



State of Hawaii

CONSOLIDATED PLAN

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

Second Program Year

Program Year 2016

(July 1, 2016 - June 30, 2017)

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

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State of Hawaii
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
PY2016 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report

Table of Contents

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes	1
CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted	4
CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)	5
CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)	7
CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)	9
CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)	12
CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)	13
CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230	17
CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)	18
CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)	20
CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)	20
CR-65 - Persons Assisted	23
CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes	24
CR-75 – Expenditures	25

Attachments:

Grantee Certificaitons: HOME/HTF and ESG/HOPWA
Attachment A to CR-05: Anticipated Activities for PY2016 HOME Funds
Attachment B to CR-05: Homeless Programs Goals and Outcomes
Attachment C to CR-25: Homeless Programs Accomplishments
Attachment D to CR-40: HHFDC's PY2016 HOME Program Monitoring
Attachment E to CR-50: PY2016 HOME/NSP Project Monitoring and Inspection
Attachment F to CR-65: PY2016 ESG Ecart

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

91.520(a)

HHFDC is responsible for the development and implementation of the State's Consolidated Plan (Plan). The State's Plan concentrates on the use of HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The Plan also covers the National Housing Trust Fund (HTF), to be used in all four counties. This CAPER is for Program Year 2016 (PY2016), covering the period of July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017.

For PY2016, the State received \$3,023,400 in new HOME funds, allocated to the County of Kauai in accordance with HHFDC's annual rotation. The PY2016 Annual Action Plan (AAP) anticipated the proposed uses of HOME funds for activities that help to meet HUD's decent housing objective. Attachment A shows HHFDC's anticipated PY2016 HOME funds, including prior years' uncommitted funds and program income totaling \$4,469,174, and uses. In general, HOME activities and projects are multi-year funded, so HOME funds committed during this reporting period will produce results in future program years. The results achieved during this reporting period are based on the commitments and expenditures of prior HOME fund allocations.

During the program year, the County of Kauai completed Kaniko'o Phase II (fka Rice Camp II) consisting of 30 affordable housing units for seniors, three of which are HOME-assisted. The County of Hawaii completed Phase 2B of its Kumakua Self-Help housing project, providing affordable homeownership for eight families; of these, two received HOME assistance. Additionally, tenant based rental assistance was provided to 57 new households in the County of Hawaii and two new households in the County of Kauai during the program year.

HHFDC's Housing Trust Fund (HTF) Allocation Plan for PY2016 was approved for the distribution of funds to the County of Kauai and the City and County of Honolulu. HHFDC worked with its subgrantees in developing their allocation plans, and is in the process of entering into Subgrantee Agreements for the production or preservation of affordable rental housing for households earning 30% AMI. Affordable rental units developed under HTF are expected in upcoming years.

Under the ESG program, jurisdictions represented by Bridging the Gap (BTG) have made significant progress toward carrying out its 5-Year Plan and AAP. Results from the 2017 Statewide Homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count conducted on January 22, 2017 showed a 9 percent overall decrease in one-day homelessness from 7,921 persons in 2016 to 7,220 persons in 2017. The decrease was led largely by the rural counties of Hawaii (32%), Maui (22%), and Kauai (7%). The 2017 PIT overall decrease was fueled by a 12 percent decrease in unsheltered homelessness of 3,800 persons compared to 4,308 in 2016. Unsheltered homelessness declined in all three rural counties led by Hawaii (40%), Maui (24%), and Kauai (15%).

BTG attributes the positive results to increased collaboration among providers, and an upsurge in overall community engagement. Community volunteers turned out in record numbers for the PIT count to canvass areas which resulted in a more thorough and accurate count across the rural counties. State and County collaboration increased housing inventory due to the State's emergency proclamation which accelerated County housing projects. Housing ASAP, funded by Hawaii Community Foundation, contributed to a reduction in family homelessness. Statewide, eight family shelter providers participated in this initiative to increase provider capacity, and shared best practices with the specific goal of reducing family homelessness and adopting a Housing First approach for shelters.

See Attachment B for more information regarding Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) and Bridging the Gap accomplishments.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
H-1 Transitional Housing Units	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	33	0	0.00%			
HA-1 Program Administration	Administration	HOME: \$ / Housing Trust Fund: \$300000	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
HA-2 Housing Study	Housing Study	HOME: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
HO-1 New construction/rehab - For Sale Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%			
HO-2 Self Help Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	62	2	3.23%	8	2	25.00%
HO-3 Homebuyer Financing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	1	0	0.00%			
HP-1 Emergency Shelter Operations	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	8800	0	0.00%	1760	1926	109.43%
HP-2 Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter	Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	3100	0	0.00%	620	593	95.65%
HP-3 HOPWA Support Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2400	0	0.00%	480	455	94.79%
HP-4 Transition to Permanent Housing	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	1830	0	0.00%	360	662	183.89%
HP-4a Rapid Re-housing Financial Assistance	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	275	0	0.00%	54	121	224.07%
HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services	Homeless	ESG: \$49566	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	400	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
HP-4b Rapid Re-housing Support Services	Homeless	ESG: \$49566	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		79	295	373.42%
HP-4c Homelessness Prevention Financial Assistance	At Risk of Homelessness	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	150	0	0.00%	30	42	140.00%
HP-4d Homelessness Prevention Support Services	At Risk of Homelessness	ESG: \$24783	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	150	0	0.00%	30	60	200.00%
HP-4e Homeless Management Information System	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HP-5 HOPWA Housing Financial Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	75	0	0.00%	15	15	100.00%
HP-6 Administration	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HP-7 Coordinated Entry System	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Continuum of Care: \$	Other	Other	0	0		800	776	97.00%
HR-1 New Construction/ Rehab - Rental Hsg	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	11	0	0.00%	11	0	0.00%
HR-1 New Construction/ Rehab - Rental Hsg	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%			
HR-2 Tenant Based Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	100	130	130.00%	33	59	178.79%
HR-3 New Constr./Rehab - Rental Hsg Special Needs	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	25	3	12.00%	0	3	
HR-3 New Constr./Rehab - Rental Hsg Special Needs	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	3	0	0.00%			
HR-4 New Construction/ Rehab - Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	24	0	0.00%	7	0	0.00%
HR-4 New Construction/ Rehab - Rental Housing	Affordable Housing	Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	4	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 allocations have contributed to the development and preservation of sorely-needed affordable rental units and affordable homeownership units. In PY2016, the County of Kauai continued the planning of its Koa'e Workforce Housing project which is estimated to provide 134 affordable rental housing units, ten of which will be HOME-assisted. In the County of Maui, construction is in progress on the Kulamalu affordable housing project in Pukalani. When completed, the project will provide 56 affordable rental housing units, 14 of which will be HOME-assisted; project completion is expected in 2017.

In PY2016, the County of Kauai completed its Kaniko'o II project (formerly known as Rice Camp II) in Lihue, consisting of 30 affordable rental units for seniors, three of which are HOME-assisted. The County of Hawaii's TBRA program was projected to serve 20 households in 2016. It expended \$438,116 during the program year, and served a total of 57 new households in the County of Hawaii. In PY2016, the County of Kauai expended \$4,278 to provide TBRA to two households in the County of Kauai.

In the affordable homeownership arena, the County of Hawaii completed Phase 2B of its Kumakua Mutual Self-Help project, providing affordable homeownership opportunities for eight low-income and very low-income households; two of the units were assisted with HOME funds.

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)

	HOME	ESG	HOPWA
White	20	1,006	19
Black or African American	0	106	0
Asian	5	154	2
American Indian / American Native	2	35	0
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	24	800	2
TOTAL	51	2,101	23
Hispanic	0	363	6
Not Hispanic	64	2,558	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 13 additional families who identified themselves as "Other Multi-Racial," "Asian/White," "Black/White," etc., for a total of 64 families assisted with HOME in PY2016.

In addition to the 2,101 ESG program participants reported in Table 2, HMIS reflects 820 others who identified themselves to be of mixed heritage. In addition to the 23 HOPWA participants reported in Table 2, seven others receiving HOPWA housing assistance reported themselves to be multi-racial.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	\$0	\$0
HOME	HOME	\$12,517,958	\$6,038,205
HOPWA	HOPWA	\$208,047	\$166,517
ESG	ESG	\$439,415	\$346,262
Other	Other	\$24,794,000	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

ESG and HOPWA expenditures reflected in the above table represent the amounts expended through the third quarter of the program year. Fourth quarter expenditures are still being processed.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Leveraging

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

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	19,131,171
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	9,063,813
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	28,194,985
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,259,247
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	26,935,738

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
County of Hawaii – Mo-houli Hts Sr. Nbrhd Ph2.	10/05/2016	\$0	\$362,679	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$362,679
County of Hawaii – Mo-houli Hts Sr. Nbrhd Ph. I	07/08/2016	\$0	\$4,720	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,720
County of Kauai - Kanikoo Ph. 2	06/30/2017	\$1,462,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,462,500
County of Maui - Kulamalu Affordables	06/30/2017	\$7,233,914	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,233,914

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Program Income				
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 \$
\$632	\$1,615,859	\$736,893	\$0	\$879,598

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	\$1,927,103	\$0	\$1,927,103	\$0	\$0	\$0
Number	2	0	2	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	19	0	18	0	0	1
Dollar Amount	\$1,386,411	\$0	\$1,380,811	\$0	\$0	\$5,600
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	\$1,927,103	\$0	\$1,927,103			
Number	2	0	2			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	19	1	18			
Dollar Amount	\$1,386,411	\$29,374	\$1,357,037			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired	0	0				
Businesses Displaced	0	0				
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	0				
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0	0				
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	67	61
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	3
Total	67	64

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	33	59
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	34	5
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	67	64

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In general, HOME activities and projects include multiple sources of funds, so HOME projects planned for in PY2016 will produce results in future program years. The results achieved during PY2016 are based on the commitments of prior years' HOME fund allocations.

The HOME CHDO reserve requirement continues to present challenges. Even with the two-year planning period in HHFDC's rotation, preparing for CHDO projects is difficult, as there are a limited number of CHDOs statewide. HHFDC continues to field inquiries and provide information to nonprofit developers on becoming a CHDO. In PY2016, a new CHDO was recommended by the County of Kauai and the Kauai Habitat for Humanity received certification for its Ele'ele Iluna Phase 2, Increment B, project.

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 the 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 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 requirements. During the program year, PY2015 HOME funds became available in the County of Hawaii due to the cancellation of its Hale Ulu Hoi I and II rehabilitation project; additionally, HOME funds became available from its Kumukua Self-Help project. These funds plus prior years' uncommitted HOME funds were re-programmed to the County of Hawaii's Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood, Phase II project. Subsequent to this re-programming, it was determined that the Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood II project did not meet the 2013 HOME final rules requirements for CHDO sponsors. However, as the project was still eligible as a HOME activity, HUD approved HHFDC's request to reduce the CHDO set-aside requirements for pre-2015 funding years, and the project was converted to regular (SU) funds. The remaining 2015 CHDO set-aside was re-programmed to the County of Kauai for its eligible CHDO activity. To ensure compliance with program requirements, HOME program staff in all counties would benefit from HOME training.

Overall, HHFDC's State Recipients are making progress toward major goals, despite challenges and setbacks associated with the HOME program. Some goals established in the 5-year ConPlan may not be achieved, but units may be produced using funding sources outside of the ConPlan. For example, the 5-Year ConPlan anticipated the production of 32 HOME-assisted transitional housing units in the County of Hawaii's West Hawaii Micro Unit Housing project, but that project was completed using other funding sources. The project currently consists of 23 micro housing units serving the chronically homeless population in West Hawaii.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

As previously stated, HOME activities and projects use multiple sources of funds, and are subject to a complex and prolonged development process, so HOME funds committed during this reporting period will produce results in future program years. The results achieved during this reporting period are based on the commitments and expenditures of prior years' HOME fund allocations. Each of HHFDC's State Recipients have major HOME projects under construction with expected completion within the next two years: Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood, Phase 2 (County of Hawaii); Ele'ele Iluna, Phase 2, Increment A (County of Kauai); and Kulamalu affordable rental housing project (County of Maui).

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	60
Low-income	0	4
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	64

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

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

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

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

The State Homeless Outreach Program continued to provide comprehensive geographic coverage of the State’s four counties: Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. The agencies contracted by the State sought out the unsheltered homeless on beaches, in parks, on the streets, and other places where the homeless congregate. The Outreach Program facilitates a more stable living condition through access to permanent housing.

Advocacy by the State and homeless stakeholders resulted in a \$2 million increase in funding for homeless outreach services in State Fiscal Year 2017, which essentially doubled the State’s historic investment in homeless outreach. In October 2016, the Homeless Programs Office (HPO) issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) for funding opportunities through the State Outreach Program. For the first time, civil legal services were eligible under this program. The primary focus was to provide assistance to resolve legal problems that prohibit program participants from obtaining permanent housing or will likely result in the loss of permanent housing. The State contracted with a qualified legal service provider staffed with attorneys who are licensed to practice law in Hawaii.

In a paradigm shift from historic practices, outreach services are now required to be provided in a manner that is consistent with the Housing First (HF) approach. The goals of HF are to help homeless individuals and families access permanent housing as rapidly as possible by assisting with quickly locating and accessing housing options and connecting them to services and supports that will support housing stabilization. Staff use assertive engagement strategies and assist individuals and families to develop housing plans, obtain needed documents for the housing application process, obtain income through public benefits and employment, identify and locate suitable housing options and provide support through the housing location and access processes.

The jurisdiction continued to make progress in coordinating homeless outreach services through the establishment of a Coordinated Entry and case conferencing process. Outreach workers meet regularly to update and evaluate a “by-name list” of homeless individuals and families that have completed a VI-SPDAT pre-screening. Extensive training opportunities were made available to contracted Outreach providers’ front-line staff throughout the program year.

In addition to regular coordination between outreach providers, homeless outreach services have been integrated into the State’s approach to address homeless encampments on public lands. Outreach

workers go out in advance of any State enforcement effort to assess the needs of homeless individuals and to provide assistance with transportation and access to shelter or permanent housing resources. Additionally, efforts have been made to integrate homeless services with other systems that encounter homeless individuals, such as the healthcare and criminal justice systems. For example, a new Community Outreach Court has been launched on Oahu to divert homeless individuals with low-level offenses from the criminal justice system and connect them with services and housing support. In addition, the State is in the process of launching a Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program to provide pre-arrest diversion services to unsheltered individuals that would otherwise face low-level criminal charges (e.g. drug possession, prostitution, etc.).

See Attachment C for county-level strategies and accomplishments.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

ESG Shelter Operations and the State Homeless Shelter Program continued to fund emergency and transitional shelters with the intent to achieve broad geographic accessibility throughout the state. Hawaii's shelters provide a secure environment where individuals and families can stabilize their lives, address their needs, and receive efficient and effective services designed to help them access permanent housing. The broad spectrum of services to address the multiple needs of homeless clients include substance abuse, mental health and educational services; job and life skills training; family support; and assistance in obtaining and sustaining permanent housing.

During the past year, the state Department of Human Services (DHS) evaluated its contract requirements for emergency shelter and transitional housing services, and implemented new contracts statewide in February 2017. These contracts reflect a low-barrier approach intended to increase the accessibility of shelter and transitional housing for homeless persons. In addition, emphasis is placed on 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. Subsequently, payment to providers is tied to benchmarks associated with the three key performance metrics.

To assist emergency shelter and transitional housing providers with implementation of the new contracts and performance metrics, DHS has contracted technical assistance provider Housing Innovations to provide statewide training. In addition, the local continuum of care and private philanthropic organizations have offered technical assistance on coordinated entry and a housing-focused systems approach through OrgCode. The HPO staff have also provided intensive one-on-one training and informational sessions with contracted agencies throughout the year.

The HPO, through the assistance and guidance of a specialized consultant, established minimum shelter standards (i.e., minimum square footage of bed space, number of showers, storage space, etc.), based on information that was available from other jurisdictions. In developing these standards, HPO also considered what could be reasonably accomplished by the existing shelters, and at the same time, providing a reasonable, humane level of living standards to those experiencing homelessness.

The state and counties are also continuing conversations on how to strengthen emergency shelter and transitional housing capacity on a local level. On Oahu, the City & County of Honolulu is working to expand the number of beds available at its Hale Mauiola Housing Navigation Center. In addition, Hawaii County recently added new permanent housing inventory in Kona, and is exploring options to add new shelter and transitional housing inventory.

See Attachment C for county-level strategies and accomplishments.

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 Department of Human Services and Department of Health (DOH) continue to implement the state's 'Ohana Nui multi-generational approach to streamline and improve the delivery of government services to individuals and families.

One example of this multigenerational approach at work is the new Kakaako Family Assessment Center (FAC), which utilizes a wrap-around service model and aims to connect homeless families to housing in 90-days or less. The FAC is not a shelter in the traditional sense, but is more of a concept of addressing the immediate need of having a safe, clean place for a family to stay; to provide initial and ongoing assessment of the family's needs to prepare them for the transition to permanent housing; and to provide social services directly to the families on-site. The FAC is a pilot program that has a capacity of serving 50 people, or 12 families at a time, and is not intended to remain open for more than 22 months, but could serve as a best practice model to replicate statewide.

Over the past year, DHS leadership have engaged in a series of strategic planning discussions aimed to streamline the department's application process for low-income individuals and families. In addition to streamlining policies, DHS is continuing 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.

The State has also contracted the Aloha United Way to develop recommendations for longer term strategies for specific homeless sub-populations, including (1) Youth aging out of Foster Care; (2) Individuals discharged from jail or prison; and (3) Individuals discharged from hospitals or mental health facilities. The initial findings from these meetings were shared in Spring 2017, and a final report with recommendations is due in August 2017.

See Attachment C 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 stakeholders resulted in increased funding in Fiscal Year 2018 for the continued expansion of the State Housing First (HF) program to the neighbor islands, as well as an increase in funding for Rapid Re-Housing (RRH). These two programs support the rapid transition of homeless individuals and families to permanent housing by providing a combination of housing subsidies and targeted supportive services.

The State's HF Program is intended to provide the chronically homeless population with immediate access to permanent housing and support services based on participant choice, without requiring psychiatric treatment or attaining a period of sobriety in order to obtain housing. Evidence in Hawaii suggests that those individuals who meet the criteria of chronically homeless are highly vulnerable due to disabling condition(s), chronicity (length of homelessness), and other factors such as age, chronic disease, or acute medical needs.

The goals are to help homeless households access permanent housing as rapidly as possible by removing barriers to program entry, assisting with quickly locating and accessing housing options, providing case management services, supporting post housing to promote stability, and helping to prevent evictions and returns to homelessness. The State HF Program is designed to end homelessness by providing housing and support services to the chronically homeless, assist Participants in making application for mainstream benefit programs (Medicaid, Social Security Disability, food stamps, etc.), and to provide sustainable and stable housing for participants.

The State Rapid Re-housing Program is newly implemented and now available in all four counties. The operating principle is that households should receive appropriate levels of assistance to successfully exit homelessness and avoid returning to the streets, other places not meant for human habitation, or emergency shelters. Longer-term and more costly programs like permanent supportive housing should be reserved for individuals and families who need that level of assistance to exit homelessness and remain housed.

The State's RRH Program is an intervention designed to help individuals and families quickly exit homelessness by obtaining housing in the community, and not returning to homelessness in the near term. The core components of this program include housing identification, move-in and rent assistance, case management, and support services.

Following the HF approach, pre-conditions to the RRH Program entry such as sobriety and completion of treatment programs are not allowed. In the RRH Program, the expectations are that households will assume the full rights and responsibilities of tenancy and meet standard lease obligations. Staff use assertive engagement strategies to teach tenancy skills, assist households in achieving housing goals, connect households with income through employment and benefits, make connections to community services and stabilization supports, and help prevent eviction and returns to homelessness.

In addition, advocacy efforts resulted in increased funding in Fiscal Year 2018 for mental health and substance abuse treatment services for unsheltered homeless persons, as well as increased funding for programs aimed at diverting this population from the criminal justice system.

See Attachment C 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

During PY2016, the HPHA collaborated with the resident advisory board, resident associations, service providers, legislators, businesses, and various community organizations and members to improve the quantity and quality of the HPHA housing inventory.

Milestones achieved during this period include:

- Maintained statewide average occupancy in public housing at a high level;
- Maintained the statewide Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) scores from HUD at a high level;
- Completed renovation and repair of vacant units by HPHA's "Special Team," reducing vacant unit turnaround time from triple digit days to 7 days;
- On the homeless front, although the HPHA does not administer homeless programs, it has provided housing and assistance to over 5,000 adults and children who were homeless, veterans, involuntarily displaced, and victims of domestic violence during the past several years;
- Identified and is embarking on an aggressive increase of inventory within the transit-oriented

development zones of the proposed rail system that will provide an additional 10,000 affordable units;

- The Construction Management Branch brought back 49 units that needed major construction online, 32 of which were Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) units.
- Continuing negotiations of the master development agreement for the Mayor Wright Homes re-development effort, HPHA's 2nd public-private partnership initiative to create low-income rental housing units using a mixed-used / mixed income model;
- Continuing negotiations of the master development agreement for the North School Street re-development effort, HPHA's 3rd public-private partnership initiative to create low-income rental housing units using a mixed-used / mixed income model;
- Continuing negotiations for the 2nd phase of the Kuhio Park Terrace re-development.

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

The 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.

The 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. These meetings also include discussion topics that affect all public housing residents, and cover issues related to redevelopment plans, safety and security, and legislative endeavors.

HPHA is working to add to the State's low-income rental housing stock by redeveloping its Mayor Wright Homes (MWH) property in a manner that catalyzes public/private investment in and around the site and with the upcoming City and County of Honolulu's (City's) Iwilei elevated rail station. The future MWH property will include mixed-income, mixed-finance and mixed uses consistent with the City's Downtown Transit Oriented Development (TOD) objectives, with a focus on input from current residents and the surrounding neighborhood. HPHA selected the Master Development Team of Hunt Companies, and the Vitus Group, and is currently in negotiations to produce a Master Development Agreement. The MWH residents have been involved with the planning process through numerous resident meetings, including a week-long design and planning charrette. This public/private partnership is looking to redevelop this property with an estimated 2,000+ units;

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Hawaii Public Housing Authority is not a troubled agency.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The PY2016 AAP proposed several and various actions to address barriers to affordable housing. The State HHFDC, HPHA and DHS-BESSD advocated for increased state funding for affordable housing and homeless shelter/services and improvements. See the next section below for amounts allocated by the 2017 state legislature. Other actions include:

- Act 54, SLH 2017 broadens the types of affordable rental housing projects that HHFDC can exempt from general excise taxes.
- SLH 2017 Acts relating to affordable homeownership include:
 - Act 123, which increases the statutory limits on down payment loan amounts of the first-time homebuyers' minimum required contribution to their down payments;
 - Act 159, which authorizes qualified nonprofit housing trusts to re-purchase affordable units developed by governmental agencies, including HHFDC, when the agency waives its first right of refusal to repurchase the unit; and
 - Act 166, which allows an extended or hanai family member to act as a co-mortgagor in assisting a qualified resident in securing a mortgage to purchase a dwelling unit from HHFDC.
- Act 127, SLH 2016, established a Special Action Team (Team) on affordable rental housing, with an affordable rental housing goal to develop or vest the development of at least 22,500 affordable rental housing units, ready for occupancy between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2026. The goal may be met through conversion (non-affordable to affordable) or new development. The Team is led by the Director of the Office of Planning, and is comprised of executives or their designees from the State House of Representative, the State Senate, HHFDC, the Hawaii Community Development Authority, HPHA, all four counties' housing agencies, a nonprofit developer, a for-profit developer, and an affordable housing advocate. In PY2017, the Team met four times with lively discussions on housing issues in Hawaii, and submitted its first report to the 2017 Hawaii State Legislature.

The tasks of the Team are to:

- achieve the 22,500 affordable rental housing units goal by December 31, 2026;
 - establish performance measures and timelines for the development of affordable rental housing units for residents of different income levels;
 - address and make recommendations to reconcile public interests that compete against and restrict the development of rental housing;
 - develop a ten-year plan that identifies state, county, and private parcels of land suitable for affordable units;
 - incorporate the ten-year plan into the State Housing Plan;
 - submit legislation proposing an update of the Hawaii State Planning Act to include the State Housing Plan for the 2017 Session; and
 - submit annual reports to the Legislature for 2017, 2018, and the 2019 Sessions.
- HPHA is working to add to the State's low-income rental housing stock by redeveloping its North School Street and its Mayor Wright Homes properties. Additionally, HPHA is continuing with its 2nd phase in redeveloping the Kuhio Park Terrace Low-Rise and Kuhio Home properties.
 - Act 176, SLH 2017 prohibits any county from disqualifying a legal nonconforming dwelling unit from the Housing Choice Voucher Program if the unit meets zoning and building code requirements and other program standards, such as health and safety standards.
 - Act 212, SLH 2017 requires the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness, in conjunction with and with the advisement of the Department of Human Services and the Department of Land and Natural Resources, to establish a working group to examine and develop recommendations related to the establishment of safe zones for persons experiencing homelessness.

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

HHFDC, DHS-BESSD, and HPHA advocated for increased State funding for affordable housing and homeless shelter / services and improvements at the 2017 State Legislature. In 2017, the State

Legislature:

- Increased HHFDC's Hula Mae Multi-Family Revenue Bond authorization amount from \$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000;
- Approved a cash infusion of \$25,000,000 for HHFDC's Rental Housing Revolving Fund to finance additional affordable rental housing statewide;
- Approved a \$25,000,000 infusion for HHFDC's Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund to finance additional affordable housing statewide;
- Approved \$4,200,000 to HHFDC to provide Low Income Housing Tax Credit loans;
- Approved a lump sum of \$17,675,000 in general obligation bonds for public housing development, improvements, and renovations to Asset Management Project (AMP) 38 for six West Kauai Projects, Puahala Homes, Hale Po'ai, and Hauiki Homes;
- Appropriated a lump sum of \$2,500,000 in general obligation bonds for public housing security improvements for HPHA's inventory;
- Appropriated \$6,432,410 in general funds for State Low-Income public housing; and
- Approved \$1,082,187 and one full-time equivalent position for HPHA's State Rent Supplement Program.

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

During PY2016, the HPHA completed lead-based paint and lead-containing paint testing on 52 public housing building exteriors and 45 public housing unit interiors which resulted in the abatement of 35 building exteriors and 80 unit interiors. Completion of testing of the balance of units constructed pre-1968 is currently in progress under a design contract with completion scheduled for PY2017-18. Prior to starting construction, all demo work is tested for the presence of lead, regardless of the clear report. HPHA has also demolished down to the slab 31 obsolete duplex buildings at Lanakila Homes in Hilo, Hawaii. The Hazmat report indicated high levels of lead which is also in the soil. Before the slabs of the units can be fully demolished and new homes built, the contaminated soil must be mitigated. HPHA is working with a consultant and the Department of Health on a mitigation work plan for the site and contaminated soil. This work is planned for completion in PY2017. In PY2016, \$1,378,696 was spent on LBP/LCP design, construction, testing and air monitoring work to mitigate lead-based paint in the HPHA's public housing inventory statewide.

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 was to (a) meet basic subsistence requirements for those in need; (b) strengthen and preserve families; and (c) support self-empowerment.

The 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.

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

Various governmental 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 continued during PY2016. Programs to cut across financial "silos" for the provision of housing and supportive services were also continued.

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

To enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies, the County of Hawaii includes Requests for Proposals and public notices in the County's weekly newsletter that is distributed by e-mail to 10,000 persons or organizations. The County of Hawaii started and expanded an e-mail list by using the e-mail addresses from the County's weekly newsletter website. The County of Hawaii has the capability for video-conferencing in its citizen participation activities, but there has not been a demand by the public for its use.

In the County of Kauai, the CDBG Coordinator serves as a liaison on Kauai's Homeless Committee and attends all meetings to assist this community-based working group in addressing homeless priorities and concerns. The County Housing Agency held several workshops during this reporting period to give public service providers information about CDBG and HOME applications, and to assist with project development and applications for grant assistance.

To ensure an integrated approach to addressing its community development and housing needs, the County of Maui's CDBG Program Manager and HOME Program Coordinator participated in statewide meetings, seminars, and conferences to plan and evaluate the community and housing needs and the performance measures for the CDBG and HOME programs. The County's Continuum of Care group met monthly to review and coordinate statewide initiatives relative to homelessness; the Inter-agency Council on Homelessness met bi-monthly to coordinate statewide strategies and provide access to current information on homeless programs and services; and the County of Maui's Coordinated Homeless Response Team met monthly to coordinate proactive and immediate solutions to acute homelessness issues affecting public health and safety. The County also participated in the monthly statewide housing administrators' meetings to review work in progress, plan and collaborate on housing development initiatives and activities. Furthermore, key County departments met regularly to coordinate efforts, resolve and expedite issues, and facilitate progress in meeting County requirements in order to encourage affordable housing in project developments.

The State continued to coordinate and conduct periodic HOME program meetings with the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui in a continuing effort to improve lines of communication and provide opportunities for the HOME program staff from the Counties and HHFDC to freely discuss topics relating to the administration of the State's HOME Program.

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

In PY2014, HHFDC, along with DHS-BESSD, HPHA, DHHL, and the County housing agencies, collaborated to initiate an update to the entities' last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (Update). The parties chose to focus the Update on an issue or concern prevalent in fair housing complaints. The

Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, in its FY2014 Annual Report, cited that more than 60% of its housing complaints were related to disabilities. As such, the Update was focused on impediments to fair housing choice affecting persons with disabilities. The contract to prepare the Update was awarded to the University of Hawaii's Center on Disability Studies; the Update was completed in November 2016, identifying the following impediments:

- there is a lack of knowledge on legal requirements for fair housing choice and available resources and programs that can support people with disabilities obtain and retain suitable housing;
- people with disabilities at low income levels have tremendous difficulties obtaining affordable housing that is accessible;
- many personnel lack attitudes, skills, and knowledge to serve and support people with disabilities in the housing, social service, medical, caretaking, and related fields; and
- service systems are not well-coordinated with regard to supporting people with disabilities to obtain and retain suitable housing, particularly those with serious cognitive disabilities.

The Update identified three broad goals to address these impediments:

- - Enhance public awareness of fair housing. Lead agency: Housing agencies
- Increase the availability of affordable housing that is accessible or visitable. Lead agency: University of Hawaii at Manoa, Center on Disability Studies (UH-CDS).
- Enhance housing options for people with severe mobility and cognitive impairments. Lead agency: UH-CDS.

During the program year, the County housing agencies, along with fair housing partners such as HUD, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, and the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, presented fair housing educational seminars and other public informational sessions (such as Section 8 training), covering fair housing laws, rights, and resources, with nearly 1,000 landlords, tenants and community members in attendance. The Counties received more than 1,200 hits to fair housing information on their web pages, and assisted all fair housing inquiries during the program year.

To address the needs for more visitable housing and more housing options for people with severe mobility and cognitive impairments, UH-CDS established the Hawaii Visitability Coalition (HVC), intended to promote collaboration among people who support an increase in Hawaii's housing stock that is both affordable and accessible to people who have mobility issues. During the program year, UH-CDS presented visitability information to the Hawaii County Council and the Honolulu City Council. UH-CDS recently provided information to the State Legislature's Kupuna Caucus on the importance of visitable housing for aging-in-place. These educational efforts help to raise awareness of the concept and principles of visitability and universal design in residential properties. Additionally, the HVC urged the Honolulu City Council to consider the incorporation of visitability standards in the City's building code for new residential construction projects. As a result, the Council introduced and adopted Resolution No. 17-113, CD1, requesting the City Administration to evaluate the incorporation of visitability standards in the City's building code. A response from the City Administration is expected in PY2017.

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

During PY2016, HHFDC monitored all HOME State Recipients, 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 all applicable HOME Program-wide and project/program-specific compliance reviews as described in the Handbook. HHFDC conducted on-site program monitoring reviews of the HOME Program in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Monitoring focused on the administration of the County's HOME program. Attachment D describes the results of HHFDC's on-site program monitoring.

All monitoring activities for homeless programs are conducted in accordance with the HUD regulations and include remote desk monitoring and site visits. The State utilizes a sub-recipient risk assessment tool to evaluate a variety of factors (experience with federal contracts, staffing, other capacity issues, etc.). This tool assists the State in selecting the agencies for site visits according to its risk factor ratings. On-site monitoring includes an in-depth review of multiple randomly selected client files to ensure compliance with Federal and State program rules, housing, health, and safety regulations. Remote monitoring is ongoing to ensure compliance to cost eligibility parameters through review of payment requests and associated supporting documents. Summary reviews and assistance are provided to agencies in an effort to improve grant administration procedures if a sub-recipient is not meeting contractual requirements, timely reporting, spend-down, and/or service objectives.

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 11, 2017, HHFDC published a Notice of Public Comment (Notice) in the Honolulu Star-Advertiser, a newspaper of general circulation. The Notice informs the public where copies of the draft CAPER is available for review, and invites the public to provide comments. HHFDC also posted the Notice and draft CAPER on its website at <http://dbedt.hawaii.gov/hhfdc> or www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc. The 15-day public comment period expired on August 26, 2017; no comments were received.

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

HHFDC contracted with Spectrum Seminars, Inc. to conduct on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME- and NSP-assisted rental housing. In PY2016, Spectrum completed projects and units inspections and tenant file reviews and issued Owner's Reports listing their findings. After corrective actions, Final Reports were issued with no findings in all but three projects. All three are working to correct their findings. A list of projects monitored are detailed in Attachment E.

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 \$6,038,205.88 in HOME funds disbursed in PY2016, \$736,893.10 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. These funds are utilized prior to drawing from the U. S. Treasury account. In addition, the Counties are allowed to use up to 10% of program income received for administrative purposes.

According to the PY2016 Annual Action Plan, the Counties anticipated receiving a total of \$914,449 in program income/recaptured funds. Total program income/recaptured funds received during the program year was \$1,615,859.42, including program income received by HHFDC from the sale of its Kekulani Gardens project. Total program income/recaptured funds expended on projects and administration was \$736,893.10, leaving a balance of \$879,598.37 available for future projects and administration. Table 14 reflects the program income/ recaptured funds received and disbursed by the Counties during this reporting period.

	County of Hawaii	County of Kauai	County of Maui	HHFDC	TOTAL
Beginning Balance as of 07/01/2016	\$0.00	\$632.05	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$632.05
PI/Recapt. Funds Received in PY2016	\$0.00	\$1,596,039.14	\$0.00	\$19,820.28	\$1,615,859.42
PI/Recapt. Funds Spent in PY2016	\$0.00	\$736,893.10	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$736,893.10
Ending Balance as of 06/30/2017	\$0.00	\$859,778.09	\$0.00	\$19,820.28	\$879,598.37

Table 14 - PY2016 Program Income/Recaptured Funds

During PY2016, HUD issued an Interim Final Rule effective January 31, 2017, that will prevent Participating Jurisdictions (PJ) from losing appropriated funds when they expend program income. Previously, program income funds had to be utilized prior to drawing funds from the U. S. Treasury account. However, the new method allows PJs to retain program income earned and plan for activities in their next action plan year.

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 taxes. 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 PY2016, HHFDC awarded financing in the form of low-income housing tax credits, rental housing revolving fund loans, and revenue bonds for the construction or preservation of 1,224 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	6	9
Tenant-based rental assistance	15	15
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 15 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

The Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC) 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 NIHAC 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, which is funded by both formula and competitive HOPWA grants. The coalition provides Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Short-term Rent, Mortgage, Utilities (STRMU), Housing Placement (HP) Assistance services, as well as supportive services/case management at the respective island ASOs. It serves three counties in the State of Hawaii which is comprised of 5 separate islands (Hawaii, Kauai, Lanai, Maui and Molokai).

MAF continues to provide the administrative and lead agency work for NIHAC's Housing Program. Funds were distributed equitably throughout the Neighbor Islands and monitored by the three ASO Executive Directors of NIHAC. The distribution was based on geographic need, unmet housing needs and acuity levels of individuals/households. Funds can be re-allocated during the program year to meet changing needs. The collaboration of the three agencies allows the provision of housing assistance and case management services to a five island, three county area. Each of these AIDS service organizations works with the local chapters of the Continuum of Care in their area.

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 cost for people living with HIV/AIDS and helps to lower transmission rates.

Currently 16 eligible individuals/households have unmet housing needs and are not currently served by HOPWA due to issues of unavailability of affordable housing that will meet HUD requirements. Unmet housing needs are monitored by the Housing Director at Maui AIDS Foundation for all five islands.

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	Hawaii Balance of State CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Pankaj
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Bhanot
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	8085864999
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	pbhanot@dhs.hawaii.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Harold
Last Name	Brackeen
Suffix	III
Title	Homeless Programs Administrator
Phone Number	8085867082
Extension	0
Email Address	hbrackeeniii@dhs.hawaii.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2016
Program Year End Date	06/30/2017

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHILD AND FAMILY SERVICE
City: Ewa Beach
State: HI
Zip Code: 96706, 1909
DUNS Number: 039302138
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 26212

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FAMILY LIFE CENTER
City: Kahului
State: HI
Zip Code: 96732, 1622
DUNS Number: 038658936
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 107548

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: KA HALE A KE OLA HOMELESS RESOURCE CENTERS, INC.
City: Wailuku
State: HI
Zip Code: 96793, 2375
DUNS Number: 163678506
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20791

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: KAUAI ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, INC.
City: Lihue
State: HI
Zip Code: 96766, 1690
DUNS Number: 084547827
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 66080

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WOMEN HELPING WOMEN
City: Wailuku
State: HI
Zip Code: 96793, 1784
DUNS Number: 113709369
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 12097

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: C. Peraro Consulting, LLC
City: Waipahu
State: HI
Zip Code: 96797, 5214
DUNS Number: 023822089
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 4394

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HOPE Services Hawaii
City: Hilo
State: HI
Zip Code: 96720, 2948
DUNS Number: 964990902
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 180322

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

The State of Hawaii's PY2016 e-CART is attached to this CAPER at Attachment F.

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
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	101,105
Total Number of bed-nights provided	96,228
Capacity Utilization	95.18%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

Most written performance standards have been finalized and initiated through the State's Requests for Information and Requests for Proposals for multiple programs. Interested applicants had the opportunity to provide feedback regarding the performance measures. These performance standards are included in contracts between the State and provider agencies. Customized, local standards are in the process of being developed by the Statewide Data Committee with representation from the CoCs, in collaboration with DHS/HPO (the HMIS lead). BTG has benefitted from HUD technical assistance in 2016-2017, and will utilize the knowledge gained from their expertise in finalizing the standardized performance measures. HPO has also contracted a consultant to assist in the development of key performance measures, policies and procedures in relationship to a robust outreach system, a Housing First system of care, "low barrier" eligibility, and a grant award process which is outcome-oriented.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	28,746	27,989	17,458
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	5,196	0	2,627
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	12,651	1,979	4,290
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	46,593	29,968	24,375

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	93,633	76,098	149,982
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	5,305	0	4,739
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	36,340	16,202	23,123
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	135,278	92,300	177,844

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	146,330	132,820	137,413
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	146,330	132,820	137,413

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	665	4,430	920
Administration	7,051	17,100	5,710

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

	2014	2015	2016
Total ESG Funds Expended	335,917	276,618	346,262

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	1,570,712	1,600,000	2,176,171
State Government	18,004,035	20,194,000	25,722,768
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	19,574,747	21,794,000	27,898,939

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
	19,910,664	22,070,618	28,245,201

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

ATTACHMENTS

Certifications


CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)	
Report Period: July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017	Name and Address of Grantee: State of Hawaii Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation 677 Queen Street, Suite 300 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Grant: HOME Investment Partnerships Program and National Housing Trust Fund	
<p>The grantee's authorized representative certifies that:</p> <p>To the best of his/her knowledge and belief the data in this report was true and correct as of the date of the report.</p> <p>The records described in 24 CFR 92.508 and 24 CFR 93.407 are being maintained and will be made available upon request.</p> <p>Activities have been carried out in compliance with the certifications submitted with the application, and future activities will be carried out in compliance with the certifications.</p>	
Name and Title of Authorized Representative (Type/Print) Craig K. Hirai, Executive Director	Telephone (808) 587-0641
 Signature of Authorized Representative	September 15, 2017 Date

Second Program Year CAPER

2

Version 2.0

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

Report Period: July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017	Name and Address of Grantee: State of Hawaii Department of Human Services – Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division, Homeless Programs Office 820 Millilani Street, Suite 606 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	
Grant: Emergency Solutions Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS		
<p>The grantee's authorized representative certifies that:</p> <p>To the best of his/her knowledge and belief the data in this report was true and correct as of the date of the report.</p> <p>The records described in 24 CFR 576.65 and 24 CFR 574.530 are being maintained and will be made available upon request.</p> <p>Activities have been carried out in compliance with the certifications submitted with the application, and future activities will be carried out in compliance with the certifications.</p>		
Name and Title of Authorized Representative (Type/Print) Bridget Holthus, Deputy Director Department of Human Services	Telephone (808) 586-4993	
 Signature of Authorized Representative	Date SEP 15 2017	

Second Program Year CAPER

4

Version 2.0

Attachments A and B

ATTACHMENT A

ANTICIPATED PY2016 HOME ACTIVITIES CR-05, Goals & Outcomes

Anticipated HOME Projects	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	HHFDC	Total
Construct New or Rehabilitate Existing Affordable Rental Housing (HR-1)	\$0	\$2,267,550 Koa'e Workforce Housing (PY2016 HOME SU) (Project 4)	\$25,000 Kulamalu (Project 10)	\$0	\$2,292,550
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (HR-2)	\$25,000 (Project 9)	\$309,987.00 (Project 6)	\$0	\$0	\$334,987.00
Provide project development funds to produce affordable homeownership opportunities using a self-help building method (HO-2)	\$0	\$453,510.99 + \$221,338.00 + \$864,449 Ele'ele Iluna, Phase II, Increment B (Project 5) (PY2016 HOME CHDO)	\$0	\$0	\$1,539,297.00
Administration (HA-1)	\$0	\$151,170.00 (Project 7)	\$0	\$151,170.00 (Project 8)	\$302,340.00
TOTAL	\$25,000.00	\$4,268,004.00	\$25,000.00	\$151,170.00	\$4,469,174.00

RED = Anticipated PY2016 HOME Program Income. GREEN = Prior Years' HOME Funds.

ATTACHMENT A

Page 1 of 1

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ATTACHMENT B

HOMELESS PROGRAMS CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

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

The Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH):

HICH membership encompasses non-profit service providers, private businesses, faith organizations, Federal, State and County government agencies and other interested stakeholders. The State of Hawaii's Department of Human Services (DHS), Homeless Programs Office (HPO), the collaborative applicant for Bridging the Gap (BTG); the BTG chairperson; and county government representatives of Kauai, Hawaii and Maui are active participants of HICH. Such membership allows the unique concerns and issues of the rural communities represented by BTG to have their voices heard despite the heavy emphasis statewide on homelessness in the urban core of Honolulu. The HICH continued progress towards the implementation of its ten year Strategic Plan to End Homelessness, which was formally adopted by BTG.

The HICH plan to end homelessness is divided into four sections, and each of these sections has a corresponding working group that has been formed to accomplish the work within that section of the plan:

- 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 HICH'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 year include:

Retool to the Homeless Crisis Response System

- **New Requests for Proposals (RFPs) reflect a Housing-focused approach** – In response to changes in federal policy and directives included in Act 124 (Session Laws of Hawaii 2016), the Department of Human Services issued new RFPs for homeless services (e.g. Housing Placement, State Homeless Emergency Grant, Shelter, and Outreach, etc.) that focused on housing, and included specific performance benchmarks for permanent housing placement and reduced length of stay in shelter.
- **Expansion of Rapid Rehousing and Prevention Resources** – The Coordinated Statewide Homeless Initiative (CSHI) with Aloha United Way (AUW) prevented or ended homelessness for over-1500 households (4,840 individuals), and exceeded initial performance targets by over 15%. By utilizing a "master contract" with AUW, the CSHI program brought immediate relief to at-risk and homeless households in every county.
- **Changed the paradigm of homeless shelter** – The State opened the new Kakaako Family Assessment Center (FAC) on Oahu in September 2016. The FAC reflects a new approach to shelter

ATTACHMENT B

HOMELESS PROGRAMS CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

that emphasizes rapid placement to housing, and moved its first family into housing in 21 days. After six months, the FAC continued to meet and exceed its housing placement goals of transitioning families into housing in less than 90 days. The FAC also reflects a family-centered approach that wraps services around the entire family, not just the head of household.

- **Alignment of multiple funding efforts** – The Governor’s Coordinator on Homelessness worked to establish a funders’ collaborative consisting of representatives from the State, City and County of Honolulu, Partners in Care (PIC), Bridging the Gap (BTG), Hawaii Community Foundation, and AUW. The group is working to align federal, state, local and philanthropic funding efforts, and to increase communication and collaboration.

Increase Access to Stable and Affordable Housing

- **Increased overall housing production** – The housing supply in Kakaako increased by 2,260 units (44% affordable, with more units planned).
- **Reduced turnaround time for public housing renovations** – Public housing units are being renovated in record time, using a multi-skilled team approach. In some cases, what used to take 200 days now takes only 7 days. The result is vacant public housing units quickly become available for occupancy.
- **Expanded housing inventory and resources for Native Hawaiian families** – This year 284 lots were prepared for house construction by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).
- **Partnered with local landlords to maximize inventory** – Landlord summits were convened on several islands to expand the number of landlords, property managers, and rental supply of homes. The State, all four counties, and the two Continuum of Care (CoCs), Partners In Care (PIC) and Bridging the Gap (BTG), teamed up with the Hawai’i Association of Realtors to expand the inventory of rentals available to the homeless population.
- **Opened Section 8 wait list for the first time in a decade** – The Hawai’i Public Housing Authority (HPHA) opened the Section 8 wait list, and awarded 120 vouchers to homeless individuals and families.

Increase Economic Stability and Self-Sufficiency

- **Connect homeless families to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and critical lifeline services** – The Coordinated Statewide Homeless Initiative (CSHI) connected homeless families and individuals to SNAP benefits and free lifeline telephone services. Additionally, CSHI provided 3,005 referrals to 1,184 callers through AUW’s 2-1-1 homeless help line.
- **Address the needs of children and families early and concurrently** – The state Department of Human Services (DHS) and Department of Health (DOH) are developing the state’s ‘Ohana Nui multi-generational approach to streamline and improve the delivery government services to individuals and families. One example of this multigenerational approach at work is the new Kakaako Family Assessment Center, which utilizes a wraparound service model and aims to connect homeless families to housing in 90-days or less.

Improve Health and Stability

- **Strengthened intersection between healthcare and housing** – DHS received technical assistance from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Medicaid Innovation Accelerator

ATTACHMENT B

HOMELESS PROGRAMS CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

Program (IAP), Community Partnership track, to use Medicaid benefits for support services to assist homeless persons in maintaining tenancy following housing placement. The IAP included participation by HICH members from DHS, DOH, HPHA, and the Coordinator's office.

- **Piloted new models for Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)** – The State and City and County of Honolulu partnered to place chronically homeless persons from the Hawai'i Pathways Project (HPP) into housing at various city-owned properties. In this model, the state provides funding for supportive services and case management, while the City provides funding for housing units and housing vouchers. Governor David Ige's emergency proclamations to address homelessness allowed County governments to accelerate the development of permanent housing projects that will specifically benefit homeless persons and brought at least 392 additional units online over the past year.
- **Addressed discharge planning and transition of inmates exiting from incarceration** – The Department of Public Safety (PSD) established a formal Re-Entry Coordination Office (RCO), and revitalized PSD's comprehensive re-entry plan. The plan includes streamlining access to services for offenders by partnering with DHS, and working with the Department of Transportation (DOT) and counties to streamline the process for offenders to obtain state identification. o Aligned efforts to address the needs of homeless youth – PIC submitted an application for federal funding for a Youth Homeless Demonstration Program. The application aligned efforts between state and county agencies and non-profit providers. Participating HICH members were DHS, Department of Education (DOE), and PIC. Even if the application is not selected for funding, it provides a blueprint for stakeholders to address youth homelessness in a coordinated manner.

Bridging the Gap:

BTG is a strong proponent of a 'housing focused' approach, and is confident that investing in permanent housing solutions is effective and efficient. All three counties received increased funding for rapid rehousing, prevention, and housing subsidies (including Section 8 and Tenant Based Rental Assistance), which contributed to reductions in neighbor island homelessness. In addition, BTG recognizes that shelters are a part of the system, but not the whole system, and continues to focus on alternative strategies such as Housing First, Rapid Re-housing or other permanent housing solutions.

BTG's governance process is continually being refined. On May 17, 2017, the BTG General Membership voted to approve revisions in the Governance Charter, and adopt the final version of the "Family Coordinated Entry System Policies and Procedures Manual." The "Singles Coordinated Entry System Policies and Procedures Manual" draft is nearing completion as of this writing. Compliance with HEARTH Act requirements for CoC governance and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) have been addressed and enhancement efforts are ongoing.

BTG has been the beneficiary of technical assistance (TA) with coordinated entry system and assessment tool training from Iain De Jong of OrgCode Consulting, the creator of the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT). The counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui each received intensive 2-day trainings on "Thinking and Acting Like a System" in May 2017. Topics included diversion; coordinated entry and prioritization; measuring performance and making program adjustments; and programs and policies with intended outputs and outcomes. BTG had two additional trainings in June

ATTACHMENT B

Page 3 of 4

ATTACHMENT B

HOMELESS PROGRAMS CR-05, Goals and Outcomes

2017 from the same consultant on "Rural Homelessness Solutions, Street Outreach to Housing, and Being an Awesome Shelter," and "Housing Stabilization That Works and Effective Continuum of Care." Topics included effective engagement, prioritizing service delivery, appropriately linking into coordinated entry, preparing participants for housing stabilization, establishing expectations in a shelter rather than rule enforcement, structuring housing teams, and Coc governance.

Attachment C

ATTACHMENT C

ESG – HOMELESS PROGRAMS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs

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

HAWAII:

The County of Hawaii used the following strategies to ensure outreach in each of the rural communities:

- In June 2016, the County of Hawaii, implemented a Mobile Resource Center, increasing the number of outreach events held in rural communities. The initial events included connection with monthly emergency food pantries. The Mobile Resource Center continues to attend outreach events in rural communities.
- Mobile outreach teams canvass various areas of the island where unsheltered homeless congregate including, but not limited to beach, parks, forest and brush, mountain topography including caves, campgrounds, bus stops, public benches and urban sidewalks.
- Drop In Services are available at various locations for individuals seeking services.
- Annual Point-In-Time Count to perform intensive canvassing of unsheltered persons using staff and community volunteers.
- In November 2016, Annual Homeless Luncheon & Resource Fair held in Hilo, Kona and Pahoa. Providing lunch, services and resources for the homeless and at-risk of homeless community.
- The County of Hawaii, along with its partners from the Inter-Faith community is planning for its 2nd Annual Hawaii Island Interfaith Coalition on Family Homelessness Summit. The event to be held in both East and West Hawaii is scheduled for late Fall 2017.

MAUI:

Maui County continues to facilitate funding to non-profit organizations that addresses our focus on food, shelter and safety. In addition, our Early Childhood Resource Center provides subsidies for pre-school tuition and grants for Early Childhood care and afterschool programs. Other Maui County funded programs include substance abuse, mental health, and self-sufficiency grants.

Programs funded the County of Maui include: **Youth Programs** – Boys & Girls Club of Maui, Paia Youth and Cultural Center, Kihei Youth Center, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Maui, MEO Youth Programs, Ka Hale a ke Ola Youth Program, Maui Family and Support Services; **Foster Care** - Maui Youth & Family Services, Loiloa; **Food Distribution** – Maui Food Bank, Feed My Sheep, Hale Kau Kau, Salvation Army; **Substance Abuse Services** – Aloha House, Malama Family Recovery Center; Mental Health Services – Mental Health Kokua, Mental Health of America – Maui Branch; Community Health Clinics – Malama I ke Ola; **Domestic Violence Services** – Women Helping Women, Maui Farm

ATTACHMENT C

ESG – HOMELESS PROGRAMS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

HAWAII:

The staff of HOPE's emergency shelters prioritize participants using the VI-SPDAT tool. The focus is on serving those with the deepest needs who oftentimes are not able to advocate for themselves, rather than those who are the most demanding of their services. Guided by the scope of services in the contract, the objectives of the work plan, and the values of Hope Services, staff are more empowered to make decisions. This in turn allows them to model the skill of decision making to participants. The twice monthly coaching and supervision which includes goal setting, further builds the skill of motivational interviewing as staff experience this with their supervisor, then duplicate it with the participants. The end result has been participants who are better prepared to set goals without the assistance and oversight of a case manager, participants who understand the outcomes of decision making positive and negative, and participants who are better prepared for tenancy and permanent housing.

HOPE Services housing navigators at the Kihei Pua Emergency Shelter are trained professionals that act as positive change agents by holistically assisting all shelter participants in achieving and maintaining housing while concurrently promoting awareness and teaching strategies that reduce the likelihood of a return to homelessness in the future. As a result, HOPE has seen a reduction in the total number served within each HOPE Services contract. However, they have since aligned their standards of practice to upcoming work plans to provide the participants with the adequate support necessary to obtain and sustain permanent housing.

Child and Family Service, which manages the East and West Hawaii domestic violence shelters, was awarded additional funding through Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Crime Victims Fund to provide Intensive Trauma Informed Case Management.

KAUAI:

The County's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provided Kauai Economic Opportunity, Inc. (KEO) with funds to increase their overnight capacity from 19 beds to 39 beds. During this reporting period KEO has serviced a total of 630 individuals. KEO also operates a day service center that provides services to homeless individuals and families. Services provided include but not limited to application assistance, job skills, employment assistance, and case management.

MAUI:

Ka Hale A Ke Ola (KHAKO) Homeless Resource Centers began using a Housing First (HF) approach to services in early 2016. By December of 2016, barriers to enter the shelters were reduced by ceasing the practice of drug and alcohol testing applicants for eligibility. KHAKO will continue to implement policy and procedures that reflect a HF approach to services. Part of this approach will be to connect participants to community social services such as substance abuse treatment, mental health services, etc.

ATTACHMENT C

ESG – HOMELESS PROGRAMS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs

Family Life Center (FLC) continues to implement policies and procedures that reflect the HF model. Although the capacity of the shelter has been reduced from 50 beds to 18 beds due to State contract restrictions, a higher percentage are being placed in permanent housing. FLC anticipates that it will continue this trend during the next program year.

The overwhelming majority of residents at the Women Helping Women domestic violence shelter have low and very low incomes. Approximately 10% of residents reported earning more than \$20,000 per year. Over 50% reported having no income at all. Lack of financial resources is a major factor in why victims of domestic violence choose to stay with their abuser. The shelter directly addresses this problem in the short term by providing a safe place to stay. In the longer term, staff at the shelter work with residents to formulate personal goals and objectives such as signing up for government assistance programs, getting jobs, enrolling for classes, finding permanent housing, and more. To find housing is not an easy task and we have a dedicated in-house Transitions Program that assists residents and former residents with these issues.

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

KAUAI:

The County of Kauai's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) opened its waiting list to new applicants from August 1-12, 2016. During this opening, 2,299 applicants applied for the program. A lottery was completed and 750 families were selected for the waitlist. Between July 1, 2016 and May 31, 2017, the HCV Program pulled approximately 475 families from the waitlist to undergo eligibility. Of the 450 pulled, 116 families responded and were deemed eligible for vouchers. Forty-six (46) families successfully leased-up into a permanent rental unit utilizing the HCV program.

To help address the need for more affordable housing, the Kauai County Housing Agency in partnership with the Kauai Board of REALTORS and the Kauai Community Alliance (the local CoC chapter) collaborated and held Kauai's first landlord summit on June 27, 2017. Approximately 75 landlords were in attendance. The summit comprised of speakers covering partnerships, affordable housing, homelessness, and community resources for landlords. Several landlords were honored for their efforts in finding success in partnering with CoC agencies in finding success in renting to clients of service providers.

A pledge form was utilized to build potential landlord contacts. Included on the pledge form was a survey for landlords to include topics of interest they would like to know more of such as becoming a Section 8 landlord, medical marijuana or risk mitigation. Follow-up convening sessions will be planned for the summer. Future landlord summits will also be explored based on the success of this summit.

ATTACHMENT C

ESG – HOMELESS PROGRAMS ACCOMPLISHMENTS CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs

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

KAUAI:

The County of Kauai's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV) began to implement a Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA) utilizing funding from the HOME Investment Partnerships Program in early 2017. The TBRA Program will allow for rental assistance subsidies for 12-15 homeless families for up to 24 months.

The HCV Program works with CoC partner agencies who refer clients who meet the program preference to the TBRA Program. These CoC partner agencies assist the families in securing a rental unit and the HCV Program assists with rental subsidy payments and possible utility and security deposit assistance. The TBRA Program is designed to serve as a bridge into the HCV Program. Therefore, TBRA utilizes HCV rules and procedures. At the end of June 2017, the HCV Program has leased 3 TBRA families and is working to issue additional TBRA vouchers to bring up the lease rates to the TBRA limit.

To further assist homeless families' transition into permanent housing, the HCV Program as part of its administrative plan update will incorporate a homeless preferences for the HCV Program. The homeless preferences will include families participating under the TBRA Program and families who are certified as homeless by a homeless service provider, homeless shelter or participating CoC partner agency. The administrative plan revision that includes these homeless preferences is under a public comment period at the end of this reporting period. The revised administrative plan has an expected implementation date of August 1, 2017.

HAWAII:

The following programs were initiated in the County of Hawaii to assist homeless persons achieve permanent housing:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program –provides rental assistance similar to Section 8 Program, provides preference to individual who are connected to services and referred by homeless provider.
- Veteran's Home – Funding received for 5 beds for those who meet the "Veteran" eligibility requirements.
- Ho'owaiwai Network – A network of community and government agencies who meet monthly to collaborate on various projects that help individuals and family attain economic self-sufficiency.
- Hawaiian Community Assets – Provides free financial literacy and education workshops at various location on the Island of Hawaii, including programs to help with addressing financial barriers.
- Resources Match – an online portal and connects individuals to on-island resources.

Hope Services Hawaii has made great strides in the last year to truly align with the Housing First approach. With assistance from technical assistance consultant Iain DeJong of OrgCode, the agency was

ATTACHMENT C

ESG – HOMELESS PROGRAMS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

CR-25, Homeless and Other Special Needs

able to build staff and agency capacity, including: staff training in Housing First principles such as low barrier to entry and ongoing program participation; access and placement into housing without pre-conditions as quickly as possible; and help participants maintain their housing, community integration and recovery, participation choice, assertive engagement, and housing-focused case management.

HOPE provides trainings for all staff, coupled with monthly teleconference leadership coaching. Topics of live workshops have included: VI-SPDAT, SPDAT, F-VI-SPDAT, Excellence in Home-Based Case Management, Housing First for Families, Data, Assertive Engagement, Reinforcing Change in Leadership, Harm Reduction, Trauma, Safety and Motivational Interviewing, and Rapid Re-Housing.

The practice has been changed to becoming a low-barrier service provider. HOPE offers families immediate access to outreach, shelter, and permanent housing and do not require abstinence from substances, completion or compliance with treatment, or participation in services. HOPE does not reject applicants based on credit, rental history, or other factors that might indicate a lack of “housing readiness.”

MAUI:

The Coordinated Entry System (CES), which is mandated by HUD, has been delegated to each of the Bridging The Gap (BTG) county government representatives on the BTG executive board. Each representative acts as the convener within the CES of their respective counties. They have access to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) from which they are able to create a By-Name List (BNL) to assign homeless persons and families to the most appropriate agency to meet their level of needs in the timeliest manner possible. The neutrality of the counties being the conveners of the CES is a deliberate attempt to provide and maintain the integrity of the CES.

The County of Maui created a Homeless Program Division, in the Department of Housing and Human Concerns, specifically to administer the CES within the county. This division is a clear indication of the commitment the county has toward ending homelessness in the community. By adhering to the Housing First model and the CoC’s goals, policies, and procedures, Maui County anticipates a substantial reduction in homelessness for the chronically homeless; families with or without children; veterans and their families; and unaccompanied youth. The Maui County Homeless Program Division is tasked with addressing issues regarding homelessness within the community at large, working in close collaboration with the homeless service providers, various county departments, and other private and government agencies.

The County of Maui with the Maui Homeless Alliance (the local CoC chapter) organized the Maui Landlord Summit, to bring together homeless service providers, landlords and tenants. The purpose of this event was to collaborate and educate landlords equipping them with resources to increase the housing inventory in the community.

ATTACHMENT C

Page 5 of 5

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Attachments D and E

ATTACHMENT D

HHFDC's PY2016 HOME Program MONITORING CR-40, Monitoring

Following are results of HHFDC's on-site HOME program monitoring in PY2016:

County of Hawaii

- General Program Administration:
 - As the State Recipient of HOME funds, the County is required to conduct annual monitoring of its recipients and activities to ensure compliance. In PY2016, the County did not provide appropriate documentation of monitoring its homebuyer activities. The County must complete its monitoring for PY2016, document its efforts, and provide its PY2017 monitoring plan to HHFDC
 - Since the 2015 HOME allocation, the County experienced various issues that caused re-programming of a substantial amount of HOME funds. Although some of the circumstances that caused the need to re-program funds were beyond the County's control, the County is responsible for conducting its due diligence prior to the award of HOME funds. The County must thoroughly analyze the applications for funding to ascertain whether the proposed HOME projects are viable and timely, to help ensure the projects' success.
- Tenant Based Rental assistance – No findings or concerns.
- Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini – The County continues to be non-compliant with the Fair Housing Act design requirements. The County is working to complete correction of the sidewalk by August 2017. Plans for the shower modifications are being finalized; the target date to complete the shower modifications is October, 2018. The County must oversee the required modifications on a consistent basis to ensure timely completion. Additionally, the County must submit monthly status reports on the progress of the modification work.
- Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood, Phase II – In PY2016 the Mohouli II project was deemed an ineligible CHDO activity, triggering a re-programming of funds to another county. As described above, the County must conduct its analysis and due diligence on applications for funding, prior to the award of HOME funds.
- Kumakua Phase II – No findings or concerns.

County of Kauai

- Ele'ele Iluna, Phase 2, Increment A – The County must work with the Kauai Habitat for Humanity to ensure homebuyer eligibility under the HOME program.
- Ele'ele Iluna, Phase 2, Increment B – Same comments as Increment A.
- Kaniko'o, Phase II, fka Rice Camp II – The project is satisfactorily completed, but beneficiary data in IDIS must be completed.
- Tenant Based Rental Assistance – No findings / concerns.
- Koa'e Workforce Housing Development – No findings / concerns.
- Kapaa Transitional Housing – As noted in the PY2015 monitoring report, the County must provide the deed restriction to enforce the affordability period, and revise the lease with Kauai Economic Opportunities to provide for interior inspections throughout the affordability period.
- 2017 Program Income Activity: Lihue TOD Project – No findings / concerns.

ATTACHMENT D

HHFDC's PY2016 HOME Program MONITORING CR-40, Monitoring

County of Maui

- Kualamalu Affordable Rentals – there have been some delays in project construction, but project is on target to meet completion and expenditure deadlines. No findings / concerns.
- 2017 Annual Action Plan – The County of Maui will receive the PY2017 HOME allocation, and intends to award funds to the Kaiwahine Village, Phase I rental project and the Kahoma Residential Subdivision affordable homeownership project. No findings / concerns.

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.
- 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 provides information related to HOME data compiled during this reporting period on 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.

In addition, HHFDC conducted on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME- and NSP-assisted rental housing activities. A detailed listing of projects monitored is provided at Attachment E of this CAPER.

ATTACHMENT E
PY2016 HOME/NSP Project Monitoring and Inspection Results
CR-50, HOME

HHFDC contracted with Spectrum Seminars, Inc. (Spectrum) to conduct the following on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME/NSP assisted rental housing projects and HOME TBRA. In PY2016, Spectrum completed inspections of projects and units and tenant file reviews in 28 projects; Final Reports were issued with no findings in 25 properties. Three properties have outstanding noncompliance issues; all three continue to work on resolutions.

Summary of Inspections and File Reviews

	HOME / NSP Project	Program	No. of Units Inspected	No. of Tenant Files Reviewed
1	2020 Kinooles Senior Residences	HOME	2	2
2	Ainakea Senior Residences	HOME	1	1
3	Ewa Villages, Ph. I (Villages at Moa'e Ku)	NSP	4	4
4	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku 1A	HOME	4	4
5	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku II	HOME	1	1
6	* Hale Makana O Waiale	HOME	40	40
7	Hale O Mana'O Lana Hou-Phase II	HOME	3	3
8	Hualalai Elderly	HOME	6	6
9	Hualalai Elderly, Phase 2	HOME	2	2
10	Hualalai Elderly, Phase 3	HOME	2	2
11	Kaho'okamamalu	HOME	4	4
12	Kalepa Village, Phase 2B	HOME	8	8
13	Kalepa Village, Phase 3	HOME	2	2
14	Kalepa Village, Phase 4	HOME	4	4
15	Kamuela Senior Housing	HOME	3	3
16	Kekuilani Gardens	HOME	12	12
17	** KEO Transitional Housing (aka Manaolana)	HOME	2	2
18	Kolopua	HOME	6	6
19	Lihue Court Townhomes	HOME	81	81
20	Lihue Court Transitional	HOME	2	2
21	Maui Farm	HOME	3	3
22	Mohouli Hts. Sr Neighborhood, Phase I	HOME	7	7
23	Paanau Village, Phase 2	HOME	4	4
24	Rice Camp	HOME	2	2
25	Sea Winds Apartments	NSP	7	7
26	TBRA – Hawaii County	HOME	N/A	9
27	*** Ulu Wini (aka Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini)	HOME/NSP	3H / 10N	3H / 10N
28	West Maui Resource Center	HOME	4	4

* Owners are working to resolve noncompliance issues from a previous review pertaining to the replacement of roof shingles. The correction is pending resolution of issues related to the removal of a photovoltaic panel by a third party.

** The Kauai Economic Opportunity is soliciting bids to repair railings found to have wood rot, outside of units C and F.

*** The County of Hawaii continues work towards correction of noncompliance to the Fair Housing Act design requirements. Additional details on continuing work is described in Attachment D.

ATTACHMENT E
Page 1 of 1

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Attachment F

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

Q5. HMIS DQ & Participation							
5a. HMIS or Comparable Database Data Quality	Q5a						
Data Element	Client Doesn't Know or Client Refused	Data not collected					
First name	0	0					
Last name	0	0					
SSN	48	256					
Date of Birth	0	0					
Race	8	5					
Ethnicity	12	5					
Gender	0	0					
Veteran Status	1	115					
Disabling condition	3	580					
Living situation (Head of Household and Adults)	2	27					
Relationship to Head of Household	0	0					
Destination	43	91					
Client location for project entry	0	4					
Q6. Persons Served							
6a. Report Validations Table	Q6a						
a. Total number of persons served	2955						
b. Number of adults (age 18 or over)	1993						
c. Number of children (under age 18)	962						
d. Number of persons with unknown age	0						

Page 1 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

e. Total number of leavers	2261						
f. Number of adult leavers	1536						
g. Total number of stayers	694						
h. Number of adult stayers	457						
i. Number of veterans	130						
j. Number of chronically homeless persons	343						
k. Number of adult heads of household	1781						
l. Number of child heads of household	4						
m. Number of unaccompanied youth under age 25	100						
n. Number of parenting youth under age 25 with children	49						
6b. Number of Persons Served	Q6b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Adults	1993	1391	602	0	0		
b. Children	962	0	955	7	0		
c. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0		
d. Information missing	0	0	0	0	0		
e. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		
Q7a. Households Served							
7a. Number of Households Served	Q7a						

Page 2 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
Total Households	1783	1322	457	6	0		
7b. Point-in-Time Count of Households on the Last Wednesday	Q7b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
January	378	262	111	5	0		
April	346	231	111	4	0		
July	332	245	85	2	0		
October	395	280	111	4	0		
Q9. Contacts and Engagements							
9a. Number of Persons Contacted	Q9a						
	Total	a. First contact was at a place not meant for human habitation	b. First contact was at a non-residential service setting	c. First contact was at a residential service setting	d. First contact place was missing		
a1. Contacted once?	0	0	0	0	0		
a2. Contacted 2-5 times?	0	0	0	0	0		
a3. Contacted 6-9 times?	0	0	0	0	0		
a4. Contacted 10 or more times?	0	0	0	0	0		
az. Total persons contacted	0	0	0	0	0		

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

9b. Number of Persons Engaged	Q9b						
	Total	a. First contact was at a place not meant for human habitation	b. First contact was at a non-residential service setting	c. First contact was at a residential service setting	d. First contact place was missing		
b1. Engaged after 1 contact?	0	0	0	0	0		
b2. Engaged after 2-5 contacts?	0	0	0	0	0		
b3. Engaged after 6-9 contacts?	0	0	0	0	0		
b4. Engaged after 10 or more contacts?	0	0	0	0	0		
bz. Total persons engaged	6	0	0	0	0		
c. Rate of engagement (%)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Q10. Gender							
10a. Gender of Adults	Q10a						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. Unknown household type			
a. Male	877	726	151	0			
b. Female	1113	663	450	0			
c. Transgender male to female	2	1	1	0			
d. Transgender female to male	1	1	0	0			
e. Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0			
f. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0			
g. Information missing	0	0	0	0			
h. Subtotal	1993	1391	602	0			

Page 4 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

10b. Gender of Children	Q10b						
	Total	a. With children and adults	b. With only children	c. Unknown household type			
a. Male	486	483	3	0			
b. Female	475	471	4	0			
c. Transgender male to female	1	1	0	0			
d. Transgender female to male	0	0	0	0			
e. Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0			
f. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0			
g. Information missing	0	0	0	0			
h. Subtotal	962	955	7	0			
10c. Gender of Persons Missing Age Information	Q10c						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Male	0	0	0	0	0		
b. Female	0	0	0	0	0		
c. Transgender male to female	0	0	0	0	0		
d. Transgender female to male	0	0	0	0	0		
e. Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0		
f. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0		
g. Information missing	0	0	0	0	0		
h. Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0		

Page 5 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

10d. Gender by Age Ranges	Q10d						
	Total	a. Under age 18	b. Age 18-24	c. Age 25-61	d. Age 62 and over	e. Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	f. Data not collected
a. Male	1363	486	90	702	85	0	0
b. Female	1588	475	128	899	86	0	0
c. Transgender male to female	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
d. Transgender female to male	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
e. Doesn't identify as male, female, or transgender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
g. Information missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h. Total	2955	962	219	1603	171	0	0
Q11. Age	Q11						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Under 5	399	0	396	3	0		
b. 5 - 12	430	0	428	2	0		
c. 13 - 17	133	0	131	2	0		
d. 18 - 24	219	120	99	0	0		
e. 25 - 34	508	252	256	0	0		
f. 35 - 44	438	269	169	0	0		
g. 45 - 54	425	368	57	0	0		
h. 55 - 61	232	216	16	0	0		
i. 62+	171	166	5	0	0		
j. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0		
k. Information missing	0	0	0	0	0		

Page 6 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

I. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		
Q12. Race & Ethnicity							
12a. Race	Q12a						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. White	1006	692	310	4	0		
b. Black or African-American	106	64	42	0	0		
c. Asian	154	77	77	0	0		
d. American Indian or Alaska Native	35	25	10	0	0		
e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	800	222	576	2	0		
f. Multiple races	820	295	524	1	0		
g. Don't know / refused	8	6	2	0	0		
h. Information missing	5	1	4	0	0		
i. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		
12b. Ethnicity	Q12b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Non-Hispanic/non-Latino	2573	1216	1352	5	0		
b. Hispanic/Latino	365	166	197	2	0		
c. Don't know / refused	12	8	4	0	0		
d. Information missing	5	1	4	0	0		
e. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		
Q13. Physical and Mental Health Conditions							
13a1. Physical and Mental Health Conditions at Entry	Q13a1						

Page 7 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

	Total persons	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Mental illness	600	519	81	0	0		
b. Alcohol abuse	111	105	6	0	0		
c. Drug abuse	123	102	20	1	0		
d. Both alcohol and drug abuse	97	86	11	0	0		
e. Chronic health condition	482	409	73	0	0		
f. HIV/AIDS and related diseases	11	11	0	0	0		
g. Developmental disability	126	91	34	1	0		
h. Physical disability	419	362	57	0	0		
13b1. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Leavers	Q13b1						
	Total persons	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Mental illness	399	341	58	0	0		
b. Alcohol abuse	90	79	11	0	0		
c. Drug abuse	116	96	20	0	0		
d. Both alcohol and drug abuse	79	70	9	0	0		
e. Chronic health condition	271	234	37	0	0		
f. HIV/AIDS and related diseases	8	8	0	0	0		
g. Developmental disability	63	48	15	0	0		
h. Physical disability	235	202	33	0	0		
13c1. Physical and Mental Health Conditions of Stayers	Q13c1						

Page 8 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

	Total persons	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Mental illness	149	123	26	0	0		
b. Alcohol abuse	26	24	2	0	0		
c. Drug abuse	20	15	4	1	0		
d. Both alcohol and drug abuse	10	10	0	0	0		
e. Chronic health condition	107	94	13	0	0		
f. HIV/AIDS and related diseases	0	0	0	0	0		
g. Developmental disability	27	21	5	1	0		
h. Physical disability	96	81	15	0	0		
Q14. Domestic Violence							
14a. Persons with Domestic Violence History	Q14a						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Yes	642	418	222	2	0		
b. No	1290	933	356	1	0		
c. Don't know / refused	11	11	0	0	0		
d. Information missing	54	29	25	0	0		
e. Total	1997	1391	603	3	0		
14b. Persons Fleeing Domestic Violence	Q14b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Yes	408	232	175	1	0		
b. No	222	176	45	1	0		

Page 9 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

c. Don't know / refused	6	5	1	0	0		
d. Information missing	6	5	1	0	0		
e. Total	642	418	222	2	0		
Q15. Living Situation	Q15						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Homeless situations							
a1. Emergency shelter	268	195	71	2	0		
a2. Transitional housing for homeless persons	33	21	12	0	0		
a3. Place not meant for human habitation	1086	800	285	1	0		
a4. Safe haven	16	9	7	0	0		
a5. Interim housing	3	2	1	0	0		
az. Total	1406	1027	376	3	0		
b. Institutional settings							
b1. Psychiatric facility	14	14	0	0	0		
b2. Substance abuse or detox center	36	26	10	0	0		
b3. Hospital (non-psychiatric)	16	16	0	0	0		
b4. Jail, prison or juvenile detention	33	33	0	0	0		
b5. Foster care home or foster care group home	0	0	0	0	0		
b6. Long-term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0		
b7. Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	2	2	0	0	0		
bz. Total	101	91	10	0	0		
c. Other locations							

Page 10 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

c01. PH for homeless persons	7	7	0	0	0		
c02. Owned by client, no subsidy	7	3	4	0	0		
c03. Owned by client, with subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
c04. Rental by client, no subsidy	118	53	65	0	0		
c05. Rental by client, with VASH subsidy	1	1	0	0	0		
c06. Rental by client, with GPD TIP subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
c07. Rental by client, with other subsidy	49	25	24	0	0		
c08. Hotel or motel paid by client	2	2	0	0	0		
c09. Staying or living with friend(s)	59	36	23	0	0		
c10. Staying or living with family	91	48	43	0	0		
c11. Don't know / refused	2	2	0	0	0		
c12. Information missing	154	96	58	0	0		
cz. Total	490	273	217	0	0		
d. Total	1997	1391	603	3	0		
Q20. Non-Cash Benefits							
20a. Type of Non-Cash Benefit Sources	Q20a						
	At entry	At Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	At Exit for Leavers				

Page 11 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

a. Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program	1309	0	1032				
b. WIC	100	0	82				
c. TANF Child Care services	4	0	2				
d. TANF transportation services	0	0	1				
e. Other TANF-funded services	80	0	72				
f. Other source	38	0	28				
Q21. Health Insurance	Q21						
	At entry	At Latest Annual Assessment for Stayers	At Exit for Leavers				
a. MEDICAID health insurance	507	0	397				
b. MEDICARE health insurance	202	0	104				
c. State Children's Health Insurance	423	0	323				
d. VA Medical Services	43	0	23				
e. Employer-provided health insurance	158	0	157				
f. Health insurance through COBRA	2	0	1				
g. Private pay health insurance	33	0	26				
h. State Health Insurance for Adults	806	0	609				
i. Indian Health Services Program	0	0	0				
j. Other	0	0	0				

Page 12 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

k. No health insurance	350	0	234				
l. Client doesn't know/Client refused	22	0	6				
m. Data not collected	372	190	290				
n. Number of adult stayers not yet required to have an annual assessment	0	461	0				
o. 1 source of health insurance	1591	0	1189				
p. More than 1 source of health insurance	144	0	85				
Q22. Length of Participation							
Q22a2. Length of Participation—ESG projects	Q22a2						
	Total	Leavers	Stayers				
a. 0 to 7 days	484	429	55				
b. 8 to 14 days	247	212	35				
c. 15 to 21 days	164	128	36				
d. 22 to 30 days	189	148	41				
e. 31 to 60 days	868	760	108				
f. 61 to 90 days	252	199	53				
g. 91 to 180 days	370	275	95				
h. 181 to 365 days	174	90	84				
i. 366 to 730 days (1-2 yrs.)	155	20	135				
j. 731 to 1095 days (2-3 yrs.)	5	0	5				
k. 1096 to 1460 days (3-4 yrs.)	42	0	42				
l. 1461 to 1825 days (4-5 yrs.)	5	0	5				
m. More than 1825 days (>5 yrs.)	0	0	0				
n. Information missing	0	0	0				

Page 13 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

o. Total	2955	2261	694				
Q22c. RRH Length of Time between Project Entry Date and Residential Move-in Date	Q22c						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. 0-7 days	18	16	2	0	0		
b. 8-14 days	2	2	0	0	0		
c. 15-21 days	2	2	0	0	0		
d. 22 to 30 days	0	0	0	0	0		
e. 31 to 60 days	1	1	0	0	0		
f. 61 to 180 days	3	1	2	0	0		
g. 181 to 365 days	0	0	0	0	0		
h. 366 to 730 days (1-2 yrs.)	0	0	0	0	0		
i. Data Not Collected	187	146	39	2	0		
j. Total	213	168	43	2	0		
Q22d. Length of Participation by Household type	Q22d						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. 0 to 7 days	484	287	197	0	0		
b. 8 to 14 days	247	121	126	0	0		
c. 15 to 21 days	164	88	76	0	0		
d. 22 to 30 days	189	104	85	0	0		
e. 31 to 60 days	868	343	524	1	0		
f. 61 to 90 days	252	104	148	0	0		
g. 91 to 180 days	370	141	228	1	0		
h. 181 to 365 days	174	107	64	3	0		

Page 14 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

i. 366 to 730 days (1-2 yrs.)	155	82	71	2	0		
j. 731 to 1095 days (2-3 yrs.)	5	1	4	0	0		
k. 1096 to 1460 days (3-4 yrs.)	42	8	34	0	0		
l. 1461 to 1825 days (4-5 yrs.)	5	5	0	0	0		
m. More than 1825 days (>5 yrs.)	0	0	0	0	0		
n. Information missing	0	0	0	0	0		
o. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		
Q23. Exit Destination – More than 90 Days	Q23						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Permanent destinations							
a01. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0		
a02. Owned by client, no ongoing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a03. Owned by client, with ongoing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a04. Rental by client, no ongoing subsidy	34	24	10	0	0		
a05. Rental by client, VASH subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a06. Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a07. Rental by client, other ongoing subsidy	22	12	10	0	0		
a08. Permanent housing for homeless persons	3	3	0	0	0		

Page 15 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

a09. Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
a10. Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
az. Total	59	39	20	0	0		
b. Temporary destinations							
b1. Emergency shelter	0	0	0	0	0		
b2. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0		
b3. Transitional housing for homeless persons	1	1	0	0	0		
b4. Staying with family, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
b5. Staying with friends, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
b6. Place not meant for human habitation	3	3	0	0	0		
b7. Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0		
b8. Hotel or motel paid by client	0	0	0	0	0		
bz. Total	4	4	0	0	0		
c. Institutional settings							
c1. Foster care home or group foster care home	0	0	0	0	0		
c2. Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0	0	0	0	0		
c3. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0	0	0	0	0		
c4. Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0	0		

Page 16 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

c5. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0	0		
c6. Long term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0		
cz. Total	0	0	0	0	0		
d. Other destinations							
d1. Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0		
d2. Deceased	0	0	0	0	0		
d3. Other	5	4	0	1	0		
d4. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0		
d5. Information missing	9	6	3	0	0		
dz. Total	14	10	3	1	0		
e. Total	77	53	23	1	0		
Q23a. Exit Destination—All persons	Q23a						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Permanent destinations							
a01. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0		
a02. Owned by client, no ongoing subsidy	5	1	4	0	0		
a03. Owned by client, with ongoing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a04. Rental by client, no ongoing subsidy	201	98	103	0	0		
a05. Rental by client, VASH subsidy	8	1	7	0	0		

Page 17 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

a06. Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	1	1	0	0	0		
a07. Rental by client, other ongoing subsidy	173	49	124	0	0		
a08. Permanent housing for homeless persons	27	15	12	0	0		
a09. Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	140	48	92	0	0		
a10. Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	48	11	37	0	0		
az. Total	603	224	379	0	0		
b. Temporary destinations							
b1. Emergency shelter	61	24	37	0	0		
b2. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0		
b3. Transitional housing for homeless persons	497	172	325	0	0		
b4. Staying with family, temporary tenure	113	39	74	0	0		
b5. Staying with friends, temporary tenure	74	27	47	0	0		
b6. Place not meant for human habitation	257	200	57	0	0		
b7. Safe Haven	10	5	5	0	0		
b8. Hotel or motel paid by client	2	2	0	0	0		
bz. Total	1014	469	545	0	0		
c. Institutional settings							
c1. Foster care home or group foster care home	0	0	0	0	0		
c2. Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	10	9	1	0	0		

Page 18 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

c3. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	25	22	3	0	0		
c4. Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	8	8	0	0	0		
c5. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	9	9	0	0	0		
c6. Long term care facility or nursing home	3	3	0	0	0		
cz. Total	55	51	4	0	0		
d. Other destinations							
d1. Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	4	4	0	0	0		
d2. Deceased	0	0	0	0	0		
d3. Other	29	17	12	0	0		
d4. Don't know / refused	164	62	102	0	0		
d5. Information missing	300	191	109	0	0		
dz. Total	497	274	223	0	0		
e. Total	2169	1018	1151	0	0		
Q23b. Homeless Prevention Housing Assessment at Exit	Q23b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Able to maintain the housing they had at project entry-- Without a subsidy	10	2	8	0	0		

Page 19 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

b. Able to maintain the housing they had at project entry--With the subsidy they had at project entry	0	0	0	0	0		
c. Able to maintain the housing they had at project entry--With an on-going subsidy acquired since project entry	0	0	0	0	0		
d. Able to maintain the housing they had at project entry--Only with financial assistance other than a subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
e. Moved to new housing unit--With on-going subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
f. Moved to new housing unit--Without an on-going subsidy	4	4	0	0	0		
g. Moved in with family/friends on a temporary basis	0	0	0	0	0		
h. Moved in with family/friends on a permanent basis	0	0	0	0	0		
i. Moved to a transitional or temporary housing facility or program	0	0	0	0	0		
j. Client became homeless--moving to a shelter or other place unfit for human habitation	0	0	0	0	0		
k. Client went to jail/prison	0	0	0	0	0		
l. Client died	0	0	0	0	0		

Page 20 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

m. Client doesn't know/Client refused	0	0	0	0	0		
n. Data not collected (no exit interview completed)	0	0	0	0	0		
o. Total	14	6	8	0	0		
Q24. Exit Destination – 90 Days or Less	Q24						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Permanent destinations							
a01. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA PH	0	0	0	0	0		
a02. Owned by client, no ongoing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a03. Owned by client, with ongoing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a04. Rental by client, no ongoing subsidy	2	2	0	0	0		
a05. Rental by client, VASH subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a06. Rental by client, with GPD TIP housing subsidy	0	0	0	0	0		
a07. Rental by client, other ongoing subsidy	5	5	0	0	0		
a08. Permanent housing for homeless persons	0	0	0	0	0		
a09. Staying or living with family, permanent tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
a10. Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
az. Total	7	7	0	0	0		

Page 21 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

b. Temporary destinations							
b1. Emergency shelter	0	0	0	0	0		
b2. Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA TH	0	0	0	0	0		
b3. Transitional housing for homeless persons	1	1	0	0	0		
b4. Staying with family, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
b5. Staying with friends, temporary tenure	0	0	0	0	0		
b6. Place not meant for human habitation	1	1	0	0	0		
b7. Safe Haven	0	0	0	0	0		
b8. Hotel or motel paid by client	0	0	0	0	0		
bz. Total	2	2	0	0	0		
c. Institutional settings							
c1. Foster care home or group foster care home	0	0	0	0	0		
c2. Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	1	1	0	0	0		
c3. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	1	1	0	0	0		
c4. Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility	0	0	0	0	0		
c5. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0	0	0	0	0		
c6. Long term care facility or nursing home	0	0	0	0	0		
cz. Total	2	2	0	0	0		
d. Other destinations							

Page 22 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

d1. Residential project or halfway house with no homeless criteria	0	0	0	0	0		
d2. Deceased	0	0	0	0	0		
d3. Other	3	3	0	0	0		
d4. Don't know / refused	0	0	0	0	0		
d5. Information missing	1	1	0	0	0		
dz. Total	4	4	0	0	0		
e. Total	15	15	0	0	0		
25a. Number of Veterans	Q25a						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. Unknown household type			
a. Chronically homeless veteran	31	30	1	0			
b. Non-chronically homeless veteran	99	83	16	0			
c. Not a veteran	1747	1220	527	0			
d. Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	1	1	0	0			
e. Data Not Collected	115	57	58	0			
f. Total	1993	1391	602	0			
Q26b. Number of Chronically Homeless Persons by Household	Q26b						
	Total	a. Without children	b. With children and adults	c. With only children	d. Unknown household type		
a. Chronically homeless	343	271	72	0	0		
b. Not chronically homeless	2273	1063	1203	7	0		

Page 23 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART
Homeless Management Information System
ESG Shelter and HPRP Combined Data 7/1/16-6/30/17

c. Client Doesn't Know/Client Refused	91	5	86	0	0		
d. Data Not Collected	248	52	196	0	0		
e. Total	2955	1391	1557	7	0		

Page 24 of 24

ATTACHMENT F - CR-65, ESG eCART