first since 1967, was gracious toward the Buckeyes.

"From the start of the year, we have said we can only control what we can control," athletic director Scott Dolson said. "We had a chance to earn our spot in the Big Ten championship game, but ultimately fell a touchdown short on the road against a great Ohio State team."

It's worth noting that the College Football Playoff selection committee likely would have picked the Buckeyes even if they weren't eligible for the conference championship game.

If anything, playing one more game is a bit of a risk when they may have already locked up a spot, though that was dependent on the outcomes of the Southeastern Conference and Atlantic Coast Conference championship games.

Ohio State actually made the playoff four years ago without playing for the Big Ten title.

A three-point loss at Penn State knocked the Buckeyes out of a spot in

the conference championship game, but they were still selected for football's final four. Two-loss Penn State won the Big Ten title, only to settle for a spot in the non-playoff Rose Bowl.

Also, of Ohio State's three canceled games, only one (Nov. 28 at Illinois) was because of COVID-19 cases within the Buckeyes program (an outbreak that included Day).

The Nov. 14 game at Maryland was scrapped because the Terrapins had a spike in their numbers. Michigan was forced to back out of its traditional season-ending showdown with the Buckeyes because of at least 40 cases linked to the Wolverines.

Rest assured, Ohio State desperately wanted the chance to deliver another beatdown of its fiercest rival. The Buckeyes have won eight straight games in the series, and most of those haven't even been close.

They romped to a 56-27 victory last year at Michigan's Big House. Two years ago, the Buckeyes hung 62 points on the Wolverines at the Horseshoe.

Ohio State defensive coordinator Kerry Coombs said the idea of not being able to face the Wolverines made him "sick to my stomach."

It's the first time in 102 years that the "The Game" won't be played.

"This game has been a part of my life since I was 5 years old," said the 59-year-old Coombs, who grew up in suburban Cincinnati.

Ohio State guard Wyatt Davis said the team works all year with the goal of beating Michigan.

"There's a lot of hatred that goes toward that logo," Davis said. "All the stuff we have to do during the offseason, all the sit-ups and push-ups, everything, there's a lot of stuff that is definitely geared toward them."

Thankfully, the Buckeyes will now get a shot at No. 15 Northwestern (5-1, No. 14 CFP).

The Big Ten made the proper call on that one.

Financially, to be sure, but also because it was the right thing to do.

St. C.

Continued from Page C1

St. Clairsville drew even midway through the third quarter when Colin Oberdick scored to make it 31-31. Ryan McCort knocked down a trey on the Red Devils next trip downcourt and they never looked back.

McCort tallied 13 of his game-high 21 points in the decisive second half, while Will Balgo netted 10 of his 15 and Avery Henry scored seven of his nine.

"We kind of lost our legs a little in the third quarter and they (St. Clairsville) hit a couple of bombs, but we knew they would do that," Edwards said. "They're going to make some shots, and it snowballed on us. That's what happens."

"I saw some really bright spots for our team. I really did," Edwards noted.

Miles had a team-high 14 points to lead Martins Ferry, but only four of those came in the second half when he was saddled with foul troubles. He eventually went to the bench with 2:24 left to play. Miles also grabbed a game-best 12 rebounds while Smith had 12 points, six rebounds and nine blocked shots.

Henry had 11 rebounds for St. Clairsville, which led 34-27 off the glass. Balgo finished with eight while Oberdick and Sefisick grabbed six each. The Red Devils finished with nine turnovers, which was five less than Martins Ferry.

"I just want to thank both administrations for making this game happen," Clifford said. "It didn't materialize under 10 o'clock this morning (Friday)."

Edwards echoed Clifford's thoughts.

"We wanted to play. It didn't matter who, Ryan and I talked. We wanted to give our kids every opportunity to play. We appreciate them for playing."

The game came about when Bellaire had to shut things down due to COVID after playing Harrison Central Thursday night. Martins Ferry was scheduled to play at Bellaire last night, while St. Clairsville was to head to Cadiz to meet the Huskies, who also had to shut down basketball operations.

Monroe Central 74

Barnesville 52

WOODSFIELD — Auston Hogue and Garek Cramer each tallied 18 points and Luke Burkhart contributed 16 as Monroe Central ran past visiting Barnesville.

Collin Kroll finished with 10 as four Seminoles reached twin figures.

Colton Hines paced the Shamrocks with 18 points. Jeremy Hunkler added 11 points.

River 51

Toronto 32

TORONTO — Ty Long tallied a game-high 23 points and grabbed five rebounds as River defeated Toronto. Brody Lollathin finished with 10 points, seven rebounds, six assists and five steals for the Pilots while River Thompson finished with 10 points and eight rebounds.

For the Red Knights, Jay Hanlin led with nine points.

Beaver Local 40

Indian Creek 39

CALCUTTA — Indian Creek could not hang on to a seven-point lead after three quarters and fell to Beaver Local.

Isaiah Vandine led Indian Creek with 17 points. Landon Pownall scored nine points.

STEELERS

Continued from Page C1

"We've got to get to work with fixing them. If you perceive it as blunt, then that's the reason why."

Expectations are high in Pittsburgh for a team in position to clinch its first AFC North title and playoff berth in three years.

It's no different in Buffalo, where the Bills are seeking to claim their first AFC East title since 1995.

While the Steelers are accustomed to success, having won two Super Bowls and never finishing below .500 in Tomlin's 14 seasons, the Bills are relative newcomers to late-season playoff races before McDermott's arrival in 2017.

McDermott, along with GM Brandon

discussing Super Bowl aspirations for a team that's not won a playoff game since the 1995 postseason.

"We talk about winning the Super Bowl and we mean it," Hyde said. "Yeah, I think we're ready to take the next step."

For now, he'll settle on beating the Steelers.

"I don't really see it as a measuring stick because at the end of the day we want to be playing our best football going into January," Hyde said. "But it's December, and we want to play our best football now also."

PRIME-TIME

REMATCH

The game comes a little under a year after Buf-

py weather, night game, cold," he said. "All the perfect elements that come to playing playoff caliber football teams and playoff caliber situations this time of the year."

MUSIC PLAYLIST

The Bills prepared for the game at Pittsburgh by borrowing a song from the Steelers playlist. The Steelers traditionally play Styx's "Renegade" before the start of the fourth quarter for motivation. McDermott had the song play constantly during the week of practice, which led to his players dancing on the sideline as it boomed over the Heinz Field PA system.

Asked if "Renegade" is on his playlist this week, McDermott laughed and

PUBLIC NOTICE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA FY2019 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT DRAFT

As required by Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act and 24 CFR Part 91.115(d), the State of West Virginia is providing opportunity to comment on the Fiscal Year 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The report is specific to the following programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) from July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020. The report is prepared by the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) and the West Virginia

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wvcad.org/resources

HUD Consolidated Plan and Executive Summary

- FY2019 State of West Virginia Amended Annual Action Plan (AAP) – Final 6.22.2020
- 2020-2024 State Of West Virginia Consolidated Plan And FY2020 Annual Action Plan Amended Draft
- 2020 Citizen Participation Plan – Final 6.22.2020
- 2020 West Virginia Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing – Final 6.4.2020
- State Of West Virginia Consolidated Five Year Plan Amended Version 1.2
- 2019 State Of West Virginia Citizen Participation Plan
- FY2018 State Of West Virginia Consolidated Annual Performance And Evaluation Report (CAPER)
- 2019 West Virginia Consolidated Annual Action Plan
- FY2020 Consolidated Plan And FY2020 Annual Action Plan Amendment 1 DRAFT
- FY2019 AAP Amendment #2 Draft
- FY2019 State of West Virginia CAPER - DRAFT**

9:30 AM 12/14/2020

The HOME Investment Partnersh... x +

wvhdf.com/programs/the-home-investment-partnerships-program

A Message To Customers Regarding Coronavirus (COVID-19).

We are closely monitoring the recent health advisories regarding this pandemic. As it has always been, the safety and security of our customers and team members remains our highest priority. Our hearts and thoughts go out to the people who have been affected by this unprecedented event. ...

More...

Current Interest Rates | Lending Partners | Contact | News | Pay Your Bill | WVHDF BOD Meeting Agendas (12/16/20)

HOME & HTF Plans

- 2019 DRAFT West Virginia Consolidated Annual Performance And Evaluation Report (CAPER)** (5.7 MB) [View PDF](#) [Download PDF](#)
- 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan And FY 2020 Annual Action Plan (2.7 MB) [View PDF](#) [Download PDF](#)
- 2020 Citizen Participation Plan (434.4 KB) [View PDF](#) [Download PDF](#)
- 2020 West Virginia Analysis Of Impediments To Fair Housing (478.5 KB) [View PDF](#) [Download PDF](#)

HOME Limits

9:32 AM 12/14/2020

2019 CAPER ConPlan Goals and Accomplishments Report and PR28s

State of West Virginia
FY2019 Consolidated Annual
Performance and Evaluation Report
(CAPER)

2019 CONPLAN GOALS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS REPORT
PR-28 PER (2009-2019)



WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Community Planning and Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 Con Plan Goals and Accomplishments
 WEST VIRGINIA, 2019

Date: 12/11/2020
 Time: 1:12 PM
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Accomplishments Associated With a Single Strategic Plan Goal

Goal	Category	Funding Source & Amount	Outcome Indicator	Outcome Unit of Measure	Outcome Expected - Strategic Plan	Outcome Actual - Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Outcome Expected - Program Year	Outcome Actual - Program Year	Percent Complete	
Development of Public Infrastructure	1	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	3281	0	0.00%	
				Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	7500	3148	41.97%	2310	0	0.00%
Local Community Development	2	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
				Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
				Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
				Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
				Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
				Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
ESG Shelter Goal 2	4	Affordable Housing Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	8500	13365	157.24%	1700	0	0.00%
				Other	Other	0	0				
ESG ReHousing and Prevention Goal 1	5	Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1500	1690	112.67%	300	0	0.00%
				Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	492	98.40%	100	0	0.00%
Provide Suitable Living Environment HOPWA	6	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1050	1027	97.81%	210	0	0.00%
				HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	7	1	14.29%			
Increase the supply of affordable housing	7	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$149875000 / HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	53	43	81.13%			
				Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	58	116.00%	300	0	0.00%
				Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	1		1000	0	0.00%
				Other	Other	0	0				
Supporting homeownership opportunities	8	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	14	11	78.57%			
				Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	3	2	66.67%			
Increase affordable, accessible housing	9	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0		59	0	0.00%
				Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		65	0	0.00%



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Community Planning and Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 Con Plan Goals and Accomplishments
 WEST VIRGINIA, 2019

Date: 12/11/2020
 Time: 1:12 PM
 Page: 2

Goal	Category	Funding Source & Amount	Outcome Indicator	Outcome Unit of Measure	Outcome Expected - Strategic Plan	Outcome Actual - Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Outcome Expected - Program Year	Outcome Actual - Program Year	Percent Complete
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$3000000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	3	0	0.00%			
			Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0		10	0	0.00%
			Other	Other	0	0		4	0	0.00%
Enhance the quality of housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	58	116.00%			

Accomplishments Associated With More Than One Strategic Plan Goal

No data returned for this view. This might be because the applied filter excludes all data.

Accomplishments Not Associated With a Strategic Plan Goal

Project Name	Activity Name	Goal Outcome Indicator	Outcome Unit of Measure	Outcome Actual - Program Year
CONVERTED HOME ACTIVITIES	WEST VIRGINIA	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	1
Culloden Greene Limited Partnership	Culloden Greene	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10
	Culloden Greene	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	15
Greenville Senior Housing	Greenville Senior Housing	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	6
Seneca Village LLC	Seneca Village LLC	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	7
Southside Square	Southside Square	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	4

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$16,890,043.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program Income Received in EDS	\$0.00
3a) Program Income Received from Section 308 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$16,890,043.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$17,238,048.72
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$17,238,048.72
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$437,000.00
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$437,000.00
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$268,990.00
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$268,990.00
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$337,000.00
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20a) Section 308 program income expended for the Section 308 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23a) Section 308 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$437,000.00
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$437,000.00
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$268,990.00
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$268,990.00
35) Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$16,611,245.72
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$16,611,245.72

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in EDS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$16,890,043.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$16,890,043.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$437,000.00
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$437,000.00
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$16,890,043.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$16,890,043.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	2.59%
59) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$437,000.00
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$16,890,043.80
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.59%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit (span years)	2021	2020	Total
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test: (No)			
Grant Year	2021	2020	
65) Benefit LPI persons and households (1)	16,788,861.88	9,838,411.88	26,627,273.76
66) Benefit LPI, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LPI, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LPI (sum of lines 65-67)	16,788,861.88	9,838,411.88	26,627,273.76
69) Percent/Elementary Share/Right	100.0000	21.0000	0.00
70) Percent/Share/Right, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Percent/Share/Right (sum of lines 69 and 70)	100.0000	21.0000	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total, Acquisitions/Construction/Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00
77) Low and Moderate Income Benefit (line 68) / line 71	1.00	1.00	1.00
78) Other Disbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00
79) State Administration	111,238.30	0.00	111,238.30
80) Technical Assistance	0.00	168,475.00	168,475.00
81) Local Administration	447,000.00	437,000.00	884,000.00
82) Section 108 repayments	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$18,208,587.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in EDS	\$0.00
3a) Program income received from Section 208 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Federal LBR Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$18,208,587.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$18,463,799.99
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$18,463,799.99
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$467,170.80
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$467,170.80
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$467,170.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$303,585.80
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$303,585.80
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$307,170.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20a) Section 208 program income expended for the Section 208 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23a) Section 208 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$467,170.80
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$467,170.80
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$303,585.80
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$303,585.80
35) Drawn for Section 208 Equipments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 208 Equipments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 208 Equipments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$18,248,959.17
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$18,248,959.17

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in EDS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$18,208,587.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$18,208,587.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$467,170.80
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$467,170.80
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$18,208,587.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$18,208,587.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	2.54%
59) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$467,170.80
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$18,208,587.80
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.54%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit grant years	2005	2012	
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test:	Yes	No	
	2012	2013	2014
65) Benefit LPH persons and households (1)	11,033,483.77	14,369,222.97	12,676,597.97
66) Benefit LPH, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LPH, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LPH (sum of lines 65-67)	11,033,483.77	14,369,222.97	12,676,597.97
69) Percent/Elementary Summary	22,302.20	0.00	0.00
70) Percent/Elementary, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Percent/Elementary (sum of lines 69 and 70)	22,302.20	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LPH benefit	11,033,483.77	14,369,222.97	12,676,597.97
77) Low and Moderate Income Benefit (line 68 / line 76)	1.00	1.00	1.00
78) Other Disbursements	0.00	407,076.00	383,250.00
79) State Administration	0.00	150,000.00	177,750.00
80) Technical Assistance	0.00	157,076.00	205,500.00
81) Local Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00
82) Section 208 Equipments	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$15,363,095.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in IDIS	\$0.00
3a) Program income received from Section 108 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Federal LBR Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$15,363,095.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$18,861,655.31
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$18,861,655.31
12) Set aside for State Administration	
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$407,676.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$253,038.80
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$307,676.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	
23a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$407,676.80
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$407,676.80
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$253,038.80
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$253,038.80
35) Drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$14,894,633.87
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$14,894,633.87

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$15,363,095.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$15,363,095.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$407,676.80
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$407,676.80
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$15,363,095.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$15,363,095.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	2.65%
59) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$407,676.80
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$15,363,095.80
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.65%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit grant years	2005	2012	
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test:	Yes	No	
	2011	2012	Total
65) Benefit LPH persons and households (1)	11,033,483.17	14,369,222.57	43,928,433.17
66) Benefit LPH, IDIS activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LPH, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LPH (sum of lines 65-67)	11,033,483.17	14,369,222.57	43,928,433.17
69) Percent/Elementary Summary	22,302.20	0.00	22,302.20
70) Percent/Use program, IDIS activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Percent/Elementary (sum of lines 69 and 70)	22,302.20	0.00	22,302.20
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, IDIS activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LPH benefit	11,033,483.17	14,369,222.57	43,928,433.17
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68) / line	1.00	1.00	1.00
78) Other Disbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00
79) State Administration	0.00	407,676.80	771,250.00
80) Technical Assistance	60,389.00	150,000.00	381,250.00
81) Local Administration	48,170.00	0.00	48,170.00
82) Section 108 Equipments	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$13,177,973.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in EDS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income received from Section 308 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Federal LBR Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$13,177,973.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$13,177,973.80
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$13,177,973.80
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$363,559.80
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$363,559.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$11,780.80
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$11,780.80
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$263,559.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 308 program income expended for the Section 308 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 308 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$363,559.80
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$363,559.80
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$11,780.80
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$11,780.80
35) Drawn for Section 308 Equipments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 308 Equipments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 308 Equipments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$12,678,000.87
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$12,678,000.87

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in EDS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,177,973.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$13,177,973.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$363,559.80
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$363,559.80
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,177,973.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$13,177,973.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	2.76%
59) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$363,559.80
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$13,177,973.80
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.76%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit grant years	2005	2012	
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test:	Yes	No	
	Grant Year	2012	2013
65) Benefit LPI persons and households (1)	11,033,463.77	14,369,222.57	12,678,000.87
66) Benefit LPI, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LPI, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LPI (sum of lines 65-67)	11,033,463.77	14,369,222.57	12,678,000.87
69) Percent/Elementary Summary	22,302.20	0.00	0.00
70) Percent/Elementary, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Percent/Elementary (sum of lines 69 and 70)	22,302.20	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, IDB activities	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LPI benefit	11,033,463.77	14,369,222.57	12,678,000.87
77) Low and Moderate Income Benefit (line 68) / line	1.00	1.00	1.00
78) Other Disbursements	0.00	0.00	0.00
79) State Administration	0.00	407,576.00	383,250.00
80) Technical Assistance	63,389.00	150,000.00	17,790.00
81) Local Administration	48,719.00	0.00	0.00
82) Section 308 Equipments	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$13,429,640.00
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in EDS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income received from Section 108 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$13,429,640.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$11,807,092.60
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$11,807,092.60
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$368,540.80
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$368,540.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$124,296.80
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$124,296.80
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$268,540.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$254,674.11
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$254,674.11
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$124,296.80
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$124,296.80
35) Drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Equipments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$12,767,779.24
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$12,767,779.24

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in EDS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,429,640.00
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$13,429,640.00
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$254,674.11
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$254,674.11
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,429,640.00
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$13,429,640.00
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	1.90%
59) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$254,674.11
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$13,429,640.00
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	1.90%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit (grant years)	2013	2014	2015	Total	
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test: (No)					
	Grant Year	2013	2014	2015	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)		12,787,703.36	15,545,942.99	8,374,240.74	36,707,887.09
66) Benefit LMI, IDB activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LMI, other activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)		12,787,703.36	15,545,942.99	8,374,240.74	36,707,887.09
69) Percent/Elementary Share/Right		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Percent/Share/Right, IDB activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Percent/Share/Right (sum of lines 69 and 70)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, IDB activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total obligations/subject to overall LMI benefit		12,787,703.36	15,545,942.99	8,374,240.74	36,707,887.09
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68) / line		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
78) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration		254,674.11	34,032.90	481,504.00	589,929.99
80) Technical Assistance		124,296.80	124,296.80	124,296.80	372,890.40
81) Local Administration		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82) Section 108 Equipments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part 3: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$12,831,287.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in IDES	\$0.00
3a) Program income received from Section 208 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Federal LBR Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$12,831,287.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

9) State Allocation	
9a) Obligated to recipients	\$12,831,286.35
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$12,831,286.35
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$256,624.80
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$256,624.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$18,714.85
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$18,714.85
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$256,624.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20a) Section 208 program income expended for the Section 208 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23a) Section 208 program income not yet redistributed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$24,095.80
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$24,095.80
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$18,714.85
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$18,714.85
35) Drawn for Section 208 Requirements	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 208 Requirements	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 208 Requirements	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$1,716,180.85
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$1,716,180.85

\$1,803,008.79 See LBR of Fund Summary
 (24,095.80) Admin
 (18,714.85) TTA
\$1,716,180.85

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDES for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,831,287.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$12,831,287.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDES for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$23,746.85
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$23,746.85
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,831,287.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$12,831,287.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	1.74%
59) Disbursed in IDES for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$23,746.85
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	\$12,831,287.80
61) State Allocation	
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	1.74%

Part 3D: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit grant years	2003	2015			
64) Final PRA for compliance with the overall benefit limit:	[No]				
	Grant Year	2013	2014	2015	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)	12,787,729.34	15,849,481.89	8,374,262.14	34,791,473.37	
66) Benefit LMI, 100 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
67) Benefit LMI, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
68) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)	12,787,729.34	15,849,481.89	8,374,262.14	34,791,473.37	
69) Prevent/Eliminate Stigmatize	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
70) Prevent Stigmatize, 100 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
71) Total, Prevent Stigmatize (sum of lines 69 and 70)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
73) Meet Urgent Needs, 100 activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
75) Acquisition, Rent Construction, Rehabilitation/Social	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI benefit	12,787,729.34	15,849,481.89	8,374,262.14	34,791,473.37	
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 58 / line 76)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
78) Other disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00	
79) State Administration	24,095.80	34,080.00	48,180.00	106,355.80	
80) Technical Assistance	18,714.85	18,714.85	18,714.85	56,144.55	
81) Local Administration	0.00	180,100.00	37,500.00	217,600.00	
82) Section 208 requirements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$12,528,038.00
2) Program Income	
3) Program income receipted in IDIS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$12,528,038.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$12,385,816.43
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$12,385,816.43
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$350,561.00
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$350,561.00
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$125,280.00
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$125,280.00
18) State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$250,561.00
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total retained	\$0.00
28) Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$48,158.94
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$48,158.94
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$125,280.00
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$125,280.00
35) Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$10,944,464.47
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$198,689.55
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$10,745,774.92

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,528,038.00
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$12,528,038.00
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$923,921.00
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	-\$55,084.97
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$868,836.03
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,528,038.00
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$12,528,038.00
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	6.94%
59) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$923,921.00
60) Amount subject the Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$12,528,038.00
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	7.37%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

63) Period specified for benefit: grant years	2013	—	2015		
64) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test:	[No]		
	Grant Year	2013	2014	2015	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)		12,787,729.34	11,474,682.19	10,068,702.41	34,331,113.94
66) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)		12,787,729.34	11,474,682.19	10,068,702.41	34,331,113.94
69) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 69 and 70)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Rehab/Special		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI benefit		12,787,729.34	11,474,682.19	10,068,702.41	34,331,113.94
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68 / line 74)		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
78) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration		308,341.41	54,095.90	48,158.94	411,596.25
80) Technical Assistance		134,286.00	128,212.00	125,280.00	387,888.00
81) Local Administration		0.00	243,418.66	875,762.06	1,119,180.72
82) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$12,520,351.00
2) Program Income	
3) Program income receipted in IDIS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$12,520,351.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$12,299,079.00
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$12,299,079.00
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$350,407.00
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$350,407.00
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$125,204.00
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$125,204.00
18) State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$250,407.00
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total retained	\$0.00
28) Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$212,156.85
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$212,156.85
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$108,361.86
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$108,361.86
35) Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$7,907,112.76
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$614,724.30
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$7,292,388.46

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,520,351.00
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$12,520,351.00
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$608,523.70
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	-\$29,353.51
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$579,170.19
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,520,351.00
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$12,520,351.00
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	4.63%
59) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$608,523.70
60) Amount subject the Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$12,520,351.00
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	4.86%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

63) Period specified for benefit: grant years	2016	—	2018		
64) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test:	[No]		
	Grant Year	2016	2017	2018	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
66) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
69) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 69 and 70)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Rehab/Special		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI benefit		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68 / line 76)		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
78) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration		212,156.85	23,889.78	1,070.06	237,816.69
80) Technical Assistance		108,361.86	5,070.35	983.71	114,415.92
81) Local Administration		396,366.85	265,348.46	373,743.60	1,035,458.91
82) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$12,288,766.00
2) Program Income	
3) Program income receipted in IDIS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$12,288,766.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$12,288,766.00
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$12,288,766.00
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$345,775.00
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$345,775.00
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$122,887.00
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$122,887.00
18) State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$245,775.00
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total retained	\$0.00
28) Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$23,689.78
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$23,689.78
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$5,070.35
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$5,070.35
35) Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$6,261,957.99
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$2,173,676.36
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$4,088,281.63

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,288,766.00
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$12,288,766.00
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$309,038.24
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	-\$54,369.01
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$254,669.23
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$12,288,766.00
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$12,288,766.00
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	2.07%
59) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$309,038.24
60) Amount subject the Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$12,288,766.00
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.51%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

63) Period specified for benefit: grant years	2016	—	2018		
64) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test:	[No]		
	Grant Year	2016	2017	2018	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)		7,510,745.91	5,976,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
66) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)		7,510,745.91	5,976,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
69) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 69 and 70)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Rehab/Special		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI benefit		7,510,745.91	5,976,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68 / line 76)		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
78) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration		212,156.85	23,689.78	1,970.06	237,816.69
80) Technical Assistance		108,361.86	5,070.35	983.71	114,415.92
81) Local Administration		396,368.85	265,348.46	373,743.60	1,035,460.91
82) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$13,591,796.00
2) Program Income	
3) Program income receipted in IDIS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income receipted from Section 108 Projects (for SI type)	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 3 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Section 108 Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1,5 and 6)	\$13,591,796.00

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$13,591,796.00
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$13,591,796.00
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$371,835.00
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$371,835.00
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$135,917.00
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$135,917.00
18) State funds set aside for State Administration match	\$271,835.00
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 repayment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Retained by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total retained	\$0.00
28) Total retained (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$1,970.06
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$1,970.06
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$983.71
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$983.71
35) Drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Repayments	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$1,367,284.17
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	-\$280,904.88
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$1,086,379.29

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in IDIS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,591,796.00
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$13,591,796.00
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$375,713.66
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	-\$135,757.54
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$239,956.12
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,591,796.00
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$13,591,796.00
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	1.77%
59) Disbursed in IDIS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$375,713.66
60) Amount subject the Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$13,591,796.00
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	2.76%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Low and Moderate Income Benefit

63) Period specified for benefit: grant years	2016	—	2018		
64) Final PER for compliance with the overall benefit test:	[No]		
	Grant Year	2016	2017	2018	Total
65) Benefit LMI persons and households (1)		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
66) Benefit LMI, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LMI, other adjustments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total, Benefit LMI (sum of lines 65-67)		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
69) Prevent/Eliminate Slum/Blight		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Prevent Slum/Blight, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Prevent Slum/Blight (sum of lines 69 and 70)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Meet Urgent Community Development Needs		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Meet Urgent Needs, 108 activities		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Meet Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Rehab/Special		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LMI benefit		7,510,745.91	5,076,609.53	993,540.57	14,480,896.01
77) Low and moderate income benefit (line 68 / line 76)		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
78) Other Disbursements		1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration		212,156.85	23,889.78	1,070.06	237,816.69
80) Technical Assistance		108,361.86	5,070.35	983.71	114,415.92
81) Local Administration		396,368.85	265,348.46	373,743.60	1,035,460.91
82) Section 108 repayments		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Part I: Financial Status

A. Sources of State CDBG Funds

1) State Allocation	\$13,672,767.80
2) Program Income	
3) Program income received in EDS	\$0.00
3 a) Program income received from Section 108 Projects (line 3) only	\$0.00
4) Adjustment to compute total program income	\$0.00
5) Total program income (sum of lines 2 and 4)	\$0.00
6) Federal LBR Loan Funds	\$0.00
7) Total State CDBG Resources (sum of lines 1, 5 and 6)	\$13,672,767.80

B. State CDBG Resources by Use

8) State Allocation	
9) Obligated to recipients	\$13,672,767.80
10) Adjustment to compute total obligated to recipients	\$0.00
11) Total obligated to recipients (sum of lines 9 and 10)	\$13,672,767.80
12) Set aside for State Administration	\$373,455.80
13) Adjustment to compute total set aside for State Administration	\$0.00
14) Total set aside for State Administration (sum of lines 12 and 13)	\$373,455.80
15) Set aside for Technical Assistance	\$236,727.80
16) Adjustment to compute total set aside for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
17) Total set aside for Technical Assistance (sum of lines 15 and 16)	\$236,727.80
18) State Funds set aside for State Administration match	\$373,455.80
19) Program Income	
20) Returned to the state and redistributed	
20 a) Section 108 program income expended for the Section 108 equipment	
21) Adjustment to compute total redistributed	\$0.00
22) Total redistributed (sum of lines 20 and 21)	\$0.00
23) Returned to the state and not yet redistributed	\$0.00
23 a) Section 108 program income not yet disbursed	\$0.00
24) Adjustment to compute total not yet redistributed	\$0.00
25) Total not yet redistributed (sum of lines 23 and 24)	\$0.00
26) Returned by recipients	\$0.00
27) Adjustment to compute total returned	\$0.00
28) Total returned (sum of lines 26 and 27)	\$0.00

C. Expenditures of State CDBG Resources

29) Drawn for State Administration	\$1,087.20
30) Adjustment to amount drawn for State Administration	\$0.00
31) Total drawn for State Administration	\$1,087.20
32) Drawn for Technical Assistance	\$8,986.86
33) Adjustment to amount drawn for Technical Assistance	\$0.00
34) Total drawn for Technical Assistance	\$8,986.86
35) Drawn for Section 108 Requirements	\$0.00
36) Adjustment to amount drawn for Section 108 Requirements	\$0.00
37) Total drawn for Section 108 Requirements	\$0.00
38) Drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
39) Adjustment to amount drawn for all other activities	\$0.00
40) Total drawn for all other activities	\$0.00

D. Compliance with Public Service (PS) Cap

41) Disbursed in EDS for PS	\$0.00
42) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for PS	\$0.00
43) Total disbursed for PS (sum of lines 41 and 42)	\$0.00
44) Amount subject to PS cap	
45) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,672,767.80
46) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
47) Adjustment to compute total subject to PS cap	\$0.00
48) Total subject to PS cap (sum of lines 45-47)	\$13,672,767.80
49) Percent of funds disbursed to date for PS (line 43 / line 48)	0.00%

E. Compliance with Planning and Administration (P/A) Cap

50) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from all fund types - Combined	\$1,087.20
51) Adjustment to compute total disbursed for P/A	\$0.00
52) Total disbursed for P/A (sum of lines 50 and 51)	\$1,087.20
53) Amount subject to Combined Expenditure P/A cap	
54) State Allocation (line 1)	\$13,672,767.80
55) Program Income Received (line 5)	\$0.00
56) Adjustment to compute total subject to P/A cap	\$0.00
57) Total subject to P/A cap (sum of lines 54-56)	\$13,672,767.80
58) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 52 / line 57) Combined Cap	0.01%
59) Disbursed in EDS for P/A from Annual Grant Only	\$1,087.20
60) Amount subject to Annual Grant P/A cap	
61) State Allocation	\$13,672,767.80
62) Percent of funds disbursed to date for P/A (line 59 / line 61) Annual Grant Cap	0.01%

Part II: Compliance with Overall Law and Moderate Income Benefits

63) Period specified for benefit (start year) - 2019 - 2021				
64) Final PCR for compliance with the overall benefit test: (No)				
	2019	2020	2021	Total
65) Benefit LPI persons and households (1)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
66) Benefit LPI, IDP activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
67) Benefit LPI, other activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68) Total Benefit LPI (sum of lines 65-67)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
69) Poverty-Eligible Single/Single	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
70) Poverty-Eligible Single/Single	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
71) Total, Poverty-Eligible Single/Single (sum of lines 69 and 70)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
72) Most Urgent Community Development Needs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73) Most Urgent Needs, IDP activities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
74) Total, Most Urgent Needs (sum of lines 72 and 73)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75) Acquisition, New Construction, Repairs/Special	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76) Total disbursements subject to overall LPI benefit	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
77) Low and Moderate Income Benefit (line 68 / line 76)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
78) Other Disbursements	1.00	1.00	1.00	3.00
79) State Administration	1,087.20	0.00	0.00	1,087.20
80) Technical Assistance	8,986.86	0.00	0.00	8,986.86
81) Local Administration	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
82) Section 108 Requirements	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2019 CAPER Supplemental Documents and Reports

State of West Virginia FY2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

SUPPLEMENTAL DOCUMENTS AND REPORTS



WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

Supplemental Documents and Reports

1. Section 3 Summary Report
2. Contract and Subcontract Activity Report
3. CDBG Program Income Report



Section 3 Summary Report

Economic Opportunities for Low- and Very Low-Income Persons
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity

OMB Approval No. 2529-0043
 (exp. 11/30/2018)

Disbursement Agency
West Virginia Development Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Bldg 6 Room 553, Charleston, WV 25305
55-0574804

Reporting Entity
West Virginia Development Office
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Bldg 6 Room 553, Charleston, WV 25305

Dollar Amount	\$6,858,557.63
Contact Person	Ryan Halsey
Date Report Submitted	11/19/2020

Reporting Period		Program Area Code	Program Area Name
From	To		
7/1/19	6/30/20	CDB1	Community Devel Block Grants

Part I: Employment and Training

Job Category	Number of New Hires	Number of New Hires that Are Sec. 3 Residents	Aggregate Number of Staff Hours Worked	Total Staff Hours for Section 3 Employees	Number of Section 3 Trainees
Clerical	6	6	0	0	0
Professional	67	11	0	0	0
Technician	10	5	0	0	0
Trade: Iron Workers	6	0	0	0	0
Trade: Laborers	9	0	0	0	0
Trade: Operators	4	0	0	0	0

Total New Hires	102
Section 3 New Hires	22
Percent Section 3 New Hires	21.56%
Total Section 3 Trainees	0
The minimum numerical goal for Section 3 new hires is 30%.	

Part II: Contracts Awarded

Construction Contracts	
Total dollar amount of construction contracts awarded	\$7,966,064.05
Total dollar amount of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$0.00
Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	0%
Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving construction contracts	0
The minimum numerical goal for Section 3 construction opportunities is 10%.	

Non-Construction Contracts	
Total dollar amount of all non-construction contracts awarded	\$2,822,764.32
Total dollar amount of non-construction contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses	\$0.00
Percentage of the total dollar amount that was awarded to Section 3 businesses	0%
Total number of Section 3 businesses receiving non-construction contracts	0
The minimum numerical goal for Section 3 non-construction opportunities is 3%.	

Part III: Summary

Indicate the efforts made to direct the employment and other economic opportunities generated by HUD financial assistance for housing and community development programs, to the greatest extent feasible, toward low- and very low-income persons, particularly those who are recipients of government assistance for housing.	
Yes	Attempted to recruit low-income residents through: local advertising media, signs prominently displayed at the project site, contacts with community organizations and public or private agencies operating within the metropolitan area (or nonmetropolitan county) in which the Section 3 covered program or project is located, or similar methods.
Yes	Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the training or employment of Section 3 residents.
Yes	Participated in a HUD program or other program which promotes the award of contracts to business concerns which meet the definition of Section 3 business concerns.
No	Coordinated with Youthbuild Programs administered in the metropolitan area in which the Section 3 covered project is located.
No	Other; describe below.
<p>Achieving the following goals continues to be a challenge in the State of West Virginia: 1) Section 3 new hire goal of 30% 2) Section 3 construction contracting goal of 10%, and 3) Section 3 non-construction contracting goal of 3%. The primary factor preventing the State from meeting these requirements is the limited number of Section 3 businesses eligible to bid on such projects.</p> <p>As the administrative agency of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for the State of West Virginia, the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) continued efforts to strengthen its Section 3 program. Actions undertaken during the program included the following: training, policy development, and other activities necessary to achieve compliance with Section 3. In 2014, the WVDO began an intensive effort to improve compliance with Section 3 and continued this focus through the 2019 Program Year. Local governments and projects administrators are now more fully aware of Section 3 responsibilities and hiring activity. All new grantees and their project team are provided guidance and information regarding Section 3 requirements during an initial grant implementation meeting and consultations throughout the course of a project's performance period. The WVDO will continue to provide on-going Section 3 education and training opportunities to all grantees and partners throughout the State. Additionally, the WVDO will host a training event with all Regional Planning and Development Councils in December 2020. During this event, staff will make a point to review all Section 3 requirements, identify barriers to achieving the goals mentioned above, and identify proactive solutions.</p>	

CDBG Program Income Report – Program Year 2019

No Program Income (PI) was reported from any CDBG-funded projects for the period from July 1st, 2019 to June 30th, 2020.

2019 CAPER Fair Housing Documents

State of West Virginia FY2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

FAIR HOUSING DOCUMENTS



WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

Fair Housing Documents

1. State of West Virginia Fair Housing Month Proclamation
2. 2020 Update to The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

Proclamation

by Governor Jim Justice

Whereas, equal opportunity in housing is a right guaranteed to all Americans under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968; and

Whereas, the 52nd anniversary of the National Fair Housing Law provides an opportunity for all Americans to rededicate themselves to the principle of freedom of choice and to reacquaint themselves with the rights and responsibilities that are theirs under the law; and

Whereas, implementation of the fair housing policy of West Virginia requires the positive commitment, involvement, and support of each and every one of our citizens; and

Whereas, the departments and agencies of the State of West Virginia provide leadership in an effort to make fair housing a right that can be realized by all of our citizens.

Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved that I, Jim Justice, Governor of the Great State of West Virginia, do hereby proclaim *April 2020* as:

Fair Housing Month

in the Mountain State and encourage all citizens to support the practice and policy of fair housing in their personal lives, as well as in their workday duties.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of West Virginia to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, City of Charleston, State of West Virginia, this the Ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord, Two Thousand Twenty, and in the One Hundred Fifty-Seventh year of the State.




Jim Justice
Governor

By the Governor:


Mac Warner

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
FISCAL YEAR 2020 UPDATE TO THE
ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR
HOUSING



Updated: March 2020

WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND

Cover Sheet

1. **Submission date:** May 15th, 2020
2. **Contact name:** Jennifer Ferrell, Director
Community Advancement and Development
3. **Type of submission:** Annual Update to Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
4. **Submitter contact information:**
 - a. **Name:** Ryan Halsey
 - b. **Title:** CDBG Project Manager
 - c. **Department:** West Virginia Development Office
 - d. **Street address:** 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East Building 3, Suite 600
 - e. **City:** Charleston
 - f. **State:** West Virginia
 - g. **Zip code:** 25305
5. **Agencies covered by update:**
 - a. West Virginia Development Office – Lead Agency
 - b. West Virginia Housing Development Fund
6. **Period covered by this assessment:** Fiscal Year 2019: July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2020

State of West Virginia 2020 Update to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

INTRODUCTION

The State of West Virginia is required to submit certification that it is affirmatively furthering fair housing to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The certification has three elements and requires that the State of West Virginia:

1. Complete an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice;
2. Take actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through the analysis; and
3. Maintain records reflecting the actions taken in response to the analysis.

HUD defines impediments to fair housing choice in terms of their applicability to local, state and federal law. These impediments include:

1. Any actions, omissions or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin that restrict housing choices or the availability of housing choice.
2. Any actions, omissions, or decisions which have the effect of restricting housing choices or the availability of housing choices based on race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin.

The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program and the Housing for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program; while the West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) administers the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) program and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF). These programs and agencies work collaboratively to fulfill HUD's mission for each program and to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing.

This document serves as the 2020 update to the Analysis of Impediments (AI) that will provide any necessary historical information, propose actions to be taken during the upcoming year to eliminate the impediment, or propose data to remove the impediment from future reporting.

At the end of this program year, as part of the Comprehensive Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER), the State of West Virginia will report on actions to affirmatively further fair housing. The State will provide a summary of the AI and a description of the actions taken during the past program year, along with an analysis of the impact of these actions.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCESS

As required by HUD, West Virginia completed an original AI in 1998, with updates annually. In 2014, the WVDO and WVHDF obtained community input regarding the impediments to Fair Housing choice to provide an Interim Update to the existing AI, and in preparation for the enactment of HUD's new rule regarding the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). This update included the distribution of a survey to community stakeholders and training and feedback regarding previously identified impediments.

The 2014 Interim Update indicated that several previously identified impediments had been adequately addressed. Subsequently, in May 2016, the State submitted its 2016 Update to the AI to provide historical information and propose actions to be taken during the upcoming year. Within the 2016 Update to the AI, the State provided the information necessary to remove five (5) impediments from future reporting. This action was based upon the findings of the 2014 Interim Update and relevant data provided by collaborative State agencies and related nonprofit organizations, advocacy groups and service providers. In this update to the AI, the State will provide the information necessary to add one (1) impediment for future reporting.

The 2020 Annual Update to the AI confirms the continued presence of all impediments identified in the 2019 Annual AI Update. Additionally, community feedback obtained via the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment and through consultations, a tenth impediment is added -- Lack of an adequately funded Human Rights Commission.

The State of West Virginia will continue to update action steps through the new Consolidated Plan years 2020-2024. Information and data compiled in this process may lead to the removal of previously identified impediments or the identification of new impediments.

Limited English Proficiency

Upon review of the State's FY 2016 CAPER, the FHEO Director of the HUD Pittsburgh Field Office indicated that the State of West Virginia must undertake and/or update its four-factor analysis for Limited English Proficiency (LEP) in accordance with the Final Guidance to Federal Financial Assistance Recipients Regarding Title VI Prohibition Against National Origin Discrimination Affecting Limited English Proficient Persons.

According to the 2015 U.S. Census, the percentage of households in West Virginia with a language other than English spoken at home, age five years or higher, was 2.5% for 2011 through 2015. As outlined in the memo and stated in the LEP Final Guidance, the State will evaluate recent demographic data to determine necessary language assistance for those not proficient in English.

The 2010-2014 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates indicate that the State's total population was 1,853,881. Of this total, 59,129 (3.2%) were Black or African American alone and the State's minority population was 159,986 (8.4%). Moreover, the Hispanic or Latino population of West Virginia was 1.5%, according to the 2015 U.S. Census, raising from 1.2% in the 2010 Census.

Larger concentrations of minority household groups reside in the State's Entitlement Jurisdictions, with the top five percentages found in Charleston (24.6%), Huntington (16.2%), Beckley (12.3%), Martinsburg (9.5%) and Morgantown (9.0%).

Minority household groups, such as Black, American Indian-Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households, are more concentrated in Kanawha (16.8%), Berkeley (8.4%), Monongalia (5.8%), Cabell (5.8%) and Raleigh (5.4%) counties. Jefferson, Mercer, Wood, Marion, and Harrison counties round out the top 10 counties.

Most recently, the State was awarded CDBG-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance. The LEP plan was completed as part of the development of the CDBG-DR Action Plan in 2017. The State will utilize the same methodology to complete an LEP plan for the entire state and all covered programs as part of the upcoming 5-Year Consolidated Plan process.

In 2016, State's Public Notices were updated to reflect the availability of reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities and language assistance for persons who have limited English proficiency. All public meeting locations are accessible for persons with disabilities.

SUMMARY OF IMPEDIMENTS

The State of West Virginia has identified nine (10) impediments to fair housing:

1. Discrimination in Rental Housing.
2. Discrimination within Housing Brokerage Services.
3. Resistance to Low-Income Housing Development.
4. Lack of understanding by project administrators, local governments, architects, contractors, and citizens of the Accessibility Requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.
5. Lack of affordable housing in West Virginia.
6. Lack of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for homeless persons and families in West Virginia.
7. Lack of land use planning and zoning and its adverse effect on affordable residential construction or rehabilitation, and
8. Barriers that zoning and land use can present to the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing. Note: Impediments 7 and 8 are combined for reporting purposes.
9. Reports of sexual harassment in rental housing.
10. Lack of an adequately funded Human Rights Commission.

IMPEDIMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED IN FY2020

Impediments to fair housing choice in West Virginia are identified in the State's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. One (1) impediment is newly identified by the State of West Virginia and the nine (9) other impediments are continued from the previous update to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. Each impediment is outlined below, followed by background information, an evaluation of the effectiveness of actions taken, and the degree to which these impediments remain and require additional strategies and actions to overcome.

1. Impediment: Discrimination in Rental Housing

Historical Information:

Discrimination in rental housing based on race and familial status is viewed as an impediment to fair housing in the State of West Virginia. One of the factors influencing discrimination against minorities and families with children is the lack of knowledge that landlords and the public may have concerning state and federal fair housing laws.

The West Virginia Human Rights Commission (WVHRC) strives to maintain an education and outreach program that is used to address this impediment. The WVHDF and WVDO provide support to the WVHRC in the performance of its education and outreach efforts by spreading awareness of training events and opportunities, cosponsoring events and presenting at such events. The WVHRC continues to experience staffing shortages and budget challenges that somewhat impede their ability to fully achieve their mission.

The WVHRC continues to investigate instances of discrimination under its FHAP agreement with HUD.

The HRC is granted this authority under 5-11A-9 of the WV Fair Housing Act, <http://www.wvlegislature.gov/wvcode/Code.cfm?chap=05&art=11A>. The Act gives the HRC authority to undertake studies with respect to housing practices, publish and disseminate reports and recommendations, and administer programs related to fair housing.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

Impediments that relate specifically to awareness of fair housing requirements, laws and options available to those who feel they have been discriminated against include:

- Lack of understanding by potential home renters and the public about requirements of the Fair Housing Act
- Lack of awareness on the part of the public regarding assistance provided by the West Virginia Human Rights Commission in resolving Fair Housing disputes

While progress has been achieved, the information below indicates a lack of understanding of the Fair Housing Act and other fair housing laws that guarantee fair access and equal opportunity in housing.

Basis of Cases Closed by the West Virginia Human Rights Commission July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020		
Protected Class	# of Cases	% of Cases
Disability	6	75%
Race	1	12.5%
Reprisal	1	12.5%
Total	8	100%

Disability is by far the most prevalent basis of discrimination cases filed in the past several years and is projected to continue. The prevalence of discrimination based on disability was borne out by survey respondents in the original AI, many of whom identified discrimination against these protected classes and continuing impediments to fair housing in the state.

According to the WV Attorney General’s Office, Civil Rights Division racial discrimination cases are declining in number and the two main categories that are now emerging are familial status and disability, the latter often related to service/assistance animals. This information is confirmed above and specific action as it relates to service animals will be explored below through Impediment Number 4: The lack of understanding by project administrator, units of local government, architects, contractors, and citizens of Accessibility Requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

In FY2019, the WVDO, WVHDF, and WVHRC created and distributed the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community Needs Assessment. A section of this survey was dedicated to assessing Fair Housing concerns and needs throughout the State. Through the survey, the State was able to review barriers to Fair Housing previously included in the Analysis of Impediments and identify one new impediment to fair housing. Additionally, through the survey, the state confirmed that the nine previously identified impediments are still present.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Identify fair housing issues specific to the protected classes during the FY2020 program year.

Action 1: WVDO will continue to work with the WVHRC and WVHDF to design and distribute a survey to collect and assess information on what barriers exist to fair

housing in the state. In this effort, the WVDO will engage diverse stakeholders, particularly those representatives of protected classes, in distributing the survey.

Action 2: The WVDO and WVHDF will continue to work cooperatively to promote the services of the WVHRC related to fair housing. Activities may include, but are not limited to, training, outreach and/or studies related to issues that affect protected classes.

Strategy 2: Work with federal, state and local organizations to increase capacity to address public awareness of fair housing to potential victims of rental discrimination.

Action 1: The WVDO will review its website for opportunities to post information on fair housing to broaden awareness of fair housing issues and requirements to the public, WVDO partners grantees, and vendors.

Action 2: The WVHDF will utilize social media to increase the effectiveness of education and outreach program events to attract broad and diverse attendees.

Action 3: Collaboratively, the WVDO and WVHDF will identify opportunities to increase awareness for a fully funded and staffed WVHRC.

2. Impediment: Discrimination within Housing Brokerage Services

Historical Information:

Discrimination by realtors was not identified as one of the most pervasive fair housing impediments, although through the original AI, results indicated that problems did exist. Realtors play an important role in the rental, sale, and purchase of housing. Their knowledge of and commitment to upholding fair housing laws is an important part of ensuring that all West Virginians have fair housing choice.

The West Virginia Association of Realtors and the West Virginia Real Estate Commission train real estate professionals in Fair Housing, Cultural Diversity and Ethics. These organizations strive to ensure that realtors are thoroughly trained. The West Virginia Association of Realtors provides mandatory training and continuing education programs for the West Virginia Real Estate Commission through a cooperative agreement between the two entities. The Association provides training to its members that features courses devoted specifically to Fair Housing, Code of Ethics, and Avoiding Risk.

Fair housing requirements are mandatory at the onset of licensure and continuing fair housing education is required in the State of West Virginia.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following new strategy and action have been developed:

Strategy 1: Work with the Realtors' Association to provide training to realtors in the State.

Action 1: The WVDO and WVHDF will seek opportunities to assist in or expand on the Fair Housing training offerings that are provided to the members of the Association.

Action 2: The WVDO and WVHDF will continue to stress the importance of Fair Housing in any communications with the Realtor's Association and the West Virginia Real Estate Commission.

3. Impediment: Resistance to Low-Income Housing Placement

Historical Information:

Historically, the State of West Virginia has categorized this impediment as one related to what is commonly referred to as "Not in My Backyard" mindset (NIMBY). Communities have expressed that they do not desire proximity to affordable housing developments. This is often the result of negative views and stereotypes about low-income families.

Often the opposition is not from the community leaders or zoning policies, but rather from concerned citizens. The WVHDF has taken a proactive approach to be a resource to community leaders to address concerns raised by citizens, such as a belief that crime rates will increase or that property values will decrease.

The WVHDF continues to work with developers and local governments to increase the number of educational opportunities across the State to breakdown misconceptions related to low-income housing development within communities.

The WVHDF theme, "Building Better Communities," is highlighted in the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Program brochure. This document explains that affordable housing is critical to the economic stability of West Virginia and its local governments. Further, LIHTC properties serve a diverse array of State residents, including veterans, individuals with disabilities or special needs, the elderly, and working families. The WVHDF continues to demonstrate that well-planned affordable housing programs provide multiple benefits.

Through the Property Rescue Initiative and its linkages to the West Virginia Community Development HUB, the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center and the West Virginia University Land Use and Sustainable Development Clinic, the State is serving communities throughout the State with specific assistance regarding current laws and regulations that have the potential to impact housing development activities. The reach of these organizations alone provides the potential for the discussion of Fair Housing concerns to reach hundreds of attendees from multiple counties and hundreds of different organizations.

The agencies are working to create stronger partnerships with local public housing authorities through dialogue with public housing providers, residents. Public meetings regarding Annual Action Plan and other events are conducted at public authority housing offices. This effort is aimed at creating a stronger connection with the beneficiaries of these services and better understanding of challenges and concerns.

As the State's economy changes, so does the "NIMBY" sentiment in communities. As hard-cost development funds continue to dwindle, it has proven more efficient and effective to place individuals in communities through individual rental units than in congregate living situations. Continuums of Care in the State utilize Rapid Rehousing and Housing First Models to achieve successful placement of people in individual units.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

- The WVHDF has provided data and counseling to community leaders so that they and the citizens can be educated on the reality of what affordable housing is in a manner which alleviates concerns.
- When communities are not able to address issues of blighted and abandoned property, if left to persist, the property could create negative attention and subsequently cause larger community concerns. Thus neighborhoods, often which are low-income, are less desirable and developers elect not to develop them. Therefore, the impact for low-income families is lack of choice or access to safe, affordable housing.
- While previously unsuccessful, numerous organizations continue to actively pursue legislation that would give local governments right of first refusal for auctioned real estate. This action would address the persistent problem of investors buying low-cost property only to leave it undeveloped.
- To address this prevalent need, the West Virginia Legislature created the "Property Rescue Initiative" (PRI) in 2015. This legislation directed the WVHDF to dedicate \$1 million per year for five years to a loan pool that local governments could access to address abandoned and dilapidated structures.

Additionally, the PRI provides technical assistance to communities to acquire and/or remove dilapidated properties from their communities and to address other issues that arise in blighted neighborhoods.

- As the State continues to focus on Rapid Rehousing efforts, placing people in communities through landlord relationships has helped to decrease the "NIMBY" concerns in communities.
- After further review of data associated with various locations, the State has concluded that only one barrier previously reported is an impediment to fair housing choice: community opposition.
- During the creation of the 2020-2024 State of West Virginia Consolidated Plan, the WVDO included activities that "prevent or eliminate slum and blight". This decision was based on results from the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan Community Assessment survey and will allow the State to accept and award CDBG project applications that address blighted and abandoned properties.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategy and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Review current laws and regulations that have the potential to impact housing development activities.

Action 1: At least annually review Property Rescue Initiative funding usage to determine if local governments can address abandoned and dilapidated structures adequately and if the subsequent impact is furthering low-income development.

Action 2: Increase number of educational opportunities across the State to breakdown misconceptions related to low-income housing developments within communities. The WVHDF has established and achieved a target of at least one community presentation annually and will continue this initiative into the coming program year.

Strategy 2: To promote the development of affordable housing, identify and provide additional funding opportunities to address issues of blighted and abandoned property.

Action 1: The WVDO will provide education and training to communities interested in creating demolition and brownfield mitigation programs to eliminate slum and blight. Additionally, the WVDO will promote demolition and brownfield mitigation programs as eligible activities under the State's CDBG program.

4. Impediment: The lack of understanding by project administrators, units of local government, architects, contractors, and citizens of the Accessibility Requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988.

Historical Information:

The State has undertaken numerous training activities over the last several years to specifically increase communication regarding Fair Housing and related topics. To maximize compliance with HUD guidance from 2013, the State plans to continue previous training activities and expand to specifically cover items related to Accessibility (Design and Construction) Requirements for Covered Multifamily Dwellings under the Fair Housing Act.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

- As the State continues to increase training opportunities, the importance of evaluating past trainings and providing more specific guidance to help design professionals, developers and builders better understand their obligations, and to help persons with disabilities better understand their rights regarding the "design and construction" requirements for covered multifamily dwellings under the federal Fair Housing Act, is increasing.

State of West Virginia FY 2020 Planned Training Opportunities	
Training Conference	Topics to be Addressed
West Virginia Human Rights Commission's Annual Fair Housing Event	Multiple fair housing issues including accessibility in multi-family properties, prohibitions under Fair Housing Act, complaint process history of Fair Housing and management issues related to fair housing including reasonable accommodations and modifications
West Virginia Housing Development Fund Training	Accessibility requirements under Section 504, ADA and the Fair Housing Act
West Virginia Housing Conference	WVHDF presentation on Fair Housing, WVHDF presentation on Special Needs Housing

- The WVDO developed a two-page guide to Fair Housing as it relates to all Grantees and presents the material as part of the implementation meeting for new projects. The WVDO will continue to develop materials necessary to cover all required and critical components of the project that must be addressed for compliance to program regulations.
- During Fair Housing Month, a Proclamation endorsed by the Governor of the State of West Virginia is secured and sent to all Grantees, as well as a sample resolution for local government use to demonstrate its participation in Fair Housing Month and renew its commitment to affirmatively further fair housing. The local governments and Grantees are also reminded that they will be required to submit annual reports to the WVDO describing required activities to affirmatively further fair housing in each community. This includes relevant subrecipients of HOME funds that submission of affirmative marketing plans must also be submitted.
- In 2016, the WVDO created an additional step to the CDBG application process to provide a more thorough Fair Housing Plan. The new format ensures that local elected officials submit an adequate fair housing plan utilizing the guidelines provided by the State. It is expected that local officials will consider fair housing law upon submission of a CDBG application. When funded, fair housing law is repeatedly emphasized throughout the life of each project, through the contract, project implementation meeting, training, and annual reporting, as described below:
 - **Funding Contracts:** Fair Housing language is included in the cover letter of the grant agreement. The agreement also contains a fair housing clause under the Administrative Requirements and Procedures section that defines the Fair Housing Act and certifies that the Grantee will take actions necessary to affirmatively further fair housing. In FY2017, the contract language was updated to include penalties to be imposed if the grantee does not conduct activities which affirmatively furthers fair housing.

- **Project Implementation Meeting:** Once a project has been awarded funding, a mandatory joint meeting is held between WVDO staff, a Regional Planning and Development Council administrator, the Grantee, and project engineer, to discuss the implementation strategy of the project. During this meeting, Fair Housing information is distributed which defines Fair Housing and which answers the question “What is Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing?” The Grantee is given examples of how to affirmatively further fair housing as requirement and condition of receiving federal funding.
 - **Training:** Each grant administrator is provided access to the CDBG Policies and Procedures Manual. The manual contains a Civil Rights chapter that provides a complete review of fair housing law as well as examples of fair housing Resolutions, a fair housing poster, and a fair housing handout and complaint pamphlet.
 - **Annual Reporting:** During the month of May, WVDO mails each Grantee a packet of required quarterly reporting forms. The Grantees are required to report activities relating to affirmatively further fair housing and any fair housing complaints during the reporting period. All reports are due at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.
 - **Monitoring:** The WVDO monitoring tool requires that the Grantee list actions taken to affirmatively further fair housing. Monitoring also ensures that records are maintained as required by Title VIII certification and assurances.
- As service animals are becoming more widely used by individuals in need, the State must engage program administrators, etc., regarding the federal regulations related to such. Past evaluation notes that there is a lack of specific guidance or training which explains the circumstances under which the Fair Housing Act, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, may require housing providers to allow applicants and tenants to use “service” and “assistance” animals. New training explains that housing providers must accommodate applicants and tenants who need an “assistance animal,” which includes any animal that “works, provides assistance, or performs tasks for the benefit of a person with a disability, or provides emotional support that alleviates one or more identified symptoms or effects of a person’s disability,” as stated by HUD’s Special Notice on Assistance Animals and Reasonable Accommodations for Persons with Disabilities from April 30, 2013.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Increase training opportunities that offer comprehensive and detailed instruction programs related to the promotion of compliance with the Fair Housing Act design and construction requirements.

Action 1: WVDO will attend training for the Fair Housing Accessibility FIRST Program Supported by HUD and explore securing new training for WV.

Strategy 2: Continue previously identified training activities around the State.

Action 1: WVDO will continue coordinating with the WVHDF fair housing training activities

Strategy 3: Continue to provide comprehensive guidance material to be used at New Grantee Training.

Action 1: WVDO staff will continue to provide comprehensive material for new projects that cover all federal and state program requirements for compliance in properly managing all aspects of a CDBG project.

Action 2: Conduct evaluations of Grantee fair housing plans for compliance to applicable regulations and provide an analysis of information submitted under required annual reporting of fair housing activities and any complaints received. Determine if trends exist and target future training to identified weaknesses.

Strategy 4: Provide training activities relating to increasing knowledge of service animal requirements.

Action 1: Partner agencies will continue to incorporate training for providers across the State that covers the importance of accommodating tenants with service animals. Service animal training has been implemented into the WVHDF training modules and will continue into FY 2020.

5. Impediment: The lack of affordable housing in West Virginia.

Historical Information:

States' lack of affordable housing has become a nationwide issue. The strategies outlined below are aligned with Community Action Agencies development efforts through the WVHDF's Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) HomeRent Programs. Agencies and private developers need to participate in developing affordable housing

From a policy perspective, it has also been discussed that the state could help identify additional revenue sources for affordable housing development. For example, a portion of real estate taxes (or closing costs) on each home sale could be put toward supporting housing. Tax credits for low income housing work, but occupancy requirements are generally restrictive (i.e. good credit, clean criminal record, etc.).

The West Virginia Statewide Housing Needs Assessment was conducted in April 2014 for the WVHDF, which identifies data on current housing types and trends in the State of West Virginia along with demographic data on the tenant population. This assessment has shown a significant shortage of decent, affordable rental housing across the state and has indicated a great need for housing for the elderly as that is the fastest growing demographic across the State.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

- The State continues to promote the development of affordable housing. Through the Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) related to the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, the WVHDF attempts to balance the location of LIHTC properties between high opportunity areas and areas of high minority, high poverty populations. The QAP incentivizes developers to locate projects in areas with accessibility to quality services and transportation and ensures that projects do not become concentrated in specific areas. In the most recent revision to the QAP, the WVHDF restructured the scoring to create a balance between meeting the need as required under the tax credit program and preventing the concentration of housing in areas of high poverty.
- In addition, the new QAP removed a scoring criterion that provided points for developers who obtained a letter of community support. It was believed that due to the competitive nature of the awarding of credits, and the closeness of scores between those who are selected and those who are not, that all developers were submitting projects for only those jurisdictions from which they were positive they could obtain this letter. The WVHDF felt that this could potentially give a jurisdiction a veto power just by refusing to give a letter. Therefore, removing this requirement is believed to create more fairness by opening new jurisdictions to the possibility of development and by rooting out areas of NIMBYism that previously could have gone unidentified.
- The West Virginia Affordable Housing Trust Fund was transferred to the West Virginia Housing Development Fund in June 2018 and is now named the West Virginia Affordable Housing Fund. The programs of the West Virginia Affordable Housing Fund will be able to be leveraged with other sources of funding to produce additional projects and meet the needs of those in most need in the state.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following new strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Define specific housing needs that need addressed.

Action 1: Based on analysis of the 2014 Housing Needs Assessment, the WVHDF will address greatest housing needs through revisions to the QAP. The WVHDF projects the production or rehab of approximately 200+ units in the tax credit program in the upcoming program year.

Strategy 2: Evaluate program change effectiveness issues to address affordable housing across the State.

Action 1: The WVHDF reviews/ revises the LIHTC Program QAP every 2 years to address, among other factors, affordable housing needs. The WVHDF anticipates providing approximately \$139 million dollars of funding for affordable housing across all programs administered by the agency in the coming program year.

Action 2: In order to expand housing opportunities for low-income rural families, the WVHDF will emphasize the importance of leveraging HOME funds with USDA Rural Development Section 502 loans and 504 loans, as well as other low-interest or special financing. This initiative will be on-going through program year.

Action 3: The WVDO will work with the WVHDF and the State's four Continuums of Care to identify where housing gaps exist and when appropriate, refer homeless service providers to the WVHDF for potential new projects.

6. Impediment: Lack of rapid rehousing and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons and families in West Virginia.

As HUD prompts CoCs and recipients to reevaluate services offered through housing programs and encourages other cost-effective housing models, the need for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) and Rapid Rehousing (RRH) continues to increase each year with the Continuums of Care (CoC) competitions.

While the CoCs in the State of West Virginia do not receive new amounts of funding annually, often HUD permits the submissions bonus applications during the national CoC competition. As these opportunities become available, the CoCs apply for additional program funding.

Historical Information:

The West Virginia Interagency Council on Homelessness (WVICH) was initially formed in May 2004 and reorganized in 2007 by then Governor Joe Manchin. On November 13, 2013, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin issued an executive order which re-established the WVICH, with the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau for Behavioral Health and Health Facilities as the lead agency. In December 2015, the WVICH released its updated five-year plan to prevent and end homelessness in West Virginia.

Through this Council, several work groups have been formed to focus on specific populations experiencing homelessness with clear plans in addressing issues and appropriate housing options. The State's Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) focuses funding Rapid Rehousing based on community needs assessment.

With the change in State Administration in 2017, the WVICH went inactive; however, the Governor's Office has recently been asked to restore the council.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

- A lack of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) remains an issue. Acuity data demonstrates an increased need for Rapid Rehousing (RRH), which is considered permanent housing by HUD and is separate from PSH. Many transitional housing projects are converting their housing to either PSH or RRH.

- With little new money available to the four continuums of care (CoC) in the State, New units must come from a reallocation from low-performing projects to new projects due to reduction in funding levels as reflected in the last CoC grant submission by the WV Balance of State.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following new strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Become more involved in the CoCs to better quantify needs.

Action 1: The WVDO will regularly review Homeless Management Information System data for trends and community needs. Additionally, the WVDO meet with each of the 4 CoCs to further understand data and identify training needs for each CoC and community.

Action 2: The WVHDF serves on the Take Me Home WV Advisory Council which is the state’s Money Follows the Person initiative. Through that membership the WVHDF continues to become more informed about the efforts of the COCs, rapid rehousing and the housing needs in general of the population they serve.

Strategy 2: Encourage CoCs to utilize all available funding, including the WVHDF, for development of needed housing projects.

Action 1: The WVDO and WVHDF will continue to collaborate with the CoCs to implement strategies of the 5-year Consolidated Plan related to housing needs, policy development and access to resources and services.

Action 2: The WVDO will continue to explore the possibility of reestablishing the WVICH or creating a new council for strategic planning, to address statewide homeless needs, and to identify appropriate housing options throughout the State of West Virginia.

7. Combined Impediments 7 and 8: Lack of land use planning and zoning and the effects this could adversely have on affordable residential construction or rehabilitation. Barriers that zoning and land use can present to the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing.

Historical Information:

The State of West Virginia continues to take the lead in approaching this issue. Realizing the economic, environmental and social benefits of land use planning and zoning, as well as of planned remediation and adaptive reuse of property, the State is demonstrating support of several related initiatives. The WVDO supports these efforts and participates wherever possible to enhance collaboration among the many individuals and groups involved.

Due to its mountainous topography, the State has somewhat limited amounts of developable land. Further, many of the State's communities were built along river valleys and streams and did not adequately consider the risk of flooding. Awareness of land use planning and more effective land use is needed to provide safer communities, improve livability, and increase community development.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

Undertaking new land use management practices and promoting the productive reuse of idled and underutilized commercial, industrial and mining properties will maximize the State's valuable resource and foster reuse of sites with existing public infrastructure.

A critical issue in the state is that of blight--abandoned and dilapidated properties. An estimated 16.2% of the housing units in the state are vacant, as compared to 12.3% nationally (US Census Bureau, 2015). The negative impacts of blight include depressed property values, increased crime, and overall community demoralization through the prevalence of eyesores and decrepit structures. Strong land use planning and enforcement will assist in addressing blight and promoting community revitalization.

While many planning and zoning issues are addressed in West Virginia Code, Chapter 8A: Land Use Planning, many areas of the state lack the expertise to fully implement each component of the Land Use Planning law. According to the Code, these comprehensive plans must be updated every 10 years, and many were updated in 2014. These comprehensive plans address the following issues: Land Use, Housing, Transportation, Infrastructure, Public Services, Recreation, Economic Development, Community Design, Preferred Development Areas, Renewal and/or Redevelopment, Financing, and Historic Preservation. In addition, comprehensive plans must be prepared prior to a subdivision or zoning ordinance.

To address the need for stronger land use planning and practices, the West Virginia University College of Law, Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic (LUSD Law Clinic) continues to provide services to local governments, landowners, and non-profit organizations to develop comprehensive planning and enforcement.

The LUSD Law Clinic provides technical assistance to local government officials, planners and other land use decision-makers to encourage sustainable development in appropriate areas of the community.

Currently, the LUSD Law Clinic has worked with the following communities to create new comprehensive plans:

- Town of Athens
- Town of Beverly
- Calhoun County
- Town of Clendenin
- Doddridge County
- City of Fairmont (Update)
- Town of Gauley Bridge
- City of Glen Dale
- Hampshire County (Update)
- City of Hinton

- Town of Marlinton
- City of Martinsburg (Update)
- McDowell County
- Mercer County
- City of Montgomery
- Town of Moorefield
- City of Philippi
- Pocahontas County
- City of Ravenswood
- City of Smithers
- Town of Sophia
- City of Spencer
- City of St. Albans
- City of Thomas
- Town of Wardensville (Review)
- City of Weirton
- City of White Sulphur Springs
- Wirt County

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Increase training activities relating to land use and zoning activities.

Action 1: Coordinate with Statewide Mountain State Land Use Academy, in partnership with the West Virginia Chapter of the American Planning Association, to present an annual conference for providing advanced training on floodplain management, neglected and dilapidated properties and source-water protection.

Mountain State Land Academy Annual Statewide Conference:

The first Mountain State Land Academy Annual Statewide Conference was held May 3 and 4, 2016 in partnership between the LUSD Law Clinic and the West Virginia Chapter of the American Planning Association. This event is specifically designed to educate local government officials on land use issues, such as zoning, floodplain management and abandoned properties.

In previous years, the WVDO and WVHDF have participated as speakers at the Land Use Academy to co-present on Fair Housing. Participants have included local government leaders, members of planning and zoning boards, and other professional representatives with direct impact on local fair housing initiatives.

It was previously noted that the State has not performed any analysis of any zoning ordinances to determine whether there may be provisions that unduly restrict fair housing choice. The WVDO and WVHDF participation as speakers at this conference provides an opportunity to discuss this issue with agencies the agencies and personnel that may contribute expertise in this area. It is anticipated that this analysis would be part of the AFH.

Strategy 2: Evaluation of past development and future collaborations.

Action 1: The WVDO and WVHDF will document number of additional collaborations that have occurred because of the partnership to bring interested developers to the table to discuss development of properties assisted through the Property Rescue Initiative.

Strategy 2: Strengthen partnership between WVDO, the LUSD Law Clinic, and the state's Regional Planning and Development Councils.

Action 1: The WVDO will work with the Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDCs) in West Virginia to accurately assess and identify communities that have comprehensive planning in place and those who do not. This information will allow the WVDO and LUSD Law Clinic to better address where local land use planning is needed in the state.

Action 2: Work with LUSD Law Clinic to develop projects for comprehensive planning that can be funded through programs housed at the WVDO (e.g. Flex-E Grant Program, CDBG Program, etc.).

Property Rescue Initiative:

As mentioned above, blight is a prevalent and critical issue in the state. Blighted properties deter the creation of safe, decent and affordable housing, hinder economic growth and create safety hazards. The spread of blight reduces property values and has negative implications for surrounding property owners, business districts and entire communities. To illustrate this point, the City of Richwood has identified more than 110 abandoned structures in a community of 2,000 residents. Likewise, the City of Fairmont has identified 300 vacant or dilapidated structures within nine square miles.

Several resources are being utilized to address this issue. In 2015, the LUSD Law Clinic released, "From Liability to Viability: A Legal Toolkit to Address Neglected Properties in West Virginia." The toolkit is applicable to residential, commercial, industrial and vacant properties. Contributors included attorneys, mayors, code enforcement officials, land use planners and community leaders.

The State's ongoing struggle with blighted property has spurred the creation of the Abandoned Properties Coalition, which includes the LUSD Law Clinic, the West Virginia Community Development HUB and the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center. The WVHDF is a critical partner in this coalition to incorporate Fair Housing issues into these ongoing efforts.

As stated with respect to Impediment Number 3: Resistance to Low-Income Housing Placement, the West Virginia Legislature created the Property Rescue Initiative (PRI) in 2015. This legislation directed the WVHDF to dedicate \$1 million per year for five years to a loan pool that local governments can access to address abandoned and dilapidated structures. Additionally, the PRI provides technical assistance to communities to acquire and/or remove dilapidated properties from their communities.

Through the PRI and its linkages to the LUSD Law Clinic, West Virginia Community Development HUB, and the Northern West Virginia Brownfields Assistance Center, the State is serving communities with

specific assistance regarding current laws and regulations that have the potential to impact housing development activities.

9. Impediment: Sexual harassment in rental housing.

Historical Information:

The addition of this impediment follows an October 2015 article posted on The HUDDle blog, which specifically speaks of a case in West Virginia. This case was also recently mentioned in April 2015 by a representative of HUD during a Fair Housing training. The blog states, "In another egregious case, landlords in West Virginia agreed to pay \$120,000 in damages and civil penalties to settle allegations that three agents sexually harassed and retaliated against female tenants." HUD referred this case to the Department of Justice.

The State of West Virginia further pursued this information with HUD FHEO to learn of further details. Based upon the information learned and additional recommendations, the State will be adding this as a new impediment that has been identified for further research on its impact and ways to ameliorate the impediment or its effects.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

The State of West Virginia attempted to provide education and training opportunities to various landlord organizations across the state; however, few are active. Of those organizations that are active, none were responsive or receptive to education or training opportunities.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Continue Efforts to Increase provide education and outreach by the State.

Action 1: The partner agencies will produce educational information that will be distributed across the State to specifically publicize the existence of this issue and provide tenants with contact information for remedies available should it be experienced.

10. Impediment: Lack of an adequately funded Human Rights Commission.

Historical Information:

While preparing the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the WVDO hosted a Fair Housing Focus Group session on February 13th, 2020. Attendees included representatives from the West Virginia Development Office (WVDO), West Virginia Housing Development Office (WVHDF), West Virginia Balance of State Continuum of Care (WV BoS CoC), West Virginia Human Rights Commission (WVHRC), and the West Virginia Association of Housing Agencies (WVAHA).

During the Fair Housing group discussion, it was brought to the attention of all attendees that the West Virginia Human Rights Commissions (WVHRC) is wholly inadequately funded. Due to limited funding, the WVHRC is unable to adequately compensate staff which has resulted in a significant reduction in the number of employees and an inability to retain talented and knowledgeable staff. Subsequently, this has led to an inability for the organization to effectively promote Fair Housing, provide communities throughout the State with Fair Housing education, and to investigate and close claims of Fair Housing violations.

Evaluation of Effectiveness of Past Actions Taken:

This is a newly identified impediment. Evaluation of effectiveness of actions taken will take place the next time the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) is updated.

Strategies and Actions to Overcome the Impediment:

The following strategies and actions have been developed:

Strategy 1: Identify other funding streams/supports to aid the West Virginia Human Rights Commission (WVHRC) promote Fair Housing.

Action 1: The partner agencies will assist the WVHRC identify additional/alternative funding/resources to support Fair Housing Activities such as promotion, education, and investigation of Fair Housing violations.

Action 2: While creating the 2020-2024 State of West Virginia Consolidated Plan, the WVOD will include activities that “address and promote fair housing”. This was identified as a need in the 2020-20204 Consolidated Plan Community Assessment survey and will allow the State to accept and award CDBG project applications that promote Fair Housing.

CONCLUSION

With this report, the State hopes to demonstrate its commitment to affirmatively furthering fair housing. The assistance and guidance of the HUD Pittsburgh Field Office and the FHEO Director are most welcome in this effort. Supporting documents are provided where indicated within this report.

Should you have any questions or need additional information about any of the information presented in this report, please contact Ryan Halsey, CDBG Project Manager, West Virginia Development Office, by phone at (304)957-2096 or by email at Ryan.J.Halsey@wv.gov.

2019 ESG Annual Report and HOPWA CAPER

State of West Virginia FY2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

2019 ESG ANNUAL REPORT
2019 HOPWA CAPER



WEST VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT OFFICE | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING DEVELOPMENT FUND



HUD ESG CAPER FY2020

Grant: **ESG: West Virginia Nonentitlement - WV - Report** Type: **CAPER**

Report Date Range

7/1/2019 to 6/30/2020

Q01a. Contact Information

First name Lee
 Middle name
 Last name Tabor
 Suffix
 Title Housing Programs Manager
 Street Address 1 1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
 Street Address 2 Building 3, Suite 700
 City Charleston
 State West Virginia
 ZIP Code 25305
 E-mail Address lee.g.tabor@wv.gov
 Phone Number (304)667-2023
 Extension
 Fax Number

Q01b. Grant Information

As of 12/4/2020

Fiscal Year	Grant Number	Current Authorized Amount	Total Drawn	Balance	Obligation Date	Expenditure Deadline
2020	E20DC540001	\$1,650,273.00	\$64,294.12	\$1,585,978.88	6/26/2020	6/26/2022
2019	E18DC540001	\$1,581,574.00	\$1,547,145.57	\$34,428.43	9/12/2019	9/12/2021
2018	E18DC540001	\$1,518,431.00	\$1,518,431.00	\$0	9/12/2018	9/12/2020
2017	E17DC540001	\$1,694,366.00	\$1,694,366.00	\$0	10/19/2017	10/19/2019
2016	E16DC540001	\$1,541,846.00	\$1,541,846.00	\$0	8/22/2016	8/22/2018
2015	E15DC540001	\$1,560,544.00	\$1,560,544.00	\$0	6/26/2015	6/26/2017
2014	E14DC540001	\$1,455,208.00	\$1,455,208.00	\$0	8/26/2014	8/26/2016
2013	E13DC540001	\$1,271,810.81	\$1,271,810.81	\$0	8/20/2013	8/20/2015
2012						
2011						
Total		\$12,274,052.81	\$10,653,645.50	\$1,620,407.31		

ESG Information from IDIS

CAPER reporting includes funds used from fiscal year:

2018, 2019

Project types carried out during the program year

Enter the number of each type of projects funded through ESG during this program year.

Street Outreach	5
Emergency Shelter	12
Transitional Housing (grandfathered under ES)	0
Day Shelter (funded under ES)	1
Rapid Re-Housing	12
Homelessness Prevention	3

Q01c. Additional Information

HMIS

Comparable Database

- Are 100% of the project(s) funded through ESG, which are allowed to use HMIS, entering data into HMIS? Yes
- Have all of the projects entered data into Sage via a CSV - CAPER Report upload? Yes
- Are 100% of the project(s) funded through ESG, which are allowed to use a comparable database, entering data into the comparable database? Yes
- Have all of the projects entered data into Sage via a CSV - CAPER Report upload? Yes

Q04s: Project Identifiers in HMIS

Organization Name	Organization ID	Project Name	Project ID	HMIS Project Type	Method for Tracking ES	Affiliated with a residential project	Project IDs of affiliations	CoC Number	Geocode	Victim Service Provider	HMIS Software Name	Report Start Date	Report End Date	CSV Exception?	Uploaded via emailed hyperlink?
NPC- GWCH-ESG- Rapid Rehousing	697	NPC- GWCH-ESG- Rapid Rehousing	697	13				WV-500	541446	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
NPC- GWCH-ESG- Prevention	696	NPC- GWCH-ESG- Prevention	696	12				WV-500	541446	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Community Networks, Inc.	316	BoS- CNI-ESG Rapid Rehousing	344	13				WV-506	540846	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Southwestern WV Community Action Council, Inc.	298	BoS- SWCAC- Mason Co. Homeless Shelter	306	1	0			WV-508	549053	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Southwestern WV Community Action Council, Inc.	298	BoS- SWCAC-ESG Rapid Rehousing	1379	13				WV-508	549053	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
CHW - HCM - Men's Shelter	89	CHW - HCM - Men's Shelter	89	1	0			WV-501	540666	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
CHW - HCM - Women and Family Emergency Shelter	177	CHW - HCM - Women and Family Emergency Shelter	177	1	0			WV-501	540666	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- North Central WV Community Action Assoc., Inc.	321	BoS- NCWVCAA-ESG- RRH- RCHS	1740	13				WV-508	549083	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- North Central WV Community Action Assoc., Inc.	321	BoS- NCWVCAA- Randolph Co. Homeless Shelter	354	1	0			WV-508	549083	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
KVC - Patchwork (Daymark)	393	KVC - Patchwork (Daymark)	393	1	0			WV-503	540264	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Community Action of Southeastern WV, Inc.	315	BoS- CASE WV-ESG Prevention	1738	12				WV-508	549055	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- Community Action of Southeastern WV, Inc.	315	BoS- CASE WV-ESG Rapid Rehousing	1737	13				WV-508	549055	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- Community Action of Southeastern WV, Inc.	315	BoS- CASE WV-ESG Outreach	1918	4				WV-508	549055	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.	324	BoS- RCCAA-ESG Outreach	1456	4				WV-508	540090	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.	324	BoS- RCCAA-ESG Rapid Rehousing	364	13				WV-508	540090	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.	324	BoS- RCCAA- Pine Haven	363	1	0			WV-508	540090	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.	788	BoS- WVCEH-ESG Outreach	1267	4				WV-508,WV-508	549033,549033	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.	788	BoS- WVCEH-ESG Rapid Rehousing	874	13				WV-508	549033	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
KVC - Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	260	KVC - Sojourner's Shelter (YWCA)	277	1	0			WV-503	549039	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
KVC - Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)	260	KVC - ESG RRH Sojourner's Shelter	1745	13				WV-503	549039	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
KVC - Covenant House	263	KVC - Covenant House Rapid- Rehousing	291	13				WV-503	549039	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
KVC - Covenant House	263	KVC - Covenant House Homeless Prevention	554	12				WV-503	549039	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes

Organization Name	Organization ID	Project Name	Project ID	HMIS Project Type	Method for Tracking ES	Affiliated with a residential project	Project IDs of affiliations	CoC Number	Geocode	Victim Service Provider	HMIS Software Name	Report Start Date	Report End Date	CSV Exception?	Uploaded via emailed hyperlink?
	GD7812	Default Emergency shelter Location	GD7812P01	1	0	1		WV-500	549029	0	OSNIUM	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	Yes	Yes
BoS- Bartlett House, Inc.	310	BoS- Bartlett House- ESG Rapid Rehousing	1315	13				WV-508	540930	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Bartlett House, Inc.	310	BoS- Bartlett House- Emergency Triage Shelter	328	1	0			WV-508	540930	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- North Central WV Community Action Assoc., Inc.	321	BoS- NCWVCAA- ESG- RRRH- Scott Place Shelter	1458	13				WV-508	549049	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
BoS- North Central WV Community Action Assoc., Inc.	321	BoS- NCWVCAA- Scott Place Shelter	355	1	0			WV-508	549049	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-07-01	No	Yes
Branches	XN5561	Default Emergency shelter Location	XN5561P01	1	0	0		540666,WV-501		1	OSNIUM	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	Yes	Yes
Branches	XN5561	Second Shelter Location	XN5561P01a	1	0	1		WV-503	540264	1	OSNIUM	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	Yes	Yes
CHW - CHCH- Shelter	1449	CHW - CHCH- Shelter	1449	11				WV-501	540666	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
BoS- Housing Authority of Mingo County	318	BoS- HAMC- ESG Outreach	1917	4				WV-508	549059	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-24	No	Yes
BoS- Clarksburg Mission	313	BoS- Cbtg Mission- Facility Beds	436	1	0			WV-508	549033	0	ServicePoint	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes
YWCA Wheeling	WH5186	Default Street outreach Location	WH5186P04	4	0	0		WV 500		1	OSNIUM	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	Yes	Yes
	BZ5497	Default PH - Rapid re housing Location	BZ5497P11	13	0	0		549049	549049	1	OSNIUM	2019-07-01	2020-06-30	No	Yes

Q05a: Report Validations Table

Total Number of Persons Served	5077
Number of Adults (Age 18 or Over)	4191
Number of Children (Under Age 18)	866
Number of Persons with Unknown Age	20
Number of Leavers	4397
Number of Adult Leavers	3632
Number of Adult and Head of Household Leavers	3701
Number of Stayers	680
Number of Adult Stayers	559
Number of Veterans	245
Number of Chronically Homeless Persons	604
Number of Youth Under Age 25	415
Number of Parenting Youth Under Age 25 with Children	37
Number of Adult Heads of Household	3694
Number of Child and Unknown-Age Heads of Household	83
Heads of Households and Adult Stayers in the Project 365 Days or More	32

Q06a: Data Quality: Personally Identifying Information (PII)

Data Element	Client Doesn't Know/Refused	Information Missing	Data Issues	Total	% of Error Rate
Name	0	4	3	7	0.14 %
Social Security Number	146	57	19	222	4.37 %
Date of Birth	12	8	0	20	0.39 %
Race	0	3	0	3	0.06 %
Ethnicity	1	9	0	10	0.20 %
Gender	0	3	0	3	0.06 %
Overall Score				244	4.81 %

Q06b: Data Quality: Universal Data Elements

	Error Count	% of Error Rate
Veteran Status	14	0.33 %
Project Start Date	0	0.00 %
Relationship to Head of Household	99	1.95 %
Client Location	5	0.13 %
Disabling Condition	47	0.93 %

Q06c: Data Quality: Income and Housing Data Quality

	Error Count	% of Error Rate
Destination	364	8.73 %
Income and Sources at Start	147	3.89 %
Income and Sources at Annual Assessment	0	0.00 %
Income and Sources at Exit	82	2.22 %

Q06d: Data Quality: Chronic Homelessness

	Count of Total Records	Missing Time in Institution	Missing Time in Housing	Approximate Date Started DK/R/missing	Number of Times DK/R/missing	Number of Months DK/R/missing	% of Records Unable to Calculate
ES, SH, Street Outreach	2901	0	0	398	406	407	15.07 %
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	--
PH (All)	396	0	3	3	10	9	4.06 %
Total	3297	0	0	0	0	0	13.74 %

Q06e: Data Quality: Timeliness

	Number of Project Start Records	Number of Project Exit Records
0 days	1658	1057
1-3 Days	1648	1123
4-6 Days	279	181
7-10 Days	189	136
11+ Days	580	1873

Q06f: Data Quality: Inactive Records: Street Outreach & Emergency Shelter

	# of Records	# of Inactive Records	% of Inactive Records
Contact (Adults and Heads of Household in Street Outreach or ES - NBN)	57	50	87.72 %
Bed Night (All Clients in ES - NBN)	0	0	--

Q07a: Number of Persons Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Adults	4191	3625	559	0	7
Children	866	0	778	83	2
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	12	0	0	0	12
Data Not Collected	8	1	0	0	7
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28
For PSH & RRH - the total persons served who moved into housing	287	135	152	0	0

Q08a: Households Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Total Households	3777	3294	395	79	9
For PSH & RRH - the total households served who moved into housing	152	110	42	0	0

Q08b: Point-in-Time Count of Households on the Last Wednesday

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
January	282	506	62	11	3
April	469	406	49	11	3
July	463	384	66	11	2
October	537	463	62	9	3

Q09a: Number of Persons Contacted

	All Persons Contacted	First contact - NOT staying on the Streets, ES, or SH	First contact - WAS staying on Streets, ES, or SH	First contact - Worker unable to determine
Once	168	8	128	1
2-5 Times	9	2	6	0
6-9 Times	0	0	0	0
10+ Times	0	0	0	0
Total Persons Contacted	177	10	134	1

Q09b: Number of Persons Engaged

	All Persons Contacted	First contact - NOT staying on the Streets, ES, or SH	First contact - WAS staying on Streets, ES, or SH	First contact - Worker unable to determine
Once	137	3	105	1
2-5 Contacts	5	1	4	0
6-9 Contacts	0	0	0	0
10+ Contacts	0	0	0	0
Total Persons Engaged	142	4	109	1
Rate of Engagement	3.79	1.10	3.35	1.00

Q10a: Gender of Adults

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	Unknown Household Type
Male	2187	1998	170	1
Female	2015	1620	389	6
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	4	4	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	4	4	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	1	1	0	0
Subtotal	4191	3625	559	7

Q10: Gender of Children

	Total	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Male	459	408	49	1
Female	408	369	34	1
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	1	1	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	868	778	83	2

Q10: Gender of Persons Missing Age Information

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Male	8	1	0	0	7
Female	10	0	0	0	10
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	2	0	0	0	2
Subtotal	20	1	0	0	19

Q10: Gender by Age Ranges

	Total	Under Age 18	Age 18-24	Age 25-61	Age 62 and over	Client Doesn't Know/ Client Refused	Data Not Collected
Male	2834	459	198	1848	123	6	4
Female	2431	408	232	1709	74	9	2
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	4	0	1	3	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	5	1	2	1	1	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
Subtotal	5077	868	433	3560	198	15	8

Q11: Age

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Under 5	310	0	305	3	1
5 - 12	368	0	356	9	1
13 - 17	188	0	117	71	0
18 - 24	433	352	80	0	1
25 - 34	1106	859	246	0	1
35 - 44	1225	1040	183	0	2
45 - 54	824	787	38	0	1
55 - 61	405	391	12	0	2
62+	198	196	2	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	12	0	0	0	12
Data Not Collected	8	1	0	0	7
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28

Q12a: Race

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
White	3987	3027	878	70	12
Black or African American	775	446	308	7	14
Asian	8	6	2	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	19	16	3	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	1	2	0	0
Multiple Races	276	126	144	6	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	6	6	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	3	1	0	0	2
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28

Q12b: Ethnicity

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	4971	3553	1311	81	26
Hispanic/Latino	89	67	21	1	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1	1	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	16	8	5	1	2
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28

Q13a1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Start

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults &	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	1878	1720	139	16	--	3	0
Alcohol Abuse	184	175	9	0	--	0	0
Drug Abuse	724	671	52	0	--	1	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	533	509	17	0	--	7	0
Chronic Health Condition	773	692	61	17	--	3	0
HIV/AIDS	41	39	1	0	--	1	0
Developmental Disability	280	226	18	34	--	2	0
Physical Disability	1178	1108	53	13	--	1	1

⚠ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q13b1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Exit

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults &	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	1698	1544	135	16	--	3	0
Alcohol Abuse	172	166	6	0	--	0	0
Drug Abuse	651	599	51	0	--	1	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	462	440	15	0	--	7	0
Chronic Health Condition	731	631	69	28	--	3	0
HIV/AIDS	32	30	1	0	--	1	0
Developmental Disability	262	212	15	34	--	1	0
Physical Disability	1043	968	63	12	--	0	0

⚠ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q13c1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions for Stayers

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults &	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	224	212	11	1	--	0	0
Alcohol Abuse	18	18	2	0	--	0	0
Drug Abuse	90	83	7	0	--	0	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	89	87	2	0	--	0	0
Chronic Health Condition	110	106	4	0	--	0	0
HIV/AIDS	13	13	0	0	--	0	0
Developmental Disability	37	32	0	4	--	1	0
Physical Disability	146	138	4	2	--	1	1

⚠ The "With Children and Adults" column is retired as of 10/1/2019 and replaced with the columns "Adults in HH with Children & Adults" and "Children in HH with Children & Adults".

Q14a: Domestic Violence History

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Yes	1263	1064	181	14	4
No	2811	2419	357	28	7
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	3	2	1	0	0
Data Not Collected	197	140	20	37	0
Total	4274	3625	559	79	11

Q14b: Persons Fleeing Domestic Violence

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Yes	441	371	63	5	2
No	750	637	111	1	1
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	2	0	1	0	1
Data Not Collected	70	56	6	8	0
Total	1263	1064	181	14	4

Q15: Living Situation

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Homeless Situations	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	833	703	123	5	2
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	47	40	7	0	0
Place not meant for habitation	1222	1141	76	5	0
Safe Haven	27	21	6	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Interim Housing [Ⓒ]	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	2129	1905	212	10	2
Institutional Settings	0	0	0	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	81	71	0	9	1
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	138	137	1	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	161	154	6	1	0
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	129	121	3	5	0
Foster care home or foster care group home	15	0	0	15	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	2	2	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	10	10	0	0	0
Subtotal	536	495	10	30	1
Other Locations	0	0	0	0	0
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	12	12	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	33	31	2	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	6	4	2	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	5	5	0	0	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	1	0	1	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	14	11	2	0	1
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	310	204	102	1	3
Rental by client, with VASH subsidy	5	3	2	0	0
Rental by client with GPD TIP subsidy	2	0	2	0	0
Rental by client, with other housing subsidy	61	39	21	0	1
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	92	71	19	2	0
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	501	434	66	0	1
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	487	351	107	29	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	3	2	0	1	0
Data Not Collected	77	58	11	6	2
Subtotal	1609	1225	337	39	8
Total	4274	3625	559	79	11

[Ⓒ] Interim housing is retired as of 10/1/2019.

Q16: Cash Income - Ranges

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No income	2558	6	2026
\$1 - \$150	25	0	24
\$151 - \$250	23	0	26
\$251 - \$500	135	0	122
\$501 - \$1000	885	3	820
\$1,001 - \$1,500	258	1	271
\$1,501 - \$2,000	138	1	171
\$2,001+	77	2	129
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	3	0	2
Data Not Collected	69	0	41
Number of Adult Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	0	533	0
Number of Adult Stayers Without Required Annual Assessment	0	13	0
Total Adults	4191	559	3632

Q17: Cash Income - Sources

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
Earned Income	441	2	540
Unemployment Insurance	11	0	12
SSI	694	2	635
SSDI	405	5	385
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	19	0	25
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	14	0	13
Private Disability Insurance	2	0	2
Worker's Compensation	0	0	0
TANF or Equivalent	38	0	48
General Assistance	7	0	6
Retirement (Social Security)	38	0	39
Pension from Former Job	19	0	15
Child Support	48	0	49
Alimony (Spousal Support)	4	0	4
Other Source	27	0	30
Adults with Income Information at Start and Annual Assessment/Exit	0	13	63

Q19b: Disabling Conditions and Income for Adults at Exit

	AO: Adult with Disabling Condition	AO: Adult without Disabling Condition	AO: Total Adults	AO: % with Disabling Condition by Source	AC: Adult with Disabling Condition	AC: Adult without Disabling Condition	AC: Total Adults	AC: % with Disabling Condition by Source	UK: Adult with Disabling Condition	UK: Adult without Disabling Condition	UK: Total Adults	UK: % with Disabling Condition by Source
Earned Income	223	177	400	55.69 %	47	91	138	33.99 %	0	3	3	0.00 %
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	545	43	588	92.68 %	38	15	53	71.75 %	0	0	0	--
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	361	9	370	97.65 %	13	6	19	88.37 %	0	0	0	--
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	24	3	27	88.96 %	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Private Disability Insurance	2	0	2	100.00 %	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Worker's Compensation	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	1	3	4	25.00 %	13	31	44	29.55 %	0	0	0	--
Retirement Income from Social Security	33	5	38	86.84 %	0	1	1	0.00 %	0	0	0	--
Pension or retirement income from a former job	13	3	16	81.25 %	0	0	0	--	0	0	0	--
Child Support	7	5	12	58.33 %	17	20	37	45.96 %	0	0	0	--
Other source	40	8	48	83.44 %	4	11	15	26.67 %	0	0	0	--
No Sources	1146	616	1762	65.02 %	80	137	217	36.85 %	0	3	3	0.00 %
Unduplicated Total Adults	2209	860	3069		193	287	480		0	6	6	

Q20: Type of Non-Cash Benefit Sources

	Benefit at Start	Benefit at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Benefit at Exit for Leavers
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program	1799	5	1715
WIC	81	0	90
TANF Child Care Services	8	0	10
TANF Transportation Services	7	0	6
Other TANF-Funded Services	9	0	9
Other Source	42	0	39

Q21: Health Insurance

	At Start	At Annual Assessment for Stayers	At Exit for Leavers
Medicaid	3543	15	3281
Medicare	454	3	453
State Children's Health Insurance Program	81	1	51
VA Medical Services	80	0	90
Employer Provided Health Insurance	39	0	35
Health Insurance Through COBRA	7	0	10
Private Pay Health Insurance	23	0	21
State Health Insurance for Adults	50	0	44
Indian Health Services Program	7	0	11
Other	36	0	35
No Health Insurance	1029	2	789
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	13	0	12
Data Not Collected	174	4	71
Number of Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	0	832	0
1 Source of Health Insurance	3459	12	3125
More than 1 Source of Health Insurance	386	3	405

Q22a2: Length of Participation - ESG Projects

	Total	Leavers	Stayers
0 to 7 days	1412	1343	69
8 to 14 days	535	496	37
15 to 21 days	381	341	40
22 to 30 days	393	357	36
31 to 60 days	805	732	73
61 to 90 days	432	372	60
91 to 180 days	631	426	205
181 to 365 days	366	254	112
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	93	72	21
731 to 1,095 days (2-3 Yrs)	1	1	0
1,096 to 1,460 days (3-4 Yrs)	1	1	0
1,461 to 1,825 days (4-5 Yrs)	23	0	23
More than 1,825 days (> 5 Yrs)	4	0	4
Data Not Collected	0	0	0
Total	5077	4397	680

Q22c: Length of Time between Project Start Date and Housing Move-in Date

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	110	48	62	0	0
8 to 14 days	31	11	20	0	0
15 to 21 days	14	5	9	0	0
22 to 30 days	21	12	9	0	0
31 to 60 days	5	5	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	11	5	6	0	0
181 to 365 days	3	0	3	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	195	86	109	0	0
Average length of time to housing	16.64	13.86	18.91	--	--
Persons who were exited without move-in	249	108	134	1	6
Total persons	444	194	243	1	6

Q22d: Length of Participation by Household Type

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	1412	1175	214	20	3
8 to 14 days	535	416	111	8	0
15 to 21 days	381	267	104	10	0
22 to 30 days	393	288	100	5	0
31 to 60 days	805	522	262	17	4
61 to 90 days	432	286	128	12	6
91 to 180 days	631	433	190	6	2
181 to 365 days	366	193	161	1	11
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	93	35	58	0	0
731 to 1,095 days (2-3 Yrs)	1	1	0	0	0
1,096 to 1,460 days (3-4 Yrs)	1	1	0	0	0
1,461 to 1,825 days (4-5 Yrs)	23	11	7	4	1
More than 1,825 days (> 5 Yrs)	4	1	2	0	1
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28

Q22e: Length of Time Prior to Housing - based on 3.917 Date Homelessness Started

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	1513	1085	356	71	1
8 to 14 days	106	78	28	0	0
15 to 21 days	75	47	27	1	0
22 to 30 days	61	48	13	0	0
31 to 60 days	161	128	32	1	0
61 to 180 days	292	214	77	1	0
181 to 365 days	159	131	28	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	129	105	24	0	0
731 days or more	96	84	12	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	2593	1921	597	74	1
Not yet moved into housing	292	132	152	2	8
Data not collected	644	511	123	6	4
Total persons	3529	2564	872	82	11

Q23: Exit Destination – All persons

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Permanent Destinations	0	0	0	0	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	27	23	4	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	11	8	5	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	574	286	272	1	15
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	18	18	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	301	140	155	0	6
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	105	66	39	0	0
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	343	233	94	15	1
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	101	73	28	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	363	239	123	1	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	13	8	7	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	145	64	81	0	0
Subtotal	2001	1154	808	17	22
Temporary Destinations	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	180	136	38	6	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	43	31	12	0	0
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	388	272	82	2	0
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	553	437	116	0	0
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	460	410	49	0	1
Safe Haven	19	17	2	0	0
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	15	9	6	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	1	1	0	0	0
Subtotal	1627	1313	305	8	1
Institutional Settings	0	0	0	0	0
Foster care home or group foster care home	22	0	4	18	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	29	15	4	10	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	94	93	1	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	52	51	0	1	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	33	28	2	3	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	3	3	0	0	0
Subtotal	233	190	11	32	0
Other Destinations	0	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	6	6	0	0	0
Deceased	7	7	0	0	0
Other	135	111	20	4	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	22	22	0	0	0
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	366	333	23	9	1
Subtotal	536	479	43	13	1
Total	4397	3136	1167	70	24
Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations	1882	1158	680	17	7
Total persons whose destinations excluded them from the calculation	74	51	4	19	0
Percentage	43.07 %	37.54 %	58.47 %	33.33 %	29.17 %

Q24: Homelessness Prevention Housing Assessment at Exit

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Without a subsidy	68	14	54	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With the subsidy they had at project start	8	1	6	0	1
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With an on-going subsidy acquired since project start	0	0	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Only with financial assistance other than a subsidy	1	0	0	0	1
Moved to new housing unit--With on-going subsidy	1	1	0	0	0
Moved to new housing unit--Without an on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a temporary basis	2	1	1	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a permanent basis	1	1	0	0	0
Moved to a transitional or temporary housing facility or program	0	0	0	0	0
Client became homeless -- moving to a shelter or other place unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	0	0
Client went to jail/prison	0	0	0	0	0
Client died	0	0	0	0	0
Client doesn't know/Client refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data not collected (no exit interview completed)	107	19	75	0	13
Total	188	37	136	0	15

Q25a: Number of Veterans

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless Veteran	26	25	1	0
Non-Chronically Homeless Veteran	219	210	8	1
Not a Veteran	3066	3381	579	6
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1	1	0	0
Data Not Collected	28	12	9	2
Total	4240	3629	597	9

Q26: Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Household

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless	604	535	67	2	0
Not Chronically Homeless	3887	2964	1227	72	24
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	12	11	0	1	0
Data Not Collected	574	519	43	8	4
Total	5077	3629	1337	83	28



Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) Measuring Performance Outcomes **(REVISED)**

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 01/31/2021)

The CAPER report for HOPWA formula grantees provides annual information on program accomplishments that supports program evaluation and the ability to measure program beneficiary outcomes as related to: maintain housing stability; prevent homelessness; and improve access to care and support. This information is also covered under the Consolidated Plan Management Process (CPMP) report and includes Narrative Responses and Performance Charts required under the Consolidated Planning regulations. Reporting is required for all HOPWA formula grantees. The public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 41 hours per manual response, or less if an automated data collection and retrieval system is in use, along with 60 hours for record keeping, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Grantees are required to report on the activities undertaken only, thus there may be components of these reporting requirements that may not be applicable. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Previous editions are obsolete

form HUD-40110-D (Expiration Date: 01/31/2021)

Overview. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides annual performance reporting on client outputs and outcomes that enables an assessment of grantee performance in achieving the housing stability outcome measure. The CAPER fulfills statutory and regulatory program reporting requirements and provides the grantee and HUD with the necessary information to assess the overall program performance and accomplishments against planned goals and objectives.

HOPWA formula grantees are required to submit a CAPER demonstrating coordination with other Consolidated Plan resources. HUD uses the CAPER data to obtain essential information on grant activities, project sponsors, housing sites, units and households, and beneficiaries (which includes racial and ethnic data on program participants). The Consolidated Plan Management Process tool (CPMP) provides an optional tool to integrate the reporting of HOPWA specific activities with other planning and reporting on Consolidated Plan activities.

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Continued Use Periods. Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation of a building or structure are required to operate the building or structure for HOPWA-eligible beneficiaries for a ten (10) years period. If no further HOPWA funds are used to support the facility, in place of completing Section 7B of the CAPER, the grantee must submit an Annual Report of Continued Project Operation throughout the required use periods. This report is included in Part 6 in CAPER. The required use period is three (3) years if the rehabilitation is non-substantial.

Record Keeping. Names and other individual information must be kept confidential, as required by 24 CFR 574.440. However, HUD reserves the right to review the information used to complete this report for grants management oversight purposes, except for recording any names and other identifying information. In the case that HUD must review client-level data, no client names or identifying information will be retained or recorded. Information is reported in aggregate to HUD without personal identification. Do not submit client or personal information in data systems to HUD.

In connection with the development of the Department's standards for Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), universal data elements are being collected for clients of HOPWA-funded homeless assistance projects. These project sponsor records would include: Name, Social Security Number, Date of Birth, Ethnicity and Race, Gender, Veteran Status, Disabling Conditions, Residence Prior to Program Entry, Zip Code of Last Permanent Address, Housing Status, Program Entry Date, Program Exit Date, Personal Identification Number, and Household

Identification Number. These are intended to match the elements under HMIS. The HOPWA program-level data elements include: Income and Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, HIV/AIDS Status, Services Provided, Housing Status or Destination at the end of the operating year, Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Chronic Health Condition, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Medical Assistance, and T-cell Count. Other HOPWA projects sponsors may also benefit from collecting these data elements. HMIS local data systems must maintain client confidentiality by using a closed system in which medical information and HIV status are only shared with providers that have a direct involvement in the client's case management, treatment and care, in line with the signed release of information from the client.

Operating Year. HOPWA formula grants are annually awarded for a three-year period of performance with three operating years. The information contained in this CAPER must represent a one-year period of HOPWA program operation that coincides with the grantee's program year; this is the operating year. More than one HOPWA formula grant awarded to the same grantee may be used during an operating year and the CAPER must capture all formula grant funding used during the operating year. Project sponsor accomplishment information must also coincide with the operating year this CAPER covers. Any change to the period of performance requires the approval of HUD by amendment, such as an extension for an additional operating year.

Final Assembly of Report. After the entire report is assembled, number each page sequentially.

Filing Requirements. Within 90 days of the completion of each program year, grantees must submit their completed CAPER to the CPD Director in the grantee's State or Local HUD Field Office, and to the HOPWA Program Office: at HOPWA@hud.gov. Electronic submission to HOPWA Program office is preferred; however, if electronic submission is not possible, hard copies can be mailed to: Office of HIV/AIDS Housing, Room 7248, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C., 20410.

Definitions

Adjustment for Duplication: Enables the calculation of unduplicated output totals by accounting for the total number of households or units that received more than one type of HOPWA assistance in a given service category such as HOPWA Subsidy Assistance or Supportive Services. For example, if a client household received both TBRA and STRMU during the operating year, report that household in the category of HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance in Part 3, Chart 1, Column [1b] in the following manner:

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Outputs: Number of Households
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	1
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units	
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies	
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
4.	Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	1
5.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	1
6.	TOTAL Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1-4 minus Row 5)	1

Administrative Costs: Costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting. By statute, grantee administrative costs are limited to 3% of total grant award, to be expended over the life of the grant. Project sponsor administrative costs are limited to 7% of the portion of the grant amount they receive.

Beneficiary(ies): All members of a household who received HOPWA assistance during the operating year including the one individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance as well as any other members of the household (with or without HIV) who benefitted from the assistance.

Chronically Homeless Person: An individual or family who : (i) is homeless and lives or resides individual or family who: (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 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. Additionally, the statutory definition includes as chronically homeless a person 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 if such person met the other criteria for homeless prior to entering that facility. (See 42 U.S.C. 11360(2)) This does not include doubled-up or overcrowding situations.

Disabling Condition: Evidencing a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, chronic physical illness, or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. In addition, a disabling condition may limit an individual's ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living. An HIV/AIDS diagnosis is considered a disabling condition.

Facility-Based Housing Assistance: All eligible HOPWA Housing expenditures for or associated with supporting facilities including community residences, SRO dwellings, short-term facilities, project-based rental units, master leased units, and other housing facilities approved by HUD.

Faith-Based Organization: Religious organizations of three types: (1) congregations; (2) national networks, which include national denominations, their social service arms (for example, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services), and networks of related organizations (such as YMCA and YWCA); and (3) freestanding religious organizations, which are incorporated separately from congregations and national networks.

Grassroots Organization: An organization headquartered in the local community where it provides services; has a social services budget of \$300,000 or less annually, and six or fewer full-time equivalent employees. Local affiliates of national organizations are not considered "grassroots."

HOPWA Eligible Individual: The one (1) low-income person with HIV/AIDS who qualifies a household for HOPWA assistance. This person may be considered "Head of Household." When the CAPER asks for information on eligible individuals, report on this individual person only. Where there is more than one person with HIV/AIDS in the household, the additional PWH/A(s), would be considered a beneficiary(s).

HOPWA Housing Information Services: Services dedicated to helping persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate, and acquire housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or handicap/disability.

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Total: The unduplicated number of households receiving housing subsidies (TBRA, STRMU, Permanent

Housing Placement services and Master Leasing) and/or residing in units of facilities dedicated to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and supported with HOPWA funds during the operating year.

Household: A single individual or a family composed of two or more persons for which household incomes are used to determine eligibility and for calculation of the resident rent payment. The term is used for collecting data on changes in income, changes in access to services, receipt of housing information services, and outcomes on achieving housing stability. Live-In Aides (see definition for Live-In Aide) and non-beneficiaries (e.g. a shared housing arrangement with a roommate) who resided in the unit are not reported on in the CAPER.

Housing Stability: The degree to which the HOPWA project assisted beneficiaries to remain in stable housing during the operating year. See Part 5: Determining Housing Stability Outcomes for definitions of stable and unstable housing situations.

In-kind Leveraged Resources: These are additional types of support provided to assist HOPWA beneficiaries such as volunteer services, materials, use of equipment and building space. The actual value of the support can be the contribution of professional services, based on customary rates for this specialized support, or actual costs contributed from other leveraged resources. In determining a rate for the contribution of volunteer time and services, use the criteria described in 2 CFR 200. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable property similarly situated.

Leveraged Funds: The amount of funds expended during the operating year from non-HOPWA federal, state, local, and private sources by grantees or sponsors in dedicating assistance to this client population. Leveraged funds or other assistance are used directly in or in support of HOPWA program delivery.

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with the HOPWA Eligible Individual and who meets the following criteria: (1) is essential to the care and well-being of the person; (2) is not obligated for the support of the person; and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. See 24 CFR 5.403 and the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide for additional reference.

Master Leasing: Applies to a nonprofit or public agency that leases units of housing (scattered-sites or entire buildings) from a landlord, and subleases the units to homeless or low-income tenants. By assuming the tenancy burden, the agency facilitates housing of clients who may not be able to maintain a lease on their own due to poor credit, evictions, or lack of sufficient income.

Operating Costs: Applies to facility-based housing only, for facilities that are currently open. Operating costs can include day-to-day housing function and operation costs like utilities, maintenance, equipment, insurance, security, furnishings, supplies and salary for staff costs directly related to the housing project but not staff costs for delivering services.

Outcome: The degree to which the HOPWA assisted household has been enabled to establish or maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, (per the regulations at 24 CFR 574.310(b)) and to reduce the risks of homelessness, and improve access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.

Output: The number of units of housing or households that receive HOPWA assistance during the operating year.

Permanent Housing Placement: A supportive housing service that helps establish the household in the housing unit, including but not limited to reasonable costs for security deposits not to exceed two months of rent costs.

Program Income: Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. See grant administration

requirements on program income at 24 CFR 200.307.

Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA): A rental subsidy program that is tied to specific facilities or units owned or controlled by a project sponsor. Assistance is tied directly to the properties and is not portable or transferable.

Project Sponsor Organizations: Per HOPWA regulations at 24 CFR 574.3, any nonprofit organization or governmental housing agency that receives funds under a contract with the grantee to provide eligible housing and other support services or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. Project Sponsor organizations are required to provide performance data on households served and funds expended.

SAM: All organizations applying for a Federal award must have a valid registration active at sam.gov. SAM (System for Award Management) registration includes maintaining current information and providing a valid DUNS number.

Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance: A time-limited, housing subsidy assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. Grantees may provide assistance for up to 21 weeks in any 52-week period. The amount of assistance varies per client depending on funds available, tenant need and program guidelines.

Stewardship Units: Units developed with HOPWA, where HOPWA funds were used for acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation that no longer receive operating subsidies from HOPWA. Report information for the units is subject to the three-year use agreement if rehabilitation is non-substantial and to the ten-year use agreement if rehabilitation is substantial.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): TBRA is a rental subsidy program similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program that grantees can provide to help low-income households access affordable housing. The TBRA voucher is not tied to a specific unit, so tenants may move to a different unit without losing their assistance, subject to individual program rules. The subsidy amount is determined in part based on household income and rental costs associated with the tenant's lease.

Transgender: Transgender is defined as a person who identifies with, or presents as, a gender that is different from his/her gender at birth.

Veteran: A veteran is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

**Housing Opportunities for Person With AIDS (HOPWA)
Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
Measuring Performance Outputs and Outcomes**

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 01/31/2021)

Part 1: Grantee Executive Summary

As applicable, complete the charts below to provide more detailed information about the agencies and organizations responsible for the administration and implementation of the HOPWA program. Chart 1 requests general Grantee Information and Chart 2 is to be completed for each organization selected or designated as a project sponsor, as defined by 24 CFR 574.3.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A. Do not leave any section blank.

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number WVHL9F999		Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) 7/1/2019 To (mm/dd/yy) 6/30/2020		
Grantee Name West Virginia Development Office				
Business Address		1900 Kanawha Boulevard East, Building 3, Suite 700		
City, County, State, Zip		Charleston	Kanawha	WV 25305
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		55-0574804		
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):		13-883-8532	System for Award Management (SAM): Is the grantee's SAM status currently active? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide SAM Number: 3UJB9	
Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address		0002		
*Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)		0002 0001		
*City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities: Statewide		Counties: Statewide
Organization's Website Address www.wvcd.org		Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee Service Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section what services maintain a waiting list and how this list is administered.		

* Service delivery area information only needed for program activities being directly carried out by the grantee.

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by 24 CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Harmony House		Parent Company Name, if applicable Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency		Amanda Coleman, Executive Director	
Email Address		Amanda.coleman@harmonyhousewv.com	
Business Address		627 Fourth Avenue	
City, County, State, Zip		Huntington, Cabell County, WV, 25701	
Phone Number (with area code)		304-523-2764 ext. 101	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		55-0675036	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):		62-260-2437	
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address		3 rd Congressional District of WV 627 Fourth Avenue Huntington, WV 25701	
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)		3 rd Congressional District of WV	
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities: Huntington	Counties: Cabell and Wayne Counties
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year		\$73,963.00	
Organization's Website Address		www.harmonyhousewv.com	
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	
Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>			

Project Sponsor Agency Name Community Networks, Inc.		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency Teresa Shumate, Executive Director			
Email Address tsphcni@yahoo.com			
Business Address PO Box 3064, 208 E. John Street			
City, County, State, Zip Martinsburg, Berkeley, WV, 25402/25401			
Phone Number (with area code) (304) 203-6614			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) 55-0662121			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs): 01-500-0090			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address 0002			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s) 0002			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s) Cities: N/A		Counties: Berkeley, Jefferson, Morgan, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton, and Hampshire	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year \$49,792.00			
Organization's Website Address www.communitynetworksinc.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

Project Sponsor Agency Name Covenant House, Inc.		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency David Bennett			
Email Address dbennett@wvcovenarhouse.org			
Business Address 600 Shrewsbury Street			
City, County, State, Zip, Charleston, Kanawha, WV, 25301			
Phone Number (with area code) (304) 344-8053			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) 31-1015563			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs): 16-744-0494			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address 0002			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s) 0002			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s) Cities: Beckley, Bluefield, and Charleston.		City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s) Mason, Wayne, Cabell, Mingo, Putnam, Lincoln, Logan, Boone, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Webster, Roane	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year \$147,445.00			
Organization's Website Address www.wvcovenarhouse.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

Project Sponsor Agency Name Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency Lisa Badia			
Email Address lbadia@wheelinghomeless.org			
Business Address 84 Fifteenth Street			
City, County, State, Zip, Wheeling, Ohio, WV, 26003			
Phone Number (with area code) (304) 232-6106			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) 55-0670538			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs): 83-028-4493			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address 0001			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s) 0001			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s) Cities: Wheeling, Weirton		Counties: Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzell	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year \$14,681.00			
Organization's Website Address www.wheelinghomeless.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered. As part of the Coordinated Entry System of the Northern Panhandle Continuum of Care (NPCoC), the Provider Committee meets monthly to prioritize persons for permanent housing placement and follows prioritization guidelines which adhere to HUD's Notice CPD-16-11. When availability for housing assistance is full, the NPCoC maintains a wait list of persons who meet first priority standards who are eligible for the program within the prioritization list or "master list" of all persons experiencing homelessness. Eligible HOPWA program participants are added to this list when housing assistance is at max capacity.	

Project Sponsor Agency Name West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Rachael Coen, CPO	
Email Address	rachaelcoen@wvceh.org	
Business Address	110 Cambridge Place	
City, County, State, Zip	Bridgeport, Harrison, WV, 26330	
Phone Number (with area code)	(304) 842-9622 ext. 105	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	55-0794381	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	14-753-2753	
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WV 1 st District	
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WV 1 st and 2 nd Districts	
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Morgantown and Parkersburg	Counties: Barbour, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wirt, and Wood
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$211,319.00	
Organization's Website Address	www.wvceh.org	
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>	Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment

a. Grantee and Community Overview

Provide a one to three page narrative summarizing major achievements and highlights that were proposed and completed during the program year. Include a brief description of the grant organization, area of service, the name(s) of the program contact(s), and an overview of the range/type of housing activities provided. This overview may be used for public information, including posting on HUD's website. Note: Text fields are expandable.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

The Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless (CHCH) requested HOPWA funding in an effort to assist individuals in what is now WV's largest HIV cluster. This cluster is identified to be a population experiencing homelessness or housing insecurity and IV drug usage. CHCH's HOPWA program has housed 9 people that were experiencing homelessness since the beginning of this grant. Of that number, 5 have a history of chronic homelessness. Because of the nature of chronicity, HOPWA has housed 3 of those 9 more than once. While this does not yet indicate stable housing for those individuals, CHCH set a goal to assist individuals most in need of immediate intervention, and this shows the persistence of supportive services to those in this cluster. While these individuals have seen setbacks in their housing status, consistent case management has ensured that these chronically homeless clients still remained active in our program and continued to access treatment during these transitions. HOPWA has provided supportive services to a total of 22 individuals. 14 participants are currently in care and receiving treatment for their HIV. 4 clients are currently undetectable, with 2 more quickly approaching that goal. During HOPWA's program year, we have seen 6 of our clients enter recovery from SUD, utilizing MAT treatment or abstinence-based recovery. With staff in recovery, the HOPWA program aligns with CHCH's belief that peer-led services can significantly impact outcomes for our clients. HOPWA is a low barrier program that affirms the Housing First philosophy, enabling us to reach some of the more service-resistant individuals who are not likely to seek out services on their own. We have been able to engage these individuals through our outreach component. The HOPWA Program has developed a close relationship with the Cabell-Huntington Health Department and the Ryan White Program as well as Erma Byrd Clinic, which houses some of the Infectious Disease doctors working with the cluster population. These successful partnerships have enabled clients to quickly access services. The addition of HOPWA to CHCH also allowed us to meet our goal of engaging more clients in this cluster. This population indicated the need for in-depth supportive services, which CHCH was able to provide. These services enabled clients to be connected to housing programs, limiting the time they remained on the street. The ongoing supportive services also ensured that HOPWA clients would be able to access Permanent Supportive Housing vouchers in our community, which has been proven to increase the likelihood of housing stability.

The Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless (CHCH) is a nonprofit agency providing services to persons experiencing, formerly, or at risk of homelessness in Cabell and Wayne Counties in West Virginia. CHCH operates a multipurpose day shelter, supportive housing programs, a supported employment program, a youth drop-in center, a payee program, a peer-operated drop-in wellness and recovery center, and 77 units of affordable housing. Stephanie Swartek is the HOPWA Program Coordinator for Harmony House and can be reached at 304-523-2764, ext. 114 or stephanie.swartek@harmonyhousewv.com. CHCH's HOPWA Program provides STRMU, TBRA, and Supportive Services.

Community Networks, Inc.

Community Networks, Inc. is a private, nonprofit 501 (c) (3) organization. The organization began as the Berkeley County Coalition for the Homeless. Bethany House, the agency's emergency shelter, has been providing services to the community since 1986. In 1994, the organization changed its name to Community Networks, Inc. and began to further expand its service base to include transitional housing for women and HIV/AIDS housing and supportive services. Faith Haven our HIV/AIDS residential facility opened its doors in 1995 and the HOPE Living/Learning Center opened in October of 2000. The HIV/AIDS Drop-In Center opened in Martinsburg in April of 2002. The Homelessness Prevention Rapid Re-Housing Program, added in September 2010, allows for housing stabilization services to households at risk or actually homeless. With the closing of the AIDS Network, CNI was able to expand our services in Jefferson County and our partnership with Shenandoah Community Health Center the Ryan White service provider.

Mission Statement:

"To provide individuals with an emergency safety net, utilizing a range of services to empower the individual to become a self-sufficient member of the community."

The HIV/AIDS housing program at Community Networks operates housing and support services for persons with HIV/AIDS at the office in Martinsburg, WV. This facility provides case management, food pantry/vouchers, laundry facilities, and financial assistance to those in need. During FY 2019, 126 PLWHA's received housing and/or supportive services. The food pantry at the facility served an average of 126 households each month. CNI works closely with the Shenandoah Community Health Center, the State Coalition for Persons with HIV/AIDS and the HIV Care Consortium in order to effectively coordinate essential services.

Most recently, the lead human services delivery network serving Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan Counties have adopted a commitment to Housing First and begun to access placement of homeless individuals and households based on the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT), designed to help prioritize which individuals and families should receive what type of housing assistance intervention, and assist in determining the intensity of case-management services.

Intensive case management at CNI is most essential part of the service delivery is their belief and commitment to intensive case-management. A needs assessment is conducted with each program participant. Working with the program participant CNI develops a goal-oriented Housing/Action Plan, recognizing the need for health, economic and housing stability. In incidents of repeated or large requests for services, a budget review is an effective tool in targeting the causal factors behind the crisis. Health is monitored by seeking documentation of attendance at regular doctor appointments, T-Cell Count, Viral Load, medications, and overall health status. We believe that it is essential for our PLWHA's to remain aware and active in their health services.

Once beyond the Martinsburg/Berkeley/Jefferson County area the census decreases drastically. Consequently, employment opportunities, and support services are limited. While only a small percentage of our client population is located in the outlying service areas, the logistics of reaching them with services is challenging. All of the outlying program participants are extremely sensitive to the stigma that HIV/AIDS represents in their community and are therefore, even more private and isolated in their disease than in more highly populated areas. They provide support services by telephone, e-mail, regular mail, and the Case-Manager will travel to their location as needed. When program participants who live outside the Berkeley/Jefferson County area are able to travel to the Martinsburg Office CNI provides double pantry.

While the female population is still small proportionately, it is increasing with them facing unique issues. All of the female program participants have expressed a desire to interact with other women. Program Socials are outlets for creativity and interactions among program participants. The Program Socials offer an opportunity for all program participants to receive peer support from other PLWHAs that they would not be able to receive otherwise.

Covenant House

Covenant House has always focused on housing for people in West Virginia. The organization started small, but now has many different grants in place with that focus in mind. Covenant House has operated as a non-profit since 1981. The organization began service to persons living with HIV/AIDS in 1989, and later were able to participate in the HOPWA program. This allowed for the expansion of services to twenty-two counties in southern West Virginia. This work has historically been shared with a coalition including Caritas House, located in Morgantown and Community Networks in Martinsburg which cover the rest of West Virginia. Contact information: Cassie Province, and Josh Parsons are the case managers, and David Bennett is the program's oversight. Use of HOPWA funding - Operations, TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement and administration.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless (GWCH) is located within Wheeling, WV and serves those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless located within the Northern Panhandle of West Virginia with preventative and homeless services. The counties within the Northern Panhandle include Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel counties.

The HOPWA project at GWCH can serve those diagnosed with HIV/AIDS in four program components, Supportive Services only, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement (PHP), and Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). Within the requested operating year, which covers July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020, the Coalition has served six people in six households. All households received supportive services in which GWCH case management staff provided intensive case management services. One of the six people served in supportive services was also served in the STRMU component in which the Coalition assisted with rental assistance to prevent homelessness from occurring. Additionally, two of six received Tenant Based Rental Assistance and three of six received Permanent Housing Placement. While enrolled in the HOPWA program, case management staff were successful with ensuring the five adults who entered the project with income maintained the income they reported at program entry through to project exit. This represents a 100% success rate in relation to maintaining income. In addition, three of the four people-four households that exited within this report year, exited the HOPWA programs to permanent housing, representing a 75% success rate with housing exits.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

The mission of the West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness is to strategically assist all Continua of Care and service providers across West Virginia to help homeless individuals and families secure stable homes.

The vision of the West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness is to be a statewide and national leader in promoting evidence-informed practices to end chronic and episodic homelessness, and in ensuring all homelessness is of short duration should it occur.

WVCEH is the Collaborative Applicant for the WV Balance of State Continuum of Care and facilitates the process to the Department of Housing and Urban Development for homeless assistance dollars annually in the Balance of State. WVCEH is the Lead Agency for the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) within the Balance of State. WVCEH provides data, training, reporting and analysis for 133 HMIS users in the Balance of State. WVCEH also operates the Coordinated Entry system for the Balance of State to ensure that people who experience homelessness are connected quickly to resources throughout Balance of State. WVCEH also provides administrative oversight, in partnership with the WV Bureau for Children and Families, to the 10 DHHR contract shelters across the state. WVCEH's Direct Service Division provides street outreach (PATH and ESG funded) permanent supportive housing (CoC funded) and rapid rehousing (CoC, ESG, and privately funded), as well as diversion and prevention (privately funded) through Coordinated Entry and mobile recovery supports through WV SOR funding.

Programs that end homelessness are the central focus of all that WVCEH seeks to accomplish. The entirety of the mission is to see an end to homelessness in West Virginia as we know it. HOPWA fits perfectly into the mission of WVCEH as, in reviewing current HOPWA data, many agencies delivering HOPWA services do not appear to be well vested in delivering comprehensive housing stabilization services, one of the central competencies of the WVCEH Direct Services Division.

WVCEH provides direct services (outreach, RRH, and PSH) in approximately 25 counties in the 44 county Balance of State CoC geography. For the purposes of HOPWA, WVCEH will cover 18 counties including Barbour, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Marion, Monongalia, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wirt, and Wood.

b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan

Provide a narrative addressing each of the following four items:

1. **Outputs Reported.** Describe significant accomplishments or challenges in achieving the number of housing units supported and the number households assisted with HOPWA funds during this operating year compared to plans for this assistance, as approved in the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan. Describe how HOPWA funds were distributed during your operating year among different categories of housing and geographic areas to address needs throughout the grant service area, consistent with approved plans.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

This is the first year of operation within Harmony House and the HOPWA program. With the most recent HIV cluster arrival in Cabell County, an additional response was needed to get individuals off the street, in their own housing, and connected to the much needed supportive services. Additionally, individuals are connected to vital health services to ensure their HIV diagnosis is treated.

Community Networks, Inc.

The goal of Community Networks' HIV/AIDS Program is to provide quality housing and supportive services to individuals with HIV/AIDS who meet HOPWA's financial guidelines. These individuals must complete the intake process and provide proof of income and HIV/AIDS status. This goal is implemented using the following objectives:

Objective	Projected	Served
Case Management – inclusive of assistance with rent/utilities, life management counseling, info and referral, food assistance, socialization opportunities, laundry facility, and transportation.	115	126 individual PLWH
Housing Assistance - rent/mortgage/utility assistance, placement (application fees, deposits, 1 st month rent), networking with landlords and property managers to locate decent, affordable housing.	15 Households	17 Households 10 duplicated For a total of 80 units of service
Nutritional Assistance – food vouchers, food pantry	50	126
Assistance with medical needs includes financial assistance for prescriptions, eyeglasses, medical testing and dental care.	25 units of service/average \$248 per service	6 unduplicated 2 duplicated individual PLWH For a total of 9 units of service

Covenant House

We have worked to strengthen our ties with other service providers to communicate the services we offer and to make our resources go as far as possible. As program dollars shrink, any community project which can lend support to our efforts is especially welcome. With a good communication, we are able to coordinate service delivery without duplication. The Consolidated Action plan speaks to project sponsors providing permanent supportive housing, support services, tenant-based rental assistance, mortgage assistance, and resource identification to people living with HIV/AIDS throughout all of West Virginia. Covenant House has designed our program to provide each service category listed. While support services are not offered with HOPWA funds, we have other sources to use for this. The spirit of HOPWA is, in our view, a grant that it exists primarily as housing support. We believe in the philosophy that housing is an act of health care. Some limitations on funding sources have become a challenge to serve individuals at times. The reception of private donations from fund raising efforts throughout the year and other grants with less stringent regulations has enabled service delivery with fewer boundaries. Unfortunately, these sources are small. Now with the occurrence of COVID – 19 we have met with even more challenges to keeping persons housed. In review of the year and our intended goals we were actually quite close to fulfilling them completely.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

Five of the six people, six households, served in the Coalition's HOPWA project were in permanent housing upon program enrollment. With the Coalition's assistance, three were able to stay in the housing they had at program enrollment using supportive services and STRMU. The additional two households faced eviction and as a result, supportive services along with PHP and TBRA were used to find and relocate to new housing units. Accomplishments include the incorporation of case management supportive services to keep 83% of the households served in safe and affordable housing. Extensive case management, supportive services, and reengagement were provided to the sixth household, trying to link them to shelter and housing. The households served within this HOPWA report year were from Marshall, Ohio, and Wetzel counties.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

The WVCEH HOPWA Program served, over a year, a total of 52 people, 40 households and 3 children. Eleven people had a permanent housing destination out of HOPWA. The number of persons in PHP and TBRA were 21 people, and 15 households. The number of participants in STRMU equaled 33 people, and 24 households. One person was chronically homeless, and they exited to other permanent housing. The average length of stay in HOPWA was 79 days, and five people were aged 65+ at the time of entry. Two veterans were served by HOPWA and both were disabled. A total of 7 individuals were victims or fleeing from domestic violence.

Of those in HOPWA with disabilities, 8 were struggling with alcohol or drug abuse, 16 had a chronic health condition, 3 had developmental disabilities, 10 cited a mental health issue, and 6 cited an ongoing physical health issue aside from HIV/AIDS. The vast majority of clients were served in the North Central WV Region.

2. **Outcomes Assessed.** Assess your program's success in enabling HOPWA beneficiaries to establish and/or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, and improve access to care. Compare current year results to baseline results for clients. Describe how program activities/projects contributed to meeting stated goals. If program did not achieve expected targets, please describe how your program plans to address challenges in program implementation and the steps currently being taken to achieve goals in next operating year. If your program exceeded program targets, please describe strategies the program utilized and how those contributed to program successes.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

CHCH expects to meet our goal for clients served by the HOPWA program by the end of the grant year on September 30. This first program year has been educational for us, as we have discovered more about the needs of the population we have been serving with this program. In our renewal application, we made adjustments to the budget for the new program year to reflect needed changes. For instance, the demand for STRMU is not what we anticipated.

HOPWA beneficiaries in our program as a whole have established and maintained a stable living environment in permanent housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, improving their access to care. Of the 18 currently being served, 11 are in permanent housing (an additional 4 have vouchers), 14 are in care for their HIV, and 4 are undetectable. These are successful outcomes for a population that was predominantly living on the streets and experiencing both a substance use disorder and serious mental illness. We set the following goals for HOPWA funding: TBRA – 3; STRMU – 10; Supportive Services – 28. Our outcomes through 6/30 are as follows: TBRA – 4; STRMU – 6; Supportive Services – 22.

The demand for STRMU is not what we expected. Due to the needs and existing barriers for those served, we were unable to meet our goal of serving 28 in supportive services. It was simply too much work for one person. We have requested an additional staff person in our renewal application. In addition to the HOPWA-funded outcomes described above, 7 received permanent supportive housing vouchers, 2 received rental assistance through a State of West Virginia funded rental assistance program (SOR), and 3 received rental assistance through a CoC-funded rapid rehousing program. Eight HOPWA participants had deposits and/or back utilities paid through ESG, CoC, or SOR-funded programs. The financial resources provided by ESG, CoC, SOR, and PSH program were made possible through the assistance of the HOPWA-funded case manager/support staff.

Community Networks, Inc.

For this fiscal year, we met our goals for service numbers. One of the biggest challenges that we face is how wide spread our service area is and the lack of public transportation available to our program participants outside of the Martinsburg area. One of the biggest steps that we took to alleviate this issue is allowing our Case-Manager to travel to meet the needs of our program participants. Our Case-Manager also has been providing case-management services by phone, email, and regular mail.

In effort to serve more clients in our area, our staff have been attending a variety of events in our local community to raise awareness about our programs and the populations that we serve. Staff have also been reaching out to local Physicians, health departments and other organizations to make them aware of the services we offer to PLWHA. Through effective networking, we have experienced an increase in new program participants. Many of these new program participants did not know we offered services or thought that we only served the low-income population.

Covenant House

There is an existing need for program participants in the Covenant House service area to remain anchored in utility support. This type of support seems to bring needed stability to person's housing. Many persons requesting help will have regular rental payments and these are easy to plan for being that they occur uniformly from month to month. However, because of the climate of West Virginia and the cost of heating, we find that persons experience possible disruption to their housing when choosing a high power bill or rent. We have expanding our TBRA slots to include more needing a "Housing First" approach. Many of our participants are on limited income and are unable to seek means at increasing their resources without assistance from programs like this one. The majority of persons living with HIV are between 30% and 50% area median income. The COVID - 19 pandemic has added to our challenge of housing.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

The HOPWA project served six people in six households. All households received supportive services. One person in one household also received STRMU assistance and upon exit, is stably housed. Three of the six households received PHP and two of six received TBRA. Challenges to overcome included cleanliness barriers with one household and with one hard to house household not attending appointments and communicating effectively with Coalition case management staff. Even with these challenges, five of the six households served exited to permanent housing destinations, 83% housing success rate. All target goals appear to be met.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

WVCEH is unique in that we provide a full suite of evidenced-based tools via OrgCode Consulting, including OrgCode Housing Stabilization Tools, the suite of Full SPDATs for case management and housing stabilization, and unique resources through private grants to provide all that is needed for clients to establish and remain in housing.

WVCEH is also committed to providing professional, high-level supportive services through the way it hires housing stabilization case managers, to the level of salary for said staff, and the wide breadth of training that staff receive. Case management and support services are not viewed as entry-level, low-skilled positions in the WVCEH infrastructure but rather as the fundamental, core activity that accomplishes the main mission and vision of the organization.

WVCEH is also funded by WVDHHR/WV Office of Drug Control Policy for work in State Opioid Response (SOR). Through SOR, WVCEH is able to provide intensive recovery support, harm reduction education and services, as well as on-site and referred psychological and clinical supports. The SOR program has already benefited some HOPWA clients through cross-program referral and assistance over the past year.

WVCEH served approximately 30 less participants than cited in the previous year application. This was likely due to little experience in HOPWA (this is the first full year of HOPWA assistance offered by WVCEH) and a lack of understanding of the depth and breadth of potential clientele. Coupled with the lack of quality of the previous grantee that provided HOPWA services in the inherited catchment area, many unknowns were present. WVCEH has a much better sense of the depth and breadth of need in the catchment area at this juncture.

3. Coordination. Report on program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources, including the use of committed leveraging from other public and private sources that helped to address needs for eligible persons identified in the Consolidated Plan/Strategic Plan.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

HOPWA largely coordinates with the Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) Voucher program. Of the 22 clients we have served, most have qualified for PSH. Of the clients we are currently serving, 13 of them have a PSH voucher or have applied for and are waiting for PSH vouchers. Rapid Rehousing has coordinated with HOPWA to get 8 of our clients housed, whether it be through bridging with rental assistance while waiting for PSH or providing deposit, or utility assistance.

When RRH provides assistance, they also provide supportive services and check up on the clients in addition to the services being provided by HOPWA. Other supportive services provided to the HOPWA clients are through the Ryan White Part B program, which assist with linkage to care, medication assistance and help with dental needs including dentures. Equitas Outreach, which is also a Ryan White program, helps with an array of services, including counseling on the importance of ART medicine. Equitas has also partnered with Uber to provide transportation to HOPWA clients for anything related to healthcare at no charge to the client. The Erma Byrd Clinic provides supportive services by giving the clients food bags, hats and gloves, hygiene items, etc. The Byrd Clinic also offers behavioral healthcare while the client is at the office. Byrd case managers will work to link the client with whatever resources they need.

Community Networks, Inc.

When the program participant initially meets with the Case-Manager, their current housing needs are discussed. If the program participant is in need of affordable, low-income housing the Case-Manager refers the program participant to the Martinsburg Housing Authority (MHA). The Martinsburg Housing Authority takes applications on Tuesdays and Thursdays by walk-in basis. The Martinsburg Housing Authority (MHA) Section 8 waiting list is currently open, but the waiting list is 18-24 months. In order to maintain your spot on the waiting list the program participant must call every 60 days to remain active. The Case-Manager will add this step to the program participants housing/action plan to ensure they do not forget to call.

CNI also maintains close relationships with local landlords who provide affordable units to our program participants, who are able to afford rent without a subsidy. CNI also works regularly with the WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Telemor Corporation, The Faith Coalition to End Homelessness, Jefferson County Community Ministries, The VA Administrative Housing Team, and East Ridge Mental Health Services to provide housing services to our program participants who are currently experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness.

Covenant House

Covenant House partners with the Ryan White Part B program. In addition to them, there is also have a clinic operated by West Virginia HealthRight. They offer a full range of services including HIV testing, and an onsite peer counselor for addiction recovery. This has been one of the most effective partnerships in dealing with the opioid issue facing the region. It also bridges well with the HOPWA program's focus of health issues coupled with stable living.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

The Coalition coordinates with other mainstream housing and supportive service resources to assist HOPWA eligible persons, including the AIDS Task Force of the Upper Ohio Valley, Workforce West Virginia Career Center, and Northwood Health Systems. Coordination and referrals with AIDS Task Force connect HOPWA persons with necessary medical and supportive services for people living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA eligible persons are provided monthly employment sessions to assist with resume development and interviewing skills. The Coalition connects clients in need of employment to Workforce West Virginia to assist with locating and obtaining meaningful employment. Northwood Health System remains a critical partner, as they provide mental health and substance abuse services, inpatient and outpatient services, and emergency shelter.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

Coordination amongst the WVCEH HOPWA program and the Ryan White Medical Clinic and Ryan White Case Managers has been an immense benefit to participants. WVCEH has received copious referrals from them for housing, they have provide proof of diagnosis and lab results readily and efficiently, they have provided a myriad of medical funding and assistance, while also assisting in intensive supportive services for participants.

4. Technical Assistance. Describe any program technical assistance needs and how they would benefit program beneficiaries.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

N/A

Community Networks, Inc.

CNI currently is not in need of any Technical Assistance.

Covenant House

A general overview of the STRMU regulations in light of COVID – 19 were helpful.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

N/A

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

Currently, WVCEH is not in need of HOPWA Technical Assistance. If any is cited as a need, we will request it in the future.

c. Barriers and Trends Overview

Provide a narrative addressing items 1 through 3. Explain how barriers and trends affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed in the previous section.

1. Describe any barriers (including regulatory and non-regulatory) encountered in the administration or implementation of the HOPWA program, how they affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed, and, actions taken in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement. Provide an explanation for each barrier selected.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

The HOPWA program predominately serves the cluster population in Cabell County. The majority of that population are experiencing homelessness, chronic homelessness, or housing insecurity. The data from this cluster also shows individuals reporting Substance Use Disorder (SUD), including IV drug use, and Serious Mental Illness. Many in the cluster identify as co-occurring. Multiple diagnoses are often expressed with behaviors that make housing stability difficult to achieve. These barriers impact our clients' rental history and criminal history. Individuals that are homeless and suffering with a diagnosis of SUD and/or SMI have challenges that make it difficult to access the resources they need. Holding on to identification documents, which are necessary for housing applications and mainstream benefits, can be very difficult. They are often lost or stolen.

Inadequate access to phones also makes it difficult to establish and maintain appointments. Not having readily available running water limits clients' ability to practice good hygiene and can prevent them from leaving a good first impression with landlords. Individuals with multiple diagnoses that have gone untreated, for some or all of their lives, usually have an undesirable rental and/or criminal history, making it difficult to find a landlord that will give them a chance. That leaves fewer landlords to work with, further limiting access to housing in a nation experiencing an affordable housing crisis. Housing in communities that lack affordable transportation also creates barriers for our HOPWA clients to access the resources needed to maintain stable housing and access to treatment.

Another barrier HOPWA has faced is discrimination by landlords and the stigma that is attached to people living with HIV, SUD and/or SMI. While we do not disclose client information, many of our clients self-report or present with behaviors that can indicate their active addiction or mental illness. CHCH operates under a Housing First philosophy, but many landlord and property managers in our community do not.

Community Networks, Inc.

Geography/Rural Access – Our area offers very limited forms of public transportation and some of the areas we serve lack a source of public transportation all together. The lack of transportation can make it impossible for some program participants to attend their case-management appointments, as well as medical appointments at other facilities. We have tried to eliminate this barrier by offering case-management over the phone, email, regular mail, and traveling to the location of the program participant as needed.

Covenant House

One of the biggest barriers to adequate service delivery is that the area served is rural. This has made for difficulties in client/case manager contact. The organization does mailings to clients for information updates on income and basic household information which do not often get returned. Often, it is heard from the client when needs are pressing and are forced to act quickly. Being able to extend the presence beyond the main base of operation has helped. Covenant House is still faced, however, with the challenge of keeping clients aware of the need to update information. The uncontrollable factor of client non-compliance is left without resolution. These behaviors stem many times from a background of substance abuse, and while that is an issue that each case manager must assess, it is not the central drive for the focus of the program. They are, as has been noted, partnered with the clinic to target those caught in substance use. Striving to keep persons stably housed and maintain a confidential and safe situation for the client is becoming more of a challenge.

As the agency becomes more known to the public throughout the service area, they find that potential landlords may question the assistance, since they are known to help persons with HIV. Luckily, our agency has other programs which target the general population. These can serve as a “smoke screen” to keep the source of the assistance undefined. Training and continued collaborative efforts of all involved with the population infected with HIV is their hope for building better solutions to the challenge of serving the caseload. They have had the biggest barrier they have ever encountered with COVID – 19 and the challenge this has brought to a population already struggling with health matters.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

Not applicable.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

A lack of safe, affordable housing is an ongoing issue in West Virginia and nationally. A lack of income, even in the pre-COVID 19 timeframe is a definite barrier as it is extremely difficult for clients to hold jobs due to the increased burden of medical issues, the time off needed for medical appointments and follow-up, as well as the difficulty in finding a new job as a result of termination due to illness. This ongoing economic instability is a challenge to housing stability and will prove to be more so due to the additional economic instability wrought by the global pandemic.

2. Describe any trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed, and provide any other information important to the future provision of services to this population.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

The HIV cluster in Cabell County continues to grow, with more than half of those in the cluster being literally homeless or experiencing significant housing instability, such as couchsurfing. Extensive additional supportive services are required to meet the needs of this population, as most are also using IV drugs and experiencing a serious mental illness.

Community Networks, Inc.

Discrimination/Confidentiality – The fear of discrimination has a negative impact on program participant’s willingness to utilize agency services. Many program participants fear that people will learn of their HIV/AIDS status and they will fall victim to discrimination at the hands of the landlords and other agencies who may not want to work with them due to their status if they are associated with a program that serves people living with HIV/AIDS. As a multi-program agency, Community Networks, Inc. is able to overcome this obstacle by pledging to landlords and utility vendors with no risk of identifying the program from which they are receiving services.

Covenant House

We have been able to assist many in light of “social distancing” because of COVID – 19. We do a lot of contact by phone, fax, and scanning information.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.

Trends include the cost of living going up in the Northern Panhandle of WV due to the gas and oil industry being in the region. Local landlords continue to increase rent amounts and as a result making a competitive market for those served with limited income.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.

Currently, the COVID-19 Pandemic is affecting all areas of assistance from access to medical, to economic stability and access to affordable housing. Trends are currently a shrinking economy, a shrinking housing pool, and a great deal of uncertainty as to the breadth of medical care per county in the catchment area.

3. Identify any evaluations, studies, or other assessments of the HOPWA program that are available to the public.

Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless, Inc. (Harmony House)

Not applicable.

Community Networks, Inc.

CNI personnel participate in the West Virginia State Coordinated Statement of Need (SCSN) and Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan Meeting. This process collaboratively identifies significant issues related to the needs of PHWHH in WV to maximize the coordination across all parts of Ryan White and

programs. The Epidemiology of STD, HIV, and Hepatitis in WV – Ryan White Statewide Coordinated Statement of Need is an excellent source of detailed data related to trends and needs.

Covenant House
Not applicable.

Greater Wheeling Coalition for the Homeless, Inc.
Not applicable.

WV Coalition to End Homelessness, Inc.
WVCEH is not currently evaluating or studying the HOPWA program beyond basic outcome measures but may do so in the future. All data from WVCEH programs can be reviewed here: <https://public.tableau.com/profile/wvceh/>

End of PART 1

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging

Report the source(s) of cash or in-kind leveraged federal, state, local or private resources identified in the Consolidated or Annual Plan and used in the delivery of the HOPWA program and the amount of leveraged dollars. In Column [1], identify the type of leveraging. Some common sources of leveraged funds have been provided as a reference point. You may add Rows as necessary to report all sources of leveraged funds. Include Resident Rent payments paid by clients directly to private landlords. Do NOT include rents paid directly to a HOPWA program as this will be reported in the next section. In Column [2] report the amount of leveraged funds expended during the operating year. Use Column [3] to provide some detail about the type of leveraged contribution (e.g., case management services or clothing donations). In Column [4], check the appropriate box to indicate whether the leveraged contribution was a housing subsidy assistance or another form of support.

Note: Be sure to report on the number of households supported with these leveraged funds in Part 3, Chart 1, Column d.

A. Source of Leveraging Chart

[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
Ryan White-Housing Assistance	\$6891	In-kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Ryan White-Other	\$3,178,480	In-kind, WV Consortium food vouchers, bus passes, Non-cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Low Income Housing Tax Credit			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOME			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Continuum of Care			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Emergency Solutions Grant	\$3,768	Operation, computer connectivity, HMIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: WV State Budget	\$15,196	Hygiene, medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Private Funding			
Grants: Grants Coalition Grant, Glofelty Foundation Grant	\$19,500	Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
In-kind Resources: Gamma Mu Foundation, Northwood - HealthRight	\$22,717	Items for distribution to clients, food, office supplies, Cash, Medical	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: Broadway Cares	\$17,440	Food pantry, Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: ETrade	\$6423	Operations, Cash	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support

Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor (Agency) Cash			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord			<input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$3,270,415		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

In Section 2, Chart A, report the total amount of program income and resident rent payments directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. Include resident rent payments collected or paid directly to the HOPWA program. Do NOT include payments made directly from a client household to a private landlord.

Note: Please see report directions section for definition of program income. (Additional information on program income is available in the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide).

A. Total Amount Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Collected During the Operating Year

Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Collected		Total Amount of Program Income (for this operating year)
1.	Program income (e.g. repayments)	N/A
2.	Resident Rent Payments made directly to HOPWA Program	\$9,433
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$9,433

B. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Expended To Assist HOPWA Households

In Chart B, report on the total program income and resident rent payments (as reported above in Chart A) expended during the operating year. Use Row 1 to report Program Income and Resident Rent Payments expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance Programs (i.e., TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Master Leased Units, and Facility-Based Housing). Use Row 2 to report on the Program Income and Resident Rent Payment expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct Housing Costs.

Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on HOPWA programs		Total Amount of Program Income Expended (for this operating year)
1.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance costs	\$83
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	\$861
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$944

End of PART 2

PART 3: Accomplishment Data Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

In Chart 1, enter performance information (goals and actual outputs) for all activities undertaken during the operating year supported with HOPWA funds. Performance is measured by the number of households and units of housing that were supported with HOPWA or other federal, state, local, or private funds for the purposes of providing housing assistance and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
	HOPWA Assistance		Leveraged Households		HOPWA Funds	
	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
1. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	94	36	21	24	\$188,516	\$118,275
2a. Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)						
2b. Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)						
3a. Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
3b. Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
4. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	166	98	21	0	\$205,948	\$134,730
5. Permanent Housing Placement Services	51	36	26	143	\$87,599	\$59,157
6. Adjustments for duplication (subtract)	-5	-22	-5	-10		
7. Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a – d equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	306	148	63	157	\$482,063	\$312,162
Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)	[1] Output: Housing Units				[2] Output: Funding	
8. Facility-based units: Capital Development Projects not yet opened (Housing Units)	1	1				
9. Stewardship Units subject to 3- or 10- year use agreements						
10. Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 8 & 9)	1	1				
Supportive Services	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
11a. Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that also delivered HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	219	150			\$132,335	\$113,050
11b. Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that only provided supportive services	149	150			\$35,387	\$29,436
12. Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	-19	-10				
13. Total Supportive Services (Columns a – d equals the sum of Rows 11 a & b minus Row 12; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 11a & 11b)	349	290			\$167,722	\$142,486
Housing Information Services	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
14. Housing Information Services	50	129			\$1,313	\$1,313
15. Total Housing Information Services	50	129			\$1,313	\$1,313

Grant Administration and Other Activities		[1] Output: Households		[2] Output: Funding	
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources				
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)				
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)			\$15,379	\$15,051
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)			\$33,155	\$29,672
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 16 – 19)			\$48,534	\$44,723
Total Expended				[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
				Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for operating year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)			\$699,632	\$500,684

2. Listing of Supportive Services

Report on the households served and use of HOPWA funds for all supportive services. Do NOT report on supportive services leveraged with non-HOPWA funds.

Data check: Total unduplicated households and expenditures reported in Row 17 equal totals reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 13.

Supportive Services		[1] Output: Number of Households	[2] Output: Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
1.	Adult day care and personal assistance		
2.	Alcohol and drug abuse services		
3.	Case management	290	\$110,715
4.	Child care and other child services		
5.	Education		
6.	Employment assistance and training		
7.	Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved Note: Client records must conform with 24 CFR 9574.310		
8.	Legal services		
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)	19	\$7,250
10.	Meals/nutritional services		
11.	Mental health services		
12.	Outreach	8	\$11,602
13.	Transportation	16	\$6,610
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify: Program costs		\$6,309
15.	Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	333	
16.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	-43	
17.	TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	290	\$142,486

3. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) Summary

In Row a, enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended on Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) Assistance. In Row b, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with mortgage costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row c, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both mortgage and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row d, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with rental costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row e, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both rental and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row f, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with utility costs only (not including rent or mortgage costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In row g, report the amount of STRMU funds expended to support direct program costs such as program operation staff.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Row a, column [1] and the total amount of HOPWA funds reported as expended in Row a, column [2] equals the household and expenditure total reported for STRMU in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Columns b and f, respectively.

Data Check: The total number of households reported in Column [1], Rows b, c, d, e, and f equal the total number of STRMU households reported in Column [1], Row a. The total amount reported as expended in Column [2], Rows b, c, d, e, f, and g, equal the total amount of STRMU expenditures reported in Column [2], Row a.

Housing Subsidy Assistance Categories (STRMU)		[1] Output: Number of Households Served	[2] Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended on STRMU during Operating Year
a.	Total Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	98	\$134,730
b.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	0	\$0
c.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	5	\$7,296
d.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	15	\$17,437
e.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	31	\$48,547
f.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	47	\$20,907
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		\$40,543

End of PART 3

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

In Column [1], report the total number of eligible households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, by type. In Column [2], enter the number of households that continued to access each type of housing subsidy assistance into next operating year. In Column [3], report the housing status of all households that exited the program. Data Check: The sum of Columns [2] (Number of Households Continuing) and [3] (Exited Households) equals the total reported in Column[1]. Note: Refer to the housing stability codes that appear in Part 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes.

Section 1. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Related Facilities)

A. Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting	[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	36	24	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA	
			5 Other Subsidy	
			6 Institution	Unstable Arrangements
			7 Jail/Prison	
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	
			9 Death	Life Event
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units			1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA	
			5 Other Subsidy	
			6 Institution	Unstable Arrangements
			7 Jail/Prison	
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	
			9 Death	Life Event

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting	[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units	0	0	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA	
			5 Other Subsidy	
			6 Institution	Unstable Arrangements
			7 Jail/Prison	
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	
			9 Death	Life Event

B1: Total number of households receiving transitional/short-term housing assistance whose tenure exceeded 24 months	0
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Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness (Short-Term Housing Subsidy Assistance)

Report the total number of households that received STRMU assistance in Column [1].

In Column [2], identify the outcomes of the households reported in Column [1] either at the time that they were known to have left the STRMU program or through the project sponsor's best assessment for stability at the end of the operating year.

Information in Column [3] provides a description of housing outcomes; therefore, data is not required.

At the bottom of the chart:

- In Row 1a, report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the prior operating year.
- In Row 1b, report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the two prior operating years.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Column [1] equals the total reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Column b.

Data Check: The sum of Column [2] should equal the number of households reported in Column [1].

Assessment of Households that Received STRMU Assistance

[1] Output: Total number of households	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
96	Maintain Private Housing <u>without</u> subsidy (e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support)	37	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
	Other Private Housing without subsidy (e.g. client switched housing units and is now stable, not likely to seek additional support)	6	
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	3	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)	17	
	Institution (e.g. residential and long-term care)		
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	32	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term (e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement)		
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement (e.g. gave up lease, and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days)		
	Emergency Shelter/street	3	Unstable Arrangements
	Jail/Prison		
	Disconnected		
	Death		Life Event
	1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the prior operating year (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in two consecutive operating years).		
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).			12

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

Line [1]: For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based, PHP and Master Leasing) and HOPWA funded case management services. Use Row c to adjust for duplication among the service categories and Row d to provide an unduplicated household total.

Line [2]: For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA funded case management services.

Note: These numbers will help you to determine which clients to report Access to Care and Support Outcomes for and will be used by HUD as a basis for analyzing the percentage of households who demonstrated or maintained connections to care and support as identified in Chart 1b below.

Total Number of Households	
1. For Project Sponsors that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded services:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	170
b. Case Management	192
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	-20
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a and b minus Row c)	342
2. For Project Sponsors did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded service:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	106
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors without Housing Subsidy Assistance	106

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a, Row 1d above, report the number of households that demonstrated access or maintained connections to care and support within the operating year.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a, Row 2b, report the number of households that demonstrated improved access or maintained connections to care and support within the operating year.

Note: For information on types and sources of income and medical insurance/assistance, refer to Charts below.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing	143	105	Support for Stable Housing
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	138	106	Access to Support
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	137	106	Access to Health Care
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	140	106	Access to Health Care
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	126	105	Sources of Income

Chart 1b, Line 4: Sources of Medical Insurance and Assistance include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans Affairs Medical Services AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance
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Chart 1b, Row 5: Sources of Income include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support • Veteran's Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker's Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources
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1c. Households that Obtained Employment

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a, Row 1d above, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or related case management/counseling services.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a, Row 2b, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

Note: This includes jobs created by this project sponsor or obtained outside this agency.

Note: Do not include jobs that resulted from leveraged job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	7	5

End of PART 4

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes (optional)

1. This chart is designed to assess program results based on the information reported in Part 4 and to help Grantees determine overall program performance. Completion of this worksheet is optional.

Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance	Stable Housing (n of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)				
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)				
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes

Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation

3 = Private Housing in the private rental or home ownership market (without known subsidy, including permanent placement with families or other self-sufficient arrangements) with reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed.

4 = Other HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance (not STRMU), e.g. TBRA or Facility-Based Assistance.

5 = Other subsidized house or apartment (non-HOPWA sources, e.g., Section 8, HOME, public housing).

6 = Institutional setting with greater support and continued residence expected (e.g., residential or long-term care facility).

Temporary Housing

2 = Temporary housing - moved in with family/friends or other short-term arrangement, such as Ryan White subsidy, transitional housing for homeless, or temporary placement in institution (e.g., hospital, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center).

Unstable Arrangements

1 = Emergency shelter or no housing destination such as places not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station, or anywhere outside).

7 = Jail /prison.

8 = Disconnected or disappeared from project support, unknown destination or no assessments of housing needs were undertaken.

Life Event

9 = Death, i.e., remained in housing until death. This characteristic is not factored into the housing stability equation.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as reported under: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item: 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Transitional/Short-Term Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) continue in the residences (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Tenure Assessment. A baseline of households in transitional/short-term facilities for assessment purposes, indicate the number of households whose tenure exceeded 24 months.

STRMU Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period and there is reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed in order to maintain permanent housing living situation (as this is a time-limited form of housing support) as reported under housing status: Maintain Private Housing with subsidy; Other Private with Subsidy; Other HOPWA support; Other Housing Subsidy; and Institution. Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period or left their current housing arrangement for a transitional facility or other temporary/non-permanent housing arrangement and there is reasonable expectation additional support will be needed to maintain housing arrangements in the next year, as reported under housing status: Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance; Transitional Facilities/Short-term; and Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangements. Unstable Situation is the sum of number of households reported under housing status: Emergency Shelter; Jail/Prison; and Disconnected.

End of PART 5

PART 6: Annual Report of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Report of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used, they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s)	Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) To (mm/dd/yy) <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10
Grantee Name	Date Facility Began Operations (mm/dd/yy)

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name:	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10- year use periods)	1	

3. Details of Project Site

Project Sites: Name of HOPWA-funded project	
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not list <input type="checkbox"/> Not confidential; information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/location, if business address is different from facility address	

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based Units, Permanent Housing Placement and Master Leased Units ONLY)

Note: Reporting for this section should include ONLY those individuals, beneficiaries, or households that received and/or resided in a household that received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 7, Column b. (e.g., do not include households that received HOPWA supportive services ONLY).

Section 1. HOPWA-Eligible Individuals Who Received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

a. Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Living with HIV/AIDS

In Chart a., provide the total number of eligible (and unduplicated) low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year. This total should include only the individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance, NOT all HIV positive individuals in the household.

Individuals Served with Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total
Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.	148

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

In Chart b, report the prior living situations for all Eligible Individuals reported in Chart a. In Row 1, report the total number of individuals who continued to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance from the prior operating year into this operating year. In Rows 2 through 17, indicate the prior living arrangements for all new HOPWA housing subsidy assistance recipients during the operating year.

Data Check: The total number of eligible individuals served in Row 18 equals the total number of individuals served through housing subsidy assistance reported in Chart a above.

Category		Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	Continuing to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	49
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance support during Operating Year		
2.	Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	13
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	2
4.	Transitional housing for homeless persons	
5.	Total number of new Eligible Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance with a Prior Living Situation that meets HUD definition of homelessness (Sum of Rows 2 - 4)	15
6.	Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	
7.	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	1
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	68
13.	House you own	8
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	7
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	
16.	Other	
17.	Don't Know or Refused	
18.	TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	148

c. Homeless Individual Summary

In Chart c, indicate the number of eligible individuals reported in Chart b, Row 5 as homeless who also are homeless Veterans and/or meet the definition for Chronically Homeless (See Definition section of CAPER). The totals in Chart c do not need to equal the total in Chart b, Row 5.

Category	Number of Homeless Veteran(s)	Number of Chronically Homeless
HOPWA eligible individuals served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	3	10

Section 2. Beneficiaries

In Chart a, report the total number of HOPWA eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (as reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a), and all associated members of their household who benefitted from receiving HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (resided with HOPWA eligible individuals).

Note: See definition of HOPWA Eligible Individual

Note: See definition of Transgender.

Note: See definition of Beneficiaries.

Data Check: The sum of each of the Charts b & c on the following two pages equals the total number of beneficiaries served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as determined in Chart a, Row 4 below.

a. Total Number of Beneficiaries Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

Individuals and Families Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total Number
1. Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified the household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (equals the number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a)	148
2. Number of ALL other persons diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	12
3. Number of ALL other persons NOT diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefited from the HOPWA housing subsidy	47
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1, 2, & 3)	207

b. Age and Gender

In Chart b, indicate the Age and Gender of all beneficiaries as reported in Chart a directly above. Report the Age and Gender of all HOPWA Eligible Individuals (those reported in Chart a, Row 1) using Rows 1-5 below and the Age and Gender of all other beneficiaries (those reported in Chart a, Rows 2 and 3) using Rows 6-10 below. The number of individuals reported in Row 11, Column E, equals the total number of beneficiaries reported in Part 7, Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.

HOPWA Eligible Individuals (Chart a, Row 1)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
1.	Under 18					
2.	18 to 30 years	18	7			25
3.	31 to 50 years	43	36			79
4.	51 years and Older	25	19			44
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	86	62			148
All Other Beneficiaries (Chart a, Rows 2 and 3)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
6.	Under 18	12	7			19
7.	18 to 30 years	7	4			11
8.	31 to 50 years	11	9			20
9.	51 years and Older	5	4			9
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	35	24			59
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	121	86			207

c. Race and Ethnicity*

In Chart c, indicate the Race and Ethnicity of all beneficiaries receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Section 2, Chart a, Row 4. Report the **race** of all HOPWA eligible individuals in Column [A]. Report the **ethnicity** of all HOPWA eligible individuals in column [B]. Report the **race** of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [C]. Report the **ethnicity** of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [D]. The summed total of columns [A] and [C] equals the total number of beneficiaries reported above in Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.

Category	HOPWA Eligible Individuals		All Other Beneficiaries	
	[A] Race [all individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Row 1]	[B] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]	[C] Race [total of individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Rows 2 & 3]	[D] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]
1. American Indian/Alaskan Native	1			
2. Asian				
3. Black/African American	29		18	
4. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander				
5. White	115	3	41	
6. American Indian/Alaskan Native & White				
7. Asian & White				
8. Black/African American & White	1			
9. American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American				
10. Other Multi-Racial	2			
11. Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	148	3	59	0

Data Check: Sum of Row 11 Column A and Row 11 Column C equals the total number HOPWA Beneficiaries reported in Part 3A, Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.

*Reference (data requested consistent with Form HUD-27061 Race and Ethnic Data Reporting Form)

Section 3. Households

Household Area Median Income

Report the income(s) for all households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.

Data Check: The total number of households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance should equal Part 3C, Row 7, Column b and Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a. (Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance).

Note: Refer to <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html> for information on area median income in your community.

	Percentage of Area Median Income	Households Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	120
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	27
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	1
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	148

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities
B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor should complete Part 6: Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a, Project Site Information, and 2b, Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor Agency Name (Required)

2. Capital Development

2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a *group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."*

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility: Bethany House
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$	\$	
a. Purchase/lease of property:			Date (mm/dd/yy):
b. Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:			Date started: Date Completed:
c. Operation dates:			Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d. Date supportive services began:			Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e. Number of units in the facility:			HOPWA-funded units = Total Units =
f. Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year
g. What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?			
h. Is the address of the project site confidential?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a, please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired with or without rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor

Charts 3a, 3b, and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a and 3b, indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
 Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units: Community Networks, Inc.

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor	Total Number of Units in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
	SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a. Single room occupancy dwelling						
b. Community residence						
c. Project-based rental assistance units or leased units						
d. Other housing facility Specify:						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing	Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor
a. Leasing Costs		
b. Operating Costs		
c. Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d. Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:		
e. Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f. TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a through d minus Row e)		