



State of Hawaii

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

**DRAFT Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
(CAPER)**

First Program Year

**Program Year 2020
(July 1, 2020 - June 30, 2021)**

(Concentrating on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui)

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Prepared by:
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes	1
CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted	5
CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)	6
CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)	9
CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)	10
CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)	14
CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)	15
CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230	20
CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)	22
CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)	23
CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)	23
CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)	24
CR-65 - Persons Assisted	26
CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes	28
CR-75 – Expenditures	28

Attachments:

Attachment A: CR-05, Goals and Outcomes – HOME Program
Attachment B: CR-05, Goals and Outcomes – HTF Program
Attachment C: CR-05, Goals and Outcomes – ESG Program
Attachment D: CR-05, Goals and Outcomes – HICH Progress
Attachment E: CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs
Attachment F: CR-40, Monitoring – HOME & HTF Programs
Attachment G: CR-40, Monitoring – ESG & HOPWA Programs
Attachment H: CR-40, On-Site Inspections – HOME, HTF & NSP Programs
Attachment I: CR-55, HOPWA CAPER
Attachment J: CR-65, Persons Assisted – SAGE HMIS Reporting Repository – ESG Hawaii Report
Attachment K: CR-30, Public Housing

CAPER

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Introduction

The State of Hawaii's Consolidated Plan (ConPlan) is a planning document that ensures that jurisdictions receiving federal assistance under the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) formula grant programs (the HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), National Housing Trust Fund (HTF), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs) plan for the housing and related needs of low-income and moderate-income families to improve the availability and affordability of decent, safe and sanitary housing in suitable living environments. The Annual Action Plan (AAP) identifies the objectives targeted to address priority needs for the program year. It is also an application for funds under the HOME, HTF, ESG and HOPWA programs. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is an annual report on the accomplishments and progress toward ConPlan goals under these four HUD programs.

The City and County of Honolulu receives its own allocation of HOME, ESG and HOPWA directly from HUD, so the state focuses its funds in the neighbor island counties. The HOME and HTF programs are administered by the state's Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) and the ESG and HOPWA programs are administered by the state's Homeless Programs Office (HPO) of the state Department of Human Services' Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division (DHS-BESSD). The state's HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs, described in the AAP, are focused in the neighbor island counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The State's HTF funds serve the neighbor island counties as well as the City and County of Honolulu.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

In PY2020, HHFDC received \$3,000,000 in HOME funds, retained 5% for administration, and allocated the balance to the County of Maui in accordance with HHFDC's annual rotation between the three neighbor island counties. The PY2020 Annual Action Plan (AAP) anticipated that HOME funds would be used for activities that help to meet HUD's decent housing objective and included an additional \$600,000 in HOME program income. In general, HOME activities and projects are multi-year funded, so HOME funds committed during this period will produce results in the future. The results achieved during this period are based on the commitments and expenditures of prior years' HOME fund allocations. During PY2020, the County of Maui completed the Kaiwahine Village Phase I development containing 64 units, 12 of which were HOME-assisted. The County of Kauai completed two rental housing projects and one affordable homeownership project: the Koa'e Workforce Housing project (134 rental units, 11 HOME-assisted), the Waimea Huakai (34 rental units, 6 HOME-assisted), and the Ele'ele Iluna Self-Help Housing project, Phase II-B (59 homeownership units, 12 HOME-assisted). The TBRA program in the county of Kauai served 33 households. Attachment A shows the PY2020 AAP anticipated HOME activities and the PY2020 CAPER outcomes for HOME.

In PY2020, HHFDC received \$3,000,000 under the HTF program and its Allocation Plan was approved for the distribution of funds to the County of Maui, for the production or preservation of affordable rental housing for households earning 30% AMI. Affordable rental units developed with PY2020 HTF funds are expected in upcoming years; however, affordable rental housing projects were completed in PY2020 using prior years' HTF funds. The County of Maui completed the Kaiwahine Village, Phase II project (56 total units, 6 HTF-assisted); the County of Kauai completed its Koa'e Workforce Housing project (134 total units, 13 HTF-assisted) and the City and County of Honolulu completed the acquisition of the Mahani Hale project (5 HTF-assisted units). Attachment B shows the PY2020 AAP anticipated HTF activities and the PY2020 CAPER outcomes for HTF.

The 2021 Point In Time (PIT) Count, an annual census of the homeless population statewide, was partially cancelled due to COVID-19. However, a PIT Count was conducted for all emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in Bridging the Gap (BTG) jurisdiction of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui counties. Homeless and domestic violence data was collected from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and manual surveys for the night of January 24, 2021. Totals are inconclusive, as shelters decreased their capacity to comply with Centers of Disease Control (CDC) and social distancing requirements. (See Attachment C, Sheltered Point In Time Count tables)

BTG continued to strive for positive results through the Coordinated Entry System (CES), in addition to county, state and federal initiatives. The CES has been maintained in each county to manage and connect housing resources with most vulnerable households.

Under the HOPWA program, DHS-BESSD awarded the administration of the state's program to the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF). In PY2020, HOPWA funds provided Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 21 persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance to 10 persons and their families, permanent housing placement services to eight persons and their families, and supportive services to 457 persons.

(See Attachment D, CR-05 - Goal and Outcomes, for information regarding Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) statewide strategic plan.)

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
H-1 Transitional Housing Units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit		0				
HA-1 Program Administration	Admin.	HOME: \$ / HTF: \$	Other	Other		0				
HO-1 For Sale Housing - New Construction / Rehab.	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	8	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
HO-2 For Sale Housing - Self Help Building Method	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	12	48.00%			
HO-3 Homebuyer Financing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	2	0	0.00%			
HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	10,000	327	3.27%	2000	327	16.35%
HP-10 Coordinated Entry System	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	1,615	73	4.52%	323	73	22.60%
HP-11 Administration	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$26,000 / ESG: \$22,000	Other	Other	0	0				
HP-12 Homeless Management Information System	Homeless Non-Homeless	ESG: \$4,500	Other	Other	0	0				

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
	Special Needs									
HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter	Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1,400	272	19.43%	280	246	87.86%
HP-3 Transition to Permanent Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	612	272	44.44%	122	272	222.95%
HP-4 Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance	Homeless	ESG: \$ / State Homeless Emergency Grants Programs: \$50,000 / State Housing Placement Program: \$200,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	875	73	8.34%	175	73	41.71%
HP-5 Rapid Re-housing Support Services	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	875	73	8.34%	175	73	41.71%
HP-6 Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance	At-risk of homelessness	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	350	16	4.57%	70	16	22.86%
HP-7 Homelessness Prevention Support Services	At-risk of homelessness	ESG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	350	16	4.57%	70	16	22.86%
HP-8 HOPWA Support Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$62,000	Public svc activities other than Low/Moderate Income Hsg Benefit	Persons Assisted	2,500	457	18.28%	500	457	91.40%
HP-9 HOPWA Financial Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$178,794	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	75	21	28.00%	24	21	87.50%
HP-9 HOPWA Financial Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$178,794	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	45	10	22.22%			
HR-1 Rental Housing - New Construction / Rehab	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	46	29	63.04%	16	0	0.00%
HR-1 Rental Housing - New Construction / Rehab	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2	0	0.00%			
HR-2 Tenant Based Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	201	33	16.42%	32	33	103.13%
HR-3 Rental Housing SpN - New Construction/Rehab	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	22	0	0.00%			

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
HR-3 Rental Housing SpN - New Construction/Rehab	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	6	0	0.00%			
HR-3 Rental Housing SpN - New Construction/Rehab	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		11	0	0.00%
HR-4 HTF Rental Housing New Construction/Acq/ Rehab	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	59	24	40.68%	14	0	0.00%
HR-4 HTF Rental Housing New Construction/Acq/ Rehab	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2	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 State’s HHFDC receives no CDBG funds; however, HHFDC’s HOME and HTF allocations are contributing to the development and preservation of sorely-needed affordable rental units and affordable home ownership units.

In PY2020, several HOME-assisted projects were completed: The County of Maui completed the Kaiwahine Village Phase I affordable rental project in North Kihei, and the County of Kauai completed the Koa’e Workforce Housing rental project, the Waimea Huakai rental housing project, and the Ele’ele Iluna Phase II-B Self-Help affordable homeownership project. Additionally, 33 families in the county of Kauai received tenant-based rental assistance under the county’s HOME program. Each of the state’s recipients have affordable rental and/or homeownership projects planned or underway. The County of Hawaii has one HOME project in the construction phase – the Habitat for Humanity’s Puna Self-Help Housing affordable homeownership project in the Puna District and one project to begin construction in October 2021 – the Kaloko Heights Affordable Rentals in Kailua-Kona. The County of Kauai’s Pua Loke Affordable Housing Development is in the construction phase, nearing completion and will be reported in a future CAPER. The County of Maui is in the planning phase of two affordable rental housing projects in Kihei.

Under the HTF program, in PY2020, the County of Maui completed the Kaiwahine Village, Phase II project and the County of Kauai completed the Koa’e Workforce Housing project. The City committed PY2019 funds toward and completed acquisition of the Mahani Hale special needs project in Kalihi. There are HTF-assisted projects being planned or ongoing in each of the counties. The City’s Hale Makana O Maili is near completion and expected to produce 52 units, five HTF-assisted. The County of Kauai’s Pua Loke is also near completion and is expected to produce a total of 54 units, nine HTF-assisted. The County of Hawaii’s Kaloko Heights Affordable Housing project which is expected to produce a total of 100 units, six HTF-assisted, experienced delays due to COVID-19 effects on the economy and an environmental finding, however, construction is projected to commence in October, 2021. The County of Maui committed its PY2020 funds for the Kaiaulu O Halelea 64 Project in Kihei-- a 64-unit project, eight of which to be HTF-assisted. As projects are completed, results will be reported in a future CAPER.

Under the ESG program, adherence to COVID-19 social distancing restrictions were achieved by rearranging shelter beds, providing maximum protection. This strategy drastically reduced the capacity of existing emergency shelters throughout the neighbor islands, which is reflected in the number of persons assisted (Goal HP-1, Emergency Shelter Operations). However, in recognition of this situation, agencies serving the homeless have made great efforts to provide additional temporary housing and shelter sites, including overflow sites to accommodate shelter decompression (to reduce crowding) and higher shelter demands; isolation sites for people who are confirmed to be positive for or have symptoms of COVID-19; and quarantine sites for people who are waiting to be tested, or who know that they were exposed to COVID-19.

Additional information and data are available in Attachment I, HOPWA Program CAPER – Measuring Performance Outcomes.

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)

RACE	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
White	20	151	15	6
Black or African American	1	12	2	1
Asian	12	29	3	7
American Indian or American Native	0	7	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	31	165	9	9
TOTAL	64	364	29	23
ETHNICITY				
Hispanic	4	137	2	0
Not Hispanic	70	505	43	24

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

Narrative

Hawaii is an ethnically diverse state with many residents of multi-racial backgrounds, which Table 2 does not capture. Under the HOME program, there were nine (9) additional families that identified its Race as “Other Multi-racial” and one (1) family as “Black/African American and White” for a total of 74 families assisted with HOME in PY2020.

In addition to the number of ESG program participants reported in the “Race” table above, there were 257 more persons of multiple races reported, and 41 “Unknown” or “Refused to Answer,” for a total of 662 ESG participants. For the “Ethnicity” table, an additional 20 program participants reported “Unknown” or “Refused to Answer.”

Under the HOPWA program, 13 additional persons identified themselves as “Other/Multi-racial” and three identified as “Black/African American and White,” for a total of 45 participants.

PY2020 marked the first year of Hawaii’s completed HTF units. Under the HTF program, 24 HTF-assisted units were completed for families or households with incomes less than 30% AMI. Of the 24 assisted, (6) six were “White”, one (1) “Black/African-American”, seven (7) “Asian” and nine (9) “Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander”. (1) One family identified as “Other/Multi-racial”, for a total of 24 families assisted under the HTF program.

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
HOME	public - federal	3,600,000	3,158,540
HOPWA	public - federal	268,035	230,349
ESG	public - federal	454,632	343,109
HTF	public - federal	3,000,000	4,172,844
Other	public - state	6,246,415	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

ESG and HOPWA expenditures reflected in the above table represent the amount expended through the third quarter of PY2020. Fourth quarter expenditures were still being processed as of June 30, 2021, the end of this contract term.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Rural Counties	100		
Statewide	100		

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Under the state's allocation of HOME, ESG and HOPWA funds, 100% of the allocations will be expended in the rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Under the state's HTF program, 100% of the allocation will be expended in all four counties.

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.

To satisfy the anticipated matching funds requirement under the ESG program, DHS/HPO will provide state funds to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui by contracting for services under the State Homeless Shelter Program, Outreach, Emergency Grants Programs, Housing First, and State TANF-funded Housing Placement Program.

Match information under the HOME program is shown in Tables 5 and 6 below. In prior years, HHFDC reported its HOME match information for the state's program year period of July 1 through June 30. Moving forward, beginning in PY2020, HHFDC will report its HOME match information to coincide with the federal fiscal year of October 1 through September 30. In the Federal FY2019, due to fiscal distress, the State qualified for a 50% match reduction (from 25% to 12.5%). This reduction carried in to FY2020.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$27,234,851
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$139,837
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$27,374,688
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$266,081
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$27,108,607

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/ Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
Kahoma Subdivision	04/14/2020	\$139,837	0	0	0	0	0	\$139,837

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
\$546,074	\$182,495	\$247,195	\$237,883	\$481,374

Table 7 – Program Income

HOME MBE/WBE report

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	\$105,913,734	0	\$35,350,590	0	0	\$70,563,144
Number	6	0	3	0	0	3
Sub-Contracts						
Number	72	0	40	0	2	30
Dollar Amount	\$60,592,076	0	\$28,598,581	0	\$2,303,390	\$29,690,105

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
Contracts			
Dollar Amount	105,913,734	0	105,913,734
Number	6	0	6
Sub-Contracts			
Number	72	3	69
Dollar Amount	60,592,076	846,504	59,745,572

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 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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	2,000	327
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	24	21
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	280	246
Total	2,304	594

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	82	33
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	36	60
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	5
Total	118	98

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In general, HOME and HTF activities need multiple sources of funds and years to complete, so HOME and HTF activities planned for in PY2020 will produce results in future program years. The results achieved during PY2020 are based on the commitments of prior years' HOME and HTF fund allocations. The HOME CHDO reserve requirement continues to present challenges. Even with the two-year planning period in HHFDC's HOME rotation, preparing for CHDO projects is difficult due to the limited number of CHDOs statewide. The County of Maui received a Waiver of the PY2020 CHDO requirement and used its CHDO funds for a new COVID-19 Tenant Based Rental Assistance program to serve the County of Maui. HHFDC continues to field inquiries and provide information to nonprofit developers on becoming a CHDO.

Timeliness in committing and expending HOME funds are closely monitored by HHFDC staff. Timeliness issues may be attributed in part to the prolonged process to develop affordable housing in the State of Hawaii. While HOME funds may be subgranted to the counties based on an approved Annual Action Plan, the funds can only be committed to projects after all financing has been secured, the project has been underwritten, and construction scheduled to start within 12 months. HHFDC's rotating allocation between the three neighbor island counties has somewhat improved the timeliness of expenditures, awarding one county the entire annual allocation, and allowing two years between funding years for a county to plan for specific projects.

Although HOME funds are ultimately being used to produce or preserve affordable housing, the counties must exercise diligence in underwriting proposals to ensure compliance with HOME deadlines and requirements.

Under the HTF program, HHFDC is most concerned with the performance of the City, which has struggled to administer its share of the HTF grant. The City's inability to effectively or timely administer HTF funds jeopardizes the State's HTF allocation and could subject funds to recapture by HUD / U. S. Treasury. Until HHFDC is satisfied that the City has increased its capacity to administer HHFDC's HTF funds, HHFDC must take steps to improve the overall performance of its HTF program while protecting HTF funds from recapture. As such, HHFDC did not award PY2020 or PY2021 funds to the City and will evaluate the City for future HTF allocations.

To assist all counties in gaining a better understanding of the HOME and HTF programs, HHFDC procured a consultant who provided Hawaii-specific training to all four counties' staff and provided technical assistance to HHFDC on specific issues.

Overall, HHFDC's State Recipients and SubGrantees are making progress toward major goals, despite challenges associated with both programs.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

As previously stated, HOME and HTF activities and projects use multiple sources of funds and are subject to a complex and prolonged development process, so HOME and HTF funds committed during this reporting period will produce results in future program years. HOME and HTF results achieved during this reporting period are based on the commitments and expenditures of prior years' HOME fund and HTF allocations.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	34	24
Low-income	0	15	
Moderate-income	0	25	
Total	0	74	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

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

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

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

The jurisdiction represented by BTG coordinates homeless outreach services through the Coordinated Entry System (CES) and case conferencing process in each neighbor island county. Outreach workers meet regularly to update and evaluate a "by-name list" (BNL) of homeless individuals and families that

have completed a VI-SPDAT pre-screening. Respective county staff serve as CES conveners for Hawaii, Kauai and Maui Counties and are responsible for managing/maintaining the BNL, overseeing the CES process in each county and conducting case conferencing meetings. The goal is to achieve and sustain a well-coordinated and efficient community system that assures homelessness is rare, brief and non-recurring.

In addition, outreach partnerships have expanded to include local law enforcement, Department of Education (DOE) homeless liaisons, behavioral health case managers, and health plan housing coordinators. New interdisciplinary 'street medicine' teams were established on Hawaii island that incorporate nursing staff with traditional outreach workers. To further supplement existing outreach, the State Department of Transportation (DOT) and Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR) have established homeless coordinator positions to engage homeless individuals encountered on State lands.

The State has also demonstrated increased coordination of the various partners engaged in homeless outreach. Regular outreach meetings with frontline staff have been established to facilitate better sharing of resources, enabling outreach providers to identify systems gaps and target areas in their community where increased outreach may be effective. Coordinated outreach events are conducted routinely in the different counties to bring these diverse partners together to target specific areas of concern. For example, on Kauai, coordinated outreach events are conducted monthly to target designated beach parks and homeless individuals have been connected through these efforts to the county's Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program and new housing projects.

In January 2021, DHS/HPO posted a Request for Proposals (RFP) to seek quality, efficient and effective homeless outreach services by multidisciplinary canvassing teams. These street outreach efforts involve highly-trained teams, including outreach staff, licensed social workers, medical and mental health professionals, to locate and deliver services directly to homeless individuals and families. The ultimate goal is to transition vulnerable individuals and families from the streets to permanent housing or other appropriate settings to meet their needs. Every outreach engagement is robust in scope, with focus on increasing opportunities to assess the needs of each homeless person. This results in improved and stabilized overall health, and progress toward the goal of permanent housing placement.

Training on crisis intervention and trauma informed care is provided to homeless outreach staff, and State law enforcement partners. State law enforcement officers and county police recently completed Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) certification, and specific new modules on homeless services have been incorporated into training for new State law enforcement recruits. Emphasis on training supports both outreach and law enforcement to identify trauma and behavioral health issues, and provides tools to divert homeless individuals to appropriate interventions.

In 2020, an amendment to the 2019 Action Plan was executed to include Outreach as an eligible component to BTG's ESG COVID (CV) programs. The objective is to provide essential services necessary to reach out and assist unsheltered persons, and supplies and equipment to reduce the spread of COVID-19. (See also Attachment E for County-level strategies and accomplishments)

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The State Department of Human Services (DHS) recently awarded new contracts for emergency and transitional shelter services effective July 2021. The new contracts reflect a low-barrier approach intended to increase the accessibility of shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons. In addition, the new contracts emphasize key performance metrics related to (1) Increasing the percentage of homeless persons exited to permanent housing; (2) Reducing length of stay in shelter and transitional housing; and (3) Increasing retention for permanent housing placement. In the new contracts, payment to providers is tied to benchmarks associated with the three key performance metrics.

Health and safety concerns resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic drastically reduced the capacity of existing emergency shelters throughout the neighbor islands. Adherence to social distancing restrictions were achieved through rearranging shelter beds to provide maximum protection. However, in an effort to increase shelter capacity DHS has utilized State Ohana Zone funds to implement new pilot programs for emergency shelter and transitional housing statewide. For example, 50 new tiny home shelters were added on Hawaii island during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition, Family Life Center (FLC) utilized CARES Act funding to purchase mobile hygiene units to serve as shower/bathing facilities for temporary emergency Pallet Shelter project. This project replicated the Wahi Hoomalu O Wailuku (WHOW) project, providing temporary emergency sheltering for homeless individuals in 20 pallet shelter units. The project was set up on a County of Maui park in May 2020. FLC assumed management of WHOW but needed to purchase its own hygiene unit in order to continue the project.

In addition to expanding shelter inventory, the State increased transparency for emergency shelter inventory by creating an emergency shelter vacancy list that is updated daily and posted on the State Homeless Initiative website, as well as e-mailed daily to outreach providers and other stakeholders. The shelter vacancy can be found at: <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov/daily-emergency-shelter-vacancy/>.

The State and counties have also taken efforts to address the impacts of COVID-19 on homeless persons in shelter and transitional housing through the Behavioral Health and Homelessness Statewide Unified Response Group (BHHSURG), which is a partnership between the state Department of Health, DHS, and the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness. The BHHSURG has worked to keep homeless persons in shelter safe from COVID-19 by establishing a centralized 24-hour CARES line to address requests for testing and isolation/quarantine needs, facilitating weekly webinars related to COVID-19 resources, expanding isolation and quarantine inventory, facilitating statewide collection and distribution of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), and posting guidance regarding infection control procedures.

In early 2020, an amendment to the 2019 Action Plan added Essential Services as an eligible component to BTG's ESGCV Shelter programs. ESGCV funds continues to be utilized for costs of providing essential services to homeless families and individuals affected by COVID-19 in emergency shelters. Essential services generally consist of case management, child care, education services, employment assistance and job training, outpatient health services, legal services, life skills training, mental health services, substance abuse treatment services, and transportation. ESGCV funds are also used for essential supplies and services to support infectious disease preparedness and prevention, including cleaning and disinfecting supplies and protective equipment; personal hygiene and sanitizing supplies; and transportation (i.e., bus passes, rideshare, taxi costs, etc.) for program participants to travel to and from medical care.

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 is taking proactive steps to implement systemic changes aimed at preventing at-risk individuals and families from falling into homelessness. These steps include streamlining access to public benefits, strengthening partnerships between the homeless system and other related systems, and developing new programming to meet the needs of at-risk populations. DHS leadership is finalizing the build out of an Enterprise Platform system that will allow individuals and families to access DHS benefits through a single electronic point of entry.

An online application for public benefits was recently developed, which increased access to services for at-risk households who could not do in person interviews due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Intentional efforts have also aligned the homeless system with the hospital emergency departments, Medicaid, behavioral health, and criminal justice systems. These groups regularly participate in homeless case conferencing, and engage in coordinated homeless outreach activities. These close partnerships have assisted providers to intervene earlier when individuals are discharged or released from jail/prison or other institutional care. During the pandemic, feedback from health partners led to the development of a system where homeless individuals released from isolation and quarantine are discharged to a shelter facility or housing program rather than back to homelessness. Another example of partnership between different systems is an agreement between DHS and the state Department of Transportation (DOT) to provide State I.D. for individuals targeted for release from jail and prison. In addition, the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) continues to partner on ways to incentivize employment for public benefit recipients and those exiting jails and prisons. In April 2021, DLIR was awarded funding through the U.S. Department of Labor's fidelity bonding demonstration grant program to provide short-term bonds as a hiring incentive for employers who hire workers considered 'at-risk' due to prior involvement in the criminal justice system.

DLIR also administers the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which provides significant tax credit incentives to hire new employees that are ex-felons, SSI recipients, unemployed veterans, or recipients of public benefits. DLIR continues to partner with homeless service providers to ensure information about programs like the fidelity bonds and tax credits are shared throughout the homelessness system. Within the past two years, new programs have also been implemented to address the unique needs of homeless youth and youth transitioning from care. The Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) recently partnered with DHS Child Welfare Services and was successfully awarded vouchers through the Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) initiative. In addition, the Oahu CoC was awarded a highly competitive Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) grant to pilot a number of new programs for youth over a three year period. These new programs and vouchers for youth also work in tandem with new youth homeless outreach and emergency shelter programs recently opened on Oahu.

BTG has allocated a significant portion of the CARES Act, ESGCV funding towards homelessness prevention for eligible households affected by COVID-19. ESGCV grant funds are utilized for activities including housing re-location and/or housing stabilization services stability (i.e., counseling, monitoring participant progress, coordinating benefits and services, developing individualized housing plans, eligible legal and credit repair services); and financial support (with limits) including, short and medium-term rental assistance; one-time payment for rental arrears; utility deposits and payments. (See also Attachment E for County-level strategies and accomplishments)

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

Advocacy by the State and homeless advocates resulted in increased funding for State and County homeless services, including shelter, outreach, permanent supportive housing (PSH), and rapid rehousing (RRH) programs. In addition, HPHA recently expanded the number of permanent housing vouchers through successful applications for the HUD Mainstream Voucher and Foster Youth to Independence programs. The increased resources and inventory for long-term vouchers, PSH, and RRH led to increases in the number of individuals transitioning to permanent housing.

According to data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), exits to permanent housing increased from 4,592 in 2016 to 7,419 in 2019 – an increase from only one-third (33%) of all individuals exiting homeless programs into permanent housing to over half (54%).

DHS has also utilized flexible State Ohana Zone funding to add new permanent housing projects, which include prioritization for individuals and families transitioning from homelessness. Since January 2020, Ohana Zone funds supported two new site-based permanent supportive housing programs on Oahu, a new family housing program on Kauai, and two new housing programs on Maui and Hawaii island. DHS is also exploring the use of communal housing utilizing shared hygiene and kitchen facilities, and a pilot communal housing program for formerly homeless individuals is expected to open in Fall 2021 on HPHA land.

The DHS 1115 Medicaid waiver for Community Integration Services (CIS) is set to launch on July 1, 2021. The CIS program will provide targeted tenancy and pre-tenancy supports for homeless individuals and individuals at imminent risk of homelessness who are insured with a participating Medicaid health plan. By providing tenancy supports to individuals both currently homeless and at imminent risk, DHS intends to prevent homelessness and increase transitions to housing in order to achieve better health outcomes for its Medicaid members.

BTG has also committed ESGCV funds to help homeless individuals or families move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. ESGCV rapid re-housing funds provides location and stabilization services and rental assistance comparable to activities described in the homelessness prevention section above.

(See also Attachment E for County-level strategies and accomplishments)

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

See Attachment K.

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

HPHA uses various strategies to promote public housing resident involvement with management. More specifically, the HPHA encourages and assists Resident Associations in their duties of addressing general and property-specific issues and will look to resume quarterly public housing community meetings again after the COVID-19 pandemic ends.

HPHA also works with the Resident Advisory Board, which is made up of public housing property leaders, in reviewing and revising management processes in the HPHA 5-Year and Annual Plan through online meeting platforms, and will look to resume in-person meetings again after the COVID-19 pandemic ends. These meetings include discussion topics that affect all public housing residents and cover issues related to redevelopment plans, safety and security, and legislative endeavors.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

HPHA is not a troubled PHA.

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)

Barriers to affordable housing in the State of Hawaii include housing affordability and the lack of resources necessary to develop and sustain affordable housing. The State's HHFDC, HPHA, and DHS-BESSD advocated for increased State funding for affordable housing and homelessness shelters/services and improvements. See the next section below for amounts allocated by the 2021 State Legislature. Other actions taken by HHFDC, HPHA, DHS-BESSD and the 2021 Legislature include:

- exempt the sale of leased fee interest in certain affordable leasehold developments by HHFDC from legislative approval;
- authorize HHFDC to assess beneficiaries of regional infrastructure improvements made using the Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF) subaccounts;
- remove the 2022 construction completion deadline for Kaiaulu O Kukui'ia affordable rental housing project, hold the developer responsible for the Survey with respect to the project footprint, and allow for Archaeological Inventory Survey for the Villages of Leiali'i master planned community to be conducted in phases as the project is financed;
- amend the State Low-Income Housing Tax Credit to increase the value of credit to investors, resulting in higher equity for affordable rental housing development;
- extend the sunset date of Act 129, SLH 2016 to December 21, 2027; the Act allows investors to take the state tax credit over 5 years.
- establish an Affordable Homeownership Revolving Fund for Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) matching funds and provide non-profit housing development organizations financing to develop affordable homeownership housing projects.
- the County of Hawaii continues to: coordinate landlord forums to promote the benefits of rental assistance programs; coordinate with the County's Real Property Tax Division to inform landlords of the Affordable Rental Housing program; educate the community (including non-English-speaking or Limited English Proficiency persons) on tenant-landlord roles and responsibilities under the Fair Housing Act; provide Fair Housing training; encourage mainstream resourcing to address homelessness; educate communities and solicit support for needed housing programs; promote and assist in expediting the development of affordable housing projects; provide housing and program information on website; and assess, amend, and/or streamline entitlement codes and processes.
- the County of Kauai amended Ordinance 860 (Housing Policy) which included lowering AMI requirements for affordable housing from 140% AMI to 120% AMI and reduced inclusionary zoning requirements for proposed housing, designated for affordable housing units from 30% to 25%.
- the County of Maui revised Chapter 3.35 of the Maui County Code which pertains to the affordable housing fund. The amendment enables the Maui County Council to approve specific exemptions from code requirements for grant or loan requirements. This allows housing projects with more complex financing or management structures to receive consideration for awards of County funds in the form of grants or loans.

HPHA continued to seek legislative investment of CIP bond funding for the redevelopment of HPHA's aged inventory within the Transit-Oriented Development zones of Oahu's rail system, to provide an additional 10,000 affordable units.

HPHA's Lanakila project in the County of Hawaii was selected to receive a grant that will support the redevelopment 62 public housing units serving residents with incomes at or below 30% AMI. In the City and County of Honolulu, HPHA is undertaking initiatives at the Kuhio Park Towers, Kuhio Park Low Rises and Homes, Mayor Wright Homes, and its School Street location to expand and improve public housing units and services.

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

In 2021, the State Legislature appropriated the following:

- \$20,000,000 in FY2023 for infusion into HHFDC's Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund for capital improvement projects;
- 25,000,000 in FY2023 for infusion into HHFDC's Rental Housing Revolving Fund, which provides "Equity Gap" low-interest loans to qualified owners and developers for the development, construction, acquisition, preservation, and substantial rehabilitation of affordable rental housing units;
- \$40,000,000 in General Obligation bonds were earmarked in HHFDC's budget for the construction of 250 units in HPHA's School Street Senior Affordable Housing Project; and
- \$10,000,000 in GO bonds were awarded to HPHA for public housing upgrades and improvements.

The counties, as State Recipients and Subgrantees of HHFDC's HOME and HTF programs:

- leverage other funding sources to subsidize and support the cost of developing affordable housing;
- encourage the development of affordable rental units targeting lower AMI housing and maintaining longer affordability periods through their respective selection processes;
- fund tenant based rental assistance programs to assist households to pay not more than 30% of their household incomes for housing;
- provide information and education to landlords on the benefits of the Section 8 voucher and TBRA programs to encourage the rental of units to this population; and
- provide counseling services on topics such as credit repair, planning for homeownership, and foreclosure prevention.

HPHA sought, applied for and has been awarded funding and positions to boost participation in HPHA's Section 8 program:

- HPHA participated in the Foster Youth to Independence program, providing 25 Tenant Protection Vouchers (TPVs) for youth eligible under the Family Unification Program, subject to funding availability;
- HPHA was awarded 60 vouchers under the Mainstream Voucher Program, for families who have an eligible, non-elderly adult(s) with disabilities;
- HPHA accepted 182 special vouchers under HUD's Emergency Housing Voucher program, established by the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to assist individuals and families who are experiencing homelessness, at risk of experiencing homelessness, fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, or human trafficking,

or were recently homeless, and for whom providing rental assistance will prevent the family's homelessness or risk of housing instability.

- In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, HPHA's Board of Directors adopted Section 8 Emergency Rules to allow for immediate interim rules for those negatively and economically affected.

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

The County of Hawaii distributes informational pamphlets to applicants and considers the hazards of LBP poisoning under two programs. The Residential Repair Program, which provides loans to low- and moderate-income homeowners to repair and improve their primary residence, requires that LBP risk assessments be conducted on homes built before 1978. When considering a loan for a home built before 1978, the County conducts an assessment of the home and sends samples to a lab for testing. Recommendations for abatement are made for positive results for LBP, and homeowners choose a lead certified contractor to address the lead issues. The County's Section 8 Rental Assistance Payments program prohibits rental subsidy for any unit that is built before 1978 if there is a family member under the age of six and the unit contains peeling paint.

The County of Maui's Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program focuses on HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule as it relates to units built pre-1978 that are occupied or will be occupied by families with children under six years of age. The Housing Inspector ensures compliance by completing training on and conducting visual assessments for deteriorated paint, and during Housing Quality Standards inspections. The County of Maui's HCV program is prepared to manage and respond quickly to an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) case while being in compliance with regulations. On February 4, 2020, an EBLL case was confirmed in a child whose family receives HCV assistance. The County of Maui notified HUD and other required agencies of the EBLL case, coordinated an Environmental Investigation of the unit, and ensured the owner complete and clear control of lead-based hazards identified in the Environmental Investigation. During PY2020, the County of Maui continued to assist in educating the public on the hazards of lead-based paint, providing informational materials to Section 8 participants and the County's tenants and landlords in the lease up packet and as required. Furthermore, Maui County HCV supervisor and inspectors completed the HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control's visual assessment course, pursuant to 24 CFR Part 35.

The County of Kauai continues to ensure that projects receiving federal funds adhere to lead based paint requirements. No activities during PY2020 were subject to LBP requirements.

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

The State's strategy to reduce the number of poverty-level families are to (a) meet basic subsistence requirements for those in need; (b) strengthen and preserve families; and (c) support self-empowerment.

The State's Department of Human Services continues to implement its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Assistance for Other Needy Families (TAONF) programs, time-limited welfare reform programs for adults with children, which help families to achieve financial self-sufficiency. TANF and TAONF protect those who cannot work and require those who are able to work to do so, fostering self-reliance, responsibility, and family stability. Both TANF and TAONF include strong incentives and penalties, child care support for working parents, and restructured welfare benefits so that it "pays to work." Eligible households are allowed to receive TANF or TAONF cash benefits for a maximum of five years in their lifetime.

HHFDC administers HUD's National Housing Trust Fund program, which HHFDC has designated to provide funds for the development of rental units targeting households with incomes at or below 30

percent AMI. HHFDC sub-grants these funds to the four counties, and all have invested in projects that will produce rental units serving households in their communities with extremely low incomes, including the homeless.

State and county housing agencies work to increase or preserve the inventory of affordable housing units by providing financial support and assistance such as low income housing tax credits, low-interest loans, gap financing, and 201H exemptions.

The County of Hawaii continues to administer its TBRA program targeting households with extremely low incomes and very low incomes, providing assistance that will allow participants to pay no more than 30 percent of its income for housing.

The County of Maui's Rental Assistance Program helps families establish financial stability through temporary rental assistance and case management support services. The County of Maui also completed a rehabilitation project of a County-owned property, utilizing state DURF and 'Ohana Zone funds, which provides housing and wrap-around services for twelve homeless families, who were selected through the Continuum of Care and moved in to the property in April 2021. The project includes the possibility of increasing density to house additional individuals and families in the future.

The Kauai County Housing Agency continues to work and collaborate with the Kauai Community Alliance, a consortium of nonprofit public service providers to take action toward reducing the number of poverty-level families, including outreach to various groups. KCHA's Family Self-Sufficiency Program is an example of this type of program. The County of Kauai developed and completed the 32-unit Keaulaula at Pua Loke Housing project through the State of Hawaii Ohana Zone to serve the homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless.

HPHA's Family Self-Sufficiency program is linked to social services to help participants gain economic independence from government assistance. During PY 2020-2021, 72 families were served, 14 exited the program, and 10 graduated (exited with escrow) with a combined amount \$125,390 saved by these families.

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

Various government assistance programs have conflicting requirements that constrain the efficient delivery of affordable homes or support services. Efforts to overcome this gap by reviewing procedural and regulatory requirements and recommending amendments that make it easier to layer financing sources continue. Programs to cut across financial "silos" for the provision of housing and supportive services also continue.

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, and the City and County of Honolulu continue to participate in quarterly CPD Coordinators' meetings to coordinate statewide strategies, activities and performance measures, statewide CoC group meetings held every other month to collaborate on homeless issues, InterAgency Council on Homelessness meetings held every other month to mainstream programs and end chronic homelessness, periodic HOME and HTF recipients group meetings to increase capacity, quarterly fair housing meetings, and monthly state and county Housing Directors meetings to collaborate on housing issues and policies.

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

HHFDC, DHS, HPHA, and the county housing agencies participate in the Governor's Housing Stakeholders Group which includes public and private housing and social service agencies and legislators working on various issues that include, but are not limited to, affordable housing policy, legislative/budget priorities,

transit oriented development, future housing development projects, infrastructure funding, historic preservation, fair housing issues, environmental issues and other housing-related topics. Directors from these agencies also meet monthly to work on resolving issues, share best practices, and collaborate on housing development initiatives and activities.

HHFDC continues to coordinate and conduct periodic HOME and HTF program meetings with its State Recipients and SubGrantees to improve communication and provide opportunities for open discussion on the administration of the HOME and HTF programs. To encourage participation and utilization of funds under HUD's National Housing Trust Fund program, HHFDC has also provided education and informational sessions to developers of affordable housing.

To enhance and broaden coordination between public and private housing, health, and social services agencies, HHFDC's State Recipients of HOME funds (the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui) conduct community outreach through various means. The County of Hawaii includes RFPs, public notices, and information on upcoming events and on- and off-site training in the County's weekly newsletter that is distributed by email to 10,000 persons or organizations. Project-Based Vouchers have been allocated to the Ulu Wini Low Income Housing, which provides social service activities such as crisis intervention, counseling, after-school programs and case management to its residents. The County of Kauai's Homeless Support Services Coordinator serves as a liaison on Kauai's Continuum of Care Committee (also known as the Kauai Community Alliance) and attends meetings to assist this community-based working group to address homeless priorities and concerns. The County of Maui's Coordinated Homeless Response Team meets monthly to coordinate proactive and immediate solutions to acute homelessness issues affecting public health and safety.

All of the counties hold applications workshops for their HOME and CDBG programs, participate in quarterly fair housing and CPD Coordinators' meetings, and monthly housing directors' meetings.

Under the ESG program, BTG strives to attain positive results through the continuation of the Coordinated Entry System (CES), which has been fully automated since 2018. The CES has been maintained in each county to organize and prioritize available housing resources, and matches these resources with the most vulnerable households in the community.

BTG jurisdictions advocated for new affordable housing developments; increased local, state and federal funding for homeless prevention activities, Housing First, and Rapid Re-Housing programs; increased federal funding for the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program; and continued to operationalize Housing First strategies, including low-barrier shelters and no preconditions to shelter placement and housing programs.

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

Throughout PY2020, HHFDC and other government agencies continued to provide staff with fair housing education. Due to COVID-19 and social distancing recommendations, April 2021 fair housing training sessions were held virtually by the City and County of Honolulu, with a panel of representatives from HUD, the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission and Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. The virtual format allowed for a larger number of participants in comparison to in-person trainings from prior years. Previous AI's, prepared jointly for government housing agencies, recommended fair housing information and training be provided for the benefit of the general public, landlords, and agency staff, who were among the 1,000 attendees. Counties reported up to a 100% increase in the number of participants. Overall, community feedback indicated that training was informative and shorter training sessions over the span of one month were preferred over a single, day-long event.

To expand fair housing education, the County of Maui held two trainings for the Housing Division staff. The first, in August 2020 was facilitated by the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii and second, in March 2021 by Nan McKay & Associates, a private consulting firm. The County of Kauai's Housing Choice Voucher Program updated its Administrative Plan to include current State law and the Kauai County Family Handbook to include Fair Housing Policies, Rights and Responsibilities. The County of Hawaii continued to offer resources to the community and maintain strong communication with agencies that encounter housing discrimination complaints most frequently. Additionally, partner agencies received training beyond the fair housing seminar and flyers displayed in the OHCD offices continue to provide a clear message about protected classes, sources of help and how complaints may be filed. Although the HPHA held no specific fair housing training, all incoming Section 8 participants were required to attend an orientation session, in which fair housing is addressed. During the program year, more than 1,000 new Section 8 participants received orientation and fair housing education.

All DHS/HPO staff and contracted service providers are required by the State of Hawaii Department of Human Services to participate in the annual Civil Rights Awareness training. The training consists of topics such as federal laws against discrimination, the State's discrimination complaint process, rules against retaliation, supervisor responsibilities, fair housing, language access, and other accommodations. Providers are also required to submit certificates of completion for each of its staff. HPO staff and homeless stakeholders are also required to attend Fair Housing training presented by each of the four counties when available.

Enhanced fair housing language are included in all housing-related DHS/HPO Requests for Proposals and/or contracts, as stated below:

"Fair Housing. Any housing (including emergency and transitional shelters, or bridge housing), or housing services offered by the Provider shall be made available without discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, familial status, or disability, or on any basis prohibited by State law, in accordance with Fair Housing laws. In providing support services and financial assistance for re-housing or homelessness prevention, the Provider shall not discriminate against a rental applicant based on whether he or she receives a direct rental subsidy, such as a Section 8 voucher or other tenant-based rental assistance. The contracted Provider shall submit its Fair Housing policies and procedures to HPO."

HPHA's contractor performed a Section 504 Needs Assessment to determine whether five percent of HPHA's total housing units are sufficient to serve as UFAS-mobility accessible units and whether an additional two percent of the total housing units are sufficient to serve as UFAS-audio-visual Accessible Units. Based on a review and analysis of available data, HPHA will work to increase its UFAS-mobility accessible units to 6.8% and increase its UFAS-audio visual accessible units to 4.1%. The majority of the increase will occur in projects in the City and County of Honolulu in phases. Additional information can be found at <http://www.hpha.hawaii.gov/housingplans/index.htm>

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

In PY2020, HHFDC monitored all State Recipients, HOME CHDOs, and active HOME projects/activities using HUD's CPD Monitoring Handbook 6509.2, Rev. 6, Chapter 7 as its key monitoring tool. Monitoring included applicable HOME program-wide and project/program-specific compliance reviews as described in the Handbook. To comply with social distancing recommendations due to COVID-19, HHFDC conducted its program monitoring reviews remotely instead of on-site, using IDIS reports,

communications with county staff, report submittals and previous monitoring reports. Program monitoring focused on each county's administration of the HOME program. Attachment F describes the results of HHFDC's remote program monitoring.

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, as State Recipients under the HOME program, conduct outreach to MBEs/WBEs through the following activities:

- solicitations for the procurement of services and property by State Recipients, subrecipients or other entities receiving funding under the HOME program include outreach efforts to the MBEs and WBEs (such as utilization of the State of Hawaii's Department of Transportation's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Directory);
- public notices of bid solicitations and requests for proposals include a statement that encourages participation by MBEs and WBEs; and
- state recipients, subrecipients, and other entities receiving HOME funds report annually on the type and number of contracts awarded, the names and addresses of the firms awarded bids, the dollar value of all contracts awarded, the dollar value of contracts awarded to MBEs and WBEs, names and addresses of MBEs/WBEs who submitted bids but were not awarded contracts, and the method of implementing the outreach requirements.

Section CR-15 of this CAPER provides data compiled during this reporting period on HOME contracts and subcontracts awarded to MBEs and WBEs. The State remains confident that MBEs and WBEs will continue to be given opportunities to participate in the State's HOME program.

All monitoring activities for homeless programs are conducted in accordance with HUD regulations. See Attachment E for ESG and HOPWA monitoring procedures.

DHS/HPO monitoring activities for homeless programs are conducted in accordance with HUD regulations. (See Attachment G for ESG and HOPWA monitoring procedures)

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.

On **August 4, 2021**, HHFDC published a Notice of Public Comment (Notice) inviting the public to comment on the draft PY2020 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and informing the public where copies of the draft CAPER is available for review. HHFDC published the Notice in the Honolulu Star-Advertiser, a newspaper of general circulation, and posted the Notice and draft CAPER on its website at <http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc> or www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc. The 15-day comment period will expire on **August 19, 2021**.

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.

HHFDC contracted with Sepctrum Seminars, Inc. to conduct on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME- and NSP-assisted rental housing. In PY2020, due to COVID-19, Spectrum completed tenant file reviews in lieu of on-site inspections for fifteen projects. Final Reports were issued with no findings in all fifteen properties and unit inspections are scheduled for October 2021. Additional program and project monitoring information is provided in Attachment H.

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

The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, as State Recipients under the State's HOME program, conduct affirmative marketing through their use of commercial media, community contacts, the Equal Housing Opportunity logos/slogan, and display of the Fair Housing poster.

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

Of the \$3,158,540.06 in HOME funds disbursed in PY2020, \$247,194.61 was program income/recaptured funds. HHFDC allows the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui, as State Recipients under the State's HOME program, to retain all program income/recaptured funds for re-distribution to other HOME-eligible activities. The Counties are allowed to use up to 10% of program income received for administrative purposes.

The total program income/recaptured funds received during the program year was \$182,494.58. Total program income/recaptured funds expended on projects and administration was \$247,194.61, leaving a balance of \$546,073.68 available for future projects and administration. Table 7 on page 8 reflects the program income/recaptured funds received and disbursed by the Counties during the reporting period.

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

HHFDC continued to make available incentives for non-profit and for-profit entities to develop affordable housing. Incentives include low-interest loans, low-income housing tax credits, and exemptions from the State's general excise tax. HHFDC ensures that the organizations are aware of the benefits of the various state programs and of how equity may be obtained for affordable rentals. In PY2020, HHFDC awarded financing in the form of low-income housing tax credits, rental housing revolving fund loans, and/or revenue bonds for the construction or preservation of 688 affordable rental units. HHFDC also continues to promote homeownership in the state of Hawaii by providing financing, tools, and resources for the development of affordable for-sale housing.

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	11	10
Tenant-based rental assistance	19	21
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

See Attachment I, PY20 HOPWA CAPER, for detailed information on the number of individuals served and the types of assistance provided.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

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

HHFDC, as the State recipient of HTF funds, complied with its HTF Allocation Plan for PY2020. The HTF Plan provided for HHFDC's retention of 5% for program administration and the distribution of remaining funds to the County of Maui.

The County of Maui identified the Kaiaulu O Halelea 64 (Phase 1 of 2) and Kaiaulu O Halelea 56 (Phase 2 of 2) projects in Kihei to receive HTF funds, with the Hale o Pi'ikea, also in Kihei, as an alternate project. In PY2020, The County of Maui committed its PY2020 and a portion of PY2019 funds toward the Kaiaulu o Halelea 64 project and the City and County of Honolulu committed its PY2019 HTF funds toward acquisition of the Mahani Hale project. To allow the City time to build its capacity for administering the HTF program and its funds, HHFDC did not allocate HTF funds to the City for PY2020.

The neighbor island Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui receive HTF funds on the same rotation as HHFDC's HOME rotation, and have each identified eligible HTF activities that will produce HTF units in the near future, targeting households with incomes at or below 30% AMI. The County of Kauai's PY2016 Koa'e Workforce Housing project and the County of Maui's PY2017 Kaiwahine Village Phase II were completed in PY2020. The County of Hawaii's PY2018 Kaloko Heights Affordable Rental Housing project will begin construction in October of 2021 and the County of Kauai's PY2019 Pua Loke, is near completion.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	24	0	0	24	0	24
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name HAWAII
 Organizational DUNS Number 804412661
 EIN/TIN Number 141967871
 Identify the Field Office HONOLULU
 Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance

ESG Contact Name

Prefix Ms
 First Name Cathy
 Middle Name 0
 Last Name Betts
 Suffix 0
 Title Director

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 1390 Miller Street
 Street Address 2 0
 City Honolulu
 State HI
 ZIP Code 96813-
 Phone Number 8085864997
 Extension 0
 Fax Number 0
 Email Address cbetts@dhs.hawaii.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Mr
 First Name Harold
 Last Name Brackeen
 Suffix III
 Title Homeless Programs Administrator
 Phone Number 8085877082
 Extension 0
 Email Address hbrackeeniii@dhs.hawaii.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2020
Program Year End Date	06/30/2021

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

The State of Hawaii outcome and demographic data, represented in IDIS CR-65 and Tables 16 through 23, are reported in the ESG SAGE Report, see Attachment J.

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 18 – 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 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 21 – 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	0
Total	0

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households				
Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
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

Persons with Disabilities:				
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	36,500
Total Number of bed-nights provided	25,859
Capacity Utilization	70.85%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

Customized, local standards have been established by the BTG Board of Directors (BOD) with approval of local CoC chapters, and in collaboration with DHS/HPO (the current ESG recipient). HMIS Lead/Collaborative Applicant, Ka Mana O Na Helu (KMNH), has been essential in the development of expanded BTG governance and Coordinated Entry System (CES) policies. System Performance Measures (SPM) dashboards have been enhanced to help BTG organizations understand how performance impacts their county and BTG. Dashboards are updated periodically and focus on program outcomes such as permanent housing exit rates, system inflow/outflow, and annual outcomes related to the Point-In-Time Count.

The BTG website is continually updated to highlight performance, articulate its policies and procedures, and aid in advocacy efforts. The website has helped stakeholders and the general public learn more about the programs and services that BTG offers. Monthly CES reporting is distributed to BTG members to track BNL statistics, referral metrics, and housing placement performance. KMNH continues to develop custom HMIS reports that are constantly used in addressing homelessness and informing funding decisions. (BTG website can be found at: <https://www.btghawaii.org/governance/>)

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$62,657	\$10,112	\$11,960
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	\$6,164	\$14,083

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	\$62,657	\$16,276	\$26,043

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$85,634	\$49,644	\$77,830
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	\$28,643	\$28,509
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	\$85,634	\$78,287	\$106,339

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	\$135,544	\$143,068	\$196,066
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	\$135,544	\$143,068	\$196,066

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	\$1,539
Administration	\$4,939	\$1,673	\$13,121

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020
	\$288,774	\$239,304	\$343,108

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	\$7,400,000	\$7,400,000	\$3,278,222
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	\$7,400,000	\$7,400,000	\$3,278,222

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020
	\$7,688,774	\$7,639,304	\$3,621,330

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

ATTACHMENT A

CR-05: Goals and Outcomes

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

ATTACHMENT A
PY2020 HOME ACTIVITIES
CR-05: Goals & Outcomes

PY2020 AAP GOALS/ACTIVITIES:

PY2020 Anticipated HOME Projects	Project Name	County	No. of HOME-Assisted Units	TOTAL UNITS
HR-1: Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Rental Housing.	Kaiaulu o Halelea 64 (Phase 1 of 2). (Kihei, Maui)	Maui	8	64
	Kaiaulu o Halelea 56 (Phase 2 of 2). (Kihei, Maui)	Maui	8	56
HR-2: Tenant Based Rental Assistance	COVID--19 TBRA (CHDO Waiver)	Maui	40 to 60	40 to 60
	TBRA	Hawaii	2	2
	TBRA	Kauai	30	30
HO-1: Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Homeownership Housing Units	*Scattered Lot Development \$250,000 Waimea Huakai Self-Help Subdivision (Waimea, Kauai)	Kauai	6	6
TOTAL:			94 to 114	198 to 218

*This project was subsequently cancelled and its designated funds were re-programmed to the County of Kauai's TBRA program

PY2020 CAPER OUTCOMES:

PY2020 HOME Completions	Project Name	County	AAP Year	No. of HOME-assisted Units	TOTAL UNITS
HR-1 Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Rental Housing	Koa'e Workforce Housing (Koloa)	Kauai	2016	11	134
	Kaiwahine Village Phase I (Kihei)	Maui	2017	12	64
	Waimea Huakai Affordable Family Rentals (Waimea)	Kauai	2018	6	34
HR-2: Tenant Based Rental Assistance	TBRA	Kauai	2020	33	33
HO-2: Affordable Home-ownership Opportunities Using a Self-Help Building Method	Ele'ele Iluna II, Phase B (CHDO, Habitat for Humanity) (Ele'ele, Kauai)	Kauai	2016	12	59
TOTAL:				74	324

ATTACHMENT B

CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

National Housing Trust Fund Program

ATTACHMENT B
PY2020 NATIONAL HOUSING TRUST FUND PROGRAM
CR-05: Goals & Outcomes

PY2020 AAP GOALS / ACTIVITIES:

PY2020 Anticipated HTF Projects	Project Name	County	No. of HTF Assisted Units	TOTAL UNITS
HR-4: Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Rental Housing.	Kaiaulu o Halelea 64 (Phase 1 of 2) (Kihei, Maui)	Maui	7	64
	Kaiaulu o Halelea 56 (Phase 2 of 2) (Kihei, Maui)	Maui	7	56
	Hale o Pi'ikea (ALTERNATE) (Kihei, Maui)	Maui	[9]	[90]
TOTAL:			14	120

PY2020 CAPER OUTCOMES:

PY2020 HTF Completions	Project Name	County	AAP Year	No. of HTF-assisted Units	TOTAL UNITS
HR-4: Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Rental Housing	Koa'e Workforce Housing (Koloa)	Kauai	2016	13	134
	Kaiwahine Village, Phase II (Kihei)	Maui	2017	6	56
	Mahani Hale (Kalihi)	Honolulu	2017	5	5
				24	195

ATTACHMENT C

CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

Emergency Solutions Grant Program

ATTACHMENT C
DHS-BESSD's PY2020 ESG Program
CR-05 - Goals and Outcom

Attachment C - Point in Time Count: Sheltered Persons and Households, January 27, 2021

Project Name	County	Project Type	Total Persons	Total HHs
CFS - Hale Kahua Paa TH	Hawaii	TH	6	2
CFS - Hale Ohana ES	Hawaii	ES	17	9
CFS - West Hawaii Domestic Abuse Shelter ES	Hawaii	ES	6	3
FLC - ESG-CV Wahi Hoomalu O Wailuku	Maui	ES	13	9
FLC - HPO Ho'olanani	Maui	ES	3	2
HAP - Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini	Hawaii	TH	58	15
HIHR - HPO Transitional Housing	Hawaii	TH	16	16
HOPE - Hale Hanakahi Ohana Zone Temp ES	Hawaii	ES	19	19
HOPE - HPO East Hawaii Emergency Shelter (Hale Maluhia)	Hawaii	ES	16	15
HOPE - HPO Kiheipua	Hawaii	ES	22	5
HOPE - HPO Sacred Hearts Emergency Shelter	Hawaii	ES	7	7
HOPE - HPO West Hawaii Emergency Housing Facility (WHEHF)	Hawaii	ES	19	19
HOPE - Keolahou Emergency Shelter	Hawaii	ES	2	2
HOPE - West Hawaii Temporary ES (Ka Lamaku)	Hawaii	ES	13	13
KEO - HPO Komohana Group Home TH	Kauai	TH	3	3
KEO - HPO Mana'olana Emergency	Kauai	ES	19	11
KEO - HPO Mana'olana Transitional Housing	Kauai	TH	8	3
KHAKO - HPO Central ES Dorm	Maui	ES	20	20
KHAKO - HPO Central ES Units	Maui	ES	168	62
KHAKO - HPO Westside ES Dorm	Maui	ES	21	21
KHAKO - HPO Westside ES Units	Maui	ES	102	34
MYFS - TLP Transitional Housing Program	Maui	TH	1	1
NPP - HPO Family Assessment Center at Hale Iki	Hawaii	ES	14	4
RISE - CoC Transitional Housing	Hawaii	TH	5	2
SAFIS - Big Island RHY TLP	Hawaii	TH	3	3
USVETS - BP Hilo HOPTel Program	Hawaii	ES	1	1
USVETS - BP Kailua Kona HOPTel	Hawaii	ES	3	3
USVETS - BP Kauai HOPTel Program	Kauai	ES	4	4
WHW - Hale Lokomaikai ES	Maui	ES	18	9
WIN - HPO Bridge To Success Kauai TH	Kauai	TH	9	7
YWCA - Family Violence Shelter ES	Kauai	ES	20	9
Total			636	333

TOTAL ES/TH		
	Persons	HHs
Kauai	63	37
Maui	346	158
Hawaii	227	138
TOTAL	636	333

ES		
	Persons	HHs
Kauai	43	24
Maui	345	157
Hawaii	139	100
Subtotal	527	281

TH		
	Persons	HHs
Kauai	20	13
Maui	1	1
Hawaii	88	38
Subtotal	109	52

KEY:

CFS = Child and Family Service

CoC = Continuum of Care

CV = Coronavirus

ES = Emergency Shelter

FLC = Family Life Center

HAP = Hawaii Affordable Properties

HHs = Households

HIHR = Hawaii Island Home for Recovery

HOPE = HOPE Services Hawaii

HOPTel = temporary overnight lodging program (i.e., hotel/motel)

HPO = Homeless Programs Office (State)

KEO = Kauai Economic Opportunity

KHAKO = Ka Hale A Ke Ola

MYFS = Maui Youth and Family Services

NPP = Neighborhood Place of Puna

RISE = Hawaii Rise Foundation

RHY = Runaway and Homeless Youth

SAFIS = Salvation Army Family Intervention Services

TH = Transitional Housing

TLP = Transitional Living Program

USVETS = United States Veterans Initiative

WHW = Women Helping Women

WIN = Women In Need

YWCA = YWCA of Kauai

ATTACHMENT D

CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

Emergency Solutions Grant Program

**Progress the Jurisdiction has Made in Carrying
Out its Strategic Plan and its Action Plan**

91.520(a)

Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness

CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

ESG – Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan, relating to homelessness.

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) plan to end homelessness is divided into four sections:

- i. Retool the Homeless Crisis Response System,
- ii. Increase Access to Stable and Affordable Housing,
- iii. Increase Economic Stability and Self-sufficiency, and
- iv. Improve Health and Stability.

The Council's plan is modeled after the national plan "Opening Doors" created by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH) based upon a review of national homeless data collected and the terms of the federal Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009. The HICH plan was adopted on September 10, 2012 at an official meeting of the Council. The plan contains a number of objectives and action steps which are now being implemented.

Key highlights over the past State Fiscal Year (FY21) include:

Retool to the Homeless Crisis Response System

- **Promote best practices for crisis response programs**

The HICH continued to facilitate partnerships with the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) to streamline access to crisis response services for individuals with severe mental illness (SMI) or chronic substance use disorders (SUD). Specifically, DOH launched the 24-hour Hawaii Coordinated Access Resource Entry System (CARES) phone line to triage requests for crisis mobile outreach, short- and long-term case management, and placement in crisis shelter or stabilization beds. In addition, the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness (GCH) contracted with the City & County of Honolulu to launch the Homeless Outreach and Navigation for Unsheltered (HONU) program, which provides both 24-hour access to short-term, low-barrier shelter and on-call transportation to shelter services.

HICH members – including DHS, DOH, Department of Education (DOE), and local Continua of Care (CoCs) – facilitated information sharing of these new crisis response services across the homelessness system by convening regular bi-weekly meetings with front line outreach and emergency shelter staff, as well as through monthly webinars that began in January 2021. Within State government, the HICH partnered with the Departments of Transportation (DOT) and Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) to designate full-time staff positions to coordinate responses – including training and connection with crisis and shelter services - for homeless encampments on public lands. Information regarding crisis resources, including a listing of daily emergency shelter vacancies, are provided on a centralized website at <https://homelessness.hawaii.gov>.

- **Increase number and diversity of community stakeholders**

The diversity of community stakeholders involved in addressing homelessness continues to increase. Representatives of the Medicaid health plans actively participate in both Continua of Care (Honolulu - Partners In Care (PIC), and Neighbor Islands - Bridging the Gap (BTG)). Each health plan has established a specific position to address the housing needs of members

experiencing homelessness. Coordinated outreach and shelter meetings also include regular participation from privately funded or volunteer outreach and shelter groups, such as individuals with lived experience of homelessness and faith-based partners. Law enforcement agencies remain actively involved and have developed new programs to address homelessness, such as the Homeless Outreach Nurturing Our Community (HONOUR) program on Hawaii island and the Provisional Outdoor Screening and Triage (POST) on Oahu. Native Hawaiian serving organizations, such as the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), Liliuokalani Trust, and Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), continue to be engaged and have entered into data sharing partnerships with the Oahu CoC to further better understanding of Native Hawaiian homelessness and to assist with the development of new culturally-sensitive and targeted programming.

In Fall 2021, the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness (GCH) will partner with the University of Hawaii and the State Library to place social workers in public libraries to facilitate increased access to services for people experiencing homelessness.

- **Continued support for the Statewide outreach network, which engages and identified unsheltered homeless persons**

Outreach remains a critical function of homeless services. Regular meetings of frontline outreach providers have been established. The meetings include participation from both government-funded and privately-funded or volunteer outreach organizations, as well as homeless coordinators from the DOT, DLNR, and DOE. In addition, coordinated outreach efforts targeting specific locations have been implemented on multiple islands. For example, the Kauai Community Alliance, a local chapter of BTG, recently conducted a series of multi-disciplinary outreach events targeted unsheltered individuals camping in county beach parks and used the events to connect these individuals to Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and other housing options. Efforts to increase support for outreach programs were sustained through new federal funding, such as a recent SAMHSA grant of \$323,000 awarded to DOH for outreach to homeless persons with less than severe mental illness.

- **Develop and implement a comprehensive plan of education and communications for the general public**

HICH launched a new website in 2019, <http://homelessness.hawaii.gov>, which includes information regarding the HICH strategic plan, regular meeting, and data regarding housing inventory and the point in time count. The State Homelessness website links to other online portals, such as the BHHSURG site (<https://bhhsurg.hawaii.gov>) to promote the weekly webinars and online tools available through the BHHSURG partnership. Additionally, HICH members have launched a social media initiative to highlight homeless programs and partnerships, including programs such as Rapid Rehousing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Street Outreach, and new programs emerging through the State's Ohana Zones initiative. The social media initiative includes a series of online stories, videos, and virtual educational meetings open to the general public.

Increase Access to Stable and Affordable Housing

- **Partnership with Counties and the private sector to increase permanent housing options for homeless families**

The State maintained its partnership with the counties and private sector to increase permanent housing options for homeless individuals and families statewide. For example, a \$30 million State appropriation for Ohana Zones in 2018 supported a series of new permanent housing projects targeted for households transitioning from homelessness, such as the Kumuwai and Hale Maluhia projects on Oahu, Kelaula at Pua Loke on Kauai, and Huliau on Maui. The Ohana Zone efforts also leveraged financing from the Rental Housing Revolving Fund, Dwelling United

Revolving Fund, and other rental housing financing tools.

Other State-County partnerships that increased permanent housing for homeless families included the addition of 144 new homes constructed for the Kahauiki Village on Oahu as of August 2020, and the new Hale Kulike permanent supportive housing units for chronically homeless individuals in Hawaii County. In addition, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) was successful in applying for additional vouchers through the FY19 HUD Mainstream Voucher Program and the HUD Foster Youth to Independence (FYI) program, which expanded available rental subsidies.

- **Maximized housing placements through landlord partnerships**

Landlord summits continued to convene in every county to expand the number of landlords, property managers, and rental supply of homes. In addition, the Oahu CoC initiated a new Landlord Engagement Program (LEP), which operates a 24/7 support line for landlords and includes the development of an island-wide database of available rental units. HPO contracts for homeless services also include a similar landlord engagement component, to ensure that each program prioritizes strong partnerships between landlords and providers.

- **Utilization of CARES and American Rescue Plan funds for housing and homelessness prevention.**

The State and counties utilized Coronavirus Relief Funds (CRF) and HUD funding to establish a number of programs to provide rent and mortgage assistance for households adversely impacted by COVID-19. The programs include the State Rent Relief and Housing Assistance, the City & County of Honolulu's Hardship Relief Fund, and the DHHL Disaster Rental Assistance Program (DRAP). Both DHS and the City & County of Honolulu also worked closely with HUD technical assistance to implement Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds available through the federal CARES Act, including funds for homelessness prevention and rapid rehousing. One ESG program, Oahu Housing Now (OHN) increased the number of housing placements and housed 86 households (211 persons) between April and June 2021, with an average of 17 days between program enrollment and housing placement.

More recently, the CoCs and the five local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are engaging in planning related to the implementation of Emergency Housing Vouchers, including specific prioritization for households in permanent supportive housing to facilitate "move on" to longer-term assistance.

Increase Economic Stability and Self-Sufficiency

- **Initiation of Job Training programs in partnership with homeless programs**

A number of homeless programs, including both shelter and outreach, have initiated job training programs for their clients. For example, the Institute for Human Services Hele to Work program offers comprehensive employment services for homeless individuals, including job search and placement, resume building, budgeting, access to ESL programs, and job skills development. In 2020, the City & County of Honolulu utilized Community Development Block Grant – COVID (CDBG-CV) funds to establish a new T.E.A.M. Work Hawaii program to provide a range of employment services to homeless individuals, including financial assistance for housing costs, career assessment, and one-on-one job search. The regular coordination calls with outreach and shelter providers ensure that new programs, such as Hele to Work and T.E.A.M. Work Hawaii, are integrated with other services within the homeless continuum of care.

- **Employer Incentive Programs**

The HICH worked with the Hawaii Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR) to apply for a fidelity bonding demonstration grant through the U.S. Department of Labor, which was

awarded in April 2021. The fidelity bonding grant will provide six month bonds as a hiring incentive to employers who hire workers considered 'at-risk' due to prior involvement in the criminal justice system. In addition, DLIR administers the Work Opportunity Tax Credit, which provides significant tax credit incentives to hire new employees that are ex-felons, SSI recipients, unemployed veterans, or recipients of public benefits like TANF and SNAP. Information regarding the fidelity bonds and tax credits are disseminated to outreach and shelter providers through bi-weekly provider meetings, and through monthly webinars convened by DHS, DOH, and the CoCs.

- **Address the needs of children and families early and concurrently**

The state DHS and DOH continue to implement the 'Ohana Nui multi-generational approach to streamline and improve the delivery government services to individuals and families by addressing the needs of children and families early and concurrently. This approach has resulted in increased collaboration between DHS and DOH. An example of the 'Ohana Nui approach is the Family Assessment Center, which involves a wide network of community partners – including DHS, DOH, Department of Education (DOE), Catholic Charities Hawaii, Honolulu Community Action Program, the University of Hawaii John A. Burns School of Medicine, Partners in Development, and others – to address the needs of families at the facility.

Improve Health and Stability

- **Strengthened intersection between healthcare and housing**

With the support of the DHS Med-QUEST Division, the five Medicaid health plans – Kaiser, HMSA, United Healthcare, Ohana Health, and Aloha Care – established housing coordinators to assist homeless individuals and those at imminent risk of homelessness with tenancy and pre-tenancy supports to support improved health outcomes. The establishment of health plan housing coordinators is part of a broader effort by the DHS Med-QUEST Division to implement Medicaid pre-tenancy and tenancy supports through its new Community Integration Services (CIS) program, which will launch on July 1, 2021. The CIS will enable providers contracted by the health plans to bill Medicaid for services including housing navigation, assistance with vital records, and housing placement. The four counties also continue to work in partnership with DOH, DHS, and homeless providers to integrate healthcare services with homeless services through the implementation of two Joint Outreach Centers on Oahu, the development of a new street medicine outreach team in Hawaii County, and mobile COVID-19 testing for homeless encampments in various parts of the state. The strong intersection between healthcare and housing is also demonstrated through the BHHSURG initiative, which shared telehealth and other resources with homeless providers during the pandemic.

- **Continued to pilot new models for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)**

The State, City and County of Honolulu, and the Continuum of Care continue to sustain permanent supportive housing programs statewide. In addition, the State has utilized Ohana Zone funding to expand site-based permanent supportive housing options, including programs specifically targeted for homeless youth, seniors, and those fleeing domestic violence. Examples of new PSH programs include Hale Kulike in Hawaii County that opened in early October 2020, the Kealula at Pua Loke on Kauai that opened in November 2020, and Huliau in Maui that opened in April 2021. In addition, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority has partnered with private sector nonprofits to construct the Kamaoku Kauhale project in Kalaheo on Oahu, which is set to open in Fall 2021. The various PSH projects initiated over the past two years pair capital funding for construction or acquisition with social services funding for case management and wrap-around supports.

- **Advance health and stability for youth aging out of systems such as foster care and juvenile justice**

Over the past year, HICH members worked to bring online a range of new services to support youth aging out of systems of care. For example, HPHA successfully applied for vouchers through the HUD FYI program, and the State utilized Ohana Zone funds to develop the new RYSE youth shelter on Oahu, which includes an on-site medical clinic. Other new programs for youth, include initiatives through Partners in Care's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) grant award, as well as a new DOH funded shelter for homeless youth ages 14-17 that demonstrate risk factors for COVID-19. The new resources provide additional support to ensure that youth aging out have sufficient medical and housing supports to safely transition out of care.

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs – Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

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

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

ALL RURAL COUNTIES:

DHS contracts require that Outreach services are provided in the geographic areas which are aligned and identified with the local Continuum of Care (CoC) Point in Time (PIT) county regions. When determining service areas, the provider agencies considered factors such as the area's population and needs, the proposed program's capacity, available community services and resources, and their ability to collaborate in the regions.

HAWAII:

Hope Services Hawai'i, Inc. (HOPE) is the primary provider who is conducting outreach services to assist the homeless persons. Working alongside HOPE are partner agencies including Bay Clinic, West Hawaii Community Health Center, Big Island Substance Abuse Council, 808 Homeless Taskforce, Hawai'i County Fire Department, Faith-Based Organizations, Community Volunteers and Care Hawai'i.

The Community Alliance Partners, the local Continuum of Care, added Faith-Based working committees to its Executive leadership team to help with further its partnership and collaboration in finding solutions for our unsheltered community members.

KAUAI:

Through Program Year 2020, five Kauai County beach parks continued to be a Shelter-In-Place program for the homeless. One benefit was the concentrated number of homeless households in one place, which provided ease of connecting and following up with households. At least three non-profits conduct weekly outreach under contracts from a variety of sources. The local Continuum of Care (CoC), Kauai Community Alliance (KCA), hosted an outreach committee in addition to their at-large membership. The outreach committee met once a month to discuss current and future endeavors. They also created a shared calendar to aid in collaboration and avoid repeating services.

Faith-based groups, as well as community members, conducted outreach of their own, including the delivery of food, meals, and donated goods. In addition to the weekly outreach, Kauai County's Homeless Coordinator organized several outreach events, including three separate socially-distanced resource fairs in different locations during National Hunger and Homelessness Awareness Week in November. Outreach was also coordinated by the Homeless Coordinator for each of the five beach parks ahead of their closures within the Shelter-In-Place program.

MAUI:

Family Life Center, Inc. (FLC), the contracted primary homeless outreach service provider for Maui County, has been highly effective in their assertive and systematic approach in serving the unsheltered population. FLC has proven to be focused on case management with permanent housing as the ultimate goal. In FY 2020, FLC outreach accounted for approximately 293 singles intakes and 29 family households. The total number of individuals served during the period was 404 singles and 37 family households.

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

Maui County has contributed directly to the building the capacity of our community's homeless outreach efforts. In FY 2020, the County provided more than \$633,316 to fund outreach activities which includes funding for Ka Hale A Ke Ola Resource Center's Homeless Remedial Respite and Drop-in Center. Moreover, funding for services that have a direct impact on the homeless such as legal services, food security, and case management, totaled more than \$855,000.

2. Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

HAWAII:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in May 2020, the County of Hawaii used approved 'Ohona Zone Funding to purchase 50 modular housing units and support temporary emergency shelters in East and West Hawai'i. Hale Hanakahi, which was comprised of 32 emergency shelter units, closed its doors on June 9, 2021. Ka Lamakū, which is comprised of 18 emergency shelter units continues to remain open and is funded in part by Emergency Solutions Grant funding.

In addition, the County of Hawai'i completed renovations and converted space previously occupied by the University of Hawaii School of Pharmacy and opened a permanent supportive housing program, Hale Kūlike. Hale Kūlike is managed by HOPE Services Hawai'i. Initial funding for the project was funded with federal CARES funding.

The County continued its support of the Family Assessment Centers (FACs) in East and West Hawaii. Both FACs have done an excellent job in providing much needed services to families in need of shelter and connectivity to resources.

In July 2020, the Office of Housing and Community Development, updated its Administrative Rules to provide a waiting list preference for households who are unsheltered, or are housing-ready and exiting from emergency shelters, transitional housing, and Domestic Violence shelters. The preference provides for up to 100 referrals per calendar year.

KAUAI:

Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. (KEO) operates the only emergency shelter on the island. The shelter has a capacity of 19 persons per night. YWCA Kauai runs a family domestic violence shelter with a capacity of 17 persons. Several agencies have transitional housing, many with specific focuses for residency. These agencies include KEO, Women In Need (WIN) and US Vets.

Though Kauai can be considered a small island, people often have strong ties to a particular side of the island where they currently reside. Reasons include familiarity, support systems and jobs. Many homeless persons will sleep outside or in their car rather than change their location. KEO's emergency shelter is on the south central side of the island; the western side near Waimea and north shore near Kilauea has a need for additional shelters.

MAUI:

In FY 2020, Maui County recorded 315 singles and 92 family household intakes into emergency shelters. The two (2) main shelters within the county are Family Life Center and Ka Hale A Ke Ola (KHAKO) Homeless Resource Centers.

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

There were 75 singles and 50 family household placements into transitional housing (KHAKO is the sole provider of TH).

Maui County has historically provided a substantial amount of financial support to maintain our safety net for the homeless population. Currently, the County provides more than \$652,000 in direct funding to KHAKO for shelter operations at their Wailuku and West Maui facilities. Additional funding of \$192,337 is provided to Mental Health Kokua for a Safe Haven program that specifically addresses the shelter need for those homeless with severe and persistent mental illness.

Maui County also contributes to the homeless service system through its participation in the Maui Homeless Alliance Continuum of Care local chapter. Maui County takes the lead in coordinating efforts to address the numerous homeless encampments in our community and propel unsheltered individuals and households into engagement with services. By working with various County and State agencies, and with the private land owners, the Homeless Division has been able to compassionately address encampments and assist in assertive outreach activities. These efforts have yielded positive outcomes for those individuals and family households that are willing to engage with the providers for housing resources and other services.

- 3. 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**

HAWAII:

Hawaii County, in partnership with local service organizations, continues to look for opportunities to connect with private funders to implement new and expand existing programs.

In August 2020, the County implemented the Rent and Mortgage Assistance program that provided rent, mortgage and utility assistance for households who were financially impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Through the primary contractor and its six on-island sub-contractors, over \$11M in funding was disbursed to over 1,700 households between August and December 2020.

In April 2021, the County implemented the Emergency Rent Assistance program. The current provide provides rent and utility relief for household who continue to be financially burdened due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The program will be sustained through the end of the calendar year 2021, or until funding is expended.

In May 2021, the County published a Request for Proposal, seeking provider(s) to deliver services through a Financial Empowerment Center model. The model provides for free financial counseling and referral services for those needing assistance regardless of income status. The program is scheduled to launch in late summer 2021.

KAUAI:

The Kauai County Housing Agency partnered with Kauai Government Employee Federal Credit Union (KGEFCU) to offer Coronavirus Rental and Utility Assistance (CRUA). The program opened in May 2021. Eligible applicants may receive up to \$4,500 per month for rent and assistance with past due utilities.

Some Kauai CoC partner agencies received Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) funding to assist those who are at-risk of becoming homeless due to being delinquent on rent or utilities. Eligible individuals and/or families are selected from the Coordinated Entry Systems (CES) By-Name List (BNL) which is designed to assist those that are the most vulnerable, based on their acuity score. Agencies that offer RRH include Catholic Charities, Family Life Center and US Vets. In response to the pandemic's effect on income, many CoC agencies received grant monies to prevent homelessness through assistance with rent, mortgage, and childcare.

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

MAUI:

Maui County has been effectively administering its Rental Assistance Program (RAP) to alleviate the possibility of becoming homeless. Agencies that are utilizing and managing these funds include, Maui Economic Opportunity, Ka Hale A Ke Ola, Women Helping Women and Family Life Center. County funding for the RAP was \$1.4 million in FY 2020. The Family Life Center was awarded also HUD/State of Hawaii Rapid Re-Housing programs/funding.

Various homeless services agencies work closely with health care providers, correction facilities, and the foster care system/judiciary, to address individuals that may be at risk to becoming homeless upon exit from each respective system or facility. There has been increased involvement with health care providers and health insurance providers to provide more comprehensive plans to prevent individuals released from health care facilities into homelessness. The County is committed to working with our partners to move the discussion forward.

- 4. 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**

HAWAII:

The County has fully implemented its Coordinated Entry System (CES). The CES facilitates the coordination and management of resources and services through the crisis response system. CES allows users to connect people efficiently and effectively to interventions that aim to rapidly resolve their housing crisis. CES works to connect the highest need, most vulnerable persons in the community to available housing and supportive services equitably.

The County convenes its homeless program partners at least twice each month to address CES program concerns and coordinate resources and discuss current and upcoming available housing.

KAUAI:

The Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) program is funded through the County's HOME Investment Partnership Program. It is currently set up to provide 2-year rental subsidy for homeless individuals and/or families. In program year 2020, the County was able to assist an average of 19 households a month. Each applicant must be tied to a service provider with case management to provide wrap around services to the applicant. The expectation is that the applicant will also apply to the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program within the County and eventually transfer into that program.

In November 2020, occupancy began at Kealaula on Pua Loke, a housing project which incorporates on-site case management to aid its residents, all of whom are immediately off the street. The project filled their 28 units quickly and currently has 68 residents, including 33 children. Two families have already moved out and into permanent housing.

Additionally, toward the end of the program year, Kauai Police Department has partnered with Women In Need (WIN) to run a voucher program specifically for those who have resided in the County beach parks during the

ATTACHMENT E

CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs

Shelter-In-Place program. WIN was awarded \$500,000 from KPD and will assist no less than 15 households by providing a one-year housing voucher. WIN is currently in the processing phase collecting documents and working with referring agencies to make contact with clients.

MAUI:

Maui County is dedicated to the utilization of the Housing First Initiative's Coordinated Entry System (CES), which places a high focus on housing the most vulnerable by priority in the most expedited manner possible. The CES has been in operation for nearly four (4) years in Maui County.

In FY 2020, 56 chronically homeless persons were placed into permanent supportive housing units, including families, veterans, and youth. The CES also has a focus on reducing the number of days from intake to placement in permanent housing. As the CES evolves and acclimates to the needs of the community, the number of placements and length of time to get into placements have steadily improved.

The County of Maui consistently participates in the Neighbor Island Continuum of Care (CoC) known as Bridging the Gap. The County also continues to play a key role in the Maui Homeless Alliance (MHA), Maui's BTG chapter, working toward improving collaboration and coordination of services with a focus on public education and engagement. Representation from the MHA has been actively involved with advocating for the needs of the community's homeless population at the State Legislative level. The MHA is a strong supporter of increasing the inventory of truly affordable housing within the County.

ATTACHMENT F

CR-40, Monitoring

HOME, HTF and NSP Programs

ATTACHMENT F

HHFDC's PY2020 HOME and HTF Programs

CR-40: Monitoring

To comply with social distancing recommendations in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, HHFDC conducted remote, instead of on-site, monitoring in PY2020. HHFDC used IDIS reports, communications with county staff, and report submittals to conduct its monitoring. Following are results of HHFDC's remote monitoring for its HOME and HTF programs in PY2020:

COUNTY OF HAWAII

HOME Investment Partnerships Program:

- General Program Administration – No findings or concerns. The County of Hawaii has effectively administered its HOME program and activities. Staff sought and received training to ensure program compliance.
- Tenant Based Rental assistance – No findings or concerns.
- Kaloko Heights Affordable Housing Project – No findings or concerns. The project has experienced COVID-related delays but is projected to start construction in October 2021.
- Puna Self-Help Housing Project – No findings or concerns. The County project has experienced COVID-related delays. The County will continue to work with the CHDO to ensure continued progress.

National Housing Trust Fund Program:

- General Program Administration – Although the County of Hawaii has effectively administered its HTF program, it must continue to work on developing written policies and procedures for its administration of the HTF program, and seek additional training opportunities to ensure program compliance.
- Kaloko Heights Affordable Housing Project – No findings or concerns.

COUNTY OF KAUAI

HOME Investment Partnerships Program:

- General Program Administration – No findings or concerns. The County of Kauai has made significant strides in its administration of the HOME program.
- Ele'ele Iluna, Phase 2, Increment B – No findings or concerns. The project was unable to meet the 4-year completion deadline; however, an extension was granted under HUD's HOME COVID-19 waiver memorandum, and the project was completed in PY2021.
- Koa'e Workforce Housing Development – In PY2019, HHFDC cited a lack of appropriate documentation for the project. The issue was resolved, and the finding cleared in PY2020. The project was completed in PY2020.
- Waimea Huakai Apartments – No findings or concerns. The project was completed in PY2020.
- Waimea Huakai Self-Help Subdivision – As allowed under the FY2020 Appropriations Bill, the County may use all, some or none of its CHDO set-aside for CHDO projects. The County of Kauai is considering its options.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance – No findings or concerns.
- Pua Loke Affordable Housing Project – No findings or concerns. Project completion is expected in PY2021.

National Housing Trust Fund Program:

- General Program Administration – The County has improved staff capacity and its overall program administration. One concern is for the County to ensure its timely expenditure of administrative funds or be subject to recapture.
- Koa'e Workforce Housing Development – In PY2019, HHFDC cited a lack of appropriate

ATTACHMENT F
HHFDC's PY2020 HOME and HTF Programs
CR-40: Monitoring

documentation for the project. The issue was resolved, and the finding cleared in PY2020. The project was completed in PY2020, representing the first HTF project in the state of Hawaii.

- Pua Loke Affordable Housing Project – HTF funds were committed to the project and commenced construction in PY2020. No findings or concerns.

COUNTY OF MAUI

HOME Investment Partnerships Program:

- General Program Administration – The County of Maui has effectively administered its HOME program. However, a concern was noted that the County faces staff turnover and must take steps to ensure continued effective administration of the program. The county plans to contract with a consultant to provide training and technical assistance.
- Kaiwahine Village Phase I – No findings or concerns. The project was completed in PY2020
- COVID-19 Temporary TBRA Program. One of HUD's HOME COVID-19 waivers provided a suspension of CHDO set aside requirements, in order to immediately assist families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. In response, the County of Maui developed an emergency TBRA program and committed its PY2020 CHDO funds to a nonprofit for the administration of the program.
- Kaiaulu o Halelea 64. No findings or concerns.
- Kaiaulu o Halelea 56. No findings or concerns.

National Housing Trust Fund Program:

- General Program Administration – The County of Maui has effectively administered its HTF program. However, two concerns were noted: 1) The County of Maui must ensure that its administrative funds are fully disbursed prior to the expenditure deadline or be subject to recapture; and 2) due to staff turnover, the County must take steps to ensure continued effective administration of the program. The county plans to contract with a consultant to provide training and technical assistance.
- Kaiwahine Village, Phase II – No findings or concerns. The project was completed in PY2020.
- Kaiaulu o Halelea 64. No findings or concerns.
- Kaiaulu o Halelea 56. No findings or concerns.

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

National Housing Trust Fund Program:

- General Program Administration – HHFDC cited concerns over the City's continued challenges in effectively administering the HTF program, especially related to commitment requirements and deadlines. The City committed a portion of its PY2019 HTF allocation but returned the remainder of its PY2019 allocation to HHFDC for re-allocation to another SubGrantee. The City lacks systems and procedures to ensure program compliance, and experiences ongoing staff turnover, which continues to impact the City's ability to effectively manage its HTF program.
- Hale Makana O Maili – No findings or concerns.
- Mahani Hale – No findings or concerns. The acquisition was completed in PY2020.

ATTACHMENT G

CR-40, Monitoring

ESG and HOPWA Programs

ATTACHMENT G

CR-40, Monitoring – ESG and HOPWA Programs

MONITORING PROCEDURES

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

All monitoring activities are conducted in accordance with the HUD regulations and include the following:

1. Utilization of a sub-recipient risk assessment tool. This instrument assesses a variety of sub-recipient factors (experience with federal contracts, staffing, other capacity issues) and assists the State in monitoring sub-recipients according to these risk factors.
2. Explanation of grant contract requirements and deadlines to all sub-recipients through an annual orientation meeting;
3. Desk reviews and/or field visits as appropriate to monitor current and completed projects;
4. Remote monitoring of compliance to cost eligibility parameters through review of payment requests and associated supporting documents
5. Offer of telephone, field visit, or office conference assistance to sub-recipients as needed;
6. Summary review and assistance to improve grant administration procedures if a sub-recipient is not meeting contract requirements, timely reporting, spend-down, and/or service objectives;
7. Contact and consultation with HUD CPD local field representatives concerning program information, regulations, reporting requirements, approval for modification of program components, other HUD related activities; and
8. On-Site Visits:

Site visits to the applicable agencies will be determined and prioritized by risk assessment elements, including:

- a. agency is new to administering federal grants
- b. agency is new to permanent housing and support service activities for homeless individuals with a serious mental illness, or co-occurring serious mental illness and substance abuse or other disabling condition
- c. key staff turnover
- d. previous compliance or performance concerns registered/multiple complaints by clients, other agencies, and/or media
- e. problems with accuracy or timeliness of invoicing
- f. problems with accuracy or timeliness of reporting
- g. administering grants from multiple grantees with limited capacity

ATTACHMENT G

CR-40, Monitoring – ESG and HOPWA Programs

On-site visits will include an in-depth review of multiple randomly selected client files at each site to ensure compliance with Federal and State program rules, and health and safety regulations.

Procedures are as follows:

- a. Agency is notified two weeks before the pending site visit through an official notification letter.
- b. The site visit will include random participant file review; shelter tour as applicable; and review of required documents.
- c. After a site visit is conducted, the State's Homeless Program staff will complete a Program Compliance Review (PCR), which shows any deficiencies found during the site visit.
- d. The PCR will be sent to the affected provider agency with a letter requesting the agency's Corrective Action Plan (CAP) to address any deficiencies. The letter will also state the findings of an internal review of the agency's contract file.
- e. The State's Homeless Program staff will review the CAP and, if acceptable, will notify the provider agency of the approval of the CAP.
- f. Agencies will be advised that the implementation of the corrective actions should be immediate when possible, and in a timely manner for more comprehensive plans.

HPO will continue to monitor compliance to the corrective actions plans once implemented. Failure to submit and/or comply with the CAP will include, without limitation, the following consequences:

- a. Delayed or non-payment of invoices until CAP is fulfilled
- b. Re-allocation of remaining funds
- c. Documentation of non-compliance for subsequent evaluation of grant application

ATTACHMENT H

CR-50, On-Site Inspections

HOME, HTF and NSP Programs

ATTACHMENT H

HHFDC's PY2020 HOME, HTF & NSP Programs

CR-50, On-Site Inspections

HHFDC contracted with Spectrum Seminars, Inc. (Spectrum) to conduct the following on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME- and NSP-assisted rental housing projects and HOME TBRA.

In PY2020, Spectrum completed file reviews of 71 tenants in 13 HOME and NSP projects and two TBRA programs, with no findings in all 71 file reviews. Due to restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic, no on-site unit inspections were conducted in PY2020; however, unit inspections for 13 projects and deferred inspections for deficiencies in five projects are currently scheduled for October 2021.

The following shows the projects, programs, and number of File Reviews completed in PY2020:

	HOME/NSP Project	Program	No. of Tenant Files Reviewed
1	Ainakea Senior Residences	HOME	4
2	Ewa Villages, Phase I (Villages at Moa'e Ku)	NSP	1
3	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, 1A	HOME	4
4	Hale o Mana'o Lana Hou – Ph II	HOME	4
5	Hanamaulu Transitional (aka Lawehana)	HOME	2
6	Hualalai Elderly, Ph. 2	HOME	4
7	Hualalai Elderly, Ph. 3	HOME	4
8	Kalepa Village, Phase 2B	HOME	8
9	Kapaa Transitional (aka Kome Street)	HOME	1
10	KEO Transitional Housing (aka Manaolana)	HOME	4
11	Paanau Village, Phase 2	HOME	7
12	Rice Camp II (Kaniko'o, Phase II)	HOME	3
13	TBRA – Hawaii County	HOME	16
14	TBRA – Kauai County	HOME	5
15	Wailuku Small Business Center	HOME	4
TOTAL TENANT FILE REVIEWS			71

In addition, Spectrum will undertake the initial inspections in October 2021 of five new HOME or HTF projects.

ATTACHMENT I

CR-55, HOPWA CAPER



Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program

(DRAFT)

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

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

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

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

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

Table of Contents

PART 1: Grantee Executive Summary

1. Grantee Information
2. Project Sponsor Information
5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment
 - a. Grantee and Community Overview
 - b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan
 - c. Barriers or Trends Overview

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging
2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

PART 3: Accomplishment Data: Planned Goals and Actual Outputs

PART 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

1. Housing Stability: Permanent Housing and Related Facilities
2. Prevention of Homelessness: Short-Term Housing Payments
3. Access to Care and Support: Housing Subsidy Assistance with Supportive Services

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes

PART 6: Annual Report of Continued Use for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (Only)

PART 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

- A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility Based Units, Master Leased Units ONLY)
- B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Chronically Homeless Person: An individual or family who : (i) is homeless and lives or resides individual or family who: (i) Is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions. Additionally, the statutory definition includes as chronically homeless a person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days if such person met the other criteria for homeless prior to entering that facility. (See 42 U.S.C. 11360(2)) This does not include doubled-up or overcrowding situations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

requirements on program income at 2 CFR 200.307.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 1: Grantee Executive Summary

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

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

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number HI-HI20-F999		Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) 07/01/20 To (mm/dd/yy) 06/30/2021		
Grantee Name State Of Hawaii				
Business Address	677 Queen Street, Ste 300			
City, County, State, Zip	Honolulu	Oahu	Hi	96813
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	141967871			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	80-441-2661	System for Award Management (SAM):: Is the grantee's SAM status currently active? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide SAM Number:		
Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address	2			
*Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)	2			
*City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities:	Counties: Maui Kauai Hawaii		
Organization's Website Address www.hawaii.gov/bedt/hhfdc	Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee Service Area? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section what services maintain a waiting list and how this list is administered.			

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

2. Project Sponsor Information

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

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

Project Sponsor Agency Name Maui A.I.D.S. Foundation		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A	
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Carla Ebube NIHP Housing Director; Chsity Cadaoas Executive Director		
Email Address	Carla@mauiids.org / Chasity@mauiids.org		
Business Address	1935 Main Street, Ste 101/Po Box 858		
City, County, State, Zip,	Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793		
Phone Number (with area code)	808-242-4900		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	99-02569296	Fax Number (with area code) 808-242-1968	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	62-370-3071		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	2		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	2		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Ualapue, Haiku, Haliimaile, Hana, Honokowai, Kaanapali, Kaanapali Landing, Kahului, Kapalua, Kaunakakai, Keokea, Kihei, Kualapuu, Lahaina, Lanai City, Launiupoko, Maalaea, Makawao, Makena, Maunaloa, Napili, Olowalu, Pauwela, Paia, Pukalani, Waiehu, Waihee, Waikapu, Wailea, Wailuku, : Anahola, Eleele, Haena, Hanalei, Hanamaulu, Hanapepe, Kalaheo, Kalihiwa, Kapaa, Kaumakani, Kekaha, Kilauea, Koloa, Lawai, Lihue, Omao, Pakala Village, Poipu, Princeville, Puhi, Wailu, Wailua Homesteads, Waimea, Wainiha, : Ainaloa, Captain Cook, Discovery Harbour, Eden Roc, Fern Acres, Fern Forest, Halaula, Hawaiian Acres, Hawaiian Beaches, Hawaiian Ocean View, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Hawi, Hilo, Holualoa, Honalo, Honaunau, Honokaa, Honomu, Kahaluu, Kailua, Kalaoa, Kapaau, Keaau, Kealahou, Keauhou, Kukuihaele, Kurtistown, Laupahoehoe, Leilani Estates, Mountain View, Naalehu, Nanawale Estates, Napaopoo, Orchidlands Estates, Paauilo, Pahala, Pahoa, Papaikou, Paukaa, Pepeekeo, Puako, Volcano, Waikoloa Village, Waimea, Wainaku Counties: Maui, Kauai, Hawaii		
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	259,994		
Organization's Website Address	Mauiids.org		
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.	

5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment

a. Grantee and Community Overview

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

The Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP) is a cooperative effort of the three community-based AIDS Service Organizations (ASOs) serving the islands of Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Maui and Hawaii. Established in 1998, the cooperating agencies of NIHP are Malama Pono Health Services (MP), Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) and the Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation (HIHAF). Out of this coalition arose the Housing Program we have today, which is funded by both formula and competitive HOPWA grants. The coalition provides TBRA (Tenant Based Rental Assistance), STRMU (Short-term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities), Housing Placement Assistance services as well as supportive services/case management at the respective island ASOs. It serves three counties in the State of Hawaii located on 5 separate islands.

MAF continues to provide the administrative and lead agency work for Neighbor Island Housing Program. Carla Ebube, is Housing Director and longtime employees Charles Roessler (MP) and David Deges (HIHAF) are the housing coordinators for the other counties.

The Housing Director, under the supervision of the MAF Executive Director and in consultation with the other ASOs distributed the funds equitably throughout the Neighbor Islands. The distribution was based on geographic need, unmet housing needs and acuity levels of individuals/households. Funds are re-allocated throughout the grant cycle to meet changing needs.

The primary focus of this HOPWA program is to increase the housing stability of people living with HIV/AIDS. More stable housing leads to better compliance with medication, better engagement with healthcare providers, lower community viral load and better healthcare outcomes. Housing stability helps to lower long term health costs for people living with HIV/AIDS and helps to lower transmission rates.

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.

TBRA was provided to 21 individuals/households.

STRMU provided 10 individuals/ households with the ability to stay in their current housing situations. Supportive Services delivering HOPWA housing assistance were provided to 457 individuals/households. We increased our assistance through STRMU due to Covid 19 and Cares Act Funding. Supportive Services serving households who have other housing arrangements were provided to 457 individuals/households. Due to the high demand due to Covid 19 and Cares Act Funding Supportive Services was also increased to attempt to meet the needs and assist the clients.

Over \$3,800,000.00 was leveraged throughout the Neighbor Island ASOs from the DHS HOPWA Formula Grant to the Ryan White Care Act, Department of Health of the State of Hawaii, Section 8 Program of the State of Hawaii, Gregory House Programs in Honolulu, Hawaii and other locally raised monies. Leveraged dollars were also expended towards Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs including our Maui AIDS Foundation's Aloha Emergency Fund which helps with housing payments, security deposits and utilities when we are not able to use other funds. Additional leveraged funds have come to the three ASO's from providing adjunct services (medical clinics at MAF and MP, needle exchange and DHHS services at HIHAF).

Currently 5 individuals/households have unmet housing needs and are not currently served by HOPWA, upon consultation with MP and HIHAF, these clients fell into three categories. Those who were seeking housing assistance yet had incomes over

80% of median income for their area, clients who had mental stability issues that were making them very hard to house and those that we were having a very hard time finding acceptable housing that met FMR. The rest of the 3 are in the application process for either STRMU or TBRA. The large number of illegal rentals here in Hawaii contributes to some households having problems finding qualifying units. This year with the Covid 19 crisis and funding has helped the neighbor islands assist more clients that would have not qualified originally. Unmet housing needs are monitored by the Housing Director at Maui AIDS Foundation for all 5 of the islands. Clients are processed in order of date and needs. The final determination is made with coordination between the housing coordinators and case managers in all three counties, and dependent on the ability to find qualifying units. Neighbor islands do not maintain a wait list and funding is on a first come first serve basis.

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 most significant achievement this year was ongoing housing stability and health care accessibility for our clients. The majority of our housing clients are either living on a fixed income or are employed to the highest level their situation will allow. With the Covid 19 crisis many of our clients lost all their income and needed 100% rental assistance to maintain their housing. HOPWA and Covid 19 funding assisted them with moving to or remaining in a stable housing situation. Our housing coordinators and case managers assist clients to look for available qualified units, online and with some of our regular property management companies. Once housed, housing coordinators and case managers assist clients with renter issues that arise between them and their landlords.

We were able to provide 10 households with STRMU assistance. We have found it more cost efficient to use STRMU for more than just to pay a shutoff notice or a late rent payment, due to Covid 19 there has been many incidents where Rent and Utilities are in arrears at least 2 months. In one case a client was 4 months behind with his mortgage and 2 months behind with his utilities. He had implemented a plan to increase his income once Covid 19 lock down was completed. The housing director paid the arrears in the utilities and started paying 100% of the client's mortgage, client borrowed money to pay the additional 6,500 in arrears. NIHP normally supply 3 to 4 months of assistance to stabilize a client's situation after and often before there is a housing crisis. With Covid 19 the housing crisis developed overnight and within one month clients were out of work and needing 100% rental assistance. Those clients to assist them to stabilize after Covid 19 will keep them on STRMU as long as possible and within the programs guidelines which currently is 52 weeks. With our normal HOPWA STRMU grant, we monitor closely to be sure we remain below the 147 actual days of assistance that we are allowed to provide.

Overall, the housing program consistently achieves a high stability rate. Our case managers and housing coordinators work with clients to help them retain their current housing situation or to find alternative stable housing situations. By working with the clients, finding out their needs, helping them solve their problems and easing them through these periods of transition our case managers and housing coordinators were able to not only stabilize our client's housing situation and lives but at the same time were able to keep them healthy through Covid funding through the foodbanks, grocery cards, gas cards and bus passes. We were also through Covid 19 funding provided clients supplies to assist them with their sanitization needs.

The scarcity of HIV primary care support on the islands, including medical, dental, nutritional and mental health care, has raised concerns among persons living with HIV/AIDS and supportive care providers. We continue to partner with affordable providers in our area as well as Spencer Clinic from Oahu that travels to the neighbor islands with an HIV specialist. We were able to continue to use leveraged funds in all three counties to assist the clients with transportation to facilitate activities of daily living.

Neighbor Island Housing Program has consistently surpassed a housing stability rate of 80%. The availability of funding and services provided through the grants as well as the dedication, commitment and hard work of the staff (including case managers and housing coordinators) helps to achieve and maintain the high rate. The Executive Directors of the ASOs meet throughout the year, giving them opportunities to discuss any new housing needs. NIHP's Housing Director and/or the Executive Director travels inter-island on a regular basis and while this has been costly, it has increased the effectiveness of the staff as well as streamline the services provided to participants. During the Covid 19 crisis many travel plans were disrupted. The housing director used modern technology in the form of zoom, telephone and email to effectively communicate with the outer islands. The Housing Director and Housing Coordinators communicate on a regular basis to stick to budgets and solve specific problems that come up. The housing director and housing coordinators each attend their Continuum of Care meeting on the respective islands either in person or because of Covid 19 by zoom. Maui County was also successful in

raising the FMR (fair market rents) in an attempt to keep up with skyrocketing rents on Maui. While this has made it slightly easier to find new qualifying units, it has also raised the average amount of subsidy required for each household assisted. This year we also looked at medical outcomes for our participants. The figures from HIV.GOV show that nationally 62% of people with HIV are on antiretroviral treatment (ART) and 79.9% are virally suppressed and 85.8% have retained medical care. For our HOPWA housing subsidy participants 96% are on ART and 85% are virally suppressed. This does not show a cause and effect relationship but does point to our case management and housing subsidies having a positive effect on treatment and viral suppression. 100% of our clients in the housing program have been linked to a healthcare provider.

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.

Maui AIDS Foundation coordinates with our sub recipients, Malama Pono and Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation. This allows us to provide housing assistance and case management services to a five island, three county areas. We leverage a HOPWA SPNS grant to provide significant rental assistance to our clients. Each of these AIDS service organizations works with the county Continuum of Care in their area. Those meeting are used to network with other housing assistance providers in the respective counties. Each of these organizations also receive Ryan White Funds that help with other costs of daily living, such as medical services, medication, dental services and nutritional support (please reference earlier comment as trends suggest Ryan White may be reducing some of their direct payments of client expenses). Each organization also receives additional state funds to assist with case management for all of our clients.

The case managers at each organization assist clients not only with housing related services but help them to access a full range of financial and emotional support.

All three organizations work with other members in the community to secure security deposits, only a portion of which are available through our HOPWA program. Catholic Charities, Family Life Center and Gregory House are resources to us to provide our clients with security deposits.

Each organization also works with its local HUD Section 8 office to transition our participants onto this more stable funding source. Section 8 allows for them to be able to take the funding with them if they leave our 5 island area.

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

We do not have any additional technical assistance needs at this time. We currently use the integrated Hawaii case management system "E2 Hawaii" to track all of our service provisions for all clients. HUD Exchange "ask a question", has once again this year been an invaluable resource for our questions. Zainab from Cloudburst assisted us with our APR this year. Everyone has been very helpful as we are often the first competitive grant approved in the new grant cycle.

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

<input type="checkbox"/> HOPWA/HUD Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Availability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents
<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination/Confidentiality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Diagnoses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance or Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Supportive Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credit History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rental History	<input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice History
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Affordability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geography/Rural Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please explain further	

selected.

Geography/Rural Access

One of the challenges to program management has been and will probably continue to be the challenge of island geography and the communication between clients, staff and collaborating agencies. HOPWA stakeholders are currently addressing communication issues with increased site visits by the MAF Housing Director and the use of phone conferencing. Another

geographic barrier is the fact that we are on an island without affordable transportation between islands. The cost for travel and availability of interisland flights limits face to face interactions. MAF keeps copies of all client files at a central location so that reviews and coordination can be done with a limited amount of travel with the response to the Covid 19 crisis travel was not possible. Prior to Covid 19 MAF traveled to the outer islands two times to assist, train and monitor MP and HIHAF project sponsors.

Housing Affordability and Availability:

Major barriers in Hawaii include low wages, the high cost of living and the high cost of housing. Hawaii is one of the most expensive states in which to live and housing costs, for purchase or rent, are not affordable for most middle-income wage earners, much less low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS.

The lack of public transport in the rural counties makes client access to services more challenging. Executive Directors and housing coordinators throughout the rural counties will continue to collaborate with other service providers to address the issues of high cost of housing and limited public transportation. With Hawaii being a tourist economy, many of the houses are only available for rent during certain times of the year or available for a certain length of time as landlords can ask a higher rate depending on the tourist season. Many of those homes were shut down during the Covid 19 crisis and landlords were not allowed to rent them out. Many of our working clients are in the resort industry; these clients have to travel a further distance from affordable housing to their place of work. During the Covid 19 crisis those clients lost their jobs and solely relied on HOPWA and Covid 19 funding to survive and maintain their housing. What we have done in order to help relieve some of the problem is that the ASO's issue monthly bus passes to clients or even gas cards to help clients get to their place of work, to their service providers and to obtain groceries when needed. Some participants with unmet housing needs have been turned down because the landlord refuses to provide a W-9. The Maui County Continuum of Care will hold a "landlord summit" later this year to educate and encourage landlords to rent to participants in housing assistance programs.

Multiple Diagnoses:

Many of our clients have very low incomes (SSI or SSDI) which limit their housing choices, and clients often have problems with substance abuse and mental health in addition to being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS. More and more our case managers and housing director are working on issues of behavior that are jeopardizing our clients housing. Our case managers assist clients with getting connected to mental health services and can use leveraged Ryan White funds to assist with unreimbursed costs associated with these services.

Credit History/Rental History/Eligibility:

Many of our participants have unfavorable credit history or rental history which means they are much less desirable than others who apply for the limited number of affordable units. As stated above, finding eligible units is also very difficult. We have been working with known landlords and property management companies to help secure rentals for our participants. We also provided additional funding to secure their already existing housing.

The preservation of HOPWA funding is essential in order to assure and maintain adequate housing for individuals living with HIV/AIDS and their families. The fast-changing HIV/AIDS environment means that clients now are living longer but are having more long term needs, including mental health services, nutrition and socialization opportunities. Many in the wider community are not aware of the immense challenges of HIV/AIDS in today's environment. Education to the community is essential.

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.

Now more than ever before, housing is being viewed as healthcare. Having stable housing increases a client's ability to access and maintain adherence with their medication. This leads to lower viral levels and better health outcomes. The evidence is now clear that if we can get and keep people living with HIV at an undetectable viral load that the chance of passing the virus on is almost zero. PrEP (medication taken to prevent infection to HIV- individuals) has changed the face of HIV prevention. Both of these prevention strategies together have given people the false idea that condoms are no longer needed. This has led to an increase in all other forms of STI's. HOPWA needs to partner with our prevention partners to keep the importance of condom use relevant to our community. We have added assistance with transportation to our supportive services as another avenue to increase access to health services we are also increasing the number of STI's we can test for so that now our testing is relevant to those who have already acquired HIV.

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

2019 Hawaii Housing Planning Study
2019 Point in Time Count Statistics

End of PART 1

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging

Report the source(s) of cash or in-kind leveraged federal, state, local or private resources identified in the Consolidated or Annual Plan and used in the delivery of the HOPWA program and the amount of leveraged dollars. In Column [1], identify the type of leveraging. Some common sources of leveraged funds have been provided as a reference point. You may add Rows as necessary to report all sources of leveraged funds. Include Resident Rent payments paid by clients directly to private landlords. Do NOT include rents paid directly to a HOPWA program as this will be reported in the next section. In Column [2] report the amount of leveraged funds expended during the operating year. Use Column [3] to provide some detail about the type of leveraged contribution (e.g., case management services or clothing donations). In Column [4], check the appropriate box to indicate whether the leveraged contribution was a housing subsidy assistance or another form of support.

Note: Be sure to report on the number of households supported with these leveraged funds in Part 3, Chart 1, Column d.

A. Source of Leveraging Chart

[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
Ryan White-Housing Assistance	\$19,082	Rental Asst.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Ryan White-Other	\$409,478	Case Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOPWA (SPNS)	\$346,920	Housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOPWA (SPNS)	\$53,894	Case Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Hawaii Department of Health	\$1,110,943	Case Management-ICC/Prevention	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program	\$ 20,800	TBRA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Kokua Medquest	\$597,293	Kokua Medquest	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Private Funding			
Grants	\$3,000	Food Pantry	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: County Food Bank	\$11,490	Food Bank	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: United Way	\$ 6,750	Programs	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support

Other Private: EFSP	\$15,077	Food Pantry	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor (Agency) Cash On Hand	\$1,183,101		<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord	\$ 117,788		
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$3,895,616.00		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

In Section 2, Chart A, report the total amount of program income and resident rent payments directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. Include resident rent payments collected or paid directly to the HOPWA program. Do NOT include payments made directly from a client household to a private landlord.

Note: Please see report directions section for definition of program income. (Additional information on program income is available in the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide).

A. Total Amount Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Collected During the Operating Year

Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Collected		Total Amount of Program Income (for this operating year)
1.	Program income (e.g. repayments)	0
2.	Resident Rent Payments made directly to HOPWA Program	0
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	0

B. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Expended To Assist HOPWA Households

In Chart B, report on the total program income and resident rent payments (as reported above in Chart A) expended during the operating year. Use Row 1 to report Program Income and Resident Rent Payments expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance Programs (i.e., TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Master Leased Units, and Facility-Based Housing). Use Row 2 to report on the Program Income and Resident Rent Payment expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct Housing Costs.

Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on HOPWA programs		Total Amount of Program Income Expended (for this operating year)
1.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance costs	0
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	0
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	0

End of PART 2

PART 3: Accomplishment Data Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

In Chart 1, enter performance information (goals and actual outputs) for all activities undertaken during the operating year supported with HOPWA funds. Performance is measured by the number of households and units of housing that were supported with HOPWA or other federal, state, local, or private funds for the purposes of providing housing assistance and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

	HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
		HOPWA Assistance		Leveraged Households		HOPWA Funds	
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
	HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	19	21			181,014.00	181,014.00
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)						
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served) (Households Served)						
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	10	10			2000.00	2000.00
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	3	8			2300.00	2300.00
6.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)						
7.	Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a – d equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	32	39			185,314	185,314
	Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)	[1] Output: Housing Units				[2] Output: Funding	
8.	Facility-based units; Capital Development Projects not yet opened (Housing Units)						
9.	Stewardship Units subject to 3- or 10- year use agreements						
10.	Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 8 & 9)						
	Supportive Services	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
11a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that also delivered HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	424	457			56,480	56,480
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that only provided supportive services.						
12.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)						
13.	Total Supportive Services (Columns a – d equals the sum of Rows 11 a & b minus Row 12; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 11a & 11b)	424	457			56,480	56,480
	Housing Information Services	[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
14.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	19	21			181,014.00	181,014.00
15.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)						

Grant Administration and Other Activities		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources						
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)						
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)					18,200	18,200
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)					0	0
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 16 – 19)					18,200	18,200
Total Expended						[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
						Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for operating year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)					259,994	259,994

2. Listing of Supportive Services

Report on the households served and use of HOPWA funds for all supportive services. Do NOT report on supportive services leveraged with non-HOPWA funds.

Data check: Total unduplicated households and expenditures reported in Row 17 equal totals reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 13.

Supportive Services	[1] Output: Number of <u>Households</u>	[2] Output: Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
Adult day care and personal assistance		
Alcohol and drug abuse services		
Case management	457	56,480
Child care and other child services		
Education		
Employment assistance and training		
Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved Note: Client records must conform with 24 CFR §574.310		
Legal services		
Life skills management (outside of case management)		
Meals/nutritional services		
Mental health services		
Outreach		
Transportation		
Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:		
Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	457	
Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)		
TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	457	56,480

3. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) Summary

In Row a, enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended on Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) Assistance. In Row b, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with mortgage costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row c, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both mortgage and utility costs and the amount

expended assisting these households. In Row d, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with rental costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row e, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both rental and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row f, enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with utility costs only (not including rent or mortgage costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In row g, report the amount of STRMU funds expended to support direct program costs such as program operation staff.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Row a, column [1] and the total amount of HOPWA funds reported as expended in Row a, column [2] equals the household and expenditure total reported for STRMU in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Columns b and f, respectively.

Data Check: The total number of households reported in Column [1], Rows b, c, d, e, and f equal the total number of STRMU households reported in Column [1], Row a. The total amount reported as expended in Column [2], Rows b, c, d, e, f, and g, equal the total amount of STRMU expenditures reported in Column [2], Row a.

Housing Subsidy Assistance Categories (STRMU)	[1] Output: Number of <u>Households</u> Served	[2] Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended on STRMU during Operating Year
Total Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	10	2,000
Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	0	0
Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	2	\$1,500
Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	0	0
Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	8	\$500.00
Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	0	0
Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		\$2,000

End of PART 3

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

In Column [1], report the total number of eligible households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, by type. In Column [2], enter the number of households that continued to access each type of housing subsidy assistance into next operating year. In Column [3], report the housing status of all households that exited the program.

Data Check: The sum of Columns [2] (Number of Households Continuing) and [3] (Exited Households) equals the total reported in Column[1].

Note: Refer to the housing stability codes that appear in Part 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes.

Section 1. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Related Facilities)

A. Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	21	21	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing		Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	0	0	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing		Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units			1 Emergency Shelter/Streets		Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing		Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing		Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA		
			5 Other Subsidy		
			6 Institution		
			7 Jail/Prison		Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/unknown		
			9 Death		Life Event

B1: Total number of households receiving transitional/short-term housing assistance whose tenure exceeded 24 months

0

Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness (Short-Term Housing Subsidy Assistance)

Report the total number of households that received STRMU assistance in Column [1].

In Column [2], identify the outcomes of the households reported in Column [1] either at the time that they were known to have left the STRMU program or through the project sponsor's best assessment for stability at the end of the operating year.

Information in Column [3] provides a description of housing outcomes; therefore, data is not required.

At the bottom of the chart:

- In Row 1a, report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the prior operating year.
- In Row 1b, report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the two prior operating years.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Column [1] equals the total reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Column b.

Data Check: The sum of Column [2] should equal the number of households reported in Column [1].

Assessment of Households that Received STRMU Assistance

[1] Output: Total number of households	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
10	Maintain Private Housing without subsidy (e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support)		<i>Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)</i>
	Other Private Housing without subsidy (e.g. client switched housing units and is now stable, not likely to seek additional support)		
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	6	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)		
	Institution (e.g. residential and long-term care)		
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	4	<i>Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness</i>
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term (e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement)		
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement (e.g. gave up lease, and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days)		
	Emergency Shelter/street		<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>
	Jail/Prison		
	Disconnected		
	Death		<i>Life Event</i>
1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the prior operating year (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in two consecutive operating years).			0
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).			0

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

Line [1]: For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based, PHP and Master Leasing) and HOPWA funded case management services. Use Row c to adjust for duplication among the service categories and Row d to provide an unduplicated household total.

Line [2]: For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA funded case management services.

Note: These numbers will help you to determine which clients to report Access to Care and Support Outcomes for and will be used by HUD as a basis for analyzing the percentage of households who demonstrated or maintained connections to care and support as identified in Chart 1b below.

Total Number of Households	
1. For Project Sponsors that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded services:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	39
b. Case Management	457
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	39
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a and b minus Row c)	457
2. For Project Sponsors did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded service:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors without Housing Subsidy Assistance	

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a, Row 1d above, report the number of households that demonstrated access or maintained connections to care and support within the operating year.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a, Row 2b, report the number of households that demonstrated improved access or maintained connections to care and support within the operating year.

Note: For information on types and sources of income and medical insurance/assistance, refer to Charts below.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing	457		Support for Stable Housing
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	457		Access to Support
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	457		Access to Health Care
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	447		Access to Health Care
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	457		Sources of Income

Chart 1b, Line 4: Sources of Medical Insurance and Assistance include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterans Affairs Medical Services AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance |
|--|--|--|

Chart 1b, Row 5: Sources of Income include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support • Veteran's Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker's Compensation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources |
|---|--|--|

1c. Households that Obtained Employment

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a, Row 1d above, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or related case management/counseling services.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a, Row 2b, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

***Note:** This includes jobs created by this project sponsor or obtained outside this agency.*

***Note:** Do not include jobs that resulted from leveraged job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.*

Categories of Services Accessed	[1 For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	5	0

End of PART 4

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes (optional)

1. This chart is designed to assess program results based on the information reported in Part 4 and to help Grantees determine overall program performance. Completion of this worksheet is optional.

Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance	Stable Housing (# of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)				
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)				
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes

Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation

3 = Private Housing in the private rental or home ownership market (without known subsidy, including permanent placement with families or other self-sufficient arrangements) with reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed.

4 = Other HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance (not STRMU), e.g. TBRA or Facility-Based Assistance.

5 = Other subsidized house or apartment (non-HOPWA sources, e.g., Section 8, HOME, public housing).

6 = Institutional setting with greater support and continued residence expected (e.g., residential or long-term care facility).

Temporary Housing

2 = Temporary housing - moved in with family/friends or other short-term arrangement, such as Ryan White subsidy, transitional housing for homeless, or temporary placement in institution (e.g., hospital, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center).

Unstable Arrangements

1 = Emergency shelter or no housing destination such as places not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station, or anywhere outside).

7 = Jail /prison.

8 = Disconnected or disappeared from project support, unknown destination or no assessments of housing needs were undertaken.

Life Event

9 = Death, i.e., remained in housing until death. This characteristic is not factored into the housing stability equation.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as reported under: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item: 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Transitional/Short-Term Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) continue in the residences (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Tenure Assessment. A baseline of households in transitional/short-term facilities for assessment purposes, indicate the number of households whose tenure exceeded 24 months.

STRMU Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period and there is reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed in order to maintain permanent housing living situation (as this is a time-limited form of housing support) as reported under housing status: Maintain Private Housing with subsidy; Other Private with Subsidy; Other HOPWA support; Other Housing Subsidy; and Institution. Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period or left their current housing arrangement for a transitional facility or other temporary/non-permanent housing arrangement and there is reasonable expectation additional support will be needed to maintain housing arrangements in the next year, as reported under housing status: Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance; Transitional Facilities/Short-term; and Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangements. Unstable Situation is the sum of number of households reported under housing status: Emergency Shelter; Jail/Prison; and Disconnected.

End of PART 5

PART 6: Annual Report of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Report of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used, they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s)	Operating Year for this report <i>From (mm/dd/yy) To (mm/dd/yy)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10
Grantee Name	Date Facility Began Operations (mm/dd/yy)

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name:	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10- year use periods)		

3. Details of Project Site

Project Sites: Name of HOPWA-funded project	
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not list <input type="checkbox"/> Not confidential; information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/location, if business address is different from facility address	

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities**A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based Units, Permanent Housing Placement and Master Leased Units ONLY)**

Note: Reporting for this section should include ONLY those individuals, beneficiaries, or households that received and/or resided in a household that received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 7, Column b. (e.g., do not include households that received HOPWA supportive services ONLY).

Section 1. HOPWA-Eligible Individuals Who Received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance**a. Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Living with HIV/AIDS**

In Chart a., provide the total number of eligible (and unduplicated) low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year. This total should include only the individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance, NOT all HIV positive individuals in the household.

Individuals Served with Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total
39	39

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

In Chart b., report the prior living situations for all Eligible Individuals reported in Chart a. In Row 1, report the total number of individuals who continued to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance from the prior operating year into this operating year. In Rows 2 through 17, indicate the prior living arrangements for all new HOPWA housing subsidy assistance recipients during the operating year.

Data Check: The total number of eligible individuals served in Row 18 equals the total number of individuals served through housing subsidy assistance reported in Chart a above.

Category		Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	<u>Continuing</u> to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	6
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance support during Operating Year		
2.	Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	2
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	
4.	Transitional housing for homeless persons	
5.	Total number of new Eligible Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance with a Prior Living Situation that meets HUD definition of homelessness (Sum of Rows 2 – 4)	2
6.	Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	
7.	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	28
13.	House you own	2
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	1
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	
16.	Other	
17.	Don't Know or Refused	
18.	TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	39

c. Homeless Individual Summary

In Chart c, indicate the number of eligible individuals reported in Chart b, Row 5 as homeless who also are homeless Veterans and/or meet the definition for Chronically Homeless (See Definition section of CAPER). The totals in Chart c do not need to equal the total in Chart b, Row 5.

Category	Number of Homeless Veteran(s)	Number of Chronically Homeless
HOPWA eligible individuals served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	2

Section 2. Beneficiaries

In Chart a, report the total number of HOPWA eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (*as reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a*), and all associated members of their household who benefitted from receiving HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (resided with HOPWA eligible individuals).

Note: See definition of HOPWA Eligible Individual

Note: See definition of Transgender.

Note: See definition of Beneficiaries.

Data Check: The sum of each of the Charts b & c on the following two pages equals the total number of beneficiaries served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as determined in Chart a, Row 4 below.

a. Total Number of Beneficiaries Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

Individuals and Families Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total Number
1. Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified the household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (equals the number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a)	39
2. Number of ALL other persons diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	2
3. Number of ALL other persons NOT diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy	4
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1, 2, & 3)	45

b. Age and Gender

In Chart b, indicate the Age and Gender of all beneficiaries as reported in Chart a directly above. Report the Age and Gender of all HOPWA Eligible Individuals (those reported in Chart a, Row 1) using Rows 1-5 below and the Age and Gender of all other beneficiaries (those reported in Chart a, Rows 2 and 3) using Rows 6-10 below. The number of individuals reported in Row 11, Column E, equals the total number of beneficiaries reported in Part 7, Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.

HOPWA Eligible Individuals (Chart a, Row 1)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
1.	Under 18	0	1	0	0	1
2.	18 to 30 years	1	1	0	0	2
3.	31 to 50 years	12	3	1	0	16
4.	51 years and Older	10	9	1	0	20
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	23	14	2	0	39
All Other Beneficiaries (Chart a, Rows 2 and 3)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
6.	Under 18	0	2	0	0	2
7.	18 to 30 years	0	1	0	0	1
8.	31 to 50 years	1	0	0	0	1
9.	51 years and Older	1	0	1	0	2
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	2	3	1	0	6
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	25	17	3	0	45

c. Race and Ethnicity*

In Chart c, indicate the Race and Ethnicity of all beneficiaries receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Section 2, Chart a, Row 4. Report the race of all HOPWA eligible individuals in Column [A]. Report the ethnicity of all HOPWA eligible individuals in column [B]. Report the race of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [C]. Report the ethnicity of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [D]. The summed total of columns [A] and [C] equals the total number of beneficiaries reported above in Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.

Category	HOPWA Eligible Individuals		All Other Beneficiaries	
	[A] Race [all individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Row 1]	[B] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]	[C] Race [total of individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Rows 2 & 3]	[D] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]

1.	American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0
2.	Asian	3	0	0	0
3.	Black/African American	2	0	2	0
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	9	1	1	0
5.	White	15	0	0	0
6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0
7.	Asian & White	0	0	0	0
8.	Black/African American & White	3	0	0	0
9.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	0	0	0
10.	Other Multi-Racial	13	1	1	0
11.	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	45	2	4	0
Data Check: Sum of Row 11 Column A and Row 11 Column C equals the total number HOPWA Beneficiaries reported in Part 3A, Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.					

*Reference (data requested consistent with Form HUD-27061 Race and Ethnic Data Reporting Form)

Section 3. Households

Household Area Median Income

Report the income(s) for all households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.

Data Check: The total number of households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance should equal Part 3C, Row 7, Column b and Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a. (Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance).

Note: Refer to <https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/il.html> for information on area median income in your community.

Percentage of Area Median Income		Households Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	39
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	0
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	0
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	39

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities**B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance**

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor should complete Part 6: Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a, Project Site Information, and 2b, Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor Agency Name (Required)

--

2. Capital Development**2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)**

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility:
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$	\$	
a.	Purchase/lease of property:		Date (mm/dd/yy):
b.	Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:		Date started: Date Completed:
c.	Operation dates:		Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d.	Date supportive services began:		Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e.	Number of units in the facility:		HOPWA-funded units = Total Units =
f.	Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year</i>
g.	What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?		
h.	Is the address of the project site confidential?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a, please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired <u>with or without</u> rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor

Charts 3a, 3b, and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a and 3b, indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- ☐ Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
☐ Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units:

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor		Total Number of <u>Units</u> in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
		SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a.	Single room occupancy dwelling						
b.	Community residence						
c.	Project-based rental assistance units or leased units						
d.	Other housing facility <u>Specify:</u>						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing		Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor
a.	Leasing Costs		
b.	Operating Costs		
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) <u>Specify:</u>		
e.	Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f.	TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a through d minus Row e)		

ATTACHMENT J

CR-65, ESG – Persons Assisted



CAPER Aggregator unsubmitted

Uses data only from CAPER CSVs uploaded by subrecipients that has not yet been submitted to HUD by the recipient. Aggregates data from multiple subrecipient CAPERS by selected criteria (project type and/or specific question).

If you attempt to pull an entire CAPER you may have to wait several minutes for the result. If you receive a server error after waiting several minutes, you should reduce the number of questions and try again.

"Year" means the year of the start date for the submission.

Report criteria

Year

2020 ▾

Recipient - ESG Grant

Search this list:

Selected: ESG: Hawaii Nonentitlement - HI

(1 selected)

TIP: Hold down the CTRL key on the keyboard and click with the mouse in order to select more than one Recipient - ESG Grant.

ESG: Hawaii Nonentitlement - HI

CAPER Project Type

TIP: Hold down the CTRL key on the keyboard and click with the mouse in order to select more than one choice.

(all)
Coordinated Assessment
Day Shelter
Emergency Shelter
Homelessness Prevention
PH - Rapid Re-Housing
Services Only
Street Outreach
Transitional Housing

Q05a: Report Validations Table

Total Number of Persons Served	662
Number of Adults (Age 18 or Over)	413
Number of Children (Under Age 18)	249
Number of Persons with Unknown Age	0
Number of Leavers	538
Number of Adult Leavers	313
Number of Adult and Head of Household Leavers	322
Number of Stayers	124
Number of Adult Stayers	80
Number of Veterans	9
Number of Chronically Homeless Persons	162
Number of Youth Under Age 25	23
Number of Parenting Youth Under Age 25 with Children	15
Number of Adult Heads of Household	361
Number of Child and Unknown-Age Heads of Household	0
Heads of Households and Adult Stayers in the Project 365 Days or More	4

Q06a: Data Quality: Personally Identifying Information (PII)

	Client Doesn't Know/Refused	Information Missing	Data Issues	Total	% of Error Rate
Name	0	0	0	416	0.00 %
Social Security Number	0	0	4	416	0.60 %
Date of Birth	0	0	1	416	0.15 %
Race	0	0	0	416	0.00 %
Ethnicity	0	0	0	416	0.00 %
Gender	0	0	0	416	0.00 %
Overall Score				5	0.76 %

Q06b: Data Quality: Universal Data Elements

	Error Count	% of Error Rate
Veteran Status	0	0.00 %
Project Start Date	0	0.00 %
Relationship to Head of Household	0	0.00 %
Client Location	1	0.28 %
Disabling Condition	0	0.00 %

Q06c: Data Quality: Income and Housing Data Quality

	Error Count	% of Error Rate
Destination	0	0.00 %
Income and Sources at Start	17	4.71 %
Income and Sources at Annual Assessment	0	0.00 %
Income and Sources at Exit	0	0.00 %

Q06d: Data Quality: Chronic Homelessness

	Count of Total Records	Missing Time in Institution	Missing Time in Housing	Approximate Date Started DK/R/missing	Number of Times DK/R/missing	Number of Months DK/R/missing	% of Records Unable to Calculate
ES, SH, Street Outreach	218	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
TH	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
PH (All)	53	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Total	271	0	0	0	0	0	0.00

Q06e: Data Quality: Timeliness

	Number of Project Start Records	Number of Project Exit Records
0 days	30	185
1-3 Days	261	89
4-6 Days	17	10
7-10 Days	10	4
11+ Days	2	19

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

	# of Records	# of Inactive Records	% of Inactive Records
Contact (Adults and Heads of Household in Street Outreach or ES - NBN)	0	0	—
Red Night (All Clients in ES - NBN)	0	0	—

Q07a: Number of Persons Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Adults	413	261	152	0	0
Children	249	0	249	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/ Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	261	401	0	0
For PSH & RRH – the total persons served who moved into housing	67	38	29	0	0

Q08a: Households Served

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Total Households	361	248	113	0	0
For PSH & RRH – the total households served who moved into housing	44	35	9	0	0

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

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
January	81	58	23	0	0
April	60	46	14	0	0
July	94	66	28	0	0
October	90	69	21	0	0

Q09a: Number of Persons Contacted

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

Q09b: Number of Persons Engaged

	All Persons Contacted	First contact – NOT staying on the Streets, ES, or SH	First contact – WAS staying on Streets, ES, or SH	First contact – Worker unable to determine
Once	0	0	0	0
2-5 Contacts	0	0	0	0
6-9 Contacts	0	0	0	0
10+ Contacts	0	0	0	0
Total Persons Engaged	0	0	0	0
Rate of Engagement	0	0	0	0

Q10a: Gender of Adults

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	Unknown Household Type
Male	115	83	32	0
Female	298	178	120	0
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	413	261	152	0

Q10b: Gender of Children

	Total	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Male	112	112	0	0
Female	137	137	0	0
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	249	249	0	0

Q10c: Gender of Persons Missing Age Information

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

Q10d: Gender by Age Ranges

	Total	Under Age 18	Age 18-24	Age 25-61	Age 62 and over	Client Doesn't Know/ Client Refused	Data Not Collected
Male	227	112	5	91	19	0	0
Female	435	137	34	246	18	0	0
Trans Female (MTF or Male to Female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trans Male (FTM or Female to Male)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gender Non-Conforming (i.e. not exclusively male or female)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	662	249	39	337	37	0	0

Q11: Age

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Under 5	93	0	93	0	0
5 - 12	108	0	108	0	0
13 - 17	48	0	48	0	0
18 - 24	40	16	24	0	0
25 - 34	104	40	64	0	0
35 - 44	97	56	41	0	0
45 - 54	85	68	17	0	0
55 - 61	50	49	1	0	0
62+	37	32	5	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	261	401	0	0

Q12a: Race

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
White	151	80	71	0	0
Black or African American	12	7	5	0	0
Asian	29	11	18	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	7	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	165	48	117	0	0
Multiple Races	257	88	169	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	41	20	21	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	261	401	0	0

Q12b: Ethnicity

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	505	213	292	0	0
Hispanic/Latino	137	38	99	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	20	10	10	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	261	401	0	0

Q13a1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Start

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☞	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	156	114	33	9		0	0
Alcohol Abuse	33	20	13	0		0	0
Drug Abuse	61	45	16	0		0	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	29	24	5	0		0	0
Chronic Health Condition	101	68	21	12		0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0		0	0
Developmental Disability	43	25	9	9		0	0
Physical Disability	120	96	17	7		0	0

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

Q13b1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Exit

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☹	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	114	85	26	3		0	0
Alcohol Abuse	30	18	12	0		0	0
Drug Abuse	31	27	4	0		0	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	39	34	5	0		0	0
Chronic Health Condition	66	51	10	5		0	0
HIV/AIDS	1	1	0	0		0	0
Developmental Disability	20	13	2	5		0	0
Physical Disability	82	64	16	2		0	0

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

Q13c1: Physical and Mental Health Conditions for Stayers

	Total Persons	Without Children	Adults in HH with Children & Adults	Children in HH with Children & Adults	With Children and Adults ☹	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Mental Health Problem	34	26	6	2		0	0
Alcohol Abuse	2	1	1	0		0	0
Drug Abuse	11	9	2	0		0	0
Both Alcohol and Drug Abuse	3	3	0	0		0	0
Chronic Health Condition	20	12	5	3		0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0		0	0
Developmental Disability	11	4	4	3		0	0
Physical Disability	26	20	3	3		0	0

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

Q14a: Domestic Violence History

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Yes	210	124	86	0	0
No	203	137	66	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	413	261	152	0	0

Q14b: Persons Fleeing Domestic Violence

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Yes	266	79	187	0	0
No	64	45	19	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	330	124	206	0	0

Q15: Living Situation

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	82	63	19	0	0
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	10	3	7	0	0
Place not meant for habitation	185	113	72	0	0
Safe Haven	2	0	2	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	279	179	100	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	2	2	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	1	0	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	4	3	1	0	0
Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0	0
Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	0	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	7	6	1	0	0
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	50	14	36	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	7	4	3	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	32	20	12	0	0
Rental by client, with VASH subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client with GPD TIP subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with other housing subsidy	2	2	0	0	0
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	2	2	0	0	0
Staying or living in a friend's room, apartment or house	27	14	13	0	0
Staying or living in a family member's room, apartment or house	7	2	5	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	127	58	69	0	0
Total	413	243	170	0	0

🔍 Interim housing is retired as of 10/1/2019.

Q16: Cash Income - Ranges

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
No income	128	0	32
\$1 - \$150	3	0	15
\$151 - \$250	1	0	4
\$251 - \$500	59	0	58
\$501 - \$1000	113	0	104
\$1,001 - \$1,500	45	0	41
\$1,501 - \$2,000	16	0	17
\$2,001+	9	0	20
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	39	0	22
Data Not Collected	0	0	0
Number of Adult Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	0	68	0
Number of Adult Stayers Without Required Annual Assessment	0	4	0
Total Adults	413	72	313

Q17: Cash Income - Sources

	Income at Start	Income at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Income at Exit for Leavers
Earned Income	35	0	67
Unemployment Insurance	13	0	18
SSI	83	0	74
SSDI	27	0	29
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	0	0	0
VA Non-Service Connected Disability Pension	0	0	0
Private Disability Insurance	1	0	0
Worker's Compensation	0	0	1
TANF or Equivalent	65	0	60
General Assistance	42	0	40
Retirement (Social Security)	1	0	0
Pension from Former Job	0	0	0
Child Support	0	0	2
Alimony (Spousal Support)	2	0	2
Other Source	9	0	26
Adults with Income Information at Start and Annual Assessment/Exit	0	0	215

Q19b: Disabling Conditions and Income for Adults at Exit

	AO: Adult with Disabling Condition	AO: Adult without Disabling Condition	AO: Total Adults	AO: % with Disabling Condition by Source	AC: Adult with Disabling Condition	AC: Adult without Disabling Condition	AC: Total Adults	AC: % with Disabling Condition by Source	UK: Adult with Disabling Condition	UK: Adult without Disabling Condition	UK: Total Adults	UK: % with Disabling Condition by Source
Earned Income	24	16	40	0.05	14	18	32	0.00	0	0	0	
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	66	6	72	0.64	7	1	8	0.25	0	0	0	
Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)	25	0	25	1.00	3	2	5	0.20	0	0	0	
VA Service-Connected Disability Compensation	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Private Disability Insurance	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Worker's Compensation	1	0	1	1.00	0	0	0		0	0	0	
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	4	0	4	1.00	9	15	24	0.00	0	0	0	
Retirement Income from Social Security	0	0	0		5	25	30	0.17	0	0	0	
Pension or retirement income from a former job	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0	
Child Support	1	0	1	1.00	1	0	1	1.00	0	0	0	
Other source	38	6	44	0.39	5	7	12	0.17	0	0	0	
No Sources	9	19	28	0.21	6	11	17	0.00	0	0	0	
Unduplicated Total Adults	154	47	201		39	76	115		0	0	0	

Q20a: Type of Non-Cash Benefit Sources

	Benefit at Start	Benefit at Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	Benefit at Exit for Leavers
Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program	369	0	339
WIC	76	0	85
TANF Child Care Services	1	0	0
TANF Transportation Services	0	0	0
Other TANF-Funded Services	6	0	2
Other Source	3	0	61

Q21: Health Insurance

	At Start	At Annual Assessment for Stayers	At Exit for Leavers
Medicaid	272	0	240
Medicare	32	0	24
State Children's Health Insurance Program	104	0	88
VA Medical Services	1	0	1
Employer Provided Health Insurance	17	0	13
Health Insurance Through COBRA	1	0	1
Private Pay Health Insurance	2	0	0
State Health Insurance for Adults	145	0	108
Indian Health Services Program	0	0	0
Other	22	0	4
No Health Insurance	63	0	40
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	28	4	27
Number of Stayers Not Yet Required to Have an Annual Assessment	5	105	5
1 Source of Health Insurance	595	0	507
More than 1 Source of Health Insurance	28	0	13

Q22a2: Length of Participation – ESG Projects

	Total	Leavers	Stayers
0 to 7 days	115	108	7
8 to 14 days	57	47	10
15 to 21 days	36	31	5
22 to 30 days	31	20	11
31 to 60 days	140	100	40
61 to 90 days	89	76	13
91 to 180 days	119	104	15
181 to 365 days	62	43	19
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	13	9	4
731 to 1,095 days (2-3 Yrs)	0	0	0
1,096 to 1,460 days (3-4 Yrs)	0	0	0
1,461 to 1,825 days (4-5 Yrs)	0	0	0
More than 1,825 days (> 5 Yrs)	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0
Total	662	538	124

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

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	52	27	25	0	0
8 to 14 days	1	1	0	0	0
15 to 21 days	0	0	0	0	0
22 to 30 days	0	0	0	0	0
31 to 60 days	0	0	0	0	0
61 to 180 days	0	0	0	0	0
181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	53	28	25	0	0
Average length of time to housing	1.62	1.21	2.40		
Persons who were exited without move-in	1	1	0	0	0
Total persons	54	29	25	0	0

Q22d: Length of Participation by Household Type

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	128	46	82	0	0
8 to 14 days	31	22	9	0	0
15 to 21 days	35	17	18	0	0
22 to 30 days	39	12	27	0	0
31 to 60 days	142	37	105	0	0
61 to 90 days	92	31	61	0	0
91 to 180 days	120	35	85	0	0
181 to 365 days	62	52	10	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	13	9	4	0	0
731 to 1,095 days (2-3 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
1,096 to 1,460 days (3-4 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
1,461 to 1,825 days (4-5 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
More than 1,825 days (> 5 Yrs)	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	662	261	401	0	0

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

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
7 days or less	256	70	186	0	0
8 to 14 days	13	1	12	0	0
15 to 21 days	16	0	16	0	0
22 to 30 days	23	2	21	0	0
31 to 60 days	32	8	24	0	0
61 to 180 days	67	26	41	0	0
181 to 365 days	65	25	40	0	0
366 to 730 days (1-2 Yrs)	46	28	18	0	0
731 days or more	105	83	22	0	0
Total (persons moved into housing)	377	176	201	0	0
Not yet moved into housing	6	1	5	0	0
Data not collected	17	1	16	0	0
Total persons	646	245	401	0	0

Q23c: Exit Destination – All persons

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0
Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	16	7	9	0	0
Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy	7	0	7	0	0
Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy	85	45	40	0	0
Rental by client, with VASH housing subsidy	1	1	0	0	0
Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy	51	11	40	0	0
Permanent housing (other than RRH) for formerly homeless persons	14	12	2	0	0
Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	10	6	4	0	0
Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	5	2	3	0	0
Rental by client, with RRH or equivalent subsidy	69	10	59	0	0
Rental by client, with HCV voucher (tenant or project based)	18	4	14	0	0
Rental by client in a public housing unit	3	3	0	0	0
Subtotal	279	101	178	0	0
Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid for with emergency shelter voucher	50	24	26	0	0
Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0
Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth)	10	10	0	0	0
Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	64	13	51	0	0
Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g. room, apartment or house)	21	8	13	0	0
Place not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train /subway station/airport or anywhere outside)	41	28	13	0	0
Safe Haven	1	0	1	0	0
Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	0	0	0	0	0
Host Home (non-crisis)	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	192	83	109	0	0
Foster care home or group foster care home	5	0	5	0	0
Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1	1	0	0	0
Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	0	1	0	0
Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	7	7	0	0	0
Jail, prison, or juvenile detention facility	5	4	1	0	0
Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	19	12	7	0	0
Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	1	1	0	0	0
Deceased	2	1	1	0	0
Other	15	10	5	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	30	16	14	0	0
Data Not Collected (no exit interview completed)	5	1	4	0	0
Subtotal	53	29	24	0	0
Total	538	225	313	0	0
Total persons exiting to positive housing destinations	272	94	178	0	0
Total persons whose destinations excluded them from the calculation	13	7	6	0	0

Q24: Homelessness Prevention Housing Assessment at Exit

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Without a subsidy	3	3	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With the subsidy they had at project start	0	0	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--With an on-going subsidy acquired since project start	4	4	0	0	0
Able to maintain the housing they had at project start--Only with financial assistance other than a subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to new housing unit--With on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to new housing unit--Without an on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a temporary basis	0	0	0	0	0
Moved in with family/friends on a permanent basis	0	0	0	0	0
Moved to a transitional or temporary housing facility or program	0	0	0	0	0
Client became homeless -- moving to a shelter or other place unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	0	0
Client went to jail/prison	0	0	0	0	0
Client died	1	1	0	0	0
Client doesn't know/Client refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data not collected (no exit interview completed)	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	8	0	0	0

Q25a: Number of Veterans

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless Veteran	3	3	0	0
Non-Chronically Homeless Veteran	6	4	2	0
Not a Veteran	404	254	150	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0
Total	413	261	152	0

Q26b: Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Household

	Total	Without Children	With Children and Adults	With Only Children	Unknown Household Type
Chronically Homeless	162	119	43	0	0
Not Chronically Homeless	380	142	238	0	0
Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	0	0	0	0	0
Data Not Collected	0	0	0	0	0
Total	542	261	281	0	0

ATTACHMENT K

CR-30, Public Housing

ATTACHMENT K

CR-30: PUBLIC HOUSING

CR-30: Actions taken to address the needs of public housing. (CR-30)

During PY2020-2021, the HPHA collaborated with the Resident Advisory Board, Resident Associations, sister State departments and agencies, non-profit agencies, service providers, legislators, businesses, and various community organizations and members to improve the quantity and quality of the HPHA housing inventory during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Public Housing Efforts to Prevent and Protect Against COVID-19

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority, in collaboration with the Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) and other government departments and agencies and nonprofit organizations, has and continues to tackle COVID-19 to ensure that its low-income public housing families have access to care and to keep families in the community healthy and safe.

HPHA followed and exceeded the Governor's Emergency Proclamation, and followed recommendations from the DoH and the CDC, to maintain the same level of service to its most disadvantaged populations.

HPHA took steps to mitigate effects from the COVID-19 pandemic that made public housing communities even more vulnerable, including, but not limited to:

- purchased and distributed personal protective equipment (PPE) to staff on all islands as appropriate, including face masks, face shields, gloves, shoe coverings, cleaning supplies, hand sanitizer, etc.;
- purchased and installed thermal scanners in all offices;
- implemented direct deposit for rent payments to reduce the need for individuals to leave their homes;
- worked to immediately repair vacant units and moved hundreds of families into available public housing units;
- provided (and continues to provide) COVID-19 information through the mail, hand delivered informational flyers, and posters including interpreters, recorded messages, and translated documents to public housing communities;
- HPHA's staff packed and distributed tens of thousands of staff-made reusable cloth and commercial surgical face coverings to all HPHA public housing participants statewide, many of whom are elderly, disabled and children. HPHA continues to issue disposable masks and hand sanitizer to families in high risk communities;
- distributed cleaning supplies to staff and residents when a family tested positive for COVID-19;
- distributed hand sanitizer to thousands of families and elderly households;
- purchased equipment necessary to support alternative communications and telework (e.g., laptops, webcams, cell phones);
- coordinated the delivery of hundreds of thousands of healthy meals and food boxes to elderly and disabled public housing tenants, and the public;
- coordinated with the Department of Health to provide several training sessions to all HPHA staff and private management agents on COVID-19; distributed FAQ to staff; and
- implemented COVID-19 safe protocols for staff and contractors to enter into occupied units, including the use of PPE and handheld thermometers.

ATTACHMENT K

CR-30: PUBLIC HOUSING

Public Housing Emergency Rules and HUD Waivers

The spread of COVID-19 in public housing communities was and is an imminent threat to the health and safety of its residents and staff. The HPHA Board of Directors adopted and the Governor approved Hawaii Administrative Emergency Rules that set forth the following requirements and incorporated available HUD waivers for the public housing program and affected all public housing properties:

- Requiring compliance with physical distancing guidelines relating to the COVID-19 emergency.
- Allowing all communication to be performed through electronic or other means.
- No termination of rental agreement due to failure to rent due to loss of wages due to COVID-19, unless needed in cases of health and safety.
- Waiving the minimum rent due to loss of wages due to COVID-19.
- Waiving the late fee due for non-payment of rent due to COVID-19.
- Mandating the wearing of face coverings in all public housing properties.
- Restricting visitors at all public housing properties.
- Restricting gatherings at all public housing properties.
- Mandating the wearing of face coverings and vacating the unit or isolating in an area at least six feet away when staff are conducting repairs or other official business in a tenant's unit.
- Establishing penalties for non-compliance of these emergency rules.
- Requirements for use of a lottery for placement on the federally assisted public housing projects waitlist.

Public Housing Outreach and Testing

The HPHA worked cooperatively with the Hawaii State Department of Health Public Health Nurses and the Hawaii National Guard to conduct COVID-19 Outreach events at HPHA's larger public housing properties.

Teams of nurses, doctors, guard members and interpreters canvassed the properties, spoke with residents and distributed flyers in English and other translated languages to educate the community about the COVID-19 virus.

Mainly educational in nature, the teams showed people how to stay safe and healthy. Teams also tested anyone in the household that had flu-like symptoms. COVID-19 outreach events covered 23 properties and over 2,400 units.

Public Housing Vaccinations

HPHA worked with the State Department of Health, State Executive Office on Aging, City and County of Honolulu Department of Community Services Elderly Affairs Division, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), Hawaii Public Health Institute, Project Vision, Hawaii Pacific Health Medical Group, Kaiser Permanente, Queens Medical Center, 5 Minute Pharmacy, Pharmacare, Times Pharmacy, Papa Ola Lokahi, Kamehameha Schools, and other non-profit groups to conduct safe and convenient COVID-19 vaccination clinics at public housing properties.

The elderly and disabled tenants were addressed first, with family properties being currently administered now that Hawaii residents 12 years and older are eligible for vaccinations. The collaborative effort focused on vulnerable populations, especially for those in underserved communities who speak English as their second language and may not know how to navigate the healthcare system or vaccination registration process.

COVID-19 vaccination clinics resulted in over 2,000 vaccinations being administered during PY2020-2021.

ATTACHMENT K

CR-30: PUBLIC HOUSING

Public Housing Food Security – Aloha Cares Emergency Feeding Program

At the request of the Hawaii State Emergency Management Agency (HIEMA), the HPHA agreed to administer the Aloha Cares Emergency Feeding Program (ACEFP). This emergency feeding program protected public housing families and the general public from the spread of COVID-19 by ensuring people affected by State and local COVID-19 stay-at-home orders and the homebound to receive meals and access to food (e.g., food boxes) as appropriate. This program served:

- Medical Clients who tested positive or were exposed to COVID-19 who did not require hospitalization but needed isolation or quarantine (including those exiting from hospitals).
- Asymptomatic at-risk or high-risk populations with underlying health conditions requiring physical distancing, including populations removed from congregate locations relocated to non-congregate locations to ensure physical distancing or to decompress congregate locations.
- Unaffiliated, underserved economic, and/or vulnerable populations who were unable to prepare meals or did not have access to food due to isolation stay-at-home orders, or did not receive services from other government subsidized meal programs.
- Individuals at high risk for COVID-19 such as those over 65 years of age.
- Other populations based on the direction or guidance of appropriate public health officials.
- From July to October of 2020, the ACEFP served 4,023 people, for a total of 487,373 meals to the elderly, disabled and COVID-19 exposed participants.
- During the 4-month period, the HPHA served all of the participants through the ACEFP ensuring their safety at home during the COVID-19 pandemic. HPHA continues to assist under this and other programs to ensure the safety and protection of its communities.

Communication – HPHA COVID-19 Website: www.hphaishereforyou.org

To better inform its community about what the HPHA is doing to assist our Public Housing residents, Section 8 program participants, applicants and HPHA staff, the Agency created the following website:
[https://www.hphaishereforyou.org/.](https://www.hphaishereforyou.org/)

The website entails what the HPHA is doing to slow the spread of COVID-19 by severely limiting face-to-face interactions, by fostering communication through U.S. mail, email, phone or video conference, implementing social distancing, housing safeguards and by health measures to the disadvantaged populations.

The HPHA met with several non-profit organizations to discuss collaboration in providing assistance to keep public housing families housed, how to distribute more facial coverings and cleaning supplies, and how to keep public housing communities informed through the <https://www.hphaishereforyou.org> website throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keeping Rural Public Housing Communities Connected Online – Launched free Wi-Fi at ten sites to encourage distance learning:

