

STATE OF NEW JERSEY

2015

DRAFT CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT



State of New Jersey

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Introduction:

The 2015 Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER) is the first report for New Jersey's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period. The report describes and evaluates how the State of New Jersey invested formula funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to meet affordable housing and community development needs from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016. This report also evaluates progress the State made during the 2015-2019 five year Consolidated Plan period. The funds utilized include:

- Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)
- Emergency Solutions Grants Program (ESG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program (HOPWA)
- Community Development Block Grant-R Program (CDBG-R Sandy)
- State First-Time Homebuyer Program funds

During FFY 2015, the State utilized federal and State resources to address the following housing and community development goals:

- Increase the supply and quality of affordable housing including accessible housing for very low-income and low-income households.
- Decrease the number of households experiencing homelessness through the provision of rental assistance and supportive services.
- Support the replacement or reconstruction of deteriorating infrastructure and the construction of essential community facilities such as youth centers.
- Improve and preserve the existing affordable housing stock and neighborhoods.
- Increase homeownership opportunities for low and moderate-income households.
- Support local jurisdictions' planning process to reduce and end homelessness.
- Support community and economic development programs that expand business enterprises and increase job opportunities for low- and moderate-income households.
- Affirmatively further fair housing.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

As can be seen from the below chart, the State made significant progress in meeting its expected goals. The majority of the goals that were not completely met were the result of the type of applications submitted and approved in the program’s Request for Proposals.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Assist homeless households	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1225	520	42.45%	525	520	99.05%
Assist homeless households	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	142	28.40%	100	142	142.00%

Assist homeless households	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
Assist homeless households	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	125	106	0.00%	125	106	85.00%
Expand homeownership opportunities for low and mod	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / 100 Percent Financing: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	250	35	14.00%	50	35	70.00%
Foster community economic development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	10	2	20.00%	2	2	100.00%

Foster community economic development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	200	200	100.00%	200	200	100.00%
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	50	6	12.00%	20	6	30.00%
Increase the supply of affordable housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	50	5	10.00%	20	5	25.00%
Neighborhood rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	420	84	20.00%	135	84	62.22%
Revitalize municipalities (small cities)	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50380	10076	20.00%	10076	10076	100.00%

Sandy Revitalization	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-R: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	7800	3638	46.64%	7800	3638	46.64%
Sandy Revitalization	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-R: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1100	1066	96.91%	1100	1066	96.91%

Sandy Revitalization	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-R: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	897	1225	136.57%	891	1225	137.49%
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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.

Consistent with the priorities and specific objectives outlined in the 2015 Annual Plan, the State allocated the largest share of its HUD funds to public facility and infrastructure activities and neighborhood rehabilitation. All of the CDBG applications awarded addressed one of the State CDBG Program objectives. The most common state objectives include:

- Support housing rehabilitation programs that maintain the supply of safe, decent and affordable housing.
- Improve the availability and adequacy of essential public facilities, remedy serious deficiencies in areas that principally serve low-income people.
- Support community development programs of particular urgency where existing conditions pose serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community and where other financial resources are unavailable.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted). 91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	15	124	20	1,085
Black or African American	4	93	85	2,028
Asian	0	0	1	24
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0	33
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	7
Total	19	218	106	3,177
Hispanic	0	55	11	561
Not Hispanic	19	163	95	2,616

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

Narrative

The State of New Jersey identifies priority needs and offers services and programs to eligible households regardless of race or ethnicity. The above table reflects the demographic information provided by our program participants.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		24,361,332	193,354
HOME		13,211,176	1,516,393
HOPWA		4,467,496	895,513
ESG		10,729,028	319,360
Other	Low-Income Housing Tax Credits	9% credits - \$21,000,000 4% credits - \$24,000,000	9% credits - \$21,000,000 4% credits - \$24,000,000
Other	100 Percent Financing	40,000,000	5,368,655
Other	CDBG-R	3,339,543,200	679,318,452.21

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

The following section includes a description of the resources made available, the investment of available resources, and the geographic distribution of funds.

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
State of New Jersey	100% of HOME, ESG	100% of HOME, ESG	Funds are distributed statewide via a competitive process or on a continuous basis per program regulations.
CDBG - Eligible Towns	100% of CDBG	100% of CDBG	Eligible units of local government

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

CDBG: New Jersey's Community Development Block Grant program makes annual awards to non-entitlement-areas, also known as small cities. The CDBG program prioritizes funding for activities that principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons; at least 70% of the funds are used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income households.

ESG: Emergency Solutions Grant funds were allocated state-wide through a competitive process. Priority assistance was given to projects that addressed life and safety issues in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities.

HOME: HOME funds were distributed throughout the State. Priority assistance was given to non-entitlement HOME communities, those that are not receiving a HOME allocation and those not able to construct or otherwise provide affordable housing without financial assistance. DCA prioritized projects that were ready to proceed.

HOPWA: HOP 1 (formula grant) is restricted to the following counties: Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland, Mercer, Salem and Warren. The HOPWA Post-Incarcerated Program (HOP-2 competitive grant) vouchers were utilized statewide.

Leveraging

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

The State satisfied the required matching requirements in the following manner:

- Community Development Block Grant Program requires that administration funds expended in excess of \$100,000 must be matched on a one-to-one basis; the match for CDBG is the Affordable Housing Trust Fund.
- Emergency Solutions Grant Program requires a \$1 to \$1 match; the match for ESG is provided by the Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the Homelessness Prevention Program.
- HOME Program requires a 25 percent match; the match for HOME is the State Rental Assistance Program.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	37,535,288
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	23,069,237
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	60,604,525
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	901,825
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	59,702,700

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructur e	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
State Rental Assistance Program	08/01/2015	23,069,237	0	0	0	0	0	23,069,237

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

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

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition			
Parcels Acquired		0	0
Businesses Displaced		0	0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	400	502
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	125	106
Total	525	608

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	525	520
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	20	11
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	20	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	565	531

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The figures for production of new units and rehab of existing units were less than projected because the projected per unit subsidies were larger than anticipated and several projects failed to move forward due to incurable environmental and land title issues.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The State will take into consideration current per unit subsidies for future projections.

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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	164
Low-income	7	54
Moderate-income	12	0
Total	19	218

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

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

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

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

The State utilized a continuum of care approach to address and identify the needs of the homeless. This included administering programs and services that addressed each stage of the homeless continuum: homeless prevention, rapid re-housing, emergency shelter, supportive housing and permanent supportive housing programs.

Homelessness Prevention: The State continued to provide temporary financial assistance to low and moderate-income homeless households or households in imminent risk of homelessness due to a rental eviction through the Homelessness Prevention Program (HPP). The HPP provides the following types of assistance:

- Rental Arrears – a maximum of 3 months back rent plus any court fees, legal fees and other late fees included as rent in a written lease.
- Relocation: security deposit of up to 1 ½ months' rent and 2 months' rent.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program: The State of New Jersey continued to provide rapid re-housing assistance through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing 2 Program to homeless households at or below 30 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). Rapid re-housing assistance includes: financial assistance, case management, housing search and placement, credit repair, money management and budgeting.

In March 2016, the Christie Administration as part of its efforts to reduce homelessness in New Jersey announced a Housing First initiative that will provide \$5.4 million in annualized funding for rental assistance and \$250,000 in additional funding for coordinated services. Under the New Jersey Housing First program, 500 tenant-based rental vouchers will be allocated to chronically homeless households and/or homeless veterans who are high utilizers of public systems.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The State continued to provide funds to maintain emergency shelter and transitional housing facilities through the ESG Program. The program provided funding to do the following:

1. Address life and safety issues in emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities
2. Purchase equipment and furnishings that will provide direct benefits to the shelter's residents
3. Create new emergency shelter beds when needed

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 State continued to apply for HUD Continuum of Care funds, in collaboration with local social service providers, to provide rental assistance to homeless persons with disabilities. Funds for this program have been granted in Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Essex, Gloucester, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Passaic and Warren Counties. In addition, the State through the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program continued to provide rapid re-housing assistance to households up to 30 percent of Area Median Income.

Rental assistance continued to be provided to people who are homeless and working towards self-sufficiency through the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV), State Rental Assistance and the HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance programs.

DCA also reserves the right to set aside HCV Vouchers (up to 150) for families other than those on the waiting list. Set-Aside Vouchers may be used for, but are not limited to the following activities: Project Based, Tenant Protection or Enhanced Vouchers, Homeless Initiatives, Ex-Offender Re-Entry Programs, Supportive Service Programs, Family Unification Initiatives, United States Military Veteran Initiatives (VASH), and other Special Vouchers established by HUD. DCA will issue these Vouchers based on applicable regulations and/or instructions from HUD. Qualified applicants for such Special Admissions for any specific program are given "absolute" preference and may be issued a voucher without waiting on a "wait list". These applicants may be referred to DCA through referrals from prospective agencies.

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 State continued to use a portion of its Emergency Solutions Grant funds along with State Homelessness Prevention funds to provide financial assistance and services to either prevent homeless households from becoming homeless or rapidly re-house those who are homeless. In addition, the State utilized Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program vouchers, recently awarded, along with State Rental Assistance Program and Division of Developmental Disabilities vouchers to provide rental assistance to low-income individuals being discharged from institutions.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The State continued to provide professional development training to the State's public housing authority managers. The program provides courses in areas such as ethics and resident initiatives. The resident initiative course encourages housing authority managers to allow public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership.

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

DCA oversees a Section 8 Homeownership Program and the Family Self-Sufficiency Program.

The Section 8 Homeownership Program allows families who are receiving HCV rental assistance to use that assistance to help pay the mortgage on a home they buy. In order to qualify for the program the family must:

- Be a first-time homebuyer;
- Be employed full time for at least one year with a minimum earned income of \$20,800 (except elderly and disabled for which the minimum income requirement is 12 times the monthly SSI/SSD amount);
- Have credit score of at least 680; and
- Successfully complete housing counseling homebuyer/education (HMFA has allocated funds to cover the cost of the housing counseling sessions).

To date, the program has 101 active homeowners.

The Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS) assists low-income tenants build assets and increase their earnings so that they can better meet their families' needs and become independent of welfare assistance. As part of the program, DCA establishes an interest-bearing FSS escrow account for each participating family. An escrow credit, based on increases in earned income of the family, is credited to this account during the five-year term of the FSS contract. To date, DCA has 160 active clients.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

DCA continued to work in conjunction with the HUD-Newark office to address the needs of struggling public housing authorities throughout the State.

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)

Although the ability of the State to eliminate, or even mitigate, some of these barriers is limited, DCA continued to do the following:

- Partner with HMFA to provide credit counseling to very low-income and low-income Section 8 households interested becoming homeowners. In addition, DCA through its Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program is providing credit counseling to eligible households, 30% or less of AMI, receiving prevention and rapid re-housing assistance.
- Apply for additional competitive vouchers through the Family Unification Program, the Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Program, and the Non-Elderly Disabled Program etc.
- Promote the development of an educational effort to dispel the myths, build support for and neutralize opposition to new housing development.
- Promote the development of transit accessible, pedestrian friendly and environmentally responsible communities within easy reach of employment opportunities are all considered in the design of affordable housing.
- Provide CDBG funds for infrastructure.
- Place a high priority on the long-term preservation of existing, viable affordable housing stock.

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

DCA continued its efforts to ensure maximum state coverage with program resources by the doing the following:

- Enhancing local capacity building and serving disadvantaged and under-served areas.
- Continuing to work with units of general local government so that nonprofits and businesses will be able to receive grants.
- Collaborating with HUD, various state departments and agencies such as the NJ Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, and NJ Redevelopment Authority and the NJ Economic Development Agency to sponsor training and technical assistance for local officials to increase knowledge of and access to available state and federal programs and resources

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing:

In addition to using CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA funds to address the affordable housing need, the State will continue to coordinate the use of all available resources such as the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program and HMFA's Multi-Family Rental Housing Program to develop new affordable housing.

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

On April 5, 2016, Governor Christie announced a \$10 million Lead Remediation and Containment Program for low and moderate-income households in New Jersey. The purpose of this program is to identify and remediate lead-based paint hazards via interim controls to prevent elevated blood lead levels in children and pregnant women. Interim controls are defined as a set of measures designed to reduce temporarily human exposure or likely exposure to lead-based paint hazards, including specialized cleaning, repairs, maintenance, painting, temporary containment, and the ongoing monitoring of lead-based paint hazards or potential hazards. The program targets municipalities in New Jersey with high reported incidence of elevated blood lead levels in children under age six.

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

The State continued to address the problem of poverty by providing emergency assistance. Such actions included: 1) providing shelter, food, clothing, and social services to families in crisis; 2) supporting the development of permanent, transitional and affordable housing and shelter facilities; 3) providing health care to homeless people; 4) aiding homeless runaway youth; 5) assisting individuals who are mentally or physically impaired; 6) helping victims of domestic violence 7) providing low income energy services; 8) administering rental assistance programs; 9) providing job training to low income and homeless individuals; and 10) providing funding for literacy education.

The State also continued to support housing first/rapid-re-housing programs that move homeless households from shelters into permanent supportive housing with a level of services commensurate with their needs.

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

The State pursued the following actions to develop institutional structure and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social services.

- Coordination of housing development with economic opportunities and community

development: This comprehensive approach, which ties job opportunities and social services to housing revitalization, helped stabilize depressed areas as well as promoted self-sufficiency of the area's residents.

- Provision of planning and technical assistance for non-urban counties/municipalities: Non-urban communities often do not make affordable housing a financial or political priority. This creates a severe problem in rural counties where hundreds of subsidized units are lost through prepayment of HUD and FHA mortgages. Remedial actions included outreach, education and technical assistance to these rural areas.

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

Government agencies, for-profit and nonprofit organizations all play a part in the provision of affordable housing, community development, and economic development. The State continued to work with these entities to address New Jersey's housing and community development needs.

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

Impediment # 1: Declining housing affordability, particularly for low-income households, with a rising proportion of low-income households experiencing inadequate or cost-burdened housing.

The 2016 Small Cities Plan increased the set-aside allocation for housing rehabilitation by 125% from \$1 million to \$2.25 million, and that amount has been maintained in the 2017 Plan. The Plan also provides for eligible low-income households to receive up to \$20,000 to ameliorate substandard conditions through the Emergency Housing Repair Fund.

In the AI, the State indicated that it was planning to target several R/ECAP areas, located in existing Neighborhood Revitalization Tax Credit Program (NRTC) neighborhoods as potential areas for a pilot program designed to help improve the quality of life for neighborhood residents. In furtherance of this proposal, DCA has conducted an exhaustive review of numerous New Jersey neighborhoods, including an economic profile and a rigorous demographic and LEP analysis. Staff has also met with local officials to discuss their redevelopment plans for those neighborhoods. The result has been the identification of several neighborhoods as potential starting points for the pilot program, whose goal will be to attract

new development and assist existing businesses to grow. Meetings between DCA staff and representatives of those municipalities are ongoing to further define relevant areas and to identify suitable projects within those areas.

DCA has begun intervening in affordable housing litigation involving municipalities, where there is a question as to whether development fees or payments in lieu collected by a municipality collected are in fact owed to the State's Affordable Housing Trust Fund to be used where State investment would be most productive.

In order to create more affordable housing for people with special needs, DCA has committed the funds it will receive through the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) to households that are extremely low income (<30% of Area Median Income) and that have special needs. In the first year of this program, DCA will provide incentive points to projects that will serve the re-entry population. In order to ensure these projects are economically feasible given the extremely low income of the target population, DCA is committed to providing project-based Housing Choice Vouchers to programs that are awarded NHTF funding. These vouchers will allow tenants to pay no more than 30% of their household income, while ensuring that the projects will generate sufficient income to be sustainable over the long term.

Impediment #2: A rising proportion of people with Limited English Proficiency, fueled by strong levels of immigration, implying more difficulty in accessing housing and understanding the home rental or purchase process.

The AI identified New Jersey's growing Limited-English Proficient (LEP) population as one of the impediments to fair housing. DCA expanded the four-factor LEP analysis previously conducted in nine of the State's twenty-one counties (those most directly impacted by Superstorm Sandy) to the remaining twelve counties in order to ascertain the languages primarily spoken in those counties and to similarly better target outreach and need for housing assistance to those populations. DCA will be posting the Language Access Plan to its website shortly. DCA will update its four-factor analysis and LAP as necessary. DCA maintains its language line for interpretation services and is updating its internal volunteer language bank to improve immediate access to assistance in the constituent's language. DCA will continue to identify and translate vital documents into Spanish.

In June, a statewide application period for the HCV program was announced, with materials posted in newspapers and on the Department's website in English and Spanish. Through the HAPPY program software application, the online application and waiting list pages were available in more than 65 languages.

Impediment #3: A concentration of subsidized housing in neighborhoods with relatively high levels of poverty

DCA is in the process of creating a pilot program to assist 100 housing voucher holders to relocate in areas of high opportunity, away from areas with high concentrations of poverty. The Department spent considerable time reviewing the issue, including identifying areas of high opportunity, as well as concentrated areas of poverty where voucher use is prevalent, which seem potentially suitable for inclusion in such a program. The intention is to have the program prepared to commence later in this calendar year. The Department issued a Request for Proposals on July 5, 2016, seeking a qualified consultant to assist in crafting such a housing opportunity program.

Twenty-five of New Jersey's Community Action Agencies (CAAs) provide some level of housing counseling and housing services. Eight of the CAAs are HUD Certified Housing Counseling agencies. Four CAAs provide Housing Counseling in programs that are not yet certified. Five CAAs provide both Homelessness Prevention programs and Emergency Shelter. Another six CAAs provide either Homelessness Prevention programs or Emergency Shelter. The remaining two agencies provide general case management services and housing counseling referrals through established partnerships.

DCA is preparing to host the first of a series of forums with Public Housing Authorities in the fall of this year. This first meeting will focus on issues surrounding veterans' housing.

The State reviewed HMFA's system for awarding points in its LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP). The incentive created for a municipally designated "Area in Need of Redevelopment" did not confer the advantage that was intended. The HMFA is in the process of implementing a change that would remove the high point value for this designation.

The State continues to maintain the New Jersey Housing Resource Center, an online database that serves as a clearinghouse for available affordable rental properties across New Jersey. The search tool provides detailed information about rental properties in both English and Spanish, enabling individuals and families looking for housing to locate a unit that best fits their needs. The site also provides a tool for rent calculations, moving costs, a budget worksheet, and rental checklists.

Impediment # 4: Lack of public information about fair housing law rights and responsibilities and lack of dialogue among groups with similar interest in access to fair housing and fair housing protections

DCA developed a Fair Housing website (in English and Spanish) to serve as a “One Stop Shop” to provide the public with information about housing discrimination law and where to find information and assistance about mortgage lending, rentals, home sales, homeowner’s insurance and individual counseling. A link to the site is prominently featured on the Department’s website.

In concert with the State Division on Civil Rights, DCA drafted a letter to all owners of multiple unit dwellings within the State (approximately 61,000 in number). The letter reminds the owners of their responsibilities under the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination (LAD); specifically, that it is illegal to discriminate against tenants or prospective tenants based on their membership in one of the classes protected by the LAD. Included with the letters were posters (in English and Spanish), which the owners were asked to post in conspicuous locations within their buildings. The letters and posters were prepared to be mailed at the beginning of July.

DCA staff met with staff at the Center for Government Services at Rutgers University, which designs and administers the curriculum for the Housing and Redevelopment Agency training program, to discuss revising the curriculum to include an element devoted to the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing mandate.

DCA currently provides technical assistance to grantees and developers on State and federal fair housing laws as requested. In addition, DCA has been in the process of designing materials related to fair housing laws for tenants and landlords in its Housing Choice Voucher and State Rental Assistance Programs; the intention is to make them available online in the fall of 2016.

DCA's consistent policy continues to be that it will refer instances of a landlord refusing to accept a lawful source of income to the Division on Civil Rights for its review. DCA also encourages tenants encountering this issue to file their own complaints with DCR and/or the Office of Fair Housing.

With particular respect to households facing or in the foreclosure process, the NJHMFA has continued to offer free housing counseling to homeowners through funds granted by the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling Program. To date, HMFA has been awarded \$9.6 million in funds and has assisted 15,000 households trying to stay in their homes. Since 2013, NJHMA's Comprehensive Housing Counseling Grant and additional funds have provided funding to HUD-certified housing counseling agencies that assist low- and moderate-income families in need of housing and budget counseling. Approximately 3,500 families have been assisted.

With money from US Treasury's Hardest Hit Fund, HMFA is administering a foreclosure mitigation program called HomeSaver to facilitate reinstatement, refinance, recast, or permanent modification of a first mortgage loan through a principal reduction and/or reinstatement payment to lower the household monthly payment to an affordable level. Monies will be used to bring the first mortgage current before applying it to the principal balance for qualified applicants. As of the end of the Fiscal Year, 152 loans have been closed totaling \$6.5 million.

In FY16, New Jersey was awarded \$116 in a new round of Hardest Hit Funding. The Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency will revise its HomeKeeper Program to provide temporary financial assistance to eligible homeowners who wish to remain in their homes but have suffered a temporary loss of income due to an eligible involuntary financial hardship. HomeKeeper II will provide qualified homeowners with mortgage payment assistance, mortgage payment assistance with arrearage assistance, or arrearage assistance only. This revised program has expanded the hardship criteria and reduces the monthly mortgage assistance period from 24 to 18 months. Additionally, the borrower must participate in additional counseling sessions with a HUD-certified housing counselor.

Impediment # 5: The continuation of land use and zoning barriers to the production of housing for low-income households in some localities.

The Division of Local Planning Services within DCA continues to make itself available to assist

municipalities on a variety of planning projects. These include, for example, helping to draft or update a municipal master plan, conduct market analysis, or draft a redevelopment plan. There is no cost to the municipality for such services. During the last year, LPS has worked with the County Planners Association, as well as the New Jersey Planning Officials organization, in order to help publicize the availability of its services. As noted in the AI, where appropriate in a given case, LPS staff continues to promote the use by municipalities of inclusionary zoning at higher densities as a land use tool.

Impediment # 6: The need for housing for special needs populations, including the disabled, veterans, and the homeless.

DCA formed a unique partnership with the NJHMFA and the New Jersey Department of Human Services, called the Special Needs Housing Partnership Loan Program (SNHPLP) in June 2011 to create more community-living housing options for people with developmental disabilities. The program's goal is to buy existing ranch-style houses in participating municipalities that will then be made available to people with special needs so that they can live with some independence in neighborhoods of their choice. Since the program's inception, 56 projects have been committed providing more than 220 beds.

DCA continues to actively promote the creation of more affordable and accessible housing to meet the housing needs of people with disabilities. HMFA continues to award Section 811 Project Rental Assistance subsidies. DCA announced that it would issue Housing Choice Vouchers to 1,000 new households with special needs from its waiting list. To date, 435 of those households have leased up, and an additional 335 households have been issued housing vouchers and are in housing search. In addition, in June 2016 DCA opened its Housing Choice Voucher waiting lists statewide through an electronic process. DCA received applications from more than 200,000 households, and selected 10,100 households for its waiting lists through a lottery according to DCA's preferences as stated in its HCV Administrative Plan, which includes a preference for households with disabilities or other special needs. DCA anticipates serving these households over the next three years.

In April 2016, DCA launched a Statewide Housing First Initiative, which will provide 500 chronically homeless and homeless veteran households with tenant-based State Rental Assistance Program (SRAP) vouchers. In addition to the 500 vouchers, DCA has also committed \$250,000 in one-time service funding. 12 Housing First projects were selected through a competitive Request for Proposals. This

initiative will assist households in the following counties: Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Mercer, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Salem and Union.

DCA has also dedicated project-based Housing Choice vouchers for special needs populations, including:

- 273 vouchers for veteran households who are homeless or at risk of homelessness
- 50 vouchers for the Housing First initiative administered by the Camden Coalition of Healthcare Providers, which serves chronically homeless households in Camden who are frequent users of the emergency health system. To date, 47 households have been identified for these vouchers. Of those households, 10 have been issued vouchers and are currently in housing search, and 27 have moved into their housing.
- 50 vouchers for the Keeping Families Together initiative, a partnership with the NJ Department of Children and Families (DCF) that assists families involved with the child welfare system. DCA originally provided 25 vouchers, which have been awarded, and has made a commitment of an additional 25 vouchers.
- 100 vouchers for the Youth at Risk of Homelessness initiative, a partnership with DCF, that assists young adults who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and who are involved with the child welfare system, including pregnant and parenting youth. All vouchers have been awarded through a competitive RFP.

As previously noted, in order to create even more affordable housing for people with special needs, DCA has also committed the funds it will receive through the National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) to households that are extremely low income (<30% of Area Median Income) and that have special needs. In the first year of this program, DCA will also provide incentive points to projects that will serve the re-entry population. In order to ensure these projects are feasible and can provide housing to people of extremely low income with special needs, in its NHTF Allocation Plan DCA committed to providing project-based Housing Choice Vouchers to programs that are awarded NHTF funding. These vouchers will allow tenants to pay no more than 30% of their household income, while ensuring that the projects will generate sufficient income to sustain themselves over the long term.

DCA staff meets with the executive directors of the Supportive Housing Association of NJ (SHA) and the Housing & Community Development Network of NJ (HCDNNJ) to discuss the housing needs of this population. DCA staff also attends SHA's regular membership meetings, which will take place in

September 2016, and presents updates on DCA's activities, as well as answering questions from members.

The Governor's Conference on Housing and Economic Development will also include a Fishbowl Forum on homelessness, moderated by DCA staff, in which a panel of stakeholders will answer questions on homelessness and engage in a dialogue with each other and the audience about additional actions to address this issue.

DCA participates as a partner with DHS in the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) Innovation Accelerator Program (IAP). This program provides technical assistance to 8 states to develop partnerships between the state housing agencies and the state Medicaid agencies. The training and discussion provided through this program has been the catalyst that led DHS to include innovative housing activities in its draft renewal application for its Medicaid Comprehensive Waiver: potential expansion of High Fidelity Housing First models throughout the state, and the potential development of a housing-related activities service benefit for Medicaid recipients. Both of these activities have the potential to greatly increase access to housing for people with special needs.

DCA is also partnering with DHS to administer a new permanent housing voucher program for households with disabilities who were previously served in DHS pilot (temporary) housing programs. Using DHS funds, DCA will administer a voucher program for an initial 500 households who receive SSI.

DCA continues to respond to relevant notices of funding available to increase the State's voucher portfolio.

Impediment # 7: Racial and Ethnic Housing Concentration

As stated in the AI, DCA is in the process of creating an intensive counseling and incentive program to assist housing voucher holders to locate in areas of high opportunity, away from areas with high concentrations of poverty. The pilot will help 100 housing voucher holders move to rentals in areas of high opportunity. The intention is to have the program prepared to commence later in this calendar year.

The State continues to maintain the New Jersey Housing Resource Center, an online database that serves as a clearinghouse for available affordable rental properties across New Jersey. The search tool provides detailed information about rental properties in both English and Spanish, enabling individuals and families looking for housing to locate a unit that best fits their needs. The site also provides a tool for rent calculations, moving costs, a budget worksheet, and rental checklists.

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 CDBG, ESG and the HOME project activities are all monitored at least once during the course of the projects' scope of work. The monitoring includes a review of the grantee's project file, the facility constructed or rehabilitated, an inspection of relevant items (for rental development and rehabilitation projects), and a review of the financial processes which the grantee uses.

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.

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, citizen participation requirements for States, the State provides adequate notice at the opening of the comment period. The Draft CAPER is posted on the Division of Housing and Community Resources (<http://www.nj.gov/dca/divisions/dhcr/>) for a minimum of 30 days.

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.

NA. No changes were made to the program objectives.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[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

The HOME Program continued to monitor all of the projects which are currently in their period of affordability. Each monitoring visit included a review of the HOME-assisted tenant files, source documentation review, income eligibility, rent review, and inspection of HOME-assisted units.

HOME PRODUCTION PROGRAM						
LONG-TERM MONITORING OF RENTAL PROJECTS						
JULY 1, 2015 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2016						
NAME OF PROJECT	MUNICIPALITY	PROJECT OWNER	UNITS	INITIAL INSPECTION	MINOR(M) or	REINSPECTION
				PASS(P) FAIL (F)	SEVERE(S) CONDITION	PASS/FAIL/ OPEN
Belvidere Square	Belvidere	ADTI Housing Corp	50	F	M	P
Beverly Permanent Rental	Beverly	Burlington County CAP	5	F	M	P
Shared Living Residence	Bridgewater	AWS	5	P		
Imani Park	Edison	Middlesex Interfaith Partners	11	P		
NCR Jefferson Senior Hsg	Jefferson Twp	National Church Residences	49	F	M	P
Pacific Landing	Jersey City	Morris canal	5	F	M	P
The Viking	Keansburg	Monmouth Housing Alliance	19	F	M	P
Millstone House	Millstone Twp	Monmouth Housing Alliance	11	F	M	P
55 Glenridge	Montclair	HOME Corp.	4	F	M	P
HOME Corp Multi-Unit Project	Montclair	HOME Corp.	10	F	M	O
Independent living	Montclair	Covenant House	4	F	M	O
Creed II	Moorestown	MEND	8	P		
Wakeman Square	Newark	RPM Development	42	F	M	O
Academy Court II	Trenton	ISLES	1	F	M	P
Project Home VIII	Trenton	HomeFront	3	F	M	P
Warren Project	Warren	Cooperative Housing Corp.	9	P		

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

The State continued to use its existing affirmative marketing strategy to ensure that minority households have the opportunity to obtain decent, affordable housing. In addition, the State continued to utilize the nonprofit community and the DCA web site to notify residents about affordable housing programs. The state has found nonprofits to be a valuable resource in identifying those households least likely to apply for the State's programs. The State believes that its affirmative marketing strategy is working effectively.

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

NA

**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)**

The Department of Community Affairs and the NJ Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency, which administers the LIHTC program, continued to work together to finance and maintain affordable housing projects. Last FY, the LIHTC Program created: 1,260 units in 9% awards and 4,260 units in 4% awards.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	125	106
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative: The program provided subsidy to 19 fewer households than expected. The State will increase the leasing this fiscal year by 19.

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

**ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*
For Paperwork Reduction Act**

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	NEW JERSEY
Organizational DUNS Number	806418075
EIN/TIN Number	216000928
Identify the Field Office	NEWARK
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	All CoCs

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mrs
First Name	Sheri
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Malnak
Suffix	0
Title	Administrator

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	101 S.Broad Street
Street Address 2	0
City	Trenton
State	NJ
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	6099848453
Extension	0
Fax Number	6092929653
Email Address	sheri.malnak@dca.nj.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2015

Program Year End Date 06/30/2016

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name

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	272
Children	284
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	556

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	493
Children	505
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	4
Total	1,002

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	3,178
Children	560
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	3,738

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	3,943
Children	1,349
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	4
Total	5,296

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	1,430
Female	3,866
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	4
Total	5,296

Table 20 - Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	5296
Total	5.296

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	210	0	0	210
Victims of Domestic Violence	53	0	0	53
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0

Persons with Disabilities:				
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	263	0	0	263

Table 22 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	2,634
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

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

DCA utilized the following performance standards for evaluating ESG Shelter grants:

- At least 25 persons will receive emergency housing during the grant
- At least 75% of the beds in the shelter or transitional housing facility will be utilized per month
- A van purchased with Shelter Support funds will be utilized at least 3 times per week transporting clients to medical appointments, employment opportunities, Laundromat, grocery store, day care etc.
- The average length of stay in an emergency shelter will be no more than six months.
- The average length of stay in a transitional housing facility will be not less than 6 months

* Performance outcomes specific to the approved grant activities were negotiated prior to the contract’s execution.

DCA utilized the following performance standards for evaluating ESG Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing grants:

- A minimum of 40 households will be assisted
- A minimum of 28 households will be moved from emergency shelter to permanent housing in less than 90 days
- A minimum of 12 households at risk of becoming homeless will have their housing stabilized
- All participants will receive a minimum of 2 case management visits (at least one hour every 3 months)

- All participants will receive a minimum of 2 credit and budget counseling sessions; at least one hour every 3 months.

Last FY, the ESG Program met or exceeded its performance standards.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	129,306	114,837	35,912
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	72,546	103,712	44,217
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	201,852	218,549	80,129

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	456,689	436,625	74,138
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	149,070	254,149	53,271
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	605,759	690,774	127,409

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	0	60,000	30,000
Operations	171,425	92,263	84,026
Renovation	981,403	1,149,020	98,651
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	1,152,828	1,301,283	212,677

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	47,651	47,475	12,485
Administration	166,446	186,585	155,437
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
5,207,339	2,174,536	2,444,666	588,137

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	3,300,000	3,002,962	3,300,000
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	3,300,000	3,002,962	3,300,000

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities**11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
14,810,301	5,474,536	5,447,628	3,888,137

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities