

# 2019 CAPER DRAFT

DRAFT

## **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 compliance with regulations from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the City of Atlanta developed the 2019 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for the reporting period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. The CAPER presents the City's accomplishments and progress toward its Five -Year Consolidated Plan 2015-2019 goals that align and focus funding from the CPD formula programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program, Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program to meet affordable housing and community development needs. The City of Atlanta is the recipient of (4) four annual entitlement grants from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These grants are: The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG); the Home Investment Partnership program (HOME); the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG); and the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program.

- CDBG funding is designated to address a variety of services and needs, with a portion covering community development needs such as neighborhood stabilization code enforcement, public infrastructure improvements and economic development;
- HOME funding is designated to address affordable housing for low-income households ;
- ESG funding is designated to provide homeless assistance and homeless prevention;
- HOPWA funding is designated to housing and related supportive services for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS.

### **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
Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$/ HOME: \$/ ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1730	914	52.83%	0	142	
Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$/ HOME: \$/ ESG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	24				
Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$/ HOME: \$/ ESG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	135	0	0.00%			

Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1230	1	0.08%	40	12	0.00%
Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	20		0	545	
Affordable Housing Access and Support	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0		
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0		20	0	0.00%

Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	230	129	56.09%		30	
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	430	30	6.98%	12	19	0.00%
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2055	110	5.35%	35	34	57.14%
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		40	0	0.00%

Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Affordable Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0		1	0	0.00%
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	6	0	0.00%			

Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	9478	0	0.00%	1056	778	0.00%
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1521	0	0.00%	102	744	0.00%
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		37	498	0.00%

Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1783	0	0.00%			
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	331	0	0.00%	40	0	0.00%
Assistance for Persons Living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	3170	0	0.00%	438	649	0.00%
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	150	0	0.00%			



Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	12				
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0		25	0	0.00%
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	190	16	8.42%	70	0	0.00%
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	2	2	100.00%			

Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	185	0	0.00%	1000	0	0.00%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	16010	5510	34.42%	1294	318	161.98%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		40	0	0.00%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	7110	185	2.60%	648	1354	0.00%

Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		15	0	0.00%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0		153	0	0.00%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		18	0	0.00%
Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	320	0	0.00%			

Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	955	1434	150.16%	30		0.00%
Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				

Housing Stabilization	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	7400	0	0.00%			
Neighborhood Stabilization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	81945	5055	6.17%			
Neighborhood Stabilization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	411		0	0	
Neighborhood Stabilization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Neighborhood Stabilization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	125	41	32.80%	200	23	11.50%
Neighborhood Stabilization	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	25000	9088	36.35%	5000	0	0.00%
Planning and Program Administration	Planning and Administration	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	9	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

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

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

The City’s CDBG funds were used for a variety of eligible activities. The program is a flexible source of funding for a broad range of community development activities. During 2019, funding was used for: (1) improving existing public infrastructure improvements, ADA upgrades, blight remediation, storm drainage and sewer system construction, street and sidewalk improvements; (2) increased economic activities by supporting

programs to stimulate the revitalization of targeted business districts and to support commercial and industrial development in other eligible areas and that empower and train low income citizens to increase their access to education, employment and career opportunities; and (3) promoting the preservation of a quality housing stock through the rehabilitation of single family units and assist businesses to renovate or restore commercial building exterior facades, (4) improve energy efficiency, (5) housing for homeless persons and families , (6) rental assistance and (7) the implementation of fair housing regulations.

2019 Program Year Highlights include:

The City used Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to rehabilitate **54** housing units owned and rented by low and moderate-income (LMI) households during FY 2019. **The 54** units were repaired through the major repair programs, provided minor exterior rehabilitation, energy efficiency upgrades, preventive code violations for lower-income elderly and/or disabled, single-family homeowners. A total of **40** individuals were provided homeless prevention services through our contract with (Nicholas House).

The City's Parks and Recreation Department completed 10 infrastructure projects with new construction, ADA upgrades and improvements completed at the following parks: **Isabel Gates Webster Park, Mozley Park, Collier Park, Pittman Park, Center Hill Park, South Atlanta Park, West Manor Park, Anderson Park and John A. White Park.**

Through the City's economic development efforts the City provided **16** business improvement loans and were responsible for creating and retaining **25** jobs in the local communities. In addition, the City provided consultation and in-kind design support services to 12 business owners by providing architectural drawings, design consultations, created contacts through telephone calls, emails, office visits, site visits and outreach sessions.

**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)**

<b>RACE</b>	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>	<b>HOPWA</b>
White	65	2	260	273
Black or African American	700	29	2784	2132
Asian	1		10	1
American Indian or American Native	1		11	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1		11	1
Black/African American & White	1		48	11
Black/African American & American Indian				8
Other/Multi-Racial	11		48	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3124</b>	<b>2451</b>
<b>Ethnicity:</b>				
Hispanic	21	0	96	80
Non-Hispanic	759	31	3028	2371

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

**Narrative**



**CDBG:** The activities carried out utilizing CDBG funds for Program Year 2019 were consistent with the objectives of the Consolidated Plan Strategy. CDBG funds were used to provide housing and non-housing programs. With the funds available, the City was able to offer consistent services as described in the Annual Action Plan. A total of **780** were served. Non-housing activities served **79** persons and housing activities serviced 701 households.

**HOME:** The activities carried out for the HOME program year 2019 were consistent with the objectives of the Consolidated Plan Strategy. The City's overall goal was to promote and strengthen the stability, development, revitalization, and preservation of the City of Atlanta neighborhoods. There are several housing objectives that contribute to helping achieve this goal, including: increasing homeownership opportunities for very low-income and moderate-income residents, providing opportunities for low income renter households, reconstruction of substandard, owner-occupied and seniors homes activities served 62 households: **2** White and **60** Black/African American.

**HOPWA:** The activities carried out utilizing HOPWA funds for Program Year 2019 were consistent with the objectives of the Consolidated Plan Strategy. HOPWA funds provided housing assistance to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The racial/ethnic composition of the 2451 households assisted was: **273** White, **2132** Black/African American, **1** Asian and **45** who identified as multiracial. Of these, **80** identified as Hispanic.

**ESG:** The activities carried out utilizing ESG funds for Program Year 2019 were consistent with the objectives of the Consolidated Plan Strategy. ESG funds were designed and used to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to prevent homelessness and enable homeless individuals and families to move toward independent living. The racial/ethnic composition of families **3143** assisted with ESG funds were as follows: **260** White, **2784** Black/African Americans, **10** Asian, **11** American Indian or American Native, and **11** Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander and **48** multiple races identified which is reported in the chart as black or African American. Of these, **96** identified as Hispanic.

**CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)**

**Identify the resources made available**

<b>Source of Funds</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Resources Made Available</b>	<b>Amount Expended During Program Year</b>
CDBG	public - federal	7,139,553	1,760,133.62
HOME	public - federal	2,567,828	2,044,201.45
HOPWA	public - federal	23,000,301	16,762,804.61
ESG	public - federal	609,670	522,306.86

**Table 3 - Resources Made Available**

**Narrative**

**During 2019, the City received an allocation of \$32,717,352 of federal fiscal year consolidated formula funds; however, funds awarded, or loan commitments made during this program year may have utilized funds from previous federal funding years, recaptured funding and program income.**

**CDBG:** During the program year 2019 the City undertook and successfully administered several CDBG-funded projects. Activities included acquisition of real property, ADA upgrades, blight remediation, energy conservation, public services, affordable housing, economic development, enhanced code enforcement, child care services, senior services, and public facility and infrastructure improvements. The City generated program income in the amount of \$56,741 from the repayment of housing rehabilitation and business improvement loans. The total amount of CDBG funds expended toward eligible CDBG projects, including administrative costs and sub-recipient was \$7,228,171. All funds were not drawn before end of program year.

**ESG:** During the program year 2019 ESG funds were used for emergency and transitional shelter operations, direct services for homeless individuals/households through essential services, homelessness prevention services/interventions and rapid re-housing. The total amount of ESG funds expended including administrative cost was \$522,306. In addition to the ESG funds, the City met the requirement to match ESG funds dollar-for-dollar.

**HOME:** During the program year 2019 the City undertook a variety of HOME-funded projects which included in project admin costs, programs that provided direct housing services (homebuyer education/counseling), first-time homebuyer assistance, tenant-based rental assistance, and affordable rental housing opportunities. The HOME program generated program income in the amount of **\$367,070.96** all of which was recommitted to other HOME eligible projects in 2019. The total amount of HOME funds expended during the program year was \$2,044,201.45.

**HOPWA:** During the program year 2019 HOPWA funded projects included housing assistance; tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rent, mortgage and utility (STRMU) assistance, housing facility operations, housing information, support services/resource identification, and grantee/project sponsor administration. The City expended **\$16,762,804.61** in funding towards eligible projects. Program income in the amount of \$1,296,061.54 was earned from projects sponsors that provided

facility-based housing assistance: community residence or master-leased unit, collected rent payments from participants collection of rent and return of security deposits. Project sponsors generated and used the program income to further assist the individual/households and/or deducted it from allowable expenses subject to reimbursement.

**Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Atlanta EMA	70	70	Other: HOPWA
City of Atlanta	15	13	Other
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IMPACT AREA	15	17	Services provided: neighborhood improvements, community courts, code compliance and facilities and infrastructure improvements.

**Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments**

**Narrative**

CDBG projects are allocated to specific geographic areas based on the Community Development Impact Area or CDIA (see map) consists of those census block groups in which at least 51% of the households earn less than 80% of the City median income, based on 2010 U.S. Census data. The CDIA geographic areas are also referred to as low- and moderate-income areas. The City’s Office of Community and Development are with developers to promote development in these areas; 70 units are under contracts with HOME and CDBG funds.

The City continued to target its CDBG investments in public infrastructure, blight elimination and economic development to the Community Development Impact Area or CDIA to continue to support the revitalization of the neighborhoods that make up the CDIA. CDBG public services activities of shelter, childcare, job training and placement, substance abuse facilities, etc. were mainly focused in the City of Atlanta where the services provides resided.

This targeting represents 90% of the 2019 CDBG funding. However, when the total awards amount of \$32M are used as the basis for the targeting calculations, the CDIA-targeted CDBG continues to be only a small percentage of all the planned funding at **17%**.

HOPWA programs serves the EMSA (Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area) with priority to Atlanta, Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Cobb and Clayton counties with the highest incident of HIV disease., but still serving **24** other counties. ESG funded emergency shelters and homeless facilities., social services for homeless, elderly and disabled, housing repairs for seniors and emergency repairs **See Attachments (2) that includes: CDIA MAPS**

## 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.**

Federal funds were leveraged by private, state and local funds, where applicable. The City complied with all HOME matching fund contribution requirements as specified in 92.218 of the HOME regulations and ESG 24 CFR § 576.201.

**CDBG:** During program year 2019, a total of \$1,760,133.62 in CDBG funds were leveraged with traditionally available resources in a variety of ways: general funds and general obligation bonds (affordable housing, public services, public improvements, program monitoring), and grants awarded to the Atlanta's CoC from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (to assist High-Risk/High-Need homeless with treatment services and assisting veterans with mental and substance abuse problems). CDBG grant funds allow the City to reach further into the community to help more residents and effect greater change and increase the impact of CDBG funded activities through education, code compliance enforcement, training opportunities, social service offerings, economic development, job creation, affordable housing construction, and repairs for qualifying homeowners.

**HOME:** The City of Atlanta's Office of Housing and Community Development continues to provide matching funds of twenty-five cents as mandated by HUD. OHCD Fiscal staff maintains a Match log noting all sources of excess and the liability noted projects that were drawn. The total amount of HOME disbursements that were expended in 2019 totaled **\$2,044,201.45** and TBRA totaled **\$191,400.09**. The total expended amount of HOME disbursements were multiplied by 25% to account for the HOME donated leave. This amount for HOME computed to \$511,050.36 and TBRA totaled **\$47,850.02**, respectively. This amount was added to the 2018 HOME liability total showing in IDIS of **\$25,343**. The grand total of the Match liability for the City of Atlanta, Office of Housing and Community Development for calendar 2019 totals **\$400,444.31**. See Tables 5 and Attachments.

**HOPWA:** During the program year 2019 **\$16,869,624** in HOPWA funding was expended, with 18,096,740.91 in other funds leveraged to provide services for clients in the program (including resident rents), yielding a leveraging ratio of 107%. The City of Atlanta has **24** project sponsors partners providing services to eligible persons under the HOPWA program. In addition to HOPWA, most of these partners receive funding for housing and HIV/AIDS services from other grant sources, which are used in conjunction with HOPWA funding to provide clients with a broad range of supportive services in the continuum of care.

**ESG:** The City of Atlanta leveraged ESG funds during the program year 2019. The City, as well as its sub-recipients, are required to match ESG funds dollar-for-dollar. Matching funds in the amount of \$522,306.86 consisted of the following:

- Cash

- Value or fair rental value of any donated material or buildings
- Salary paid to staff to carry out programs and services provided by the sub-recipient
- Volunteers providing professional services such as medical or legal services are valued at the reasonable and customary rate in the community

Matching funds documentation was submitted monthly by sub-recipients to ensure match requirements were met. Matching funds were considered allowable only after HUD signed the grant agreement and the effective date of sub-recipient contracts

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	111,497,633
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	39,375.00
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	111,537,008
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	400,444.31
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	111,136,563.69

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

\*\*\* Note: The City of Atlanta has been locked out of IDIS since November 2017; therefore, the MATCH numbers are reporting low compared to previous years. However, City of Atlanta, Office of Housing and Community Development provided a calculation as a work around to report on the HOME Match for 2019.

Calculation: The total amount of HOME disbursements that were expended in 2019 totaled \$1,601,777.25. The grand total of the Match liability for the City of Atlanta, Office of Housing and Community Development for calendar 2019 totals \$400,444.31.

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

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

Habitat for Humanity	12/31/2019	0	0	0	0	39,375	0	37,375
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<b>Program Income</b> – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
<b>Balance on hand at beginning 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> \$
900,414	177,711.33	0	0	1,078,125.33

**Table 7 – Program Income**

## HOME MBE/WBE report

**The level of MBE/WBE participation varies based on availability and distribution of contracts. During 2019, the City reported X. The participation of Section 3 businesses in projects receiving funding through any of the programs is strongly encouraged. Consistent with Presidential Executive Orders 11625, 12138, and 12432, and Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968 the City encourages that all feasible efforts shall be made to ensure that small and minority-owned businesses, women’s business enterprises, and other individuals or firms located in or owned in substantial part by persons residing in the area of the projects**

The City continues to conduct outreach to minority business and women-owned business enterprises (MBE/WBE). The City of Atlanta Mayor's Office of Contract Compliance (OCC) effectively serves as a liaison, linking Small, Minority, Woman and Disadvantaged Businesses with City of Atlanta related business opportunities and encourages equal opportunity for all businesses and individuals in the Atlanta workplace. Minority and Women-Owned Business provisions are included in the City’s purchasing/procurement policies. In order to promote the use of minority and women-owned businesses, the City takes the following actions:

- Maintained and updated periodically qualified minority and women owned businesses on a Bidder List.
- Disseminate information regarding City bidding procedures and practices to the minority business community.
- Provided an internal website which maintains both internal and external potential opportunities.
- Posted information on the certification process including applications
- Encouraged all vendors, suppliers, and contractors to maximize their opportunities in securing municipal contracts by providing links to various contracting opportunities for other jurisdictions;
- Required that the City’s Minority Business Questionnaire be included with all City bids and Requests for Proposals.
- Provide access to a Business and Professional directory to area businesses and contractors upon request.

Staff participated in the HUD sponsored June 14, 2019 Section 3 Summit: Staying in the Game: Investing in People event. The event was held in the Atlanta City Hall Council Chambers.

<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>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	15			15		
Dollar Amount	\$97,331.8			\$97,331.8		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Women Business Enterprises</b>	<b>Male</b>			
<b>Contracts</b>						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>			
Dollar Amount	<b>\$97,331.8</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>96,531.8</b>			

**Table 6 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

<b>Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted</b>						
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Minority Property Owners</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>	
Number						
Dollar Amount						

**Table 7 – 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		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
Businesses Displaced		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

**Table 8 – 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	255	756
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	67	83
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units		
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>839</b>

**Table 9 – Number of Households**

	<b>One-Year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	182	756
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	93	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	35	64
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	12	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>839</b>

**Table 10 – Number of Households Supported**

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

While the City did receive an award for the 2019 funds in April, the Annual Action Plan was not submitted until August 2019 and was later approved January 6, 2020. Therefore, the City did not realize the goals as stated in the 2019 Annual Action Plan due to the delays. In addition to the delays, the City went through a tactical restructure for the offices and staff that administer and implement the entitlement programs. The outcomes reported for this CAPER are from previous years funds that were completed during the 2019 fiscal year.

Table 11: Number of Households Served – 839

- 756 homeless households were provided affordable housing units through HOME tenant based rental assistance, via the Nicholas House TBRA program and HOPWA TBRA programs.
- 83 non-homeless households were provided affordable housing units; through Home Owner programs and limited rehab.

The City acknowledges that there were many contributing factors which include (but are not limited to) time constraints, the City’s processes, and the overall management of the entitlement programs. However through the restructure, the City has identified the barriers and opportunities to assist the City in exceeding its goals in the upcoming year.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

The City of Atlanta annually assesses its progress in meeting goals outlined in the FY 2015-19 Consolidated Plan through the development of the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The CAPER provides an opportunity for the City to evaluate the performance of its programs and services to determine whether modifications to the current 5-year goals are needed. The restructure of the organization will enable maximum output of the entitlement programs in the future as the organization has strengthened its policies, procedures, and staff capacity.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	682	12
Low-income	23	5
Moderate-income	27	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>31</b>

**Table 11 – Number of Households Served**

**Narrative Information**

**CDBG:** Activities supported in 2019 Program Year CDBG funds included: acquisition of real property, small business loans, code enforcement, sidewalks and infrastructure, senior services, and childcare services. Information gathered throughout all the programs offered indicates CDBG funds were used to assist 682 extremely low-income households (less than or equal to 30 percent Area Median Family Income (AMFI)), 23 low-income households (greater than 30 percent but less than or equal to 50 percent AMFI) and 27 moderate-income households (greater than 50 percent but less than or equal to 80 percent AMFI) for a total of 732 households.

**HOME:** Activities supported 2019 Program Year HOME funds included rental assistance, tenant based rental assistance, first time homebuyer assistance, and assistance to existing homebuyers. HOME funds assisted **12** extremely low-income households (less than or equal to 30 percent AMFI), 5 low-income households (greater than 30 percent but less than or equal to 50 percent AMFI) and **14** moderate-income persons (greater than 50 percent but less than or equal to 80 percent AMFI) for a total of 31.

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

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

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

The City in conjunction with the CoC continues to use Coordinated Access Points., a system-wide assessment, referral, and placement process to determine the best housing and service options for every homeless individual. This system of services and housing interventions is accessed through street outreach services, in the jails, hospitals, abandoned buildings and libraries, under bridges, in parks, and at the bus station and airport. Homeless individuals/families are assessed at the CAP using the VI-SPDAT to determine housing and/or service needs. Permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing are prioritized based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that assistance is provided. Through organization collaborations, referrals and PIT count, we are able to identify the gaps in services and area of immediate needs that can be addressed.

The City has continued to utilize day service centers to connect both the unsheltered and sheltered homeless with the service system serving over. City funding to Crossroads day-services center through its Renewal project, providing emergency/ crisis day service center for homeless providing case management, transportation employment assistance, financial management training, food, mail and phone service, internet access, restrooms, on-site medical clinics, and assistance in securing IDs and birth certificates. Through outreach services it has been determined that many of the individuals were suffering from substance abuse as well as mental illness, so we funded programs that would assist in addressing those barriers. The City funded Community Advanced Practice Nurses to provide free comprehensive health services at various shelter sites throughout the Atlanta. The services included sick child care, well-child care and school physicals, development assessment, immunizations, mental health assessments and counseling.

**Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City awarded 22 emergency shelters and shelter operations with ESG and CDBG funds, which together were able to serve approximately **3930** individuals. For other non-special needs category made majority of the homeless to be provided with temporary housing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing with addiction or mental illness services. Women, women with children, males, transgender, veterans, and all other family compositions were served.

The Mayor's Initiatives of addressing the homeless on cold frigid nights established and opened warming centers throughout the City of Atlanta. When temperatures fell below freezing, the centers were

activated and worked by City workers as well as volunteers. The homeless residents were provided transportation, meals and other necessities for men, women and children. The City provided approximately over 30 nights of shelter serving over 300 individuals a night.

**Atlanta's CoC- Partner for Home** conducted **Point-In-Time Homeless Count** on January 22, 2019, with 300 volunteer and over 2500 hours. The PIT count, indicated that the number of homeless showed a slight increase in the number of people who identified as homeless. However, while the total number is up, unsheltered homelessness is down and the emergency sheltered population is up.

Since 2015 the awards granted by HUD to the City of Atlanta and CoC, there has been a 25 % decrease in homelessness, 24% decrease in sheltered homelessness, a 31 % decrease in unsheltered homelessness. However, since 2018 there has been a slight 5% increase in homelessness, 7% increase in sheltered homelessness and an 3% decrease in unsheltered homelessness.

Gathering data allows the Atlanta Continuum of Care (CoC) to make educated decisions about how to best address homelessness. Data driven decisions allow for proper allocation of resources and also help the community find gaps in the system. The Atlanta CoC, which is comprised of over 100 organizations, works together to address homelessness, with the goal to make it rare, brief, and nonrecurring.

**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**

The Atlanta CoC is committed to having the appropriate housing interventions available for individuals and families who are homeless and has continued to work with consultants, HUD technical assistants and City planners to reconfigure CoC and City funded portfolio to provide housing options that will best serve people who are homeless. In previous years, this entailed focusing the funding on permanent housing solutions.

The Atlanta Continuum of Care covers the entire geography within the city limits. This includes all 242 neighborhoods, which are located in both Fulton and Dekalb counties, covering over 130 square miles. The City in conjunction with the CoC continues to use Coordinated Access Points., a system-wide assessment, referral, and placement process to determine the best housing and service options for every

homeless individual. This system of services and housing interventions is accessed through street outreach services, in the jails, hospitals, abandoned buildings and libraries, under bridges, in parks, and at the bus station and airport. Homeless individuals/families are assessed at the CAP using the VI-SPDAT to determine housing and/or service needs. Permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing are prioritized based on vulnerability and severity of service needs to ensure that assistance is provided. Through organization collaborations, referrals and PIT count, we are able to identify the gaps in services and area of immediate needs that can be addressed. Currently, this affords individuals the highest likelihood of housing stability and success.

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

The City assisted **3143** households through ESG funded rapid re-housing and **12** HOME assisted tenant based rental assistance. With CDBG resources the City funded provision of furniture and essential household items for **646** households transitioning out of homelessness and into permanent housing. HOPWA funding assisted **469** homeless households with a HIV+ member moved in permanent housing with tenant-based rental assistance. Nicholas House program provided 12 household aftercare assistance for formerly homeless families with children to keep them stabilized in their new homes.

The City provided over **4270** individuals with supportive services identified in the Action Plan resources to assist homeless person with critical medical treatment, resolving civil legal issues, obtaining entitlement benefits, overcoming substance addictions, securing employment training and opportunities, conducting financial education, and supporting childcare for homeless families. The City in partnerships with our supporters were able to address obstacles of stability, the services community to help reduce the length of homelessness.

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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

Atlanta Housing is the citywide agency that is designated as a PHA and specifically has jurisdiction to address public housing needs. Therefore, Entitlement funds are not encumbered for activities addressing public housing needs directly. Each year, Housing Authorities must complete a PHA Action plan. This Plan is a comprehensive guide to public housing agency (PHA) policies, programs, operations, and strategies for meeting local housing needs and goals. AH's business model positions the agency to pursue three goals:

1. Quality Living Environments – provide quality affordable housing in healthy mixed-income communities with access to excellent quality-of-life amenities.
2. Self-Sufficiency – (a) facilitate opportunities for families and individuals to build economic capacity and stability that will reduce their dependency on subsidy and help them, ultimately, to become financially independent; (b) facilitate and support initiatives and strategies to support great educational outcomes for children; and (c) facilitate and support initiatives that enable the elderly and persons with disabilities to live independently with enhanced opportunities for aging well; and to improve health and wellness for all residents.
3. Economic Viability – maximize AH's financial soundness and viability to ensure sustainability of its investments and portfolio of properties.

Specifically, OHCD works collaboratively and serves as the co-lead for the Choice Neighborhood program, which is a community revitalization strategy focused on housing, neighborhoods, and people. The project does prioritize providing housing assistance and wraparound services to the former residents of the University Homes public housing site. While the housing components of the project are mixed-income, the housing authority intends to invite former residents to relocate to the site upon completion in December 2019.

In addition to supporting the work of Atlanta Housing, the Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) is also a Public Housing Authority through our Section 8 Moderate Rehab program. Through this program we serve 190 formerly homeless residents and families. Through our permanent resident services coordinator position, we provided additional wrap around services that include but are not limited to: Financial Literacy Services through Bank-on, Fresh Food Cooking Classes; Partnering with Lyft to coordinate low cost rides to the grocery store, a book bag and school supply drive, and helped our residents get access to free cell phone services. This holistic approach to delivering services for our residents creates a one-stop shop approach to care and services.

In FY 2019, OHCD continued to staff a Resident Services Coordinator to serve as an important link between the Owners and the tenants to assist with family wrap-around services such as: crisis management, life skills, healthy home habits, referrals for health services, and encourage participation in economic self-sufficiency programs. The coordinator continues to partner with several key agencies



to promote and enhance the economic and social self-sufficiency of these residents. The office continues to develop partnerships with local service providers, training resources and educational institutions with the goal of making self-sufficiency available to all residents and participants. Commitments with these organizations are established either verbally or through MOU's.

The Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) currently administers a unit-based rental subsidy for four project based properties totaling 190 units. Through the Section 8 Moderate Rehab Program, subsidies provide rental support for families and individuals that were previously homeless. Additionally, these funds are used to service the debt incurred by the property owner for the unit's rehabilitation. Support provided through the Section 8 Mod Rehab program is not transferable or portable. Participants in the Mod Rehab program only receive rental assistance if they are living in a Mod Rehab unit. If a resident moves from a Mod Rehab unit, they will lose their assistance. Some Mod Rehab units are specifically set-aside for the elderly, homeless, disabled and/or those with chronic illness.

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

During this past year, the Atlanta Housing Authority continued initiatives to increase home buying activity. AHA's Homeownership Program (Down Payment Assistance) has one mission- to increase homeownership opportunities for low-to-moderate income first-time homebuyers through community development support, partnerships, outreach initiatives, homebuyer education and subsidy assistance. The Home Buyer must qualify and be approved for a 30-year fixed rate Conventional, FHA or VA loan through first mortgage lenders. Subsidy assistance may be up to \$20,000 for first-time home buyers; and up to \$25,000 for first-time home buyers who are professionals or para-professionals in health, public safety, education, a veteran, and/or Section 8. AHA's DPA can be used in conjunction with down payment assistance funding from other sources or agencies and reserves the right to adjust its subsidy if other sources are also used. The subsidy is often used in conjunction with Invest Atlanta's program funding provided by the City's HOME program.

#### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

The HUD Office of Public and Indian Housing use a scoring system by which it may determine a housing authority's performance standard. HUD continues to score the AHA as a "Standard Performer".

### **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)**

As part of the larger zoning code rewrite process, the City of Atlanta has focused efforts on a set of Phase I and II updates to the existing code. The updates consist of a range of zoning “fixes” that include solutions to increasing housing diversity, reducing parking requirements, and allowing greater density to increase the overall supply of housing. The Phase I “fixes” were approved in 2018 and the Phase II updates went before City Council January 22, 2019. A notable component of the Phase I updates is the MR/RG Single-Family Minimum Lot Sizes. Through this update, the City seeks to provide a solution to single family and two-family housing developments in multi-family districts. Today multi-family districts allow single-family and two-family houses, however, the minimum required lot sizes for these uses are much larger than is characteristic of Atlanta’s historic patterns. The large lot sizes discourage providing single-family and two-family houses in multi-family district, even if they would be appropriate or desirable. The updates allow the following minimum lots sizes: detached single-family and two-family lot: minimum 1,000 sq ft lot, minimum 20 ft width Zero lot line (i.e. townhouses): minimum 800 sq ft lot, minimum 16 ft width (typical).

The Inclusionary Zoning Ordinances, #17-O-1542, Beltline and 17-O-1556 for the Westside, were enacted on January 29, 2018 however, the program has a full time Inclusionary Zoning Compliance person that ensures that project comply with the ordinance during the permitting and implementation of the project. The program covers all new proposed construction for multifamily rental developments with at least 10 units that are within the Beltline Overlay District or the Westside Overlay Districts.

The goal of this ordinance is to create an affordable and walkable city in which families, including law enforcement, service providers, educators, city and county employees can have affordable housing for now and the foreseeable future. **The affordability requirement shall apply for the greater of twenty (20) years from the date of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy; or such longer period from the date of the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, as permitted by state law at the time of the issuance of the building permit.**

The City of Atlanta’s IZ program mandates that developers who wish to build rental multi-family units with ten (10) or more units in the Beltline and Westside districts set aside ten (10%) of their units for individuals or households whose income is 60% or less of AMI (Area Median Income) or fifteen (15%) of their units for individuals or households whose income is 80% or less of AMI.

**In-Lieu of compliance with the on-site affordability requirement, the Applicant may elect to pay an “in-lieu” fee, to be deposited into the Beltline Affordable Workforce Housing In-Lieu Fee Trust Fund, prior to the issuance of a building permit. In-Lieu fees from this trust fund will be used to meet the**

**affordable housing obligation by paying for development in the same sub-area from which the developer has opted out, or in an adjacent sub-area.**

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

The Mayor's platform has 5 pillars, all of which are listed below. 1) A Safe, Welcoming, and Inclusive City 2) World-Class Employees, Infrastructure, and Services 3) An Ethical, Transparent, and Fiscally Responsible Government 4) Thriving Neighb7orhoods, Communities, and Businesses 5) Residents who are Equipped for Success. The OHCD remains committed to advancing the Mayor's agenda through our programs and services but primarily focus our efforts on low-moderate income persons. The largest population that we serve are individuals and households with incomes at or below 50% AMI, as well as the disabled and chronically homeless. Households below 50% AMI face a high cost burden in housing while the disabled and chronically homeless face a lack of permanent supportive housing.

The Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) works collaboratively with our One Atlanta Office for Equity, Diversity and Inclusion to make sure that we are thoughtful and inclusive in the design and implementation of our programs and services. Additionally, the City took the following actions to address these needs:

- Continued funding Metro Fair Housing Services, Inc. (Metro) to advise tenants of their rights when facing eviction and/or violations of fair housing statutes.
- Continued working with Metro to satisfy the recommendation from the last Analysis of Impediments.
- OHCD staff spearheaded meetings between different COA intergovernmental offices and Metro.
- Continued funding Metro's workshops to educate residents on lender discrimination and the rights of the disabled.
- OHCD office staff participated in several HUD sponsored events.
- In partnership with Passion City Church/LoveATL on August 22, 2019 the Section 8 team distributed 64 bookbags filled with school supplies to children of Section 8 Mod Rehab Program.
- In Partnership with Open Hand Atlanta, who serves a diverse population of men, women, and children with unique nutrition needs. Their programs and services are designed to help empower clients with the tools and knowledge they need to better manage their health and assist healthcare providers in the early identification and treatment, as well as the prevention or progression, of many nutrition-sensitive illnesses. Open Hand Registered Dietitians plan balanced seasonal menus tailored to the level of nutrition care determined for each client's needs. Classes were held on Thursday's for six weeks. Residents received fresh produce and needed materials to replicate the lessons provided by the Cooking Matters Program. This program was at no cost to the City of Atlanta or the residents. This program is grant-funded to serve low-income individuals. Upon completion of the six-week program, residents received a certificate of completion. There were nine graduates.
- Fifty-two Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation program residents received cell phones. Phones were provided by PureLyfe Communication independent contractor of government cell phones. Residents received a free smart phone with 300 minutes every month, 3gb data, and 7500 text messages.

- Forty-nine vouchers for the purchase of healthy food were issued by Partnership with Access Atlanta. The partnership provided Lyft rides in a food desert to the Section 8 Mod Rehab residents. The initiative was well received, and residents were most excited about the Double EBT at participating markets. All our residents are low-income and the added benefit of doubling their food stamps along with a direct ride eased the burden of traveling to the market.

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

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, AKA Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971, which established the current Federal Lead-Based Paint requirements. HUD issued this regulation to protect young children from poisoning hazards of lead-based paint in housing that is either financially assisted or sold utilizing federal government resources. The regulation, which took effect September 15, 2000, increased requirements in current lead-based paint regulations. The City of Atlanta recognizes that lead based paint hazards poses a serious problem and seeks to mitigate the effect these hazards have on the community. All residential structures receiving federal assistance follows HUD mandated protocols. The City seeks to reduce lead-based paint hazards by assuring compliance with federal laws; staff is trained and ensuring that those receiving down payment funding is educated about the hazards via "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home brochure". Staff training included the following:

- Housing Rehabilitation Specialist, Sr. attended Lead Risk Assessor: EPA on October 3-4, 2019 at the Environmental Institute and passed the examination to receive State of Georgia accreditation.
- Staff participated in a Lead Paint Safety Webinar on April 1, 2019. This webinar discussed important changes and updates to HUD's Lead Paint Safety Field Guide. The guide was updated by the HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes to include important safety and lead handling practices for painting, repairs, and home maintenance. The webinar was presented by Warren Friedman, PhD, Senior Advisor to the Director of HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes and Bruce Haber, Division Director of the Program and Regulatory Support Division.
- OHCD staff participated in viewing Finding Justice Documentary on the Lead Paint crisis and conducted a discussion. The BET Networks Finding Justice grants are designed to help organizations implement or expand nimble, proactive initiatives that help advance social justice, with a particular focus on the Black community. Launched in partnership with BET's news docu-series, Finding Justice, the Grants Program was created for 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations who are addressing many of the same issues featured in the show including issues related to: voter suppression, gun violence, cash bail, community policing, environmental justice and education.
- The City of Atlanta was recognized in Baltimore, MD in September of 2019 as one of the first Green and Healthy Homes sites in the nation.
- The local HUD field office provided a Lead Safe Housing Training on August 22, 2019 where city staff participated. The training goals and agenda topics consisted of the following:
  - i. Review the purpose, rules, and requirements of the Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR)

- ii. Learn about the key definitions and new requirements of the LSHR amendment and how to meet them.
- iii. Focus on response to reported Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) in children in our units.
- iv. Identify other available resources.

In FY 2019, The Office of Housing & Community Development (OHCD) sought to strategically realign its program for better accountability and alignment with federal laws to abate and minimize lead hazards. As a result, the OHCD updated its policies and procedures manuals, added green and healthy homes criteria for the redevelopment and rehabilitation of units and worked to better align efforts across the City with both internal and external partners.

The City of Atlanta Office of Housing & Community Development requires all contractors to certify through the state Office of Environmental Protection Division (EPD) to ensure compliance with the Title X Lead Based Paint regulations. Contractors must also possess certification for the Renovation, Repair and Paint Program as secondary licensing for adherence to the same regulations. If lead paint is found in the homes, contractors must submit and receive a notice to proceed from EPD and provide a occupant protection plan if seniors elect to remain in their homes for their safety. Persons who are not senior citizens do not have the ability to remain in their homes and must be relocated to premises that aren't lead contaminated. A lead clearance letter must be received and notice of the same submitted to EPD for record keeping.

While the City of Atlanta was not awarded funding for the LBPHC grant at the end of 2018, we will continue to improve our efforts and seek financial assistance through philanthropic foundations for the much needed work in this area.

We do have an additional staff person that completed the Lead Paint Inspector Risk Assessor course and is a welcome compliment to our staff. Additional staff members are scheduled to take the course over the next 3 to 4 months.

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

Atlanta's poverty problems are similar to those in other major urban areas. Impoverished Atlantans struggle with educational and skills gaps, homelessness, affordable housing shortages and unemployment. Although poverty is found in each quadrant of the City, these problems are most prevalent in the inner city where the majority of Atlanta's low-income residents and neighborhoods are concentrated.

The Atlanta Worksource Development Agency (AWDA) continues to serve as the workforce system for the City of Atlanta. The agency provided job seekers with resources to attain sustainable employment and collaborated with business leaders for the recruitment and development of their labor needs. WorkSource Atlanta is MARTA accessible, with a stop in front of its corporate office. AWDA is a One-Stop Shop with multiple services which includes:

- GED preparation and assistance
- Vocational rehabilitation services
- Job readiness and interview skills training
- Computer skills development,
- Job leads and connections to job seeker to gain employment,
- Interview opportunities with prospective employers
- Additional services through partner referrals.

While a solution to assisting the significant number of Atlanta residents living in poverty are beyond the scope of the four HUD formula programs covered in the COA's Con Plan, the COA administers other programs. Strategically combining these programs addresses reducing poverty and achieving self-sufficiency. This type of engagement approach covers the gaps in service.

OHCD sponsored and participated in a couple of events throughout to ease the financial burden of families.

- In August sponsored a Back-to-School book bag event serving underprivileged children
- Christmas give-away for the families of the four units in the section 8 moderate rehab program.
- Attendees of the quarterly ARC meeting were asked to bring non-perishable food items for donation to Atlanta Community Food Bank.

For over a year and a half, the OHCD has staffed a Resident Services Coordinator position to support the Section 8 Moderate rehabilitation program. This position serves as an important link between the Owners of the four properties and the tenants to assist with family wrap-around services such as: crisis management, life skills, healthy home habits, referrals for health services, and encourage participation in economic self-sufficiency programs. The coordinator continues to partner with several key agencies to promote and provide the following programs to enhance the economic and social self-sufficiency of residents including the following outcomes during FY 2019:

- Partnerships with intergovernmental, county and other agencies, were enhanced to bring programs,
- Residents were linked with a variety of services, adult, aging and children services, GED/school and basic needs.
- Residents were invited to job training opportunities and provided with information regarding job openings, food banks, furniture, clothing and scholarships.
- During the program year, there several referrals for the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation program residents. The following referrals were made: Employment Services-3, BANK ON ATLANTA, Furniture Bank- 6, CHRIS 180-13, Case Management-6, Healthcare Services 16, Utility Assistance 12, Rental Assistance 4, Food assistance 8, Clothing 3, and Educational (GED, FASFA, Continued education)-5

Amongst the services are self-sustainable preparations with the goal of teaching financial literacy, accessing public transportation, goal setting, and maintaining employment. By adding this position,

there more residents connected with Atlanta Work Source for employment services, receiving GED Program services, applying for Medicaid/Food Stamps Program, and receiving items from the Furniture Bank.

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

The City of Atlanta has centralized many of its grant functions in the Office of Grant Management (OGM). As part of OGM, the Office of Grants Compliance is responsible for researching and identifying grant opportunities that support City initiatives. Grants Accounting is responsible for the overall coordination of the planning and budgeting of Consolidated Plan programs, review and approved grant related invoices, and draw grants funds HUD IDIS systems. Various City departments implement projects by entering into subrecipient agreements and contracts.

- OGM staff cooperated and collaborated with other governments, the non-profit community, neighborhood planning units and citizen groups, and other more specialized groups as needed for planning and implementation of the various Plan programs.
- Because the City of Atlanta has numerous participants in the affordable housing and supportive services arenas, inter-governmental coordination is essential. The City of Atlanta cooperates with the Georgia Housing and Finance Authority to fund local projects and programs. The organizations work together to support applications for federal funds, that benefit the City.
- The City and nonprofit service providers work closely with other governmental agencies and non-profits to coordinate services and refer clients with special needs to appropriate resources.
- The City also works with State and local agencies on funding and program development issues. Other local jurisdictions and the Metro Atlanta Health Services Planning Council coordinate resources to address the problems of persons living with HIV/AIDS throughout the metropolitan area. In 2018, the City continued to process environmental assessments and clearances on behalf of the Atlanta Housing Authority.
- The City also participates in less formal collaborations including periodic meetings of the AIDS housing providers, the community based housing corporations (AHAND), the Atlanta Planning Advisory Board (APAB), and others as needed.
- Staff attended the Section 106 Compliance Training at the Georgia Hill Neighborhood Center, sponsored by Office of Housing & Community Development on October 30, 2019
- Staff participated in the online Georgia HMIS Client Track, sponsored by DCA on November 17, 2019. Topic HMIS Client Track.
- In 2018 the City of Atlanta proposed establishing an HOPWA Advisory Council in 2019 to help address the impact of HOPWA Modernization and to implement strategies to strengthen program performance.
- Coordination with the City of Atlanta Continuum of Care (CoC) to address the needs of the homeless in a collaborative approach. The CoC planning is ongoing with significant involvement and input from agencies participating in the continuum. The City also works closely with the Regional Commission on Homelessness initiatives.

These collaborative efforts assist the City of Atlanta in identifying and strengthening institutional structure. It helps to determine what measurements are required to overcome any gaps identified, while strengthening internal and external partnerships to continue providing services to very low, low and moderate-income citizens

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

Housing affordability and retention continue to be central issues in achieving equity in our region. The COA participates in a variety of collaborative and local initiative events. The Department of City Planning participated with other Municipalities, Counties, and other Industry stakeholders in the Catalyst Regional Housing Strategy to create a regional housing strategy based on a collective impact model and data-driven approach: (1) OHCD continued the membership with Georgia Advancing Communities Together (GA ACT), which represents the state's nonprofit housing and community development organizations, (2) The Atlanta Regional Housing Forum is a quarterly gathering of affordable housing stakeholders from all sectors - private, public, nonprofit, philanthropic and concerned citizens. During this time housing stakeholders have gathered quarterly to discuss affordable housing, community development, transportation, transit, homelessness, health and other related topics. Other issues are examined such as outdated zoning practices, overly narrow funding models, counterproductive density regulations and a general lack of information all impact the region's ability to deliver housing necessary for continued economic growth of the region. The Forum is a collaborative effort of more than 20 organizations, (3) recommendations for the City of Atlanta's housing strategy. After eight months of dialogue and engagement, HouseATL and its five working groups shared their recommendations to a group of housing advocates during the September 2018 Atlanta Regional Housing Forum, (4) In June of 2016 Atlanta received federal designation for the Westside Promise Zone (WPZ) through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since then, the City of Atlanta has worked to convene partners within the five Westside neighborhoods of Ashview Heights, Atlanta University Center, Castleberry Hill, English Avenue, and Vine City to advance the six Promise Zone goals. This federally designated areas is considered in high poverty communities where national and local leaders, philanthropic organizations, and community members partner together to catalyze economic activity and job growth, improve educational opportunities, increase quality affordable housing, spur infrastructure development, and reduce violent crimes, (5) Continued attending the Housing Brain Trust (HBT), redevelopment at Fort Mac meetings discussing financing options and providing expertise in housing affordability and (6) Housing Agencies: The City continues its partnership with Metro Fair Housing to address needs identified in the 2013 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (see discussion under 91.520(a) below).

The City continues its collaboration with Atlanta Housing (AH) and Invest Atlanta on revitalizing the three Choice neighborhoods of Ashview Heights, Vine City, and Atlanta University Center. AH and the City of Atlanta received a \$30 million Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant from HUD in 2015, and the program is in year three of its five-year period. Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies is a key focus under the *People* component



includes coordination with service providers such the Urban League of Greater Atlanta, Literacy Action, and Morehouse School of Medicine.

**Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies**

HOPWA Coordination with Homeless Services takes place through the City partnership with Ryan White Planning Council and Housing Committee. The HOPWA Program coordinates directly with staff from the City's homeless service providers, both of which are part of the City Coc and the new proposed HOPWA Advisory Committee.

Following are a few specific examples of how the HOPWA program coordinates with homeless services. Facility Based Housing for Homeless or formerly Homeless Outreach: Central Intake with The Living Room HOPWA provider; Master Leasing for Literally Homeless HIV+ Persons; Emergency Hotel/Motel Vouchers for Homeless HIV+ Persons; Permanent Housing Placement; and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Beginning 2019 and, all City of Atlanta HOPWA projects sponsors are participating in the local Continuum of Care and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to record client-level data and outcomes and coordinate services across HOPWA projects. At this time, data sharing is solely within the HOPWA program.

**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 COA performs different functions within the fair housing spectrum. Primarily, actions are taken in each program area to adhere to compliance in fair housing laws. The City contracts with Metro Fair Housing (Metro) to assist residents with housing complaints and landlord/tenant issues. The Joint Ventures contract with Metro for program year 2019 expended \$60,000 during calendar year 2019. This contract promoted fair housing by addressing impediments found in the Analysis of Impediments. The City also expended \$130,000 in CDBG funds in program year 2019 to support the implementation of the AI recommendations. The City will continue exploring other funding sources to address all impediments identified in the AI. OHCD hosted a City-wide Fair Housing Lunch & Learn in the 2nd quarter of 2019. In 2019, the City also ensured that the website for the OHCD provided a clear mechanism for residents to file Fair Housing complaints and the walk in residents were provided the supportive services needed to navigate the systems for reporting Fair Housing violations.

#### **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**

The Office of Grants Management (OGM) served as the City's overall grant administrator ensuring implementation, reporting, and compliance with all pertinent regulations. City Departments assured programs and activities adopted in the Program Year 2019 Annual Action Plan were accomplished in a timely manner and consistent with program descriptions. Programs were instructed by OGM to maintain compliance with the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) requirements.

The Office of Housing and Community Development (OHCD) which administers the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) assisted TBRA units and regular HOME-assisted rental units initially and on an ongoing basis in accordance with federal regulation [24 CFR 92.504(d)]. OHCD staff was responsible for compliance monitoring of programs, functions, and activities funded with entitlement grant funds awarded to the City through the HUD Consolidated Plan. Department Directors were required to ensure adequate administrative oversight of the programs funded under the Consolidated Plan during the pre- and post-award periods. Compliance monitoring consisted of: 1. Reviewing reports and supporting documents submitted by sub-recipients, contractors, and in-house programs for cost reimbursement; 2. Performing on-site and/or desk and 3. Observing the delivery of services that benefit eligible beneficiaries.

On-site and/or desk compliance monitoring reports were provided by Office of Human Services and Office of Housing and Community Development to sub-recipients, contractors, and City-sponsored programs indicating findings of noncompliance or violations of federal, state, local or other applicable regulations. OGM, OHS and OHCD and other City departments worked to address and resolve findings identified during compliance reviews and confirmed final disposition. City departments to ensure that outstanding compliance findings were closed within 9 months from the date of the first report which contained findings. Staff includes a manager, compliance administrators, and administrative support.

OGM, OHS, OHCD and other city departments provided technical assistance to sub-recipients and contractors receiving HUD funds to ensure an understanding of contractual requirements, regulations, and guideline and grant administrative procedures. Contract requirement forms were completed onsite during scheduled delivery of the fully-executed contract to sub-recipients and contractors. An onsite technical assistance visit was conducted by staff from the administering City department for each sub-recipient/contractor receiving HUD funds within 30 days after execution of the contract or agreement. OGM, OHS and OHCD staff coordinated an annual technical assistance workshop for city staff, sub-recipients, and contractors. At a minimum, the workshop covered the following topics: (1) Consolidated Plan Oversight, (2) Federal statutory requirements for: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and (3) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA): (a) reporting requirements, eligible activities, 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost principle and Audit Requirements and Environmental, Davis

Bacon and Section 3 requirements.

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

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

The City's goal is to provide reasonable citizen participation opportunities, in accordance with local requirements and federal government regulations. The City's Office of Grants Management (OGM) adhered to the City Council's approved Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to propose and approve activities for funding with Consolidated Plan grant funds. Request for input and feedback from the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding service areas into the Consolidated Plan/Annual Action Plan process began with legal notices advertised on **February 26 and March 11, 2017** in the Atlanta Journal Constitution and the Mundo Hispanico newspaper, City Councils website, and NPU's informing the public regarding the 2018 Technical Assistance session. On **March 14, 2017** TA was provided to potential applicants until the proposal application deadline of **May 13, 2017**. The public hearing was held **June 26, 2018** at Atlanta 's City Hall in the Councils Chambers where all comments were obtained, reviewed and accepted.

To gather comments and information for the Program Year 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report, public notices with the City's NPU's and advertised in the newspaper of general circulation, the LaVision Newspaper in English and Spanish and circulated at the City's webpage. A draft of the Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) made available for public review on February 28, 2018. The public notice indicated the document would be available at City of Atlanta Office of Grants Management 68 Mitchell Street. S.W. , Ste. 4100, Atlanta, Georgia beginning February 28, 2019.

## **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

The Department of Planning and other City departments are continuing to working with various consultants to develop a comprehensive and data driven plan that encompasses programs, projects, and services that the City will follow based on data from various sources. The plan includes City target areas throughout Atlanta based on demographics, condition of housing stock, neighborhood needs, and other variables such as transit-oriented developments and permanent supportive housing. In FY 2019, the Department of City Planning began building on work from a 2018 Housing Needs Assessment and that work created a GIS story Map entitled: A City By Design Housing. This interactive story map uses very technical data and makes it easy for residents to understand. The map creates visual representations of data and most variables such as income, poverty, housing, education and employment all skew the same in the tool. This map also takes a historic approach to understanding racial segregation and how the zoning codes of the past create present day inequalities.

By using GIS technology to better guide investment decisions, we are able to make more strategic investments based on the current needs of the communities, and visually see the impact of support provided. The plan is ready to implement and involves coordination with various City departments, community organizations, as well as the private sector.

The City of Atlanta submitted a plan to HUD in addressing its CDBG Timeliness. Included in that plan were some core objectives that will shift current process but not overall program objectives. These would include:

**Award Selection Process** –The Office of Grants Management (OGM) reconstruct the City's current project review process which will included:

- Pre-award meetings with City Departments, City Council and the Office of the Mayor to review CDBG proposals before being considered for funding:
- New proposals were required to submit spending forecast/plans and milestone plans to be considered for funding;
- All proposal were evaluated based on overall programmatic “value of services” vs “proposal submission” in accordance with the City's ConPlan and benefits to the citizens of Atlanta. Which includes prior performance, financial stability, timeliness of spending and outcomes met.
- OGM will identify alternate projects in the applicable AAP that may or may not be funded initially, that can potentially be identified as viable for immediate funding and reprogramming upon quarterly CDBG program review.
- OGM will reconcile and anticipate each funding year to include CDBG program income in its total allocation to assist in spending delays.

**Dedicated Technical Assistance for Program Participants (sub's and City departments)** – The Office of Grants Management has been redesigning its technical assistance program, for both internal and external partners. This will provide enhanced learning opportunities for partner agencies during the lifecycle of the program and will give agencies the ability for capacity building training.

OGM will provide enhanced TA sessions during the pre-award process. The mandatory training will allow potential awardees the opportunity to identify program requirements, understand the application and scoring processes, and have Q&A sessions with OGM staff.

- OGM will conduct quarterly TA calls for grantees on a variety of topics. This will give partner agencies the opportunity to increase their capacity and supplement their staff's knowledge base. The TA sessions will include such topics as monitoring requirements, Davis-Bacon, and Section 3.
- During the regular monitoring process, OGM staff will identify any programmatic or fiscal deficiencies and will provide personalized technical assistance. These TA sessions will target the identified issues with the necessary training, and OGM staff will follow up with additional training opportunities if the need is still present.

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

**No**

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

## **CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)**

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

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

During program year 2019, the City of Atlanta completed no on-site inspections of units within HOME-assisted and NSP-assisted properties as all HOME and NSP projects were in the construction phase of development.

The long-term compliance documents were received from most of the rental owners. During the March 2018, the COA computer systems were infected by ransomware where the city's data systems were encrypted. The formal reports that were created were lost. Below is the list of projects that were noted to have completed inspections. Based on this compromise, the office has created a SharePoint process where future reporting will be maintained. An RFP for long term compliance services will be completed and the process of how the entities procured will be stored in SharePoint as well. Office staff believes that the inspections and the obtained reports were satisfactory.

A full report summarizing the results of each inspection is attached as an **Exhibit A** to this document

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

The OHCD is obligated to address Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH). Specifically, the office is taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws. In general, the City is proactive in encouraging participation in each housing program or project with reminders of affirmatively marketing information starting in the signed written agreements. HOME subrecipients are required to outline an affirmative marketing plan in their application for funding. Several HOME contracts are managed by the City, all of which aim to increase, directly or indirectly, the supply of affordable housing units in Atlanta. All projects that involve the sale and rental of HOME units are contractually obligated to include an affirmative marketing strategy.

HOME projects were actively marketed to eligible persons irrespective of their race, color, religion, gender, national origin, disability or familial status. The City required awardees of funding to advertise via using the logotype, a statement or slogan in any print media. Advertisements expounded that the units were affordable and that they were constructed with the benefit of funds from the City of Atlanta and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Signage was prominently displayed, and records regarding the ethnic and disabled mix for all completed units were retained and

are available upon request by the City of Atlanta. Additionally, the office developed and implemented a supplemental monitoring form to adequately address AFFH.

**Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics (Locked out of IDIS Use Manual Data)**

In 2019, the HOME program received 177,711.31 in Program Income. PI is money earned by the HOME program in the form of repayments on HOME funded loans for affordable housing rehabilitation and construction. 900,414 in Program Income was carried-over from the prior year and 1,078,125.33 of this total were recaptured funds.

**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)**

OHCD is actively engaged in many activities aimed at increasing and maintaining affordable housing subject to local needs and preferences. Annually, projects are evaluated for success during the CAPER process and the results may affect programmatic funding preferences in the following year. Using HOME funds, the following types of activities are completed

- Providing rental assistance to low-income families to ensure they can rent a safe and affordable home
- Creating first time homebuyers through down payment assistance
- Acquiring and rehabilitating single-family homes for sale to low-income homebuyers
- Constructing new single-family homes for sale to low-income homebuyers
- Offering TBRA assistance

Offering an open loan pool application process for Entities interested in single and multifamily acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation. This application is open for CHDO's, Developers and Non-profits. Collectively, these strategies work together to assist the office in achieving this objective.

**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 payments	37	546
Tenant-based rental assistance	102	744
Units provided in transitional housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	498
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	478	649
<b>Total</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>2437</b>

**Table 12 – HOPWA Number of Households Served**

**Narrative**

**5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment**

**a. Grantee and Community Overview**

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

The City of Atlanta’s (COA) Office of Grants Management in the Department of Finance administers the HOPWA formula grant for the Atlanta Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA). The 29 counties range from very densely populated urbanized areas to rural communities in outlying zones. In 2019, the HOPWA program supported a variety of housing projects and related supportive services in the Atlanta EMSA. The provider sponsored activities included rental subsidies like Tenant-based and



Short-term Rental Mortgage and Utility Assistance. Permanent Housing Placement Services included the first month's rent, security, utility deposits, application fees, and credit checks. Project sponsors also offered substance abuse recovery supportive housing and services, and permanent housing, both in stand-alone and scattered site facilities (some for frail individuals). Supportive service only projects provided home-delivered meals for people living with symptomatic HIV/AIDS, case management, and legal services to aid with access to housing, employment, and public benefits.

The focus of the HOPWA program is to help low-income PLWHA establish and maintain affordable and stable housing while reducing the risk of homelessness and improving access to health care and supportive services. The services offered form a comprehensive HOPWA system of care. HOPWA beneficiaries can move from emergency aid along a continuum to permanent housing, with supportive services offered at each step along the way.

The Office of Grants Management issues a Request for Proposals (RFP) each year listing criteria for applying and priorities for funding. A committee reviews and ranks the proposals for funding. Said committee conducts an analysis to verify eligibility, relationship to adopted preferences, experience and performance for previously funded projects. The Mayor's Office of Human Services handles executing and administering contracts between the City and HOPWA Project Sponsors, approving documentation and processing requests for payment.

The Office of Grants Management handles the financial and administrative functions of grants awarded to the City of Atlanta. Included are funds allotted to the City of Atlanta from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), state government, foundations, and private entities. Grants Management is the fiscal agent for all grant funds received by the City of Atlanta. The unit's overall budgetary responsibility is to use financial controls and fund accounting procedures to ensure the proper disbursement and accounting for federal, state, and private funds. The Office of Grants Management's website is <https://www.atlantaga.gov/government/departments/finance/grant-services>.

In 2017, Georgia ranked 5th in the nation for new HIV diagnoses among adults and adolescents with 2,698 new diagnoses reported by the Georgia Department of Public Health and 2,595 published by the CDC. There were 1,152 diagnoses of stage 3 AIDS in Georgia during 2017. As of December 31, 2017, 58,808 persons were living with HIV in the State of Georgia. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of persons living with HIV in 2016 lived in the Atlanta, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Among the 18 Public Health Districts in Georgia, Fulton and DeKalb had the highest numbers and rates of persons diagnosed with and living with HIV infection. Seventy-one percent (71%) or 1,908 new diagnoses of HIV infection were among Blacks, and the rate of diagnosis was highest among Blacks. The highest number of HIV diagnoses occurred among males 20-29 years of age. Healthcare professionals diagnosed women more equally across age groups. (Georgia Department of Public Health, HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Section HIV Surveillance Summary, Georgia 2017, <https://dph.georgia.gov/data-fact-sheet-summaries>, Published February 2019, [Accessed: 02/20/2020])

The number of persons living with HIV in Georgia has steadily increased because of effective treatment. As of December 31, 2017, there were 58,808 persons living with HIV. Of these 44,350 (75%) were male, 13,879 (24%) female and 509 (1%) transgender. Forty-one percent were 50 years and older. Fifty-two percent (30,719) had stage 3 disease, or AIDS.

Among the 18 Public Health Districts in Georgia, Fulton and DeKalb had the highest numbers and rates of persons diagnosed with and living with HIV infection 69% (40,946) of persons living with HIV infection in 2016 lived in the Atlanta, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).

There were 2,698 persons in Georgia diagnosed with HIV in 2017, for a rate of 31.2 per 100,000 population age 13 and older. There were 1,152 diagnoses of stage 3 (AIDS) in Georgia during 2017. Seventy-seven percent (2,089) of those diagnosed with HIV infection during 2017 were male, 22% (587) female, 1% (22) transgender.

Since the advent of highly active antiretroviral therapy in the mid-1990's, deaths due to HIV have declined substantially. There were 759 deaths among persons with HIV in Georgia during 2017. Approximately half of those deaths were HIV-related, and the other half were not.

#### **b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan**

Provide a narrative addressing each of the following four items:

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

The HOPWA Program supported 2437 households in facilities. They ranged from permanent facility based medically frail individuals and families to shared housing in facilities that provide substance abuse recovery support. 2064 were in permanent housing facilities and 498 were in transitional housing which includes emergency lodging. Also, 649 households received Permanent Housing Placement.

In 2019, 778 households received supportive services not in conjunction with HOPWA housing activities. HOPWA project sponsors offered supportive services to homeless persons and those receiving housing assistance to help them obtain residency or stay in their own homes. Services included housing case management, personal care aid, mental health services, substance abuse recovery services, home-delivered meals, legal services, and HIV counseling.

During 2019, 744 households received tenant-based rental assistance, and 546 households were provided short-term rental, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness. Approximately 1516 of the households that received housing assistance had extremely low area median income, with 20% having very low area median income.

**2. Outcomes Assessed. Assess your program’s success in enabling HOPWA beneficiaries to establish and/or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, and improve access to care. Compare current year results to baseline results for clients. Describe how program activities/projects contributed to meeting stated goals. If program did not achieve expected targets, please describe how your program plans to address challenges in program implementation and the steps currently being taken to achieve goals in next operating year. If your program exceeded program targets, please describe strategies the program utilized and how those contributed to program successes.**

The master-leasing program is the most popular and successful type of housing in the Atlanta EMISA. Three project sponsors provided master-leasing and served 827 households. The COA targets households with very-low income that would not be able to secure a lease in their name. The annual goal of the 2019 HOPWA program was to provide housing aid to 617 eligible households. COA HOPWA project sponsors reported 3215 households served in 2019. 744 were projected to receive tenant-based rental assistance and 778 received services. About 546 were expected to receive short-term rental, mortgage and utility assistance as homeless prevention. COA HOPWA project sponsors exceeded that goal and provided 513 households with STRMU assistance. Overall, the number of housing units offered exceeded the proposed goals.

The Permanent Housing Facilities activity did not achieve the intended goals due to a variety of factors. They included cash flow problems of implementing agencies, delays in contract execution, and the collapse of a major project sponsor, The Living Room. The Living Room experienced a data breach that compromised client’s Personal Identifiable Information. Due to the data breach, the City of Atlanta performed programmatic and a financial monitoring of the Living Room. Both monitoring visits produced significant findings, resulted in the City requesting the Living Room to repay the amounts listed below:

1. \$214,811.60 – Total owed to 2017 HOPWA program (Dec 2017 – Nov 2018).
2. \$208,467.63 – Funds owed to the City for non-compliance issues and/or failure to reply.
3. Undetermined – Failure to return inventory bought with Federal funds to grantee (Contract Part III #25 Reversion of Assets and 2 CFR 200.311 and 313).

4. Undetermined – Failure to return program income collected from clients (2 CFR 200.311).

Due to the Living Room crisis, project sponsors (E.g. Hope Atlanta, AID Atlanta, Making A Way Housing, Positive Impact Health Centers, AIDS Athens, NAESM, and DeKalb County BOH) assisted former Living Room clients with homeless prevention services. This aid created a significant drain on project sponsor's STRMU funds due to the large fees associated with the situations faced by most clients. The City of Atlanta reprogrammed FY18 Living Room funds and advanced those funds to the project sponsors listed above. The total amount reprogrammed was \$5,406,839.72. This allowed project sponsors to continue serving their expected clients and those absorbed into their programs from the Living Room.

To ensure HOPWA project sponsors follow regulations they are monitored at least once during a contract period. The COA offers technical assistance at the annual release of the HOPWA grant application. To meet a widespread delivery of needs the City of Atlanta offers HOPWA program housing aid and services to 29 counties in the Metropolitan Atlanta area. Housing and services were provided primarily to residents of Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties. Due to economic growth and the need for HOPWA services, residents of more rural counties are looking to receive help through expanded TBRA and Master-Leasing. The Master-Leasing facility program continues to grow with increased funding for households experiencing or at imminent risk of homelessness.

Currently one metro Atlanta HOPWA Project Sponsor (Jerusalem House) continues their work to develop and implement strategic plans. These plans identify resources to increase the number of affordable and supportive housing units available for very low-income people living with HIV/AIDS and other disabling conditions. The City of Atlanta does not keep a waiting list at the grantee level.

**3. Coordination.** Report on program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources, including the use of committed leveraging from other public and private sources that helped to address needs for eligible persons identified in the Consolidated Plan/Strategic Plan.

The use of leveraged funds used by project sponsors allowed the City of Atlanta to coordinate with other mainstream housing and supportive service resources. The total of leveraged funds that helped to address needs for PLWHA in 2019 was **\$16,869,624**. The Ryan White Care Act, the CoA Housing Choice Voucher Program, the CoA Continuum of Care, Emergency Solutions Grant, Veterans Affairs, Georgia Department of Community Affairs, Community Development Block Grant, Medicare, Medicaid, Food stamps, United Way, SAMHSA, and private funding provided leveraged funds.

The City of Atlanta HOPWA program coordinates and collaborates with the Metropolitan Atlanta HIV Health Services Planning Council; popularly known as the Ryan White Planning Council. A sizable percentage of Planning Council members are providers and recipients of HOPWA services. Planning

Council members serve on at least one of the following Committees: Executive, Assessment, Priorities, Public Policy and Resource Development, Quality Management, Housing, Membership, Evaluations, Atlanta Area Outreach Initiative, and Procedures. Since 2016 City of Atlanta staff members have served as Chairman of the Housing Committee. The Housing Committee is a venue for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) to voice and address their concerns. The Housing Committee also gives consumer points of view to the HOPWA Advisory Committee (HAC).

The HOPWA Advisory Committee, set up in 2019 serves as the primary HOPWA community coordinating body. Coordination and consultation with community stakeholders is needed when administering entitlement programs. The HOPWA Advisory Committee will serve as the primary HOPWA community coordinating body. It will offer feedback to the City on the management of HOPWA.

An example is barriers met while trying to obtain safe and affordable housing. The Housing Committee Chairman shares issues with City of Atlanta staff and in most cases resolves those issues quickly. In 2018, the City of Atlanta accepted recommendations from the Housing Committee in efforts to decrease the period to execute contracts.

In February 2019, the Housing Committee collaborated with the City of Atlanta and the Atlanta Area Outreach Initiative for an annual symposium. Over 300 PLWHA and providers of housing and supportive services attended the yearly event. The City's HOPWA staff organized and implemented a workshop titled HOPWA: Navigating the System. The session was a 90-minute plenary workshop that explained in detail the various activities provided through the HOPWA program including all state, local and federal rules and regulations. After the presentation, attendees were able to take part in a candid conversation with presenters that also included an expert group of panelists. The expert panel consisted of staff from Atlanta Legal Aid, Positive Impact Health Centers, Georgia Department of Community Affairs and AID Atlanta. Other HOPWA programs contributed to the event as well by setting up vendor tables and giving housing information to PLWHA. HOPE Atlanta and Positive Impact Health Centers provided on site intake.

#### **4. Technical Assistance. Describe any program technical assistance needs and how they would benefit program beneficiaries.**

The City of Atlanta hosted several Technical Assistance sessions for HOPWA project sponsors. The Mayor's Office of Human Services provided technical assistance to project sponsors named by Cloudburst, as having issues with program rent calculations and how to find, correct, and track errors found in household files.

The, Office of Grants Management hosted the 2019 Annual TA Session for Prospective Applicants for FY 2020 HUD Entitlement Funding. Details of that training are below:

- April 22, 2019 – 10AM – 12PM
- City introduced electronic application submission through eCivis.
- The following topics were covered; Pre/Post Award Grant Management, Historic Preservation, ADA Accessibility, HOME Program, Insurance Requirements, HOPWA, Public Services, Emergency Services, Proposal submission.

### **c. Barriers and Trends Overview**

Provide a narrative addressing items 1 through 3. Explain how barriers and trends affected your program’s ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed in the previous section.

**1. Describe any barriers (including regulatory and non-regulatory) encountered in the administration or implementation of the HOPWA program, how they affected your program’s ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed, and, actions taken in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement. Provide an explanation for each barrier selected.**

Due to delays in the release of grant funds and the City’s contracting procedures, the City of Atlanta implements a two-year application and funding process. The COA awards funds to HOPWA project sponsors based on a 2-year budget and funding method. By giving two-year awards to project sponsors, the projects have experienced less disruption to the delivery of aid to clients. Awarding funds that extends over two years to providers, prevents them from suffering much disruption to the distribution of aid to clients. This two-year funding allocation is the single most effective action against service disruption.

A gradual increase in Fair Market Rents makes it increasingly difficult for project sponsors to house HOPWA recipients in affordable, safe, and adequate housing. Many private landowners in the EMSA are refusing to accept HOPWA rent subsidies. The influx of transplants to the City of Atlanta causes rental prices to skyrocket. HOPWA beneficiaries are forced to move farther away from the city center and medical doctors. This results in PLWHA falling out of care. When PLWH are not engaged in medical care, it is impossible to eradicate HIV.

*The following individual success stories illustrate a variety of interventions that led to housing stability.*

A middle-aged female client was accepted into our program with “stated” desire to use our housing as” a stepping stone to get on her feet.” She had recently moved from out of state and did not know our city or the supportive social resources for assistance. It frustrated her immensely, that she could not

navigate through the various agencies that provided her social services for those with HIV, with the ease she experienced from the state she once lived.

By providing safe and independent community housing, along with support from our management team to assist with job searches, opportunities for interviewing began to surface for her. Within three months she was able to become employed. This employment led to obtaining certifications for operating machinery that could market her universally to other similar jobs. This was a serious plus which helped her to receive a significant hourly wage.

With case management assistance more stabilized access for health care was also gained. Our transportation services to and from her medical appointments, was also an integral asset for the consistency and continuity of care needs.

In only 12 months of living within our HOPWA Program, she had met her goals of moving away into commercial apartment living on her own, with excellent job security! She had transitioned from a very frustrated, jobless and angry person without housing and stable healthcare, to an active, gainfully employed, self-supported individual with stable access to healthcare. This client's progress was remarkable for the amount of self-development accomplished, in such a short period of time!

In the HOPWA program at SMC, our supportive community living environment, continual shared case management internally, this client managed to be housed, cared about, supported, have access to resources, and other support tools for daily living in a safe community housing environment. Concurrently, with her medical care provider network, all benefited her life. This is one of our remarkable success stories.

One elderly male client mentioned in our last APR '2018 with chronic heart issues has been able to receive advanced cardiac care to prolong the capacity of his heart functions. Without our 24-hour supportive care service group home, he would not have been eligible for such care.

Unbelievably, after reaching a fair amount of health stability, he has chosen to work part time and exceptionally light duties of employment. The supportive atmosphere, and camaraderie amongst the residents, has provided a "buddy like" support system, which is how he learned of the job opportunity for exceptionally light duties. His roommate was willing to share the information and helped him with securing job and went further to accompany him to see how he would do on this job. The other resident is employed part-time at the same job, and they both look out for one another, making sure nothing becomes overbearing or a threat to their health. Currently, we are all continuing to keep a close eye on his health and social wellbeing. Notably, this is another notable example of a success story and HOPWA's benefits to those served.

To improve the HOPWA program, the HOPWA Advisory Committee will meet regular community meetings in 2020. The sessions will offer training, education, updates on HOPWA Modernization, and an opportunity for the City to ask for community feedback.

**2. Describe any trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed and provide any other information important to the future provision of services to this population.**

Project sponsors regularly assess the effectiveness of the services they provide and make changes as needed. An increasing number of people rely on HOPWA to keep them stably housed. Positive Impact Health Center, Hope Atlanta, Making A Way Housing, NAESM, AID Atlanta, and DeKalb County Board of Health aided to keep many HOPWA beneficiaries stably housed. These project sponsors increased their overall program efforts, and outreach activities to ensure the most vulnerable citizens maintained linkages to medical care and housing.

The HOPWA Modernization Act will drastically reduce the City's HOPWA budget. The City projects to receive a \$9,235,749 award in FY2022 compared to an award of over \$23 million in 2018. Navigating this reduction in funding is difficult. Project sponsors are apprehensive about expanding long-term housing services. They are not confident they will be able to sustain the added costs with a drastic HOPWA budget reduction in the future.

The City of Atlanta hired a consultant and created the HOPWA Advisory Committee to help with strategy, coordination, communication, and modernization. Through policy and coordination, the consultant aided with developing and revising standard operating procedures. The consultant documented internal management and coordination responsibilities between the Office of Human Services and the Office of Grants Management. The consultant also assisted in developing an OHS needs driven survey to document areas of concern and priority and helped address HUD mandated modernization of the HOPWA program.

Modernization will hurt the City's HOPWA program which covers 29 counties in the State of Georgia. A thoughtful redesign of the program is necessary to ensure current program beneficiaries do not become homeless. Partnerships with programs serving common part types must be used effectively to address some of the deep cuts to the program. On November 7, 2019 City of Atlanta staff took part in a HOPWA Modernization Webinar; key strategic planning efforts, TBRA program change examples, Ending the HIV Epidemic, Challenges in Planning, and Highly Impacted Communities were some of the topics covered.

**3. Identify any evaluations, studies, or other assessments of the HOPWA program that are available to the public.**



The COA maintains CAPER Reports, Consolidated and Annual Action Plans on site in the Office of Grants Management. The HUD Exchange ([www.hudexchange.info](http://www.hudexchange.info)) posts Quarterly Reports along with current and earlier Annual Action Plans. The City sought applications from community members interested in serving on a HOPWA Advisory Council. Service providers, advocates, local partners, and HOPWA beneficiaries make up the council. The new body aids the City in developing plans for addressing HOPWA Modernization, implement strategies to strengthen program performance and design best practice initiatives and partnerships. The HOPWA Advisory Committee meets regularly and reports out to the broader community by publishing meeting notes and giving updates at quarterly community meetings. The HOPWA Advisory Council is not a formally legislated body.

## 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

<b>Recipient Name</b>	ATLANTA
<b>Organizational DUNS Number</b>	065372500
<b>EIN/TIN Number</b>	586000511
<b>Identify the Field Office</b>	ATLANTA
<b>Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance</b>	

##### ESG Contact Name

<b>Prefix</b>	Mrs
<b>First Name</b>	Monique
<b>Middle Name</b>	N
<b>Last Name</b>	Franklin
<b>Suffix</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	Grants Services Manager

**ESG Contact Address**

<b>Street Address 1</b>	68 Mitchell St Sw
<b>Street Address 2</b>	Suite 15100
<b>City</b>	Atlanta
<b>State</b>	GA
<b>ZIP Code</b>	-
<b>Phone Number</b>	4043306449
<b>Extension</b>	0
<b>Fax Number</b>	4049797601
<b>Email Address</b>	mnfranklin@atlantaga.gov

**ESG Secondary Contact**

<b>Prefix</b>	Mrs
<b>First Name</b>	Karen
<b>Last Name</b>	Carter
<b>Suffix</b>	0
<b>Title</b>	Director, Grants Management
<b>Phone Number</b>	4048658967
<b>Extension</b>	0
<b>Email Address</b>	kwcarter@atlantaga.gov

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

<b>Program Year Start Date</b>	01/01/2019
<b>Program Year End Date</b>	12/31/2019

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

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

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

### 4. Persons Served

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

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	41
Children	24
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

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

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1459
Children	8
Don't Know/Refused/Other	4
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1471</b>

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1105
Children	249
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1354</b>

Table 18 – Shelter Information



#### 4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	253
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>253</b>

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

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

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2858
Children	281
Don't Know/Refused/Other	2
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3143</b>

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

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

	Total
Male	2040
Female	1057
Transgender	32
Don't Know/Refused/Other	13
Missing Information	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3143</b>

Table 21 – Gender Information



## 6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	281
18-24	541
25 and over	2317
Don't Know/Refused/Other	2
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	3143

Table 22 – 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	153		8	145
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS	67	1	35	31
Chronically Homeless	200	0	7	193
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill			233	395
Chronic Substance Abuse			97	265
Other Disability			202	383
Total (unduplicated if possible)			532	1,043

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

### 10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	n/a
Number of New Units – Conversion	n/a
Total Number of bed - nighths available	36,140
Total Number of bed - nights provided	71,077
Capacity Utilization	82.5%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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



## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

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

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			304,237.51
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			70,544.91
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>			<b>374,782.42</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

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

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			27,067
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>			<b>27,067</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

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

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Essential Services			
Operations			77,736.20
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
<b>Subtotal</b>			77,736.20

**Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter**

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures (Run 2018 PR-91 to determine Assistance Type)**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Street Outreach			27,177.62
HMIS			0
Administration			\$15543.62

**Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures**

**11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2017	2018	2019
			522,306.86

**Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended**

**11f. Match Source**

	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			\$2,074,674.69
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
<b>Total Match Amount</b>			\$2,074,674.69

**Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities**

**11g. Total**

<b>Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
			2,596,981.55

**Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities**