

# **State of West Virginia**

## **Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report**



**Fiscal Year 2015**  
**July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016**

## **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.

In order to facilitate planned improvements to the quality of life and to strengthen and expand the economic base of all West Virginia residents and communities, the Fiscal Year 2015 program design supported activities directed toward the objectives described in this report, consistent with the State's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. Funds provided through 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.

This Comprehensive Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) is prepared as a collaborative effort of three agencies: The West Virginia Development Office (WVDO) is responsible for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-Small Cities) program; the West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) is responsible for the Home Investment Partnership Program; and the West Virginia Office of Economic Opportunity (WVOEO) is responsible for the Emergency Solutions Grant Program and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs.

As required by 24 CFR 570.91.320(b), the State of West Virginia submitted its Fiscal Year 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year and FY 2015 Action Plan to HUD on May 15, 2015. The data provided in this CAPER provides a review of the uses and accomplishments associated with Fiscal Year 2015 funding. The purpose of this report is 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. This report details the specific uses of Fiscal Year 2015 funds. Future allocations are subject to change.

**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: \$12,052,197	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	7,500	1,502	20.03%	1,500	1,502	100.13%
Enhance the quality of housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	12	0	0.00%			
ESG ReHousing and Prevention Goal 1	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	300	601	200.33%	300	601	200.33%
ESG ReHousing and Prevention Goal 1	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	100	134	134.00%	100	134	134.00%
ESG Shelter Goal 2	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1700	6880	404.71%	1700	6880	404.71%
Increase affordable, accessible housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	3	2	66.67%			
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	23	8	34.78%			
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	58	290.00%			
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3429971	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0		23	20	86.96%
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3429971	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		15	58	386.67%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected - Strategic Plan	Actual - Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected - Program Year	Actual - Program Year	Percent Complete
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3429971	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		12	0	0.00%
Local Community Development	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3429971	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0		21	27	128.57%
Provide Suitable Living Environment HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	240	269	112.08%	240	269	112.08%
Provide Suitable Living Environment HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	7	0	0.00%	7	0	0.00%
Supporting homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	12	12	100.00%			
Supporting homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	3	11	366.67%			

**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 Fiscal Year 2015, the State awarded more than \$12 million in CDBG funds for 13 infrastructure projects. Consistent with the strategic plan goal, more than 1,500 households will receive **new** infrastructure services; however CDBG investments reach far beyond this goal. Overall, the public infrastructure systems serving more than 16,000 households will be improved through these investments.

The area-wide benefit within each community will reach an even larger number of residents based upon census tract data, with the total population of the census tract(s) and block group(s) served at approximately 43,000. The percentage of projects funded to benefit low- and moderate-income persons is 100 percent. Funds committed to low- and moderate-income activities to date (exclusive of administration) total \$12,052,197.

CDBG projects addressed the adverse health and environmental effects of inadequate, aging or nonexistent infrastructure systems, such as a water system rehabilitation project in the Town of Paw Paw, a sewer system upgrade in the City of Pennsboro, and the construction of new waterlines to bring water to areas where services currently do not exist. Left unaddressed, these situations 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.

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 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.

Consistent with these State objectives, CDBG funds may be granted to eligible units of 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.

The demand for funding in the CDBG, HOME, 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, ESG and HOPWA program requirements are strictly enforced to ensure compliance with the 2015-2019 Consolidated Five-Year Plan and all applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines.

## 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
White	42,018	73	210	6,187
Black or African American	436	5	58	1,313
Asian	71	0	0	6
American Indian or American Native	109	0	1	27
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,635</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>7,537</b>
Hispanic	237	0	1	178
Not Hispanic	39,181	78	268	7,699

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

### Narrative

Federal regulations for CDBG, found at Section 570.49, require that all states report the racial, ethnic and gender characteristics of persons who are applicants for, participants in, or beneficiaries of CDBG projects in nonentitlement jurisdictions. Area data, such as census data, is acceptable for area-wide benefit activities. Demographic data is provided for each census tract(s) and block group(s) served by FY 2015 projects, based upon the American Community Survey (ACS) data.

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, homeownership, 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; and HOME funds, which are limited to the 44 non-consortia counties of the State. HOME funds will not be made available in the counties of Berkeley, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Jefferson, Kanawha, Marshall, Morgan, Ohio, Wayne, and Wood, each of which is part of a HOME consortium. State CDBG funds were not made available in entitlement jurisdictions, including: 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 2010-2014 Five-Year Survey, West Virginia's total population of 1,853,881 consists of 154,986, or 8.4% total minority population. Black or African American residents represent the largest minority group at 3.2% 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 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 ten counties. Larger concentrations of minority household groups are located in 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%).

While the ethnic and racial characteristics of the rural areas of the State have remained consistent over the years, there is significant disparity in the social and economic characteristics of the rural areas. While the median income for a family of four in Monongalia and Kanawha counties in 2015 was \$64,600 and \$59,100, respectively; the median income for a family of four in McDowell and Mingo Counties in 2015 was \$49,600 each.

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 will target the use of HOME funds to the 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			10,063,832
HOME			14,382,066
HOPWA			331,859
ESG			1,347,246

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

### Narrative

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

Funding priorities were identified through a comprehensive statewide effort of 10 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. 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 special needs populations.
- 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 Program anticipates the use of the HUD HOME award, estimated Program Income, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME Program.

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**

The geographic distribution and investment of CDBG funds reflects the State's strategy for the development of non-entitlement communities in the State. This strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, the identification of local priorities, and investments that are consistent with the CDBG program. The method of distribution is designed to permit flexibility in the utilization of other funding sources and the timing of investment decisions. No target areas are identified. All applications determined to be eligible and to meet a HUD National Objective shall advance and be reviewed for funding consideration.

The projected use of the HOME funds reflects the State's strategy to promote the development of decent affordable housing throughout the rural communities. This strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, the identification of local priorities, and financing programs and projects that are consistent with the objectives of HOME Program. The method of distribution is designed to maximize the utilization of other funding sources and promote the development of local delivery systems.

The geographic distribution of ESG funds is the entire State of West Virginia. All funds are going into approved Continuum of Care areas throughout the state including the Balance of State Continuum of Care. Due to the Continuum of Care system, persons no longer have to leave their community for services.

## 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.**

The WVHDF developed the HOME Leverage Loan Program to increase the number of families that could be assisted through the HOME Program. The leveraging of USDA-Rural Development Section 502 loans and private lender loans with HOME funds in the form of up to \$40,000 closing cost and down payment assistance loans provides a mechanism to assist families that would not have qualified for financial assistance through the program in FY 2015.

The WVDO works with numerous federal, state, and local funding sources to leverage CDBG funds to the maximum extent possible. Due to the excessive cost of utility infrastructure development, CDBG grant funding is often coupled with funding from other agencies to achieve a viable funding strategy. During the FY 2015 program year, more than \$44 million in other funds were leveraged with CDBG funds. This total includes new projects as well as projects that were funded in multiple years. Many of the units of local government also pledge local funds for these important projects. The State's CDBG does not require a match (with the exception of Planning Grants); however, credit is given for leveraged funds during the review process.

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (IJDC) promotes the coordination of infrastructure projects throughout the State. Enacted in 1994 by the West Virginia Legislature, the IJDC was created to be West Virginia's funding clearinghouse for water and wastewater projects. This coordination provides the opportunity for funding agencies to review all project applications and determine strategies to maximize funding through all available state and federal sources.

This coordination of leveraged funding also ensures that units of local government receive ongoing technical assistance on both the regulatory requirements and project management. Implementation schedules are established that directly impact the local community and the state and federal agencies involved. As a result, project administrators, as well as funding and regulatory agencies representatives, are working as a team to complete projects within the established schedule.

The following agencies and programs provide the most frequently used sources of leveraged funds for CDBG water and sewer infrastructure projects: U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Abandoned Mine Lands, Appalachian Regional Commission, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and Water Development Authority, the West Virginia Bureau of Public Health Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund. Project funding has also been provided by the West Virginia-American Water Company for projects in public-private partnerships.

Local governments may acquire land directly associated with the infrastructure projects. All acquisitions are reported by the local government in a Land Acquisition Report as part of the Final Performance Report obtained upon the completion of each project.

Please refer to the ESG specific narrative for leveraging information. Through the Office of Economic Opportunity, the State matched \$1,426,847 ESG program funds with State funds, HOPWA funds and SHP HMIS costs.

Please note for the Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year below: WVHDF had two negative amount corrective entries, but the table will not allow a negative entry. The corrective entries should be (\$148,297.00) and (\$44,777.08), which results in the Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year total of \$520,610.74.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	4,742,981
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	520,611
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	5,263,591
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,479,912
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	3,783,679

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report**

<b>Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year</b>								
<b>Project No. or Other ID</b>	<b>Date of Contribution</b>	<b>Cash (non-Federal sources)</b>	<b>Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges</b>	<b>Appraised Land/Real Property</b>	<b>Required Infrastructure</b>	<b>Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor</b>	<b>Bond Financing</b>	<b>Total Match</b>
non-2016-01	08/14/2015	0	0	47,450	0	0	0	47,450
non-2016-02	10/06/2015	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
non-2016-03	10/06/2015	125,000	0	0	0	0	0	125,000
non-2016-04	06/10/2016	50,497	0	0	0	0	0	50,497
non-2016-05	06/10/2016	20,000	0	0	0	0	0	20,000
non-2016-cc	06/30/2016	163,835	0	0	0	0	0	163,835
non-2016-mrb	06/30/2016	0	0	0	0	0	181,903	181,903

**Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year**

**HOME MBE/WBE report**

<b>Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period</b>				
<b>Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$</b>	<b>Amount received during reporting period \$</b>	<b>Total amount expended during reporting period \$</b>	<b>Amount expended for TBRA \$</b>	<b>Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$</b>
40,826	2,504,688	2,412,812	0	132,702

**Table 7 – Program Income**

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

**Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

<b>Minority Owners of Rental Property</b> – 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**

<b>Relocation and Real Property Acquisition</b> – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition		
Parcels Acquired	15	1,176,517
Businesses Displaced	0	0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	39	109,335

  

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**

**CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)**

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

	<b>One-Year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	578	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	254	103
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	200	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,032</b>	<b>105</b>

**Table 11 – Number of Households**

	<b>One-Year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	254	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	20
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	58
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>105</b>

**Table 12 – Number of Households Supported**

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

The WVHDF has determined the one-year goal numbers in Tables 11 and 12 are errant. The WVHDF is unaware of how and why these numbers were entered, since they extremely exaggerate historic WVHDF HOME estimates and performance. Please note that the modest HOME amount received prevents WVHDF from attaining these one-year goals. Despite the errant one-year goal numbers in Tables 11 and 12 and the inability to specifically respond to the difference between goals and outcomes, WVHDF traditionally encounters the following problems 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 Rental Assistance: WVHDF has not used HOME for Rental Assistance, so both numbers in Table 12 should be 0.
- 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 NewHOME and 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 mortgage loan originators;(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 program design so that safe, decent, sanitary affordable housing is increased in the 44 non-consortia counties; 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 1,040 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 CHDOs, NewHome and HOMERent), Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, WVHDF Single Family Mortgages supported by mortgage revenue bonds, and other special 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.**

<b>Number of Persons Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	0	45
Low-income	0	34
Moderate-income	6,020	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,020</b>	<b>105</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Persons Served**

**Narrative Information**

The State CDBG program did not fund Direct Benefit Activities or housing activities in FY 2015. The most commonly used National Objective for CDBG infrastructure projects in West Virginia is the Area-Wide Benefit to Low- and Moderate-Income Individuals category. This includes activities that benefit all residents in a particular area, where at least **51 percent** of the residents are LMI persons. LMI determination is based upon the income of a family, household, or individual living in the project area whose household income does not exceed **80 percent** of the median income for the area, based upon HUD Low-Mod Income Statistical Data (LMISD).

Each CDBG application must provide information for the Census Tract(s) and Block Group(s) most closely approximating the project area. Income survey results must be compared to the most recent LMISD percentage for the census geography that most closely matches the service area. The difference between the LMISD and the Income Survey results must be explained, and the project area must be defined before decisions regarding the data used to determine the percentage of LMI persons as directed in HUD CPD Notice 14-013 and the WVDO Income Survey Guidelines.

Most often, CDBG funds are used for public improvement projects that benefit an entire town or city through infrastructure upgrades that serve a wide geography. However, an income survey may be used to determine the eligibility of a smaller project area with a limited scope. During FY 2015, income surveys were used to determine eligibility for projects serving 6,020 State residents.

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, zero middle income were served, and:

- Extremely low-income: 2 owner households, 43 renter households
- Low-income: 9 owner households, 25 renter households
- Moderate income: 16 owner households, 10 renter households

Pursuant to the Section 215 definition of affordable housing, all persons served pay less than 30% of their income for housing; therefore, they are not consider cost burdened.

Every month, WVHDF evaluates HUD HOME commitment and disbursement requirements. Meeting these requirements and the subsequent project close-outs reports, determines the statistics of the persons served. The close-out reports are indicative of the income-band of owners or buyers demanding and qualifying for units.

As noted in CR-50, the mission of the WVHDF LIHTC and HOME programs is to foster and maintain affordable housing. This is accomplished by (a) leveraging LIHTC with HOME to produce more affordable housing units; and (b) using LIHTC and HOME (individually or leveraged) to rehabilitate existing or construct new units.

In order to address the "worst case housing needs" and meet the needs of persons with disabilities: The HOME portion of the WVHDF website includes maps (showing coverage areas of affordable housing providers) and "click-here" options to send an email to inquire about more affordable housing information.

## **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 has been a large accomplishment of the past year across the state. Most Rapid Re-Housing clients are housed within one week. The number of shelter beds in one area was reduced from 58 to 28 due to improvements in the transitional housing program. Along with the reduction of beds, the average stay at an emergency shelter was reduced to 10 days or less through due to the improvements that were made in the transitional housing program due to housing first. In addition to shelter stays, there has been increased focus on individualizing housing plans and personal goals.

Program providers throughout the State are assisting program participants in creating individualized housing plans in order to house individuals quickly and to remain housed. A benchmark has been set to shorten homeless time to 30 days or less by tracking clients and establishing individual goals. There are multiple barriers hindering progress for homeless programs: a lack of affordable housing; and a lack of transitional housing and a lack of readily available treatment beds. The problems are magnified in rural areas with limited resources. This makes properly serving individuals in need more difficult.

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 VISPDAT 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.

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 releasing individuals into the shelter system or the street is not the best solution. In order to improve, 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**

Providers across West Virginia have assisted many people. Some key accomplishments include: a 75 bed facility staffed 24/7/365; 22,735 shelter nights provided; 74,000 meals and snacks provided; 7,500 case management/counseling hours provided; and 80% of residents secured and maintained stable housing (YWCA Sojourners). Many barriers continue to have a negative impact on progress such as a lack of housing, a lack of employment opportunities, a lack of transportation options and a lack of available addiction beds.

Many of these barriers are amplified by the rural nature of West Virginia. Providers are working to address these barriers though working with agencies to strengthen established relationships with landlords in order to better meet the need for transitional housing. Providers will also work with treatment facilities and HUD funded projects to increase the number of ready best using the housing first model.

**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. One key factor is that providers do not stop once clients are housed. Providers are very good at following-up with clients and providing them with and services that are needed. One barrier to progress is that some clients refuse follow-up services because they are very excited to finally be housed in their own unit. Also, many hospitals and regional jails discharge individuals into local shelters, which takes up space for those that may have a greater need.

Providers are working with various publicly funded institutions to revise their discharge policies. Providers are also assisting 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 (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections facilities); and receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs.

Crisis line staff work with individuals to prevent homelessness by directing them to the resources and providers in their area that can help them, which may include medical and mental health treatment. Providers work with agencies and non-profit organizations to identify previously homeless individuals who are currently housed but may be at risk to become homeless. After identified, providers can better serve these individuals and provide them with the resources to stay in their homes. By being active members of the community and local organizations, and coordinating efforts for entry and discharge of individuals, the homeless population can be better served. This includes providing the tools and services that could lower the client's chances of experiencing domestic violence 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.

**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 the tool, individuals and families with the highest need are offered housing first. By providing case management and assisting in the housing search, providers also 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. Larger-sized families with 4 or more children are difficult to place in permanent housing because there are very few affordable units to accommodate that many individuals. In order to improve and be more effective, providers plan to conduct business outreach activities and increase case manager training and knowledge. By reaching out to businesses, we increase the employment opportunities of clients and their ability to live independently. Local homeless providers must collaborate. By improving collaboration and communication, providers can better serve clients, reduce duplication and reduce the recidivism rate.

## **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 WVHDF and the PHAs throughout the State. This relationship has also been strengthened through the WVDO's role in the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, through which the State developed more than 200 units of affordable housing. In 2015, the WVHDF reviewed and approved the Housing Assistance Plans (HAPS) of four PHAs for compliance with the State Consolidated Plan. These include the Clarksburg Harrison Regional Housing Authority, Fairmont Morgantown Housing Authority, Housing Authority of Mingo County, and the Randolph County Housing Authority.

In addition to this review, the WVHDF continues to review applications for housing reconstruction, the development of transitional housing, and numerous other projects where the public housing authority serves as the loan originator or grantee. It is noted, however, that the WVHDF did not allocate HOME funds to provide tenant based rental assistance through the HOME Program in FY 2015.

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 36 PHAs provide 22,155 units of subsidized, rental housing through 6,532 public housing units and 15,615 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 State administered HOME 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.

To assist in this regard, the WVHDF will continue to support the homebuyer education program through the payment of homebuyer education fees for loans funded through the NewHOME Program over the course of the current Five-Year Consolidated Plan. Homeownership education explains the home purchasing process to potential home buyers. Teaching materials and technical assistance are offered through non-profit organizations in communities across the State.

Qualified instructors teach an eight-hour course and assist the participants in making informed decisions pertaining to all aspects of purchasing a home. Participants are taken through each step of the home buying process, from budgeting to loan closing. Participants learn how to calculate the amount they can afford to pay for a home, how to shop for an affordable mortgage, the details associated with sales contracts and loan applications, and basic home maintenance tips.

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. Six 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.

The State has increased collaboration with the PHAs, and most recently, conducted annual public hearings for the development of the FY 2016 Annual Action Plan at PHA locations. Public hearings were conducted at the Switzer Center, located at the Orchard Manor housing location in Charleston, and at the Fairmont-Morgantown Public Housing Authority office. The Charleston public hearing featured an agenda which included an overview of programs and services provided by the CKHA, including Section 3 Procedures, Family Services, Senior Services, and the Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The partner agencies presented information concerning the State's Fair Housing and Section 3 plans. The CKHA publicized this event in cooperation with the State, encouraging residents to attend.

## **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 and the WVHDF will continue to work with the local HUD Office and monitor the status of PHAs.

As reported in the FY 2016 Annual Action Plan, there is one “troubled” PHA in West Virginia, located in Jackson County. While this housing authority is currently listed as “troubled” in the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC), the authority has made significant changes that are expected to advance performance. The HUD Charleston Field Office has received information regarding the numerous organizational, management, and procedural improvements the PHA has implemented to improve operations, and subsequently status.

Through consultation with the Field Office, WVDO will continue to review progress, and provide resources through the Community Service Roundtable. The WVDO will continue to share information that may be of benefit to this public housing authority and others for the continuous improvement of performance. The Field Office has reported that the Jackson County Public Housing Authority’s leadership is actively pursuing improvement through participation in training and is on schedule to become a Standard Performer by June 30, 2017.

## **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 re-use of property, through collaboration with numerous organizations. The WVDO staff participated in the Mountain State Land Use Academy during the FY 2015 program year, and will 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 governments 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 Law Clinic is currently assisting more than 20 local governments in the development of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances and updates. 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, the 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.

It is noted that public land is generally not utilized within the CDBG program except where acquired by a unit of local government for the provision of public improvements, such as land acquisition related to infrastructure improvements. All acquisitions are reported in the Final Performance Report for each project.

### **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 HOME Program resources on three principal areas: 1) Homeownership through direct loans and leverage loans; 2) Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs); and 3) HOMErent with loans to promote the improvement and creation of rental housing opportunities for low- and very low-income families.

Limited economic development and unemployment continues to underline the need for decent single family housing and rental housing opportunities for low-income families in the rural areas of 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, that meets the State building code increases the quality housing opportunities and choices for low-income families in rural areas.

The WVHDF has provided deep subsidy mortgage loans through the NewHOME Loan Program and the HOME Leverage Loan program to finance the construction of new single family housing units and acquisition of existing single family housing units. The WVHDF continues to provide construction/permanent loans to finance the construction of rental units through both the CHDO Program and the HOMErent Program to address the demand for decent, affordable housing units for low-income families.

The WVHDF has also provided loans through the WVHDF Land Development Loan Program so that eligible non-profit organizations can finance the acquisition and development of land for low-income housing. The terms of the Land Development Loan Program loans are designed so that the non-profit organizations can afford to market lots over an extended period of time.

The homeownership programs 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, WVDO and WVOEO will continue to partner together to foster and maintain affordable housing. The WVHDF Executive Director and the CDBG program manager for the WVDO serve as members of the board of directors for the West Virginia Affordable Housing Trust Fund (Trust Fund), a legal entity formed by the State, to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to nonprofit organizations for the development of housing for

low-income families. The Trust Fund is supported by a \$20 real estate transfer fee. In FY 2014 and FY 2015, the Trust Fund awarded more than \$1.8 million to community-based housing organizations to fund 27 projects. This amount leveraged more than \$8 million in federal, state, local and private banking funds. Organizations receiving funds included local governments, public housing authorities and nonprofit organizations. All housing and predevelopment projects will provide affordable homes to individuals and/or families with incomes at or below 100 percent of the statewide median income (SMI) as defined by HUD.

Over the past 15 years, the Trust Fund has focused on providing gap or leverage funding with the HUD 202 and 811 Programs, HOME Program, the Federal Home Loan Bank, homeless providers, and the private sector in providing affordable housing opportunities. Additional information is available online at [www.wvaht.org](http://www.wvaht.org).

### **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 for exposure to lead and subsequently lead poisoning. The WVHDF, WVDO and WVOEO 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.

Efforts to abate lead-based paint may be classified as reactive rather than proactive, since there is limited funding available to provide the financial assistance required to abate lead-based paint hazards in single-family and rental housing. 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 projects funded with federal financial assistance, including projects funded through the HOME program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

Regulations governing lead-based paint abatement are integrated into housing policies and procedures. 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.

All WVDO, WVHDF and WVOEO 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 homes 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)**

Each year, the federal government establishes a definition of poverty. The 2014 definitions guided the program through FY 2015. The poverty rate in West Virginia remained above the national rate during this period.

In 2014, the poverty threshold for a single person was \$11,670 per year, equivalent to \$972.50 per month. For a family of four, including two related children, the poverty threshold was \$23,850 per year, equivalent to \$1,987.50 per month.

During this period, West Virginia's poverty rate increased the national rate, with 328,734 West Virginia residents, or 18.3% of West Virginia residents living in poverty, compared to a national poverty rate of 15.5%. The poverty rate ranged from a low of 10% in Putnam County in southwestern West Virginia to a high of 34.9% in McDowell County in southern West Virginia.

The State seeks to help families move out of poverty in ways that promote family self-sufficiency to the highest extent possible. To this end, all ESG and HOPWA program participants are required 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.

In addition, the WVHDF HOME program offers the following programs, which 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.

Federal and state lending laws, in particular The SAFE Mortgage Act and The Dodd-Frank Act, and family credit problems continue to make it a challenge for the WVHDF to provide loans through the NewHOME Loan Program and HOME Leverage Loan Program to families with incomes at or below 65% of the Area Median Family Income (AMFI). The fact that the WVHDF and the Local Originator may be held directly liable for any loans that are not affordable to a low-income family continue to limit the participation of low-income single-families in the NewHOME Loan Program.

The disparity in the AMFI and housing costs across the 44 rural counties has required the WVHDF to consider waivers for families who were below the 65% area MFI. In FY 2015, two families, representing 7.4% of the 27 families assisted through the NewHOME Program and HOME Leverage Loan Program, had an income that was between 0 to 30% of the AMFI; 4 of the 27 families assisted through the NewHOME Program and HOME Leverage Loan Program had an income that was between 31 to 50% of the AMFI; while the remaining 21 of the 27 families assisted through the NewHOME Program and HOME Leverage Loan Program had incomes that were between 51 to 80% of the AMFI.

**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 Resources (WVDHHR) is primary agency responsible for the delivery of financial services and other services to poverty-level families. The WVDHHR 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 WVOEO 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. WVOEO 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 WVOEO 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.

## **Coordination with the Continuum of Care (CoC)**

The WVOEO coordinates with partners in the State's four Continuums of Care (COCs) and external stakeholders to ensure that the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program is part of an integrated, statewide strategy to ending homelessness and improving housing and stability outcomes for families and individuals.

Allocation of ESG funds: Funding availability is announced by the WVOEO annually. Applications are emailed to past ESG funding recipients and all CoC leads for information distribution. Applications are also available through the WVOEO website for any new applicants wishing to apply. Applications are reviewed based on application of eligible activities and ability to meet performance and compliance objectives. During the review process, 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.

Policies and procedures for HMIS: The four 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. WVOEO is a member of the statewide HMIS steering committee.

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

The WVDO, WVHDF and WVOEO 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 WVDO, WVHDF, and WVOEO's relationship with a network of non-profit 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, WVHDF, and WVOEO 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. In addition, the HOME RFP application, which is completed by developers applying for HOME funding for a project, includes a section inquiring about services offered to tenants. If services are offered to tenants, then developer must submit evidence (typically an MOU with a social service agency) that services will be appropriately and adequately provided.

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 WVDO, WVHDF and WV OEO 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.

**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 existing 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 2014. Through this update and with other data, the State has requested that the following impediments be removed:

1. Resistance to Group Home Location: The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources oversees Group Home facilities, and has achieved positive outcomes.
2. Infrastructure Quality in Areas with a Concentration of Minority Residents: Although minority composition is a factor, demographics do not indicate a prevalence of minority concentrations in nonentitlement areas.
3. Incidences of Hate Violence: 2014 information pertaining to this impediment indicated that this impediment is not a prevalent issue.
4. Incidents of Possible Redlining by Lenders: The State has consistently reported that all banks are rated as "outstanding" or "satisfactory," according to the West Virginia Division of Financial Institutions.
5. Discrimination Against Victims of Domestic Violence: Neither the West Virginia Domestic Violence Coalition nor the West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources have data to warrant additional review.

The following impediments would remain:

1. Discrimination in Rental Housing: The WVHDF, WVDO and the Human Rights Commission have resumed meetings, and have conducted training and outreach to alleviate this impediment.
2. Housing Brokerage Services: The West Virginia Association of Realtors and the West Virginia Real Estate Commission continued to train real estate professionals in Fair Housing, Cultural Diversity and Ethics. The WVDO and WVHDF will continue to stress the importance of Fair Housing through existing partnerships and in preparation for the AFH.
3. Resistance to Low-Income Housing Development: Public meetings for the FY 2016 Action Plan included presentations on Fair Housing, the AI and AFH at public housing authority locations. The WVHDF continues to integrate Fair Housing into the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program through a mandatory fair housing marketing plan.
4. 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: Training is conducted with each grantee and subrecipient through meetings and formal events. Events included, but were not limited to: WVDO Training Conference and West Virginia Housing Conference in 2015, and the WVHDF Fair Housing and ADA training in April 2016.
5. Lack of affordable housing in West Virginia. The partner agencies have leveraged available funding to create 1,040 new units of affordable housing.

6. 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.
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: The WVDO continues to support initiatives to improve land development, planning and zoning through the Mountain State Land Use Academy and other initiatives. See CR-35 for additional details.

A new impediment was proposed in FY 2015: Unacceptable levels of sexual harassment in rental housing. The State's new AFH is due no later than September 2019.

## **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**

CDBG staff provide comprehensive technical assistance to nonentitlement units of local government to ensure the successful administration of CDBG projects. This assistance includes all aspects of the CDBG program and ranges from conference calls to onsite visits, assistance with regulatory issues, interpretation of regulations, training, and the resolutions of disputes. Onsite technical assistance was provided to all new grant recipients through mandatory project implementation meetings. All CDBG projects are monitored at least once, typically during construction.

CDBG staff also participated in meetings with state and local regulatory agencies and associations. These include monthly meetings at the West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council, which includes state and federal funding and regulatory agencies. Staff has ongoing communication and meetings with Regional Planning and Development Councils (RPDCs), county commissions, municipalities, and each project team. Staff also partners with organizations such as the West Virginia Municipal League, the West Virginia Economic Development Council, the West Virginia Rural Water Association, and others to provide information concerning program guidelines.

In November 2015, the WVDO coordinated a training conference in cooperation with the RPDCs. This training included the sessions on environmental review, census data, annual reporting, Fair Housing, Section 3 and other program requirements. In FY 2015, staff members also attended prebid meetings and preconstruction meetings, performed onsite monitoring visits and processed Final Performance Reports. A review of monitoring and closeout activities is provided in the attached table.

In FY 2015, WVHDF staff performed 56 onsite management and physical inspections of properties to confirm compliance with HOME regulations. Each of the 56 properties received a report summarizing the inspection results: 42 properties had 0-5 issues of non-compliance; 14 properties had 6 or more issues of non-compliance. All issues of noncompliance satisfactorily resolved during the correction period.

The WVOEO monitors the subrecipients of ESG and HOPWA to ensure compliance with all federal, state and program regulations. WVOEO also views monitoring as an opportunity to learn about the subrecipient, the communities that they serve and to offer technical assistance or provide support as requested. This is achieved through routine desk reviews and onsite programmatic and financial monitoring. Desk reviews take place through the review of data and data quality reports in the statewide mandated homeless information management system, Servicepoint, and the review of reports provided by subrecipients. Desk reviews also occur through the monthly review of subrecipient invoicing and monthly expenditure reporting.

Onsite programmatic monitoring occurs no less than once annually. This involves a complete review of policies, processes, and services offered by the subrecipient. This review includes the compliance of the subrecipient with program requirements in the federal regulations, the HEARTH Act and grant agreements. Financial

monitoring occurs onsite no less than once annually. This involves a complete review and testing of fiscal and accounting policies and a review of supporting documentation. Feedback is provided on the results of all onsite monitoring visits to subrecipients with an opportunity for them to respond to any observations or deficiencies. Any deficiency is followed by the completion of a quality improvement plan.

**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 FY 2015 CAPER and the State Performance and Evaluation Report (State PER) were advertised in six newspapers – The Charleston Gazette, The State Journal, The Wheeling Intelligencer and News Register, The Beckley Register Herald, The Morgantown Dominion Post, and The Huntington Herald Dispatch. The complete document was available at the offices of the WVDO and the WVHDF.

The CAPER, and the State PER were also posted on the West Virginia Department of Commerce-West Virginia Development Office website. A 15-day review and comment period began on September 7, and concluded on September 22, 2016.

## **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.**

Because the development of reliable water and wastewater systems continues to be a critical need, CDBG funds allocated to the State continue to be dedicated to this purpose. Therefore, no changes regarding the State's program objectives were initiated during the program year. 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 persons and families. 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.

In FY 2015, the WVDO received 54 applications for CDBG funding. These applications represented approximately \$68 million 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.

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.

In FY 2015, the State has observed significant delays in moving projects from the design phase to the construction phase. It is anticipated that numerous projects funded in FY 2014 and FY 2015 will begin construction in early 2017.

<b>Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?</b>	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 FY 2015, July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. 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, 2015 to June 30, 2016			
Property Name	Date Conducted	Inspection Type	Result - Summary
SAFE Transitional Housing	8/4/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
816 - 818 Virginia Avenue	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
832 - 834 Virginia Avenue	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
836 - 838 Virginia Avenue	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
844 - 846 Virginia Avenue	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Spence - Maple Apts.	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Chicago Rental	8/18/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Meadow River Apts.	8/26/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
Moundsville Rentals	9/18/2015	Management and Physical	Five issues of non-compliance
Alpha Street Apartments	9/23/2015	Management and Physical	Four issues of non-compliance
ARC at Locust	9/23/2015	Management and Physical	Two issues of non-compliance
Grand Street Apts.	9/23/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
Matthew Street Apts.	9/23/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Clay Apartments	9/25/2015	Management and Physical	Three issues of non-compliance
Steps II	9/28/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Patterson Apartments	10/1/2015	Management and Physical	Five issues of non-compliance
Rutledge Run Duplexes	10/1/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Preston Street	10/2/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance

**Summary of On-Site Inspections page 1**

West Virginia Housing Development Fund Asset Management Department HOME Multi-Family Rental Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities Reporting Period: July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016			
Property Name	Date Conducted	Inspection Type	Result - Summary
CASE Rental 2009	10/2/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
Country Way Apts	10/5/2015	Management and Physical	One issue of non-compliance
New Beginnings	10/9/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
Mill Creek Senior/Disabled	10/13/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Randolph County Scattered Sites	10/13/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Pleasant Avenue Apts.	10/13/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Midland Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Mill Creek Senior Housing	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
3rd Street Apartments	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Bradshaw Apartments	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Hice Street Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Porter Street Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Wayne Avenue Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Woodlands Lane Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Highland Park Apts.	10/14/2015	Management and Physical	Numerous issues of non-compliance
Chestnut Manor	10/20/2015	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance
North Wheeling HOPE VI	10/21/15	Management and Physical	No issues of non-compliance

**Summary of On-Site Inspections page 2**



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

In order to foster and maintain affordable housing, WVHDF conducts annual inspections of all HOME funded rental properties. Properties must meet compliance standards. Properties not meeting compliance standards must correct outstanding issues within the correction period.

The mission of the WVHDF LIHTC and HOME Departments is to foster and maintain affordable housing. This is accomplished by:

1. Leveraging LIHTC with HOME to produce more affordable housing units.
2. Using LIHTC and HOME (individually or leveraged) to rehabilitate existing affordable units or construct new affordable units.
3. Applications submitted for LIHTC and/or HOME funding: Developers with continuous, unresolved compliance issues with their portfolios will not be considered funding of a new project.

Periodically, the WVHDF receives a comment about affordable housing. WVHDF proactively takes the initiative to inform and educate the commenter(s) about affordable housing, its value to the community, and the populations qualified to occupy.

**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.

<b>Number of Households Served Through:</b>	<b>One-year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	180	93
Tenant-based rental assistance	50	70
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	4	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

**Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served**

**Narrative**

## 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	Mrs
First Name	LISA
Middle Name	J
Last Name	BARE FISHER
Suffix	0
Title	CFO

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	700 Washington St, East
Street Address 2	4th Floor
City	Charleston
State	WV
ZIP Code	25301-
Phone Number	3045588860
Extension	320
Fax Number	3045584210
Email Address	<a href="mailto:lisa.j.fisher@wv.gov">lisa.j.fisher@wv.gov</a>

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

#### 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

**Program Year Start Date** 07/01/2015  
**Program Year End Date** 06/30/2016

**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:** 14532

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** COMMUNITY NETWORKS, INC.  
**City:** Martinsburg  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** 25401, 4217  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 81728

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** CITY OF HUNTINGTON, WV  
**City:** HUNTINGTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 3261

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** HUNTINGTON CITY MISSION  
**City:** HUNTINGTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 50583

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** ROARK-SULLIVAN LIFEWAY CENTER  
**City:** CHARLESTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 55163

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** YWCA SOJOURNERS  
**City:** CHARLESTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 37500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** DAYMARK  
**City:** CHARLESTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 28277

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** YWCA RESOLVE FAMILY ABUSE PROGRAM  
**City:** CHARLESTON CONSORTIUM  
**State:** WV  
**Zip Code:** ,  
**DUNS Number:**  
**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y  
**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization  
**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 26930

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** BARTLETT HOUSE, INC.

**City:** MORGANTOWN

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** ,

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 160111

**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:** 64031

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Prestera Center for Mental Health Services

**City:** Huntington

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25705, 2837

**DUNS Number:** 103806535

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 85000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** BRANCHES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER

**City:** hUNTINGTON

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25701,

**DUNS Number:** 000000000

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 17219

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Cabell-Huntington Coalition for the Homeless

**City:** Huntington

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25701, 1320

**DUNS Number:** 011540684

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 59370

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Mountain Opportunities Corporation

**City:** Clarksburg

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26301, 2053

**DUNS Number:** 024134869

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 25073

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** The Connecting Link

**City:** Morgantown

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26505, 5446

**DUNS Number:** 947474029

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 98256

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Covenant House, Inc.

**City:** Charleston

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25301, 1230

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 53500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** HOPE, Inc. (Task Force on Domestic Violence)

**City:** Fairmont

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26555, 0626

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 33500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** The Family Refuge Center

**City:** Lewisburg

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 24901, 0249

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 0

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Mason County Homeless Shelter

**City:** Point Pleasant

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25550, 1224

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 0

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** YWCA Family Violence Prevention Program

**City:** Wheeling

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26003, 2922

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 27500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Family Crisis Intervention Center - Parkersburg

**City:** Parkersburg

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26102, 0695

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 14500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Pine Haven

**City:** Beckley

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25801, 4929

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 0

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Twin Cities Shelter

**City:** Saint Albans

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25177, 1824

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 19357

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Raleigh County Community Action Association

**City:** Beckley

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25801, 1777

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 256450

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness

**City:** Bridgeport

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 26330, 1650

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 203203

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Coalfield Community Action Partnership

**City:** Williamson

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25661, 1406

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 10256

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** City of Charleston

**City:** Charleston

**State:** WV

**Zip Code:** 25301, 2820

**DUNS Number:**

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 7343

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** Southwestern Community Action Council

**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:** 41124

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	6
Children	9
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	236
Children	130
Don't Know/Refused/Other	35
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>401</b>

Table 17 – Shelter Information

#### 4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

#### 4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	322
Children	195
Don't Know/Refused/Other	35
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

#### 5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	109
Female	412
Transgender	1
Don't Know/Refused/Other	30
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>

Table 20 - Gender Information

**6. Age—Complete for All Activities**

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	195
18-24	54
25 and over	267
Don't Know/Refused/Other	35
Missing Information	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>552</b>

**Table 21 – Age Information**

**7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities**

**Number of Persons in Households**

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
Veterans	1	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	524	0	15	501
Elderly	16	0	0	11
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill	13	0	0	9
Chronic Substance Abuse	4	0	0	0
Other Disability	13	0	0	13
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	94	0	0	122

**Table 22 – 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 23 – Shelter Capacity

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

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	84	13,722	31,752
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	5,403
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	9,877
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>13,722</b>	<b>47,032</b>

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	2,046	64,980	287,234
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	75,982
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	142,760
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>64,980</b>	<b>505,976</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	0	0	98,526
Operations	2,500	121,864	294,932
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>121,864</b>	<b>393,458</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	0	3,350	32,643
Administration	195	54,692	42,003
Street Outreach	0	2,849,385	36,383

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

**11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
1,284,545	4,825	258,608	1,021,112

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

**11f. Match Source**

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	66,422	145,264	87,261
Other Federal Funds	48,225	164,566	259,586
State Government	64,956	157,194	345,067
Local Government	49,040	5,243	107,446
Private Funds	143,713	238,133	180,094
Other	140,710	255,698	404,807
Fees	0	18,511	42,586
Program Income	0	0	0
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>513,066</b>	<b>984,609</b>	<b>1,426,847</b>

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

**11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
4,209,067	517,891	1,243,217	2,447,959

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

**Attachment**

**HOME Match Log as of 6-30-2016**

**Attachment**

**FY 2015 CDBG Monitoring, FPR and Closeout Table**

## FY 2015 CDBG Monitoring and Closeout Report

Grantee	Project Name	Project Number	Grant Amount	Monitoring Visit Date	FPR Date	Interim Closeout	Final Closeout Date
Barbour County Commission	Chestnut Ridge Water Line Extension	08SCBG0049X	655,000	7/14/2016			
Town of Barrackville	Waste Water System Improvement	11SCBG0042X	806,035	5/27/2015			
Braxton County Commission	Sugar Creek Water Extension	09SCBG0062X	806,035	4/22/2015	1/29/2016	1/29/2016	
Brooke County Commission	Mahan Lane, Eldersville Road, Bruin Drive, Louise Phase IIA Sewer	07SCBG0065X	1,500,000	2/5/2015			
Town of Burnsville	Route 5, Orlando Road Water Extension	13SCBG0001X	1,500,000	7/5/2016			
Town of Chapmanville	Town of Chapmanville Water System Upgrade Project	12SCBG0002X	1,500,000	3/10/2015	6/16/2016		
Boone County Commission	Mud River/Cox's Fork Waterline Extension Project	11SCBG0014X	1,500,000	3/6/2014	12/16/2014	03/20/2015	9/14/2015
Boone County Commission	Pond Fork Wastewater System	05ARCP05159					10/30/2015
City of Cameron	City of Cameron Phase II Waterline Replacement	09SCBG0007	1,500,000	2/8/2012	5/5/2015	5/20/2015	
Town of Delbarton	Wastewater Collection Upgrades	08SCBG0021X	1,500,000	5/1/2012	06/8/2015	6/10/2015	9/15/2015
Town of Fairview	Fairview Road/State Route 218 Water	09SCBG0003	1,500,000	10/29/2013	1/15/2014	1/17/2014	9/14/2015
Town of Flemington	Rosemont Sewer	11SCBG0034	1,500,000	12/18/2014	2/12/2016		2/12/2016
Gilmer County Commission	Cox's Mill Water Extension	11SCBG0051X	1,500,000	6/13/2013	8/7/2015	8/17/2015	
Town of Handley	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation	08SCBG0065X	600,000	12/19/2014	8/19/2015	8/21/2015	8/21/2015
Town of Hartford	Sewer Collection System	10SCBG0049	1,500,000	1/15/2014	2/28/2015	6/5/2015	9/15/2015
City of Hinton	Hinton Brooks/Barksdale Sewer	10SCBG0059X	1,500,000	3/15/2013	12/09/2014	12/22/2014	
Town of Iaeger	Sewer System Ph. II Design Grant	11SCBG0023	200,000	12/22/2014	6/28/2016		6/28/2015
Lincoln County Commission	Ten Mile Creek Waterline Extension	08ARCP16023	1,500,000	5/1/2012	06/08/2015	6/10/2015	9/15/2015
Town of Jane Lew	Jane Lew Sewer	06SCBG0040X	1,500,000	4/2/2015	11/24/2014	12/12/2014	9/14/2015
Logan County Commission	Logan County Phase III-A Wastewater	10SCBG0055X	1,500,000	3/10/2015	6/29/2016		
McDowell County PSD #4	Coalwood Sewer Design Project	10SCBG0007	200,000	2/18/2014	06/29/2015	6/30/2015	

## FY 2015 CDBG Monitoring and Closeout Report

Grantee	Project Name	Project Number	Grant Amount	Monitoring Visit Date	FPR Date	Interim Closeout	Final Closeout Date
Marion County Commission	Greater Marion PSD Sewer System Upgrade	12ARCP17407	1,250,000	3/9/2016	5/12/2016	5/14/2015	
The Town of Matewan	Matewan Thacker Branch WL ext	07SCBG0067X	1,500,000	2/5/2014	10/2/2015		10/5/2015
Town of Meadow Bridge	Wastewater Treatment Improvement Project	08SCBG0036X	937,000	2/26/2014	03/19/2015	3/20/2015	
City of Parsons	Moore/Porterwood Water Extension Project	10SCBG0033X	1,500,000	11/21/2013	04/15/2015	4/13/2015	
City of Pennsboro	Wastewater Improvements Phase 2A	10SCBG0028X	1,105,182	9/12/2013	7/18/2014	7/21/2014	9/14/2015
Randolph County Commission	Norton/Coalton Sewer Extension Project	10SCBG0021X	1,300,000	2/1/2014	3/25/2015	3/26/2015	9/15/2015
Ritchie County Commission	Pleasant Hill PSD Beatrice Water	09SCBG0068X	1,465,000	1/29/2015	1/14/2016	1/15/2016	
Ritchie County Commission	Union Ridge/ Victory Ridge	13SCBG0004	787,500	1/20/2016	4/7/2016		
City of Romney	Wastewater Treatment Plant	12SCBG0004	1,000,000	6/2/2016	7/28/2015		
City of Salem	Water System Improvement Project	10SCBG0040X	1,500,000	7/11/2013	03/26/2015	3/26/2015	9/15/2015
City of War	Shop Hollow/Centerville Sewer Project	11SCBG0032X	200,000	2/18/2014	03/12/2015	3/13/2015	
City of Summersville	Glad Creek Phase-2-B WL Extension	13SCBG0005	537,730	4/24/2015	5/27/2016		
Upshur County Commission	Adrian PSD Water Extension	10SCBG0035X	900,000	7/14/2016			
Wayne County Commission	Route 152 Phase I WL Ext.	10SCBG0060X	1,500,000	5/1/2012	8/12/2014		9/15/2015
Wetzel County Commission	Wetzel Co PSD #1 Water Line Extension	10SCBG0014	1,500,000	2/12/2015			
Wetzel County Commission	Hundred-Littleton PSD WL Project	07SCBG0069X	850,000	2/8/2012	06/15/2015	6/16/2015	