

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

In its 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, the City identified the following priorities:

- Increase the supply of quality affordable housing
- Improve the quality of the existing housing stock
- Reduce the impact of neglected and vacant properties
- Engage in targeted comprehensive neighborhood revitalization
- Provide housing opportunities and supportive services for the homeless
- Help all City residents meet basic social and economic needs.

A review of activities undertaken during the program year finds that in all cases CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG dollars were used to address the objectives and related priorities in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. Details on all HUD expenditures and beneficiaries are provided in HUD's Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS). As part of leveraging, other Federally-funded, non-Federally-funded, housing-related activities are included in this CAPER.

During PY2017, the City disbursed HOME funds to multiple projects which are currently under construction, Ingleside Senior Apartments and the Village of St. John will result in approximately 88 senior rental units; Central Baptist CDC will produce 2 affordable rental units. Our Youth Inc. once completed will result in 2 units of affordable homeownership.

The City continued its work with existing CHDOs and other housing development agencies including Interfaith Housing Development, Cornerstone West, Ministry of Caring, Our Youth, Inc. and Central Baptist CDC.

Utilizing ESG funds to serve the homeless and special needs populations, the City assisted 1333 individuals, 27 of which were veterans, 279 victims of domestic violence, 6 elderly and 152 chronically homeless. The total of ESG funds awarded to agencies were \$171,935.25 which provided matching and leverage funds totaling \$2,814,726.

HOPWA program funding of \$617,696 with leveraged of \$1,765,024.18 of additional funds. The total number of constituents assisted was 75 with Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, 26 with Short-term Rent and Utility Assistance, 3 with Permanent Housing Placement Services and 20 with project sponsors housing subsidy assistance. 90% of the individuals' assistance are presently in stable housing.

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) continued to stabilize neighborhoods and stimulate local jobs. The Department of Real Estate and Housing in conjunction with its nonprofit partners developed 8 properties during PY2017. Of the 8 homeownership units sold in FY2018, 2 were redeveloped in PY2015, 3 were redeveloped in PY2016 and 3 were redeveloped in PY2017.

CDBG was utilized to improve the community and existing housing stock by funding multiple eligible activities. Activities included Tree Planting, Shelter Operations, Employment Training, Services for Abused and Neglected Children, Subsistence Payments, Residential Facades, Public Improvement, Fair Housing Education and Outreach, Housing Counseling, Youth activities, and Property Rehabilitation.

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
Expand supply of quality affordable rental housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	3	3	100.00%			
Expand supply of quality affordable rental housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit		0				

Expand supply of quality affordable rental housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	710250	0	0.00%			
Expand the supply of quality affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	65	784	1,206.15%	500	779	155.80%
Expand the supply of quality affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	8	14	175.00%			
Expand the supply of quality affordable housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	5	8	160.00%			
Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	20		15	20	133.33%

Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	40	218	545.00%	125	104	83.20%
Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted						
Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	1	4	400.00%	0	0	
Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	

Housing and services for the HIV/AIDS population	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	14	36	257.14%	12	20	166.67%
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	1213		500	534	106.80%
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	170		40	52	130.00%
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2940	1284	43.67%	300	801	267.00%
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	215	197	91.63%	0	0	
Housing options and services for the homeless	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / ESG: \$182615	Other	Other	0	0		600	786	131.00%

Improve the quality of the existing housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10	0	0.00%			
Improve the quality of the existing housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	85	77	90.59%	30	41	136.67%
Improve the quality of the existing housing stock	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			
Mitigate blight from neglected/vacant properties	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	5	10	200.00%	0	0	
Mitigate blight from neglected/vacant properties	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50	0	0.00%			
Mitigate blight from neglected/vacant properties	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	85	22	25.88%			

Projects/activities for eligible youth and families	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15000	12690	84.60%	1500	2397	159.80%
Projects/activities for eligible youth and families	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Projects/activities for eligible youth and families	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	220	268	121.82%			
Projects/activities for eligible youth and families	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	15	19	126.67%			

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

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

The primary uses of the CDBG funds were affordable housing rehabilitation, public improvement, public services, public facilities and lead abatement controls. There were no significant changes in program objectives this year. The overall low-mod benefit for the CDBG for PY2017 was 100% which exceeds the overall 70% low-mod benefit requirement. The PR26-CDBG Financial Report is included in the Appendix Section.

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)

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

Narrative

During the 2017 Program year, the City of Wilmington assisted 5,877 persons and families through its Federal and Non-federal funding. With CDBG funding the City assisted 4,356 persons, not captured in the chart above were 44 individuals who identified as Black/African American & White and 582 as Multi-Racial. The City assisted 1,333 persons with ESG funding, not captured above were 71 individuals who identified as Multi-Racial. HOPWA funding provided assistance for 188 individuals; not captured above were 12 individuals who identified as 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	2,203,642	1,478,157
HOME	HOME	798,998	406,581
HOPWA	HOPWA	725,614	707,715
ESG	ESG	188,064	188,064
Other	Other	791,500	791,500

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The table above summarizes the PY2017 resources identified by the City of Wilmington for the specific programs and the actual amount expended. CDBG resources made available were PY2017 funding, remaining funds from prior years and program income. HOME funds like CDBG, were PY2017 and multiple prior year funds. ESG funds were PY2017 and prior year funds. HOPWA was PY2017 funds as all prior years were expended.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Browntown/Hedgeville	15	15	
DOWNTOWN AREA	13	15	
Eastside	14	20	
Northeast	20	10	
Southbridge	10	10	
West Center City	13	10	
Westside	15	20	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Leveraging

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

The City of Wilmington continued to give priority to the use of Federal resources to leverage other public and private funds. This is particularly true with respect to development projects, as very rarely do Federal resources cover all of the costs, particularly if the project is more than 2-3 units in size. The City of Wilmington's HOME match liability was reduced from 25% to 12.5%. The City's disbursements requiring match totaled \$113,887.07 in PY2017, accruing a match liability of 14,235.88. There was no Match contribution during PY2017. There was \$484,614 in available HOME match at the start of PY2017. The City of Wilmington's Housing Strategic Funds were prior year funds appropriated from the Administrative and Legislative bodies of local government. All local funds were expended during the PY2017. The City expended \$791,500 to leverage federal, state and local funds.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	484,614
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	484,614
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	14,236
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	470,378

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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at 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 \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

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

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted

	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired		0	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	7,450	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	950	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	120	0
Total	8,520	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	10	294
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	40	41
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	50	335

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Overall the City of Wilmington met or exceeded its goals for Year-One. The total households assisted were through the CDBG, ESG, HOME and HOPWA programs.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City continue to work with the Wilmington Housing Partnership as the primary organization to lead neighborhood revitalization initiatives in “at-risk “areas. The City will continue its work with nonprofit and for-profit housing developers to increase the availability of affordable housing that is decent, safe, sanitary and accessible. In an effort to leverage shrinking federal dollars, the City is aggressively seeking to attract increased housing and economic development initiatives through partnerships and incentives with for-profit developers. The City has begun a more focused effort to target “redevelopment” areas in the community, primarily utilizing the Five-Year Consolidated Plan, the Statewide Analysis of Impediments of Fair Housing Choice and the City’s Comprehensive Plan and recently completed Market Value Analysis done by The Reinvestment Fund.

The City is partnering with strong community serving organizations whose familiarity with and commitment to the city’s neighborhoods will go a long way toward ensuring that projects are completed to the highest positive impact for residents in need. It is this bringing together of community serving organizations, and of focused financial and institutional investments by the City, the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank, State agencies and the private sector, that will make possible the important work of addressing blight, stabilizing communities and catalyzing additional investment at the neighborhood level.

The mission of the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank (WNCLB) is to return vacant, dilapidated, abandoned, and delinquent properties to productive use in order to strengthen and revitalize neighborhoods and spur economic development. They accomplish this mission in a way that is purposeful, transparent, and for the public good. The coordination of resources and efforts within and between governments, community organizations, and the private sector and is both economically efficient and sustainable. The work also reflects the goals and objectives of the City’s comprehensive development plan and invests in existing neighborhoods.

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	1,354	0
Low-income	2,390	0
Moderate-income	612	0
Total	4,356	0

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The majority of activities continue to be in predominately low and moderate-income areas. Many of the services are citywide in nature, and accessible to all parts of the city because of the small size of the community. The Low/Mod areas are also synonymous with areas of high minority concentration.

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

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

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

The City of Wilmington plays an integral role in ensuring that homeless assistance programs continue to serve those with the most need in the City of Wilmington with the limited resources that are available. One of the City's priorities has been to ensure a seamless continuum of care for all homeless persons. This priority is met by coordinating and collaborating with providers of homeless prevention, coordinated intake, emergency shelters, transitional housing, and rapid re-housing services well as the active role that the City plays in the Continuum of Care planning process as facilitated by the Homeless Planning Council of Delaware and the work of the Delaware Interagency Council on Homelessness.

Housing Alliance DE serves as the statewide lead agency for Delaware's Continuum of Care and the system administrator for the statewide Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The City participates in the CoC's planning process by participating in meetings, collaborating with Housing Alliance DE on funding and advocacy issues and ensuring Delaware's HMIS system is operational. As a result of the 2017 Continuum of Care application process, Delaware was awarded \$8.3 million from HUD in the Continuum of Care funding competition. Funds were awarded to 8 agencies and 32 programs to assist the homeless population. Delaware's HMIS system has been expanded since its inception in 2001 from a pilot group of 6 agencies to 32 agencies and over 120 users in 2016. From October 1, 2016 to September 31, 2017 data was entered into HMIS for a total of 3,112 unduplicated people served by emergency shelter and transitional housing programs in Delaware. Additional client data was also entered for households served by rapid re-housing, permanent supportive housing, and homeless outreach programs.

The City of Wilmington is an active and voting member on the Delaware Continuum of Care Board. In 2017 the Delaware CoC Board led the CoC in a planning process, and developed a 2-year Action Plan to End Homelessness. This plan is was formally released in October 2017, and implemented by the CoC membership, CoC committees, CoC Board, and CoC Lead agency.

The City of Wilmington continues to work closely with the CoC Lead agency in Delaware to develop standard performance measures for homeless assistance projects in the state that can be measured in HMIS, and also helped to finalize formal rapid re-housing standards for Delaware.

Delaware has a PATH Outreach provider, funded through SAMHSA, administered by the Department of Health and Social Services, and operated by the Rick Van Story Resource Center. The PATH Outreach

project operates statewide throughout Delaware, with a City of Wilmington dedicated outreach worker. Their role is to outreach to unsheltered homeless households, assess their housing and service need, and work collaboratively with partner agencies to connect these clients to homeless assistance resources.

PATH Outreach participates in Delaware's coordinated entry system, Centralized Intake, by conducting the VI-SPDAT assessment for the people they work with, and helping to document the chronically homeless status of clients in need of permanent supportive housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Delaware has a statewide coordinated entry system, Centralized Intake. If households are in need of emergency shelter they contact Centralized Intake by calling CI directly, calling 2-1-1 to be connected, or visiting a state service center, of which there are 15 statewide. Clients are assessed for literal homelessness and referred same-day to available emergency shelter beds throughout Delaware. Any households in need of shelter in Wilmington contacts Centralized Intake for assessment and referral. Households that are currently unsheltered are prioritized for shelter assistance.

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

Households that are in need of homeless prevention resources are directed by Delaware 2-1-1 and Centralized Intake to contact the following agencies for assistance, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Community Services, WestEnd Neighborhood House and First State Community Action. The Delaware CoC hosted training in 2015 on homeless diversion, a front door homeless prevention program model that seeks to help keep households from entering shelter whenever possible. A diversion pilot program was implemented in the City of Wilmington in 2015/2016 to gather data and information about how to operationalize homeless diversion in Delaware. After reviewing the data and its successes, the Delaware CoC and its partners implemented another Diversion Pilot program in 2018 as a part of the Delaware CoC's Action plan.

Centralized Intake in Delaware also has a policy that it will not allow discharges from institutions into homelessness unless all other discharge plans and housing avenues have been pursued. Delaware's 15 state service centers also work directly with low-income households in communities receiving assistance, and work to help households avoid homelessness whenever possible.

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

In 2015, the Delaware CoC implemented a rapid re-housing (RRH) performance improvement project with RRH agencies in Delaware, a number of whom are funded for RRH through City of Wilmington with ESG funds. The goal of the project was to better understand the outcomes of RRH in Delaware and provide direct technical assistance to providers of RRH to help them better be able to rapidly re-house homeless families and individuals, shortening their length of time homeless and providing them with appropriate in-home case management support to remain stably housed. Two full-day trainings were provided along with 1-on-1 technical assistance by a contracted consultant. The CoC Lead Agency produced an annual report on RRH outcomes in Delaware for FY2016, and will be doing the same for FY2017. Referrals to RRH are coordinated through Centralized Intake, with the goal of helping households quickly access this housing resource.

Delaware also coordinates closely with the VA's SSVF and HUD-VASH programs to rapidly re-house veterans and veteran families. The HMIS lead agency manages a statewide by-name master list of homeless veterans. The list is reviewed by-weekly with statewide homeless assistance providers and any newly homeless veteran is connected/referred immediately to SSVF to ensure quick enrollment and access to housing. Any chronically homeless veteran is referred to HUD VASH or CoC permanent supportive housing.

Delaware's coordinated entry program, Centralized Intake, keeps a by-name list of chronically homeless individuals and families in Delaware. The list is prioritized by severity of service need and length of time homeless, prioritizing the longest stayers and highest need households for CoC permanent supportive housing assistance.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

See Attachment 1

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

RESIDENT SERVICES

Wilmington Housing Authority (WHA) continues to provide residents access to a wide variety of programs and services through strategic partnerships with many agencies. Our Resident Services staff provides case management services to our Public Housing participants through the Resident Opportunities for Self-Sufficiency (ROSS) program and for our Housing Choice Voucher participants through the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program. The purpose of the ROSS and FSS programs is to coordinate housing assistance with public and private resources to enable assisted families to achieve economic self-sufficiency. For participants in the self-sufficiency programs, the duration to meet their goals is five years, during which they identify educational, professional and personal goals including but not limited to:

- Educational advancement (e.g. GED or post secondary)
- Supportive services
- Completion of specialized job training
- Employment
- Career advancement
- Transitioning our of subsidized housing into homeownership

Wilmington Housing Authority continues to operate its “One-Stop-Shop” (OSS) for resident services on the ground floor of the Crestview site in FY17. More than 15 service providers utilize the space including the Workforce Investment Board, SNAP Program and a variety of non-profit organizations.

Current services provided at the OSS include:

- Resume Writing Workshops
- Clothing Boutique
- Job Link/Job Search

- Financial Management
- Workforce Readiness Training Workshops
- Housing Counseling
- Basic Computers and Intro to Social Media
- Fresh Start- Foreclosure and Financial Repair

The major goal of the “One-Stop-Shop” is to assist our WHA population with services and resources in one centralized area. Its overall mission is to serve as a catalyst for change for the achievement of “self-sufficiency” for all WHA residents as well as residents that reside in the City of Wilmington.

SECURITY

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

WHA is not a troubled PHA.

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

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

With 17 of 26 census tracts in the City of Wilmington either impacted or highly impacted by minority concentration, the City recognizes the challenges it faces in expanding fair housing choice to less dense areas of opportunity where traditionally, the cost of land acquisition and community opposition make affordable housing development extremely difficult. The City continued to move forward with many projects and programs to help overcome existing barriers to affordable housing, including working with area CHDOs and other developers to find suitable sites for infill development of affordable rental and owner housing projects.

The City will continue to move forward with projects and programs that help to overcome existing barriers to affordable housing, including working with Community Housing Development Organizations, the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank and developers to find suitable sites for infill development of affordable rental and owner housing projects. The City will continue with its various acquisition, demolition, and clearance programs to prepare sites for future development.

To address the lack of available land, the City will continue its involvement in planning for the reuse of environmentally contaminated land or Brownfields with the potential for remediation redevelopment as housing.

The City's building code recently incorporated flexible provisions for rehabilitation of existing structures. There is sufficient zoning for multi-family housing and the amount of this area exceeds demand. The City has a tax rebate program and fee waiver program for new construction and rehab of affordable residential properties to encourage redevelopment in target areas.

To address the lack of available land the City is actively involved in planning for the reuse of environmentally contaminated land or Brownfields with the potential for remediation redevelopment as housing.

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

For the past two years, the City of Wilmington's Department of Real Estate and Housing, Department of Planning and Urban Design, Wilmington Housing Partnership and many participants from the local banking communities have been working in conjunction with the Wilmington Neighborhood

Conservancy Land Bank (WNCLB). Since its inception, the WNCLB has been aggressively acquiring the City's vacant property inventory and has conducted multiple large-scale demolition projects. The goal of developing an entity that has the tools to address blight and vacancy in the City of Wilmington is still a work in progress but the collaboration of the aforementioned entities is proving effective. The Land Bank was legislated by the State of Delaware and City Council has been named the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank Corporation (WNCLBC).

A great deal of research was done, including looking at models currently being used in a numbers of cities, attending conferences and seminars to learn best practices and incorporating the use of lands banks.

Funding required to initially operate the Land Bank has been secured and some additional funding has been acquired by the WNCLB. Continual efforts are being made to target additional resources. The City of Wilmington as thus far committed more than \$2 million to the WNCLB.

The City has identified additional funding sources that can be used to contribute to the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank's ability to stabilize or demolish properties as we move forward to address the issues surrounding vacant and abandoned parcels throughout the city.

Wilmington is focusing on addressing unemployment, job training, job creation and retention. The City, in cooperation with our Federal Delegation, the Delaware State Housing Authority, the Wilmington Housing Authority, the Wilmington Housing Partnership, various affordable housing agencies, community development corporations and the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank will be focused on finding pathways for poverty level families to become homeowners throughout the city's neighborhoods. Plans call for increasing access to low interest lending, expanding lease to purchase and live where you work programs, and reestablishing Wilmington's urban homesteading program. These actions will afford Wilmington's poverty level families the opportunity to acquire equity while building stronger, economically diverse neighborhoods

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

The City will recertify four (4) staff members who were State Certified for Lead Inspector and Risk Assessor. Issues of lead paint contamination identified during initial visual inspections conducted by City staff will be addressed.

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

Wilmington is focused on addressing unemployment, job training, job creation and retention. The City, in cooperation with our Federal Delegation, the Delaware State Housing Authority, the Wilmington Housing Authority, the Wilmington Housing Partnership, various affordable housing agencies, community development corporations and the Wilmington Neighborhood Conservancy Land Bank will be focused on finding pathways for poverty level families to become homeowners throughout the city's neighborhoods. Plans call for increasing access to low interest lending, expanding lease to purchase and live where you work programs, and reestablishing Wilmington's urban homesteading program. These actions will afford Wilmington's poverty level families the opportunity to acquire equity while building stronger, economically diverse neighborhoods.

The City, through its various departments and commissions, will continue to advocate for improved transportation alternatives, to support organizations that provide job training and placement services, to support crime awareness and prevention activities, to support homeless prevention activities, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options, as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty Annual Action Plan in the City of Wilmington.

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

The City's Integrated Planning Process Team has taken the lead role in coordinating the planning and implementation of affordable housing programs to benefit city residents. While the City leads the strategy development, many private and public, for-profit and not-for-profit organizations, as well as citizens of Wilmington, are actively involved in the development of the strategy.

The City has specifically reach out to other organizations that provide services, including crisis alleviationto prevent homelessness, to low income individuals and families.

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

The City of Wilmington continued its partnership with the Wilmington Housing Partnership (WHP), giving the City the ability to leverage additional non-governmental funds for affordable housing development, neighborhood revitalization strategies while increasing the City's capacity to produce large-scale housing in a timely manner. WHP continued its work with the RISE program, as well as its work with non-profit partners to help increase their capacity to carry out housing projects. WHP also launched an aggressive redevelopment effort on Wilmington's Eastside, as part of the Eastside Rising

Phase I, which plans to redevelop 5 homes in the next two years, as part of a larger redevelopment effort involving other non-profit stakeholders in the area.

A Memorandum of Agreement with the Wilmington Housing Authority to conduct mutually beneficial joint acquisitions, development and planning activities, remained in effect during PY2017.

The City continued its work with existing CHDOs and other housing development agencies including Interfaith Housing Development, Cornerstone West, Habitat for Humanity, Ministry of Caring, Greater Brandywine Village Revitalization and Neighborhood House.

The City is engaged in the Governor's Delaware Interagency Council on Homelessness which local government work collectively to enhance services for Homeless, Veterans and social services state-wide.

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

FY2017 the City is actively involved in the Assessment of Fair Housing, a state-wide collaboration of all federally funded grantees and Public Housing Authorities. This group is meeting monthly to strategize and collaborate on the submission of the regional AFH that is due October 2019.

To affirmatively further fair housing and expand affordable housing opportunities on a regional level, the City will continue to provide financial support to the statewide Delaware Housing Search website that was established in 2012. This website provides real time search and availability of affordable and accessible housing. In FY2017, the site saw approximately 4,000 visitors each week and more than one million-page views, due to a complete redesign of the website and increased partnerships.

The City of Wilmington follows guidelines to affirmatively further affordable housing through its affirmative marketing program. This set of guidelines used to operate its HOME Investment Partnership Program, a copy of the policy is available for public inspection at the City of Wilmington's Department of Real Estate and Housing.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City's comprehensive monitoring system consists of a written monitoring handbook, file and monitoring checklists for each project type administered by City staff, who work administratively with each Federal program. During PY2017, the City of Wilmington monitored 3 of its 4 HOPWA projects. Based upon the results of the monitoring completed by the City with HUD, the City has made significant changes to its program.

The City will be completing monitoring of the CDBG and ESG projects in the forthcoming months. However, the City has completed desk audits of all draw requests to ensure compliance with the applicable regulations and activity requirements.

It is the City's standard monitoring practice for all programs whose monitoring is not determined by regulation, to conduct a site visit if the following:

1. If the project receives \$25,000 or more in funding annually; it is automatically monitored that year.
1. IF the project has not been consistently funded for more than two consecutive years; it is automatically monitored that year.
1. And if the project has findings in its annual audit, changes in program management and/or requires technical assistance, then it is automatically monitored that year.

The HOME Program Administrator received Annual income/rent determinations during the annual monitoring visit; there are a total of 123 units of rental housing of which 50 HOME/NSP units were reviewed; a trained Rehabilitation Specialist inspected those same units for compliance with City Housing Code Standards. There were 26 units that had deficiencies and were scheduled for re-inspection and corrective actions.

All completed housing construction projects must meet City of Wilmington Housing Code Inspection standards and receive a certificate of occupancy before being inhabited. As part of ongoing, long-term HOME compliance, all units are monitored annually for tenant income determination eligibility in conjunction with HOME rents. City of Wilmington HOME monitoring inspections are conducted every

one to three years, according to the number of units in the project.

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

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

The draft PY2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was made available to the public for the required 15-day comment period in News Paper on October 1, 2018 to October 15, 2018. In addition, the Department sent notice to Neighborhood Planning Council and Civic Associations and the City provided notice via its social media platform (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram).

The advertisement gave a description of the CAPER, the information contained in the report, and the purpose of its submission to U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Additionally, an explanation was provided of the 15 day comment period, its associated dates, and assurance that all written comments would be reviewed and considered prior to submission of the report to HUD. The expected submission date was published to further inform citizens of the time limits involved in commenting on the contents of the report.

Copies of the CAPER were available for review at the Department of Real Estate and Housing and the City of Wilmington's Neighborhood Planning Committees were email the notice information. A draft copy of the CAPER was available on the City's website at www.WilmingtonDE.gov/caper.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

There is no change in the Jurisdiction's program objectives in PY2017.

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

No

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

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

The following units were inspected and passed with no issues:

Lincoln Towers (11 units)

WHA – 139 W. 29th (1 unit)

Sacred Heart II (11 units)

The following units initially failed but passed upon reinspection:

Cornerstone West Lifelines (5 units) - 4 failed: smoke detector issues

WHA Kennedy Towers (24 units) - 4 failed: cracked electrical outlet; clogged sink; filter replacement

Clayton Court (6 units) - 2 failed: active mold; roach infestation; poor housekeeping

Compton Court (9 units) - 2 failed: missing weather stripping; damaged carpet; gas stove, two burners out

WHA – 2109 Spruce (1 unit) - failed: window water damage; damaged outlet exterior wall; crack along stairwell wall

WHA – 2108 Pine (1 unit) - failed: storm door damaged; wall tile in kitchen and light fixture previous water leak

Jazz Court (11 units) - 1 failed: completely in disarray; poor housekeeping; stove taken apart, damage throughout the unit

Interfaith 815 W. 7th (1 unit) - failed: bathroom cracked tile flooring; gap in door jamb; missing electrical cover to sump pump; loose soffit; damaged bedroom light switch

West Court (11 units) - 3 failed: no grounded outlets; cracked and peeling paint; paint stains

The following units failed and are scheduled for reinspection:

Christiana Village (11 units) - 4 failed: kitchen ceiling; bathroom tub surround mold and old caulk; fresh air return is full of dust and dirt; electrical hazards; window will not stay up; previous leak repair needed

Garrett House UCP (8 units) - 3 failed: toilet seat; damaged flooring; leaking faucet; door jamb

River Commons (11 units) - 3 failed: water damage; peeling paint; loose ceiling fixture; grease buildup; reinstall door jamb; smoke detectors

The following units failed reinspection is placed on hold:

Interfaith 1202 W 2nd (1 unit) - vacant unit in need of complete rehab – management requesting bids to complete the needed repairs

GRAND TOTAL UNITS 123 UNITS

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units.

92.351(b)

The City of Wilmington operates its HOME Investment Partnership Program using the following policies and procedures:

1. The City of Wilmington requires every applicant to sign an agreement containing the following language: This is to certify that to the extent there are vacant units and properties being rehabilitated through the HOME Program, those units will be marketed in an affirmative manner to attract tenants, regardless of sex, of all minority and majority groups.
2. The City, in marketing the program, informs all potential participants in the application packet that they must conform to affirmative marketing requirements, if they are selected to participate in the program.
3. Owners are referred to the Wilmington Housing Authority to solicit names of eligible tenants from their waiting list. In addition, as a next step, they should contact New Castle County for names of persons seeking rental housing.
4. The City will evaluate each owner or developer's performance immediately following occupancy of the unit. Owners and developers found noncompliant with HOME Affirmative Marketing requirements face the penalties, including repayment of loans before the sale of unit(s), higher interest charges, change status of a grant to a loan, disqualification from future Federal funding and possible loss of the property, if after notification by the City of Wilmington, efforts to correct identified areas of

noncompliance are unsuccessful.”

The City of Wilmington took all steps to provide outreach to minorities and other underserved populations through affirmative marketing efforts.

The City of Wilmington has updated its HOME Policies and Procedures Manual. It includes a detail procedure manual for monitoring.

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

The City of Wilmington did not received program income for the Home Program.

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)

Funding through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) remained the primary means for development of for-sale affordable housing. By using NSP funds to pay for all of the development costs (and keeping all the sales proceeds in return) the City has been able to reduce development risks for participating developers, which has resulted in dozens of eligible properties being acquired and renovated, many targeted to households below 50% of area median. In an effort to increase availability of market-rate housing, the City leveraged its federal allocation with local funds to provide a housing mix that appeals to a more diverse group of buyers.

The City’s CDBG Rehabilitation Program increases and improves the quality of life and supply of affordable housing. The program provides deferred loans to qualified home-owners to address safety, code and system issues.

Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) apply for funding to build, rehabilitate, renovate and affordable housing.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	25	26
Tenant-based rental assistance	100	75
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	12	20
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	10	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

HOPWA funding was utilized primarily for operations and supportive services for homeless, supportive services facility, case management, tenant-based rental assistance, and short-term rental and utility assistance. All client assistance met the verification requirement guidelines. For additional information, refer to the appendices for the HOPWA Caper.

The HOPWA Caper was submitted to HUD HOPWA HQ and HUD Philadelphia Regional Office via email. It was submitted to Cloudburst Group for review of report data quality.

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	WILMINGTON
Organizational DUNS Number	067393900
EIN/TIN Number	510176414
Identify the Field Office	PHILADELPHIA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	SHAMIKA
Middle Name	P
Last Name	PONZO
Suffix	0
Title	Director of Rehab Division

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	800 French St, 7th Flr
Street Address 2	0
City	Wilmington
State	DE
ZIP Code	19801-
Phone Number	3025763013
Extension	0
Fax Number	3025735588
Email Address	SPONZO@WILMINGTONDE.GOV

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mrs
First Name	Jerri
Last Name	Cherry
Suffix	0
Title	Program Administrator
Phone Number	3025763008
Extension	0

Email Address

Jcherry@wilmingtonde.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2017

Program Year End Date 06/30/2018

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA of Delaware, Inc.

City: Wilmington

State: DE

Zip Code: 19801, 6612

DUNS Number: 364131870

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 82285.25

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Housing Alliance Delaware

City: Wilmington

State: DE

Zip Code: 19801, 6604

DUNS Number: 137232653

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40042

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Family Promise of Northern New Castle County

City: Wilmington

State: DE

Zip Code: 19808, 5225

DUNS Number: 831572933

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 17191

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: The Salvation Army

City: Wilmington

State: DE

Zip Code: 19801, 2221

DUNS Number: 062517941

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 22867

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MINISTRY OF CARING - HOPE HOUSE I

City: Wilmington

State: DE

Zip Code: 19806, 4605

DUNS Number: 094346681

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 15000

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	28
Children	24
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	52

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	339
Children	143
Don't Know/Refused/Other	13
Missing Information	0
Total	495

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	444
Children	338
Don't Know/Refused/Other	4
Missing Information	0
Total	786

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	811
Children	505
Don't Know/Refused/Other	17
Missing Information	0
Total	1,333

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	400
Female	908
Transgender	4
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	21
Total	1,333

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	505
18-24	124
25 and over	687
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	17
Total	1,333

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	27	0	0	11
Victims of Domestic Violence	279	0	8	141
Elderly	6	0	0	3
HIV/AIDS	6	0	0	3
Chronically Homeless	152	0	10	81
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	280	0	9	141
Chronic Substance Abuse	162	0	3	101
Other Disability	186	0	9	75
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	26,645
Total Number of bed-nights provided	20,558
Capacity Utilization	77.16%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

1. Bed Utilization Rates This measure is produced for Emergency Shelter [ES], Transitional Housing [TH], and Permanent Supportive Housing [PSH]. This measure helps us to understand the capacity at which homeless assistance resources are being utilized in our communities.

2. Rate of Exits to Destination Types This measure is calculated for ES and TH programs for the purpose of providing information about where people go after being served.

3. Rate of Exits to Permanent Housing This measure is calculated for ESs, TH programs, and Rapid Re-Housing programs. This measure helps us to understand the extent to which certain projects and project types are successfully connecting clients to permanent housing resources in our community.

3. Rate of Retention This measure is calculated for PSH projects to measure the extent to which clients are stabilizing in PSH projects for 1 year or more.

4. Average Length of Stay in Project This measure is calculated for ESs and TH projects to help us understand the length of time that clients are staying in homeless assistance projects in our community. This measure looks at the clients who exited the project during the report period. For all of the clients that exited, the total number of days that they stayed in the project is calculated using entry dates and exit dates.

5. Rate of Adult Clients Served with a Disabling Condition This measure is calculated for all project types to help us understand the extent to which certain projects or project types are serving clients with highest levels of need.

6. Total number of Unduplicated Households Served This measure is calculated for all project types. This measure helps us to understand how many people are being served by our homeless assistance projects.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	33,742	43,741	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	30,993	30,037	61,450
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	5,000	3,000	20,835
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	69,735	76,778	82,285

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Essential Services	0	0	17,191
Operations	56,130	56,130	37,867

Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	56,130	56,130	55,058

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2015	2016	2017
Street Outreach	20,000	20,000	20,042
HMIS	20,000	20,000	20,000
Administration	13,794	14,023	10,679

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2015	2016	2017
	179,659	186,931	188,064

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2015	2016	2017
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	808,481	881,551	353,788
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	725,254	909,342	1,190,684

Local Government	50,000	230,883	15,000
Private Funds	127,725	131,980	592,867
Other	27,360	26,000	34,427
Fees	0	8,391	14,661
Program Income	0	0	50,600
Total Match Amount	1,738,820	2,188,147	2,252,027

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2015	2016	2017
	1,918,479	2,375,078	2,440,091

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment

CR-30 Public Housing

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

A Memorandum of Agreement remains in effect between the City of Wilmington and the Wilmington Housing Authority committing to a cooperative effort including, but not limited to: common goal acquisition and disposition strategies, value driven neighborhood planning, development of common action plans and an upgrading of communication.

The New Riverside development will be a destination neighborhood of choice, a major redevelopment of the Northeast gateway corridor to the City of Wilmington, Delaware.

- On the site of the current Riverside Public Housing development, consisting of 297 units of family rental housing on +/-25 acres of land owned by WHA.
- And an adjacent +/-12 acre site owned by the Kingswood Community Center.

The overall vision for the development is high quality mixed income housing, a new Kingswood Center and other amenities to serve the revitalized neighborhood as part of a comprehensive redevelopment plan which provides residents with supportive services, educational and economic development opportunities. The vision is inspired by the Purpose Built model to break the cycle of poverty while creating a healthy and sustainable neighborhood.

Multiple phases of mixed-income rental housing development will include Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD), project-based vouchers, 4% & 9% LIHTC mixed-finance rental units. Unit mix and income levels are to be determined as part of the master planning process, based on market conditions, financial feasibility and stakeholder input, with goals of a minimum of 350 mixed income rental units including market rate and subsidized units and 50 homeownership units.

Non-residential commercial space in the development shall be determined by overall project feasibility and market analysis.

The project will submit a 9% LIHTC application in the spring of 2019 with the support of the City of Wilmington and the State of Delaware. A Choice Neighborhood Planning and/or Implementation Grant application will be submitted for the next published NOFA.

HUD PUBLIC HOUSING ASSESSMENT (PHAS) SCORES

WHA scored an aggregate 68% for the period, down from 72 in FY16. The 68% score results in a "standard" designation for the period.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (PUBLIC HOUSING)

WHA managed 1520 public housing units at year end FY18 with 1428 available for occupancy, 32 vacant awaiting lease-up, 49 vacant undergoing modernization, 6 approved for "non dwelling" use and 5 approved for disposition.

In FY17, WHA Public Housing Management Areas (AMPS) are:

AMP 2: Southbridge - 183 family units (180 on site and 3 scattered site units)

AMP 5: Northeast - 297 family units

AMP 6: Crestview – 191 units (147 high-rise, 44 mid-rise in Kennedy and Evans House)
AMP 7: Baynard - 113 mixed population (includes 13 mid-rise units at 1802 West Street)
AMP 8: Scattered Sites North -120 family units
AMP 11: Mid City - 330 units mixed population (Herlihy, Compton and 201 Poplar Street)
AMP 15: Scattered Sites South - 140 family units
AMP 24: New Village of Eastlake - 70 family units (plus 90 homeownership units)
AMP 26: Heald Street – 11 family units (all included in Section 32 Homeownership Program)
AMP 27: New Lincoln Towers - 65 senior units plus 22 project based voucher units

WHA also managed 218 units of tax credit developed housing at The Park View senior only building (200 units) and Madison Gardens (18 family units) and 1 unit of market rate housing.

Each property is managed with on-site personnel and most site related functions are performed at the property. The 400 Walnut Street location functions as the Central Office that provides oversight and support and also houses the Housing Choice Voucher (Section 8) program offices.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT (TAX CREDIT PROPERTIES):

All tax credit sites operated within budget and compliance with IRS regulations during the period. Tax credit supported sites are:

New Village of Eastlake Hope IV – 70 unit Rental Phase completed in 2003, 90 Homeownership Phase completed in 2007, all units sold by 2010. Site was named the best affordable homeownership project in the country by The Affordable Housing Finance Magazine in 2008. Currently managed by Arbor Management and is fully occupied with a waiting list of almost 200 applicants.

The Park View – 1800 Broom Street – 200 unit senior only property – Managed by WHA. The site remains fully occupied with a waiting list of almost 75 applicants. Basement office space is leased by a physician who provides services to building residents and community at large. DSHA has indicated that although reserved in 1998, The Park View credits were not used until 2000 and therefore do not expire until October 2015. The partnership with Edison Capital on The Park View property ended October 2016 with no outstanding Park View credits. We are in the planning stages of building new partnerships and the terms and conditions are to be finalized once the deal is made.

Madison Townhomes – 18 unit family townhouses – Managed by WHA. Site remains fully occupied with 10 vouchers and 8 market rate residents. 5 applicants are presently on waiting list.

Lincoln Towers – 88 senior units, 65 public housing, 22 project-based vouchers and 1 un-subsidized unit. The property is managed by Interstate Realty (The Michaels Group).The site came on line in May 2013, remains fully occupied and presently has a waiting list of approximately 125 applicants.

FINANCES

FY17 produced another unqualified audit with no new audit findings. WHA's net position at year end was a slight increase at \$16,999 compared to last year. This is due to increase in total assets by \$157,847 and decrease in total liabilities by \$1.09 million due to decrease in debt of Energy Performance Contract loan and Lincoln Tower Construction Loan. Overall the revenue increased by \$3.32 million due to increase in HUD and S8 Subsidy. Component units of WHA Tax Credit all operated at or below budget.

MAINTENANCE

Work order backlog for FY17 was just over 3% with over 9500 work orders processed during the year, less than 2% of which were emergencies that were closed within 24 hours. In the current REAC site inspections, WHA received a score of 72% (29 of 40) for Physical Conditions and Maintenance.

WHA received FY17 capital funding of approximately of \$2.805 million during the period to fund approved capital improvement items. Below are listed some of the major projects undertaken.

Baynard Apartments: Upgraded fire alarm systems at Baynard for all 100 near-elderly (50+) apartments in a high rise building.

Crestview Apartments: Elevator replacement in the 149 unit high-rise building..

Northeast: Roof Replacement on (15) family units in the Northeast/Riverside development.

Scattered Sites: Completed the renovation of a long term vacant unit at 625 W 5th St. located in West Center City as a prototype for the Energy Performance Contract (EPC) project. A total of twenty-seven (27) scattered site units in West Center City will be renovated under a combined Capital Fund and Energy Performance Contract. The scope of work includes weatherization, insulation, windows, roofs, plumbing, electric and high efficiency HVAC.

EPC 3: Awaiting HUD approval for a third phase of an Energy Performance Application which will provide an estimated \$5,000,000 for energy conservation measures that will upgrade Baynard Apartments exterior shell and windows and HVAC equipment in Baynard and other high-rises. Also, EPC 3 funds will be used to support renovation of (27) long-term scattered site vacant units in West Center City which will be totally renovated as energy efficient 3 and 4 bedroom 2 ½ bath single family houses.

HOUSING CHOICE VOUCHER PROGRAM (SECTION 8)

WHA was authorized for 2125 vouchers during the period with a budget authority of \$14.5 million. Voucher utilization was 1629 allocated at 92% of budget authority. SEMAP (Section 8 Management Assessment Program) score is 100% (high performer) in FY16, FY17 and FY18.

WHA continues to administer the VASH program vouchers, a statewide program for homeless veterans in conjunction with the Delaware VA Hospital. The VASH program has 207 vouchers authorized with 152 under contract. 40 Project Based Vouchers were awarded which will be utilized at The Pearl Center formerly Layton Homes.

20 WHA HCV vouchers are currently being utilized to support mortgages under the homeownership voucher program.

HOPWA CAPER FY2018



Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program

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

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

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

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

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

Record Keeping. Names and other individual information must be kept confidential, as required by 24 CFR 574.440. However, HUD reserves the right to review the information used to complete this report for grants

management oversight purposes, except for recording any names and other identifying information. **In the case that HUD must review client-level data, no client names or identifying information will be retained or recorded. Information is reported in aggregate to HUD without personal identification. Do not submit client or personal information in data systems to HUD.**

In connection with the development of the Department's standards for Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), universal data elements are being collected for clients of HOPWA-funded homeless assistance projects. These project sponsor records would include: Name, Social Security Number, Date of Birth, Ethnicity and Race, Gender, Veteran Status, Disabling Conditions, Residence Prior to Program Entry, Zip Code of Last Permanent Address, Housing Status, Program Entry Date, Program Exit Date, Personal Identification Number, and Household Identification Number. These are intended to match the elements under HMIS. The HOPWA program-level data elements include: Income and Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, HIV/AIDS Status, Services Provided, Housing Status or Destination at the end of the operating year, Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Chronic Health Condition, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Medical Assistance, and T-cell Count. Other HOPWA project sponsors may also benefit from collecting these data elements. HMIS local data systems must maintain client confidentiality by using a closed system in which medical information and HIV status are only shared with providers that have a direct involvement in the client's case management, treatment and care, in line with the signed release of information from the client.

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

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

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

Definitions

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

Subsidy Assistance in Part 3, Chart 1, Column [1b] in the following manner:

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Outputs: Number of Households
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	1
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units	
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies	

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

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

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

Disabling Condition: Evidencing a diagnosable substance use disorder,

3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
4.	Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	1
5.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	1
6.	TOTAL Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1-4 minus Row 5)	1

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

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

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

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

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

supportive services. *See 24 CFR 5.403 and the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide for additional reference.*

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

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Total: The unduplicated number of households receiving housing subsidies (TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement services and Master Leasing) and/or residing in units of facilities dedicated to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and supported with HOPWA funds during the operating year.

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

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

In-kind Leveraged Resources: These are additional types of support provided to assist HOPWA beneficiaries such as volunteer services, materials, use of equipment and building space. The actual value of the support can be the contribution of professional services, based on customary rates for this specialized support, or actual costs contributed from other leveraged resources. In determining a rate for the contribution of volunteer time and services, use the criteria described in 24 CFR 200. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable property similarly situated.

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

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with the HOPWA Eligible Individual and who meets the following criteria: (1) is essential to the care and well-being of the person; (2) is not obligated for the support of the person; and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary

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

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

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

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

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

Program Income: Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. See grant administration requirements on program income at 24 CFR 200.307.

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

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

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

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

Stewardship Units: Units developed with HOPWA, where HOPWA funds were used for acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation that no longer receive operating subsidies from HOPWA. Report information for

the units is subject to the three-year use agreement if rehabilitation is non-substantial and to the ten-year use agreement if rehabilitation is substantial.

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

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

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

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

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

Part 1: Grantee Executive Summary

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

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

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number DEH17F001		Operating Year for this report <i>From (mm/dd/yy)</i> 07/01/2017 <i>To (mm/dd/yy)</i> 06/30/2018		
Grantee Name THE CITY OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE				
Business Address		800 FRENCH STREET, 7 TH FLOOR, REAL ESTATE AND HOUSING		
City, County, State, Zip		WILMINGTON	NEW CASTLE	DE 19801

Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	51-0176414	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	067-393-900	System for Award Management (SAM):: Is the grantee's SAM status currently active? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide SAM Number:
Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address	00	
*Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)	DE-00 MD-01	
*City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: DE-ALL ELKTON, MD	Counties: DE-ALL CECIL COUNTY, MD
Organization's Website Address WWW.WILMINGTONDE.GOV	Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee Service Area? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section what services maintain a waiting list and how this list is administered.	

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

2. Project Sponsor Information

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

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

Project Sponsor Agency Name Delaware HIV Consortium		Parent Company Name, if applicable NOT APPLICABLE		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Brad Shannon, Director of Programs			
Email Address	bshannon@delawarehiv.org			
Business Address	100 W. 10th Street, Suite 415			
City, County, State, Zip,	Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, 19801			
Phone Number (with area code)	302-654-5471			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	51-0348892		Fax Number (with area code) 302-654-5472	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	033296786			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	DE-ALL			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	DE-ALL			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Wilmington, Claymont, Elsmere, Newark, New Castle, Middletown		Counties: New Castle County, Kent County, Sussex County	

Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	550,000	
Organization's Website Address	https://www.delawarehiv.org/	
<p> Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No </p> <p> <i>Please check if yes and a faith-based organization.</i> <input type="checkbox"/> </p> <p> <i>Please check if yes and a grassroots organization.</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> </p>	<p> Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No </p> <p> If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered. </p>	

Project Sponsor Agency Name		Parent Company Name, if applicable		
The Ministry of Caring, Inc. – House of Joseph II		Not Applicable		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency		John Bates, Deputy Director of Program Services		
Email Address		jbates@ministryofcaring.org		
Business Address		115 East 14th Street		
City, County, State, Zip,		Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, 19801		
Phone Number (with area code)		302-516-1076		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		51-0209843		Fax Number (with area code) 302-888-1371
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):		039277373		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address		DE-ALL		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)		DE-ALL		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities: Wilmington		Counties: New Castle County
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year		\$57,423		
Organization's Website Address		https://www.ministryofcaring.org/		

<p>Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.</p>
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Project Sponsor Agency Name Catholic Charities		Parent Company Name, <i>if applicable</i> Not Applicable		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency		Alfred Manganiello, Case Manager		
Email Address		amanganiello@ccwilm.org		
Business Address		2601 West 4 th Street		
City, County, State, Zip,		Wilmington, New Castle, Delaware, 19805		
Phone Number (<i>with area code</i>)		302-655-9624		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		51-0065685		Fax Number (<i>with area code</i>) 302 654 6432
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):		125160754		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address		DE-ALL		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)		DE-ALL		
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities: Wilmington		Counties: New Castle
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year		57,423		
Organization's Website Address		http://www.ccwilm.org/		

<p>Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.</p>
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Project Sponsor Agency Name		Parent Company Name, if applicable		
Cecil County Health Department		Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Kathleen Martineau, RN Case Manager/Community Health Supervisor			
Email Address	Kathleen.Martineau@Maryland.Gov			
Business Address	401 Bow Street			
City, County, State, Zip,	Elkton, Cecil, MD 21921			
Phone Number (with area code)	410-996-5100			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	52-2046029		Fax Number (with area code)	
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	031513132			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	MD-1			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	MD-1			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Elkton		Counties: Cecil	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$39,000			
Organization's Website Address	CecilCountyHealth.Org			

<p>Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><i>Please check if yes and a faith-based organization.</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>Please check if yes and a grassroots organization.</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.</p>
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5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment

a. Grantee and Community Overview

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

The City of Wilmington's goal is to appropriate funds in an equitable manner while maintaining an existing service. The City of Wilmington priorities is based upon the modernization of HOPWA to support rental assistance housing and rental projects first then all other activities. The City's \$725,614 HOPWA award is administered by the City of Wilmington's Department of Real Estate and Housing for the eligible metropolitan statistical area that includes the City of Wilmington, the remainder of New Castle County and Cecil County, Maryland. In addition, all funds were not expended at the completion of the CAPER but will be expended by the end of the calendar year 2018.

The City's HOPWA grant was awarded to four Project Sponsors who provided services which included TBRA, STRMU, PHP, operation costs for permanent housing facilities and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS. All project sponsors were able to effectively maintain their level of services. Below is an overview of the four Project Sponsors:

Delaware HIV Consortium (TBRA):

Since 1999, the City of Wilmington (Grantee) has allocated Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) funds to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) for low-income persons living with HIV in New Castle County, Delaware. The TBRA program is operated by the Project Sponsor, Delaware HIV Services, a nonprofit agency that is the primary administrator of Ryan White CARE Act dollars used for HIV supportive services in the State of Delaware. The mission of Delaware HIV Services is to eliminate HIV in Delaware and to ensure optimal care and prevention services for all people infected and affected by HIV in Delaware.

TBRA program beneficiaries are low-income persons living with HIV and their authorized household members. Total household income must fall within low-to-moderate income limits as defined by HUD. Clients are referred to the TBRA program by HIV case managers who ensure that all assisted clients are receiving proper medical care and supportive services. The Project Sponsor screens applicants for eligibility based on HOPWA criteria (HIV status, low income, housing need) and assigns eligible applicants to the TBRA waiting list in chronological order of when their applications were submitted to the housing program office. In FY2018 (7/1/17 to 6/30/18), the time spent on the TBRA waiting list was approximately two years. As of 8/1/17, there were 125 HOPWA eligible applicants on the TBRA waiting list.

The housing program waiting list is maintained and updated monthly. Client eligibility determinations are reviewed on an ongoing basis. When funding is available, clients are moved off the top of the waiting list and screened for HOPWA eligibility. Persons meeting the program's eligibility requirements are interviewed by the Project Sponsor and given up to 120 days to become TBRA program participants. Assisted households are reassessed for eligibility annually. This recertification process involves a reassessment; a comprehensive review of household income, rent and utility allowances; a recalculation of rental assistance; a review of client compliance with HOPWA program requirements; and a housing

inspection.

Assisted households rent affordable units from private landlords in New Castle County that meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS). Affordability is determined using HUD Fair Market Rents and utility costs are determined using HUD utility allowances for New Castle County, Delaware. Rental assistance is calculated with the same HUD formula used by public housing authorities to determine rent subsidies. The rent subsidy is based upon total household income and housing expenses, including rent and utilities, and covers the portion of housing costs in excess of 30% of the household's adjusted income, up to full monthly rent. Program beneficiaries must remain connected to HIV case management services with access to appropriate health care and support services funded by the Ryan White program and other mainstream (non-HOPWA) service providers, including Medicaid managed care organizations. All clients receiving HOPWA rental assistance must meet with their HIV case managers every four months to update their housing plans and report to the Project Sponsor on their progress in achieving or maintaining stable housing and remaining connected to medical care and supportive services.

TBRA program staff consists of two full-time employees and one part-time assistant. In FY18, HOPWA funding from the City of Wilmington assisted 71 households throughout New Castle County, primarily in Wilmington where the HIV epidemic is concentrated. Before receiving rental assistance, nearly 70% of assisted clients had been in unstable housing arrangements, either homeless or doubled up with family or friends. Throughout the contract period, nearly all assisted households maintained stable housing and were connected to medical care and support services.

Ministry of Caring House of Joseph II (Permanent Housing Facility and Supportive Services)

The House of Joseph II offers Delaware's only round-the-clock residential program for formerly homeless men and women in the late stages of AIDS. Since opening our doors on April 7, 1997, House of Joseph II has served over 150 clients. The racial, ethnic and gender diversity of residents of program residents mirrors trends in the demographic affected HIV/AIDS locally and nationwide.

HIV/AIDS affects African American or Black Delawareans disproportionately. A 2017 survey found that African Americans make up forty-two percent of those living with HIV/AIDS nationally. Here in Delaware, fifty-six percent lived with an HIV/AIDS diagnosis during the same period—only twenty-one percent of Delaware residents are Black (see James Dowling, Health Program Coordinator, Division of Public Health). African American individuals are also making up an increasing portion of the HIV/AIDS-affected population over time. While only forty-four percent of Delawareans living with HIV/AIDS were African American during the late 1980s, according to the 2018 HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Update, African Americans made up sixty-five percent of that population in 2017.

At House of Joseph II, we have seen an increase of Hispanic or Latino individuals admitted for HIV/AIDS-related care in the past year. Formerly, only two Hispanic or Latino clients resided at House of Joseph II. This number has increased by sixty percent. A total of five Hispanic or Latino persons currently reside at House of Joseph II.

All current residents of House of Joseph II belong to racial or ethnic minority groups. A snapshot of ethnic and racial demographics represented in the program is as follows:

- 79% residents are African American;
- 21% residents are Hispanic.

Leadership at House of Joseph II is also aware of the need for HIV/AIDS services among gender and sexual minorities and the increased risk of HIV infection amongst men. Men who have sex with men (MSM) are more likely than the general population to receive an HIV/AIDS diagnosis. In Delaware, although males make up forty-eight percent of the population, seventy-two percent of all HIV/AIDS cases are men. These surveys also suggest that younger MSM, especially younger MSM abusing opiates and other drugs, are testing positive for HIV at increasing rates (see James Dowling, Health Program Coordinator, Division of Public Health). Three clients from the operating year reported a history of drug use. Of those engaged in House of Joseph II program services:

- 67% are male;
- 33% are female.

The gender breakdown of House of Joseph II clients reflects the higher need for HIV/AIDS services among men.

During the reporting period, two residents categorized their gender as “trans female (MTF or male to female)” —this number is included in the total number of female residents above. Recent research has explained the need to expand access to HIV/AIDS services for transgender women, who are at greater risk than the general population of contracting HIV. The 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report called for providers to “increase the percentage of transgender women in HIV medical care who are virally suppressed to at least 90 percent.” Housing transgender women and providing in-house medical care is House of Joseph II’s contribution to meeting this critical objective.

House of Joseph II serves a number of individuals who belong to multiple identity groups at high risk for health issues related to HIV/AIDS. The 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report also stated that there was a need to reduce disparities in the rate of new diagnoses by at least 15 percent in the following groups: gay and bisexual men, young Black gay and bisexual men, Black females, and persons living in the Southern United States. (See the 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report). The program is committed to serving individuals from communities that are identified as at-risk and/or under-served by leaders in HIV/AIDS advocacy and care.

Catholic Charities (STRMU and PHP):

Basic Needs HIV Services of Catholic Charities was established in 1985 as an essential program, the mortar between the bricks of the HIV service and treatment continuum, having a real and immediate impact on the life and stability of both the individual client and the community. It is a multi-service program in the HIV Service and care continuum. Basic Needs HIV Services specifically seeks to provide goods and services not provided or underprovided by other AIDS Service Organizations, thus promoting greater stability, health and well being of our clients living with HIV, as well as the families of

those infected by the virus, virtually all of whom are well below the poverty level or have no income. It is a welcoming ministry bringing many services together under one roof. Catholic Charities supports the health and well-being of those living with HIV, and helps to strengthen our clients so they can deal with crises and adhere to treatment.

Basic Needs HIV Services provides emergency financial support and other services to Delawareans living with HIV/AIDS, and their families, including:

- Emergency financial assistance for rent, utilities, and emergency housing
- Budget guidance
- Providing locations for reduced fare bus debit cards to support treatment adherence
- Assistance with clothing, toiletries, and household items
- Information and referral to other Catholic parishes
- Client advocacy
- Outpatient individual, group, and family therapy is available through Catholic Charities
- Counseling Services program.

Basic Needs HIV Services is located in Wilmington, Delaware in the zip code 19805, the center of people living with HIV and serves the communities in all of New Castle County. The location is easily reachable by public transportation.

Cecil County Health (TBRA and STRMU)

The Cecil County Housing Program is administered as a part of the Cecil County HIV/AIDS Program through the Cecil County Health Department. This is one of twenty-four local health departments in the State of Maryland, which operates under the auspices of the Maryland Department of Health (MDH), a cabinet- level agency of Maryland State government. The Cecil County Health Department is under the direction of a Health Officer and is also served by a Deputy Health Officer. There are six divisions in the Health Department: Community Health Services, Environmental Health, Addictions Services, Administration, Health Promotion and Special Populations.

The HIV Services Program is located within Community Health Services under the supervision of the Director. The HIV Services Program has vast experience in serving HIV positive/ PLWA population in Cecil County. The Office administers programs/grant funds related to the above population including: Counseling and Testing, Ryan White CARE and HOPWA.

The Cecil County Housing Program contact information is:

Cecil County Health Department

401 Bow Street

Elkton, Md. 21921

Tel # 410 996 5100

www.Cecilcountyhealth.org

Staffing:

Community Health Nurse II/Nursing Supervisor, Community Health Services Director, Fiscal Officer, Office Supervisor and Outreach Worker.

- The Cecil County Housing Program area of service is Cecil County, Maryland in Northeastern Maryland, near

the borders of Pennsylvania & Delaware. Population of Cecil County is 102,382 (July 2015 statistics). Land area is 348.13 square miles. As of 2015, there were 41,103 housing units in Cecil County. The median household income (2016)-for Cecil County is \$78,800 and persons below poverty level are 9.6%.

The Cecil County Housing Program range/type of housing activities include Long term and Short term housing assistance to assist with rental payments according to the guidelines provided under the HOPWA program. The Long term assisted clients are the primary beneficiaries of low and very low-income PLWA clients who show potential for independence within the community given the steady and stable assistance of the Long and Short term housing programs. The Short term assisted clients are either waiting long-term housing who cannot maintain financial independence and require on-going financial assistance through other funding such as Ryan White Part B Funds.

b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan

Provide a narrative addressing each of the following four items:

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

Delaware HIV Consortium - HOPWA funding from the City of Wilmington provided rental assistance for 71 households, consisting of 72 people living with HIV and 51 others for a total of 123 people assisted. This output is below the target goal of 95 households. Although the total funding award was approximately \$40,000 less than the previous year, the goal was increased by 10 households over the previous year. The program did successful exceed the goal of 65 households per month. With relatively stable program participants, and few to no other housing options, there was little movement off the program, thus little movement of new households into the program. All households (100%) had incomes at or below 80% of the area's median income (AMI).

The Ministry of Caring – Housing of Joseph II – During the operating year, House of Joseph II used HOPWA funding to support sixteen units of housing in a permanent residence with supportive services. In the HOPWA funding cycle, 24 persons were housed. All were provided linkage to care. Formerly homeless persons were fed three regularly scheduled meals and two daily snacks (afternoon and evening).

Catholic Charities – HIV Services of Catholic Charities received \$57,4231 in HOPWA funds to provide short term housing assistance and supportive services to clients in the City of Wilmington. HIV Services of Catholic Charities is a multi-service program in the HIV Service and care continuum. HIV Services specifically seeks to provide goods and services not provided or underprovided by other AIDS Service Organizations, thus promoting greater stability, health and well-being of our clients living with HIV, as well as the families of those infected by the virus, virtually all of whom are well below the poverty level or have no income. HIV Services of Catholic Charities is a welcoming ministry bringing many services together under one roof. Catholic Charities supports the health and well-being of those living with HIV, and helps to strengthen our clients so they can deal with crises and adhere to treatment. HIV Services is located in Wilmington, Delaware in the zip code 19805, the center of people living with HIV and serves the adjacent communities in zip codes 19801 and 19802 which cumulatively constitute approximately 41% of HIV/AIDS cases in the State.

Catholic Charities provide rental and primarily utility assistance totaling \$38,766.58 to 25 unduplicated clients.

Cecil County Maryland – The Cecil County Housing Program has had significant accomplishments in the number of housing units helped during FY 2018. We have maintained Long Term Housing for four clients for the year. Four clients continue into FY 2019. We have not met our goal of six clients served per month for FY18.

For Short term housing assistance has provided assistance to 4 clients in need of 2 utility bills and 2 rental assistance and 1 mortgage payment. We did make our goal of 4 STRMU assistance payments for FY2018.

HOPWA funds distributed to geographic areas in Cecil County, MD that include mostly rural portion of the county.

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

Delaware HIV Consortium - Most of the 71 households assisted in FY18 maintained stable housing; most continuing to receive HOPWA rental assistance. The housing stability outcome exceeded the HOPWA recommended 90% performance goal in this category.

The Ministry of Caring – Housing of Joseph II – A key indicator of progress in HIV/AIDS care, nationally, will be to “increase the percentage of persons with diagnosed HIV infection who are retained in HIV medical care to at least 90 percent” (see the 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report). House of Joseph II helps participants to stabilize and potentially reverse HIV disease progression by monitoring client wellness. Prior to arriving at House of Joseph II, many clients have used hospital emergency rooms as a substitute for regularly scheduled doctor appointments. At House of Joseph II, clients get the psychological, social and medical care they need from doctors, psychiatrists and other staff on a regular basis. They only avail of emergency room visits for medical emergencies. All clients have improved access to services. Residents are linked to a continuum of essential services through participation in the program, receiving assistance with mental health, counseling, substance abuse treatment, prescription services, medical appointments and transportation.

House of Joseph II welcomes clients living with HIV who are medically needy regardless of their ability to pay. Services provided include case management, from a senior family resource coordinator/case manager, and medical case management executed by a nurse. Our case manager meets monthly, sometimes more frequently, with each client. She designs and completes a service plan with each client; these plans include life management activities. As case manager, she ensures that our clients apply for all appropriate benefits. She also links our clients to other supportive services to improve access to care. The case manager coordinates transportation for our residents who have no income. Bus tickets are ordered and distributed as needed to our clients for whatever medical or other necessary appointments.

Research has shown that those who are stably housed are more likely to take medications, eat nutritious meals and see better health outcomes as a result. In addition to the benefits associated with housing security, residents of House of Joseph II receive targeted health support. Our nurse plans, coordinates, monitors and evaluates medical services for each of our clients. She arranges transportation to medical appointments with Logisticare. Her medical-care management emphasizes quality of care and continuity of services. All medical appointments are arranged by the nurse with the infectious disease clinic or with the medical specialist of each client.

During the operating year, a total of six residents exited the program. One person successfully transitioned from permanent supportive housing into her own apartment (subsidized housing); two clients left after exhibiting terroristic threatening; one client died; one resident left the facility without notice even after receiving five opportunities to commit to the program after drug use.

House of Joseph II utilizes a waiting list to manage admission to the program. Applicants on the waiting list are prioritized on the basis of the following criteria:

- Applicant’s medical status,
- Other housing options available to the applicant, and

- Applicant’s ability to reside in a group living environment.

Catholic Charities – We have assisted people with either rent or a utility bill, including electric, gas and water bills over the past fiscal year: 10 rental assistance, 20 utility assistance payments for a total of 25 people. (some clients were paid for both rent and utilities). We have received very positive comments from HIV caseworkers who are very grateful for either stabilizing their client or assisting them with the ability to cope with existing circumstances. In some instances books are provided to the client’s family, if we have them available. We will continue this best demonstrated practice in the following fiscal year.

Our waiting list is managed by the front desk of Administrative Professionals who place client on a waiting list when the three week window of scheduled clients are filled. When there is a cancellation the first person on the waiting list is called and scheduled. However, clients referred to Catholic Charities via an HIV case worker are prioritized and called first if they are on the waiting list.

Cecil County Maryland – Program goals for the Cecil County Housing Program play a very important role for our clients in our Medical Case Management and Non- Medical case Management Programs. The ultimate goal is to keep clients from homelessness and keep them in stable housing which goes hand in hand with keeping the client in medical care and stable. Steps are always being taken to take every opportunity possible to keep clients connected to care and the housing program is essential for this to happen. Cecil County has met its program goals, but we are always looking to improve outcomes for our PLWA community.

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

Delaware HIV Consortium - In an effort to address the ongoing need for affordable housing for persons living with HIV, the Project Sponsor uses non-HOPWA resources, including Ryan White funds, to provide rental assistance for TBRA clients in New Castle County. Ryan White funds also provided supportive services for all TBRA households, including HIV case management, food and nutrition programs, mental wellness and substance abuse counseling, dental and eye care, pharmacy assistance, HIV primary medical care at statewide wellness clinics, and emergency financial assistance.

The Ministry of Caring – Housing of Joseph II –

Catholic Charities – Internally we coordinate with Catholic Charities and provide additional services such as, clothing and furniture, books for children if available and referral to Catholic Charities counseling services. Catholic Charities also maintains other sources of crisis alleviation funds to assist HIV/AIDS clients when clients are in need but funds city funds are not available.

Cecil County Maryland – Program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources include having every client that applies to our program also go to the Cecil County Housing Authority and apply for Section 8 Housing. All clients that are applying to the program are given a Resource List with low income housing options in Cecil County, MD. Supportive services that the PLWA/HIV client need, may be assisted with Maryland Ryan White Funds.

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

Delaware HIV Consortium - The Delaware HIV Consortium receives regular HOPWA communications from both HUD and the Grantee in order to be informed about current regulations, issues, and best practices. In FY18, Housing staff attended several workshops, webinars, and training sessions in order to increase their knowledge about HOPWA regulations, case management, homeless services, housing stability, client self-sufficiency, and other topics. These training sessions were facilitated by experts such as HUD technical assistance providers, along with the AIDS Education Training Center (AETC) and the U.S. Department of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA). Housing staff participated in HOPWA sponsored webinars. In addition, the Project Sponsor's Director of Finance completed the HOPWA Online Financial Management Training module. Other webinars that housing staff participated in were sponsored by the AIDS Education Training Centers (AETC) and the U. S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH). In addition, housing staff participated in several community meetings on the homeless response system's Continuum of Care, sponsored by Housing Alliance of Delaware, and also attended housing workshops focusing on Delaware's Fair Housing Act and the Landlord-Tenant Code that were hosted by Community Legal Aid Society, Inc. The Project Sponsor will continue to participate in webinars, training sessions, community meetings, and workshops that improve proficiency in oversight and operation of programs and services that assist HOPWA eligible persons living in Delaware.

c. Barriers and Trends Overview

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

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

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> HOPWA/HUD Regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Planning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Availability | <input type="checkbox"/> Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination/Confidentiality | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Diagnoses | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligibility | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance or Training |
| | | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice History |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive Services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credit History | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rental History | |

Previous editions are obsolete
 Housing Affordability

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form HUD-40110-D (Expiration Date: 01/31/2021)

- Geography/Rural Access Other, please explain further

Delaware HIV Consortium

- **Housing Affordability**

Rising rent and utility costs present a persistent challenge for our TBRA clients because most clients live on fixed incomes of \$735 per month. Over three-quarters of TBRA households live in Wilmington where the aging rental housing stock is less energy efficient than newer construction. Owners of older, less efficient housing often charge lower rents, however the energy costs associated with these units can render the housing unaffordable. Most TBRA clients are responsible for their own utility expenses, since few rentals include utility costs in the rent price. TBRA clients routinely access local energy assistance programs and emergency financial assistance programs, however, there is constant demand for these services in New Castle County and resources are limited. Both housing staff and case managers routinely advise clients to apply for community based programs that can assist with housing expenses.

- **Housing Availability**

Another ongoing challenge is the low attrition rate off the TBRA program to other stable housing, primarily due to the limited number of affordable housing options available in the community. Unfortunately, applying for subsidized housing at local public housing authorities (PHAs) is difficult. Delaware's five PHAs have long waiting lists for subsidized housing and limited access to their programs for interested applicants. It is not unusual for eligible applicants to wait several years for the opportunity to apply for subsidized housing then be placed on a waiting list for an additional multi-year timeframe. Local Housing Choice programs in New Castle County have the longest waiting lists. The opportunity to apply when the application process is open is restricted to a very short timeframe, oftentimes a call center that is extremely difficult to access. TBRA clients are notified by housing staff and encouraged to apply when PHA waiting lists are open and accepting applications. Some TBRA program beneficiaries, however, do not qualify for other types of subsidized housing due to poor credit and criminal histories. Currently, about three-quarters of TBRA clients are over 50 years of age. Once clients achieve senior citizen status, housing staff encourage their transition to subsidized senior apartments.

- **Housing Placement Costs, Credit History, Rental History, Criminal Justice History**

Initial housing placement costs (security/utility deposits), poor credit reports, poor rental histories, and criminal backgrounds constitute significant barriers to accessing housing for TBRA clients. All TBRA participants are low income households, while the majority of participants are extremely low-income or very low-income households. Prior to receiving HOPWA TBRA, most clients have been in unstable housing arrangements. Many have poor credit and rental histories and some have criminal backgrounds. Although these barriers do not disqualify clients from the TBRA program, they can interfere with their ability to be approved for rental housing in the community. Federal policy governing local subsidized housing programs, such as Section 8 and public housing, has strict eligibility requirements for applicants with criminal backgrounds. In addition, for those participants who receive HOPWA TBRA rent subsidies, initial move-in costs can pose additional barriers. The TBRA program does not pay for security deposits or for apartment application fees and there are limited community resources to cover such expenses. In an effort to identify barriers to housing placement, the TBRA program application requests information about credit history, prior rental history, and criminal backgrounds. By identifying these barriers at the initial screening process, the client has a workable timeframe to remedy these issues during the time spent on the wait list.

The Ministry of Caring – Housing of Joseph II –

Homelessness continues to be a major barrier to health for those living with HIV/AIDS. The 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report notes that the goal of eliminating homelessness in the near future will not be met. The report also states that progress in HIV/AIDS prevention has not been equal across all populations and regions: “there continues to be disparities in HIV risk and diagnoses for gay and bisexual men, stable housing among people living with HIV, and HIV diagnoses in the Southern United States” (see the 2017 National HIV/AIDS Strategy (NHAS) Progress Report).

House of Joseph II has identified three primary barriers impacting those living with HIV/AIDS: affordable housing, lack of income and special needs related to mental health and substance abuse.

- **Housing Affordability and Lack of income**

Safe, affordable housing is scarce in the Wilmington area. The average cost of rent for a studio apartment in Delaware is one hundred nine percent of the average Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment, making housing unaffordable for adults living with significant disabilities who rely on SSI (see NAMI DE website). Most residents at the House of Joseph II lack the income to afford market-rate housing. In addition to the housing and income barrier, most residents are limited by substance abuse disorders, mental illness, and other disabling conditions. Prior to entering our facility, many clients failed to consistently take medications or relapsed into drug use due to poor support. On their own, residents often faced declining health due to lack of transportation and an inability to plan and remember regularly scheduled doctor appointments. A stable home environment and supportive staff help clients engage in wellness care and multiple emergency room visits.

- **Special needs related to mental health and substance abuse**

Mental illness is a common health concern and a barrier that shapes life for many House of Joseph II residents. Of Delaware’s approximately 900,000 residents, close to 29,000 adults live with serious mental illness. Many Delaware residents rely on public services for critical mental health care. NAMI Delaware identifies the following objectives related to support for individuals with mental illness:

- “Providing support and coping strategies to families and individuals dealing with mental illness” and
- “Developing a variety of safe, affordable quality housing opportunities for persons with serious mental illness” (See NAMI DE website).

House of Joseph II’s support for those living with the dual diagnoses of AIDS and mental illness are an essential service to our community.

Catholic Charities – No barriers have been encountered.

Cecil County Maryland – No barriers have been encountered.

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

Delaware HIV Consortium

- **Increased Need for Affordable Housing and Insufficient Funding to Meet the Need**

In Delaware, subsidized rental housing is in high demand and limited supply. According to the 2016 edition of “Out of Reach”, published by the National Low Income Housing Coalition, there is not a single county in the United States where a person who relies on federal disability benefits can afford to rent even a small studio apartment. In New Castle County, a renter would have to earn \$21.70 per hour to be able to afford a basic apartment. The typical client receiving housing assistance from the TBRA program receives a Social Security benefit that converts to an hourly wage of \$4.24. Housing Alliance Delaware reports that Delaware has an immediate and pressing need for at least 16,820 rental units affordable to extremely low-income renters.

HOPWA eligible clients currently spend about two years on the waiting list, which is a remarkable improvement compared with recent years when the waiting time was closer to five years. Despite the reduced waiting period, over 40% of TBRA clients have had episodes of homelessness and over 70% were unstably housed prior entering the TBRA program. For persons living with HIV, unstable housing often leads to disconnection from medical care and support services needed to maintain overall wellness. National research shows that stable housing is an effective intervention to reduce the spread of HIV. In Delaware, there simply is not enough funding to meet the need for affordable housing for persons living with HIV. To supplement the HOPWA allocation, the Project Sponsor uses federal Ryan White CARE Act dollars to provide short-term rental assistance for TBRA clients, for up to 24 months, until there are sufficient HOPWA funds to continue paying assistance for the longer term. The Project Sponsor also raises private dollars by applying for grants and sponsoring fundraising events. In FY2018, Delaware HIV Services teamed up with AIDS Delaware for the annual AIDS Walk and sponsored two other fundraising events to supplement the funding for direct client services including housing assistance. The Project Sponsor also submits grant requests to private foundations to support the TBRA program.

- **Advocacy to Promote Affordable Housing for Persons Living with HIV**

Delaware HIV Services recognizes the important correlation between housing status and HIV-related health outcomes. The TBRA program provides an affordable, stable living environment to assist HOPWA beneficiaries with linkage to medical care and other needed services. One of the principal functions of the Project Sponsor is to advocate for increased housing opportunities for persons living with HIV. Housing staff and program beneficiaries attend budget hearings and stakeholder meetings throughout the state to attest to the importance of affordable housing and homeless prevention programs for persons living with HIV. The Director of Programs also serves on the local HIV Planning Council, is an active member of the Continuum of Care.

Cecil County Maryland – Trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed include the availability of testing sites to diagnose clients and if they are positive getting them into care. Cecil County Health Department is making linkage to care a priority now more than ever. We were successful in FY2018 to implement coordination of services between HIV /AIDS Prevention and HIV/AIDS Care Services. We are hoping to expand testing into the Cecil County Detention Center & the 2 local Methadone Clinics. We are encouraging local Physicians and the Union Hospital of Cecil County Emergency Room to make HIV testing on every client a part of their regular lab work. By going to these institutions it will help test high risk populations and diagnose more people and get these high risk undiagnosed clients into care if needed. Cecil County is considered a low risk HIV/AIDS county, but HIV/AIDS is mostly undiagnosed in a lot of individuals.

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

Delaware HIV Consortium

In addition to submitting the HOPWA CAPER, the Project Sponsor regularly evaluates the TBRA program to measure progress toward overall HOPWA goals of reducing homelessness, improving access to care, and achieving housing stability. The program evaluation tool is an annual survey that polls the TBRA households and the HIV service providers on alternate years. The consumer survey collects information from TBRA households about their prior housing situations, current housing affordability, quality of TBRA housing, economic challenges, access to medical care and services and overall satisfaction with the TBRA program. For this report period, a comprehensive robust HIV services client survey was developed and administered for the first time in more than a decade. To prevent over-reach, the housing specific survey was suspended for one year. The provider survey will resume in the next year.

The Project Sponsor routinely schedules and hosts training and professional development workshops for the HIV service provider network in order to improve service quality and delivery. The Project Sponsor also promotes and facilitates wellness and self-sufficiency workshops for TBRA program beneficiaries to promote medical adherence and long-term housing stability and wellness.

National research on the topic of HIV housing policy identifies housing as the greatest unmet need of persons living with HIV. Cumulative research presented annually at a series of national HIV housing summits showed “a strong and consistent evidence base [which] identifies housing status as a key structural factor influencing HIV vulnerability, risk, and health outcomes” and that “receipt of housing assistance has an independent, direct impact on receipt of HIV care, health status, and mortality among homeless and unstably housed people living with HIV/AIDS” (*North American Housing and HIV/AIDS Research Summit VII, September 2014*).

Delaware HIV Services generated some local statistics that support the national research on the topic of HIV housing. A December 2012 report generated from CAREWare, a data collection system used by DPH to document medical care and other services for persons with HIVS, illustrated the importance of housing in the medical management of HIV. When comparing information on clients who self-identified as stably housed versus those who self-identified as unstably housed, the findings were remarkable. The data

showed that 72% of the stably housed group was medically compliant with their HIV treatment compared with only 21% medical compliance for those who were unstably housed.

A primary function of Delaware HIV Services is to conduct a statewide community planning process that determines the needs of people living with or at risk of HIV infection in order to guide local HIV policy and program development. Part of this process involves a comprehensive needs assessment based on consumer and service provider surveys, along with service utilization reports and gaps analyses. The final output of this process is the “*Delaware Integrated HIV Prevention and Care Plan 2017-2021*”. This document was finalized and published in FY17 and is posted on the Project Sponsor’s website (<http://www.delawarehiv.org>). Shelter and housing assistance is listed as one of the principal unmet needs for persons living with HIV/AIDS in Delaware. Following the publication of the Integrated Plan, the HIV/AIDS Planning Council drafted a consumer survey to collect information from persons living with HIV throughout the state on their service needs, including affordable housing. The survey will solicit consumer input on the quality of services they receive and any barriers to accessing needed services. Consumers will be able to take the survey from August through October 2017. Survey results will be summarized.

Cecil County Maryland – Evaluations and assessments of the HOPWA program are done on a case by case basis. Clients that are in the Cecil County Health Dept HIV/AIDS Case Management or Non- Medical Case Management Program are educated on the Cecil County Housing Program sponsored through HOPWA on admission and frequently discussed at appointments during the year. If clients show an interest and meet program criteria, they can apply for the program. The Cecil County Housing Program does an annual (September-October) Housing Assistance Program (CCHAP) Consumer Survey. This is a confidential survey given to all clients in the program to evaluate our program through the client's perspective.

End of PART 1

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging

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

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

A. Source of Leveraging Chart

[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
Ryan White-Housing Assistance	\$247,248	Rental Assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Ryan White-Other	\$388,409	Case management, transportation, mental health, health insurance, advocacy	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Low Income Housing Tax Credit			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOME			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Continuum of Care	\$358,279	Cash Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Emergency Solutions Grant			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support

Other Public: DE Division of Public Health	\$193,294	Cash Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: HUD HOPWA	\$ 277,113.18	Cash Resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: Grant in Aid	\$31,104	Cash Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Private Funding			
Grants			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
In-kind Resources	\$18,000	Operational	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: Contributions	\$12,921	Cash Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor (Agency) Cash			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord	\$238,656		
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$ 1,765,024.18		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

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

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

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

Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Collected		Total Amount of Program Income (for this operating year)
1.	Program income (e.g. repayments)	0
2.	Resident Rent Payments made directly to HOPWA Program	\$19,460
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$19,460

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

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

Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on HOPWA programs		Total Amount of Program Income Expended (for this operating year)
1.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance costs	0
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	\$19,460
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$19,460

End of PART 2

PART 3: Accomplishment Data Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

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

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
		HOPWA Assistance		Leveraged Households		HOPWA Funds	
		a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	101	75	24	24	\$558,804	\$550,839
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	12	20	4	4	\$7,537	\$7,537
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served) (Households Served)						
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)						
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	19	26	0	0	\$47,134	\$37,181.95
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	5	3	0	0	\$3,676.00	\$3,676.00
6.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)						
7.	Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a – d equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	137	124	28	28	\$617,151	\$599,233.95

Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)		[1] Output: Housing Units				[2] Output: Funding	
8.	Facility-based units; Capital Development Projects not yet opened (Housing Units)						
9.	Stewardship Units subject to 3- or 10- year use agreements						
10.	Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 8 & 9)						
Supportive Services		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
11a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that also delivered <u>HOPWA</u> housing subsidy assistance	32	45			\$58,499	\$58,499
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors that only provided supportive services.						
12.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)						
13.	Total Supportive Services (Columns a – d equals the sum of Rows 11 a & b minus Row 12; Columns e and f equal the sum of Rows 11a & 11b)	32	45			\$58,499	\$58,499
Housing Information Services		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
14.	Housing Information Services						
15.	Total Housing Information Services						

Grant Administration and Other Activities		[1] Output: Households				[2] Output: Funding	
						Budget	Actual
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources						
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)						
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)					\$21,768	\$21,768
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)					\$28,214	\$28,214
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities					\$49,982	\$49,982
Total Expended							
						[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
						Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for operating year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)					\$725,614	\$707,714.95

2. Listing of Supportive Services

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

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

Supportive Services		[1] Output: Number of Households	[2] Output: Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
1.	Adult day care and personal assistance	0	0
2.	Alcohol and drug abuse services	0	0
3.	Case management	45	38045.74
4.	Child care and other child services	0	0
5.	Education	0	0

6.	Employment assistance and training	0	0
7.	Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved Note: Client records must conform with 24 CFR §574.310	20	9,977.20
8.	Legal services	0	0
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)	0	0
10.	Meals/nutritional services	20	\$10,476.06
11.	Mental health services	0	0
12.	Outreach	0	0
13.	Transportation	0	0
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:	0	0
15.	Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	85	
16.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	40	
17.	TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	45	\$58,497

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Subsidy Assistance Categories (STRMU)		[1] Output: Number of Households Served	[2] Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended on STRMU during Operating Year
a.	Total Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	26	\$35,299.95
b.	<u>Of the total STRMU reported on Row a,</u> total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	0	0
c.	<u>Of the total STRMU reported on Row a,</u> total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	2	\$2,383.45
d.	<u>Of the total STRMU reported on Row a,</u> total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	5	\$3,753.27
e.	<u>Of the total STRMU reported on Row a,</u> total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	2	\$5,244.91
f.	<u>Of the total STRMU reported on Row a,</u> total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	17	\$25,800.32
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		\$72,481.90

End of PART 3

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

In Column [1], report the total number of eligible households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, by type.

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

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

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

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

A. Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	75	71	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	0	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	0	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	0	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA	0	
			5 Other Subsidy	0	
			6 Institution	1	Unstable Arrangements
			7 Jail/Prison	0	
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	1	Life Event
			9 Death	2	
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	20	12	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	1	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	2	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	2	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			4 Other HOPWA	0	
			5 Other Subsidy	1	
			6 Institution	0	Unstable Arrangements
			7 Jail/Prison	0	
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	1	Life Event
			9 Death	1	

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units	0	0	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	0	<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>
			2 Temporary Housing	0	<i>Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness</i>
			3 Private Housing	0	<i>Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)</i>
			4 Other HOPWA	0	
			5 Other Subsidy	0	
			6 Institution	0	<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>
			7 Jail/Prison	0	
			8 Disconnected/unknown	0	<i>Life Event</i>
			9 Death	0	
B1: Total number of households receiving transitional/short-term housing assistance whose tenure exceeded 24 months			0		

Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness

(Short-Term Housing Subsidy Assistance)

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

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

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

At the bottom of the chart:

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

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

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

Assessment of Households that Received STRMU Assistance

[1] Output: Total number of households	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
26	Maintain Private Housing <u>without</u> subsidy <i>(e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support)</i>	0	<i>Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)</i>
	Other Private Housing without subsidy <i>(e.g. client switched housing units and is now stable, not likely to seek additional support)</i>	9	
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	5	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)	8	
	Institution <i>(e.g. residential and long-term care)</i>	0	
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	4	<i>Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness</i>
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term <i>(e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement)</i>	0	
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement <i>(e.g. gave up lease, and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days)</i>	0	
	Emergency Shelter/street	0	<i>Unstable Arrangements</i>
	Jail/Prison	0	
	Disconnected	0	
	Death	0	<i>Life Event</i>
	1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the prior operating year (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in two consecutive operating years).		
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).			4

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

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

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

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

Total Number of Households	
1. For Project Sponsors that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following <u>HOPWA-funded</u> services:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	104
b. Case Management	25
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	25
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a and b minus Row c)	104
2. For Project Sponsors did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following <u>HOPWA-funded</u> service:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors without Housing Subsidy Assistance	

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

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

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

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

<i>Categories of Services Accessed</i>	[1] For project sponsors that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing	102	0	<i>Support for Stable Housing</i>
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	121	0	<i>Access to Support</i>
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	99	0	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	121	0	<i>Access to Health Care</i>
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	118	0	<i>Sources of Income</i>

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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name • MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans Affairs Medical Services • AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) • State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance
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Chart 1b, Row 5: Sources of Income include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veteran’s Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker’s Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources
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1c. Households that Obtained Employment

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

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

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

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

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

End of PART 4

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

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

Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance	Stable Housing (# of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	71	0	2	2
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	15	2	2	1
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	0	0	0	0
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	86	2	4	3
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)	22	4	0	0
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	108	6	4	3

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes

Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation

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

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

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

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

Temporary Housing

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

Unstable Arrangements

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

7 = Jail /prison.

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

Life Event

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

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as reported under: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number

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of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item: 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

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

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

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

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

End of PART 5

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

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

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

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

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

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name:	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year

Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10- year use periods)		
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3. Details of Project Site

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

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

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

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

Section 1. HOPWA-Eligible Individuals Who Received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

a. Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Living with HIV/AIDS

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

Individuals Served with Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total
Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.	124

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

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

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

Category	Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
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1.	<u>Continuing</u> to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	82
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance support during Operating Year		
2.	Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	1
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	2
4.	Transitional housing for homeless persons	0
5.	Total number of new Eligible Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance with a Prior Living Situation that meets HUD definition of homelessness (Sum of Rows 2 – 4)	3
6.	Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	0
7.	Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	4
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	1
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	0
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	27
13.	House you own	1
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	6
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	0
16.	Other	0
17.	Don't Know or Refused	0
18.	TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	121

c. Homeless Individual Summary

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

Category	Number of Homeless Veteran(s)	Number of Chronically Homeless
HOPWA eligible individuals served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	7

Section 2. Beneficiaries

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

Note: See definition of HOPWA Eligible Individual

Note: See definition of Transgender.

Note: See definition of Beneficiaries.

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

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

Individuals and Families Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total Number
1. Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified the household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (equals the number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a)	124

2. Number of ALL other persons diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	2
3. Number of ALL other persons NOT diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy	62
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1, 2, & 3)	188

b. Age and Gender

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

HOPWA Eligible Individuals (Chart a, Row 1)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
1.	Under 18	0	0	0	0	0
2.	18 to 30 years	1	4	1	0	6
3.	31 to 50 years	20	20	1	0	41
4.	51 years and Older	43	34	0	0	77
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	64	58	2	0	124
All Other Beneficiaries (Chart a, Rows 2 and 3)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
6.	Under 18	13	26	0	0	39
7.	18 to 30 years	6	5	0	0	11
8.	31 to 50 years	2	7	0	0	9
9.	51 years and Older	3	2	0	0	5
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	24	40	0	0	64

Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	88	98	2	0	188

c. Race and Ethnicity*

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

Category		HOPWA Eligible Individuals		All Other Beneficiaries	
		[A] Race [all individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Row 1]	[B] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]	[C] Race [total of individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a, Rows 2 & 3]	[D] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]
1.	American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	0	0
2.	Asian	0	0	0	0
3.	Black/African American	105	0	51	0
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
5.	White	14	7	6	3
6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0
7.	Asian & White	0	0	0	0
8.	Black/African American & White	0	0	0	0
9.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	0	0	0
10.	Other Multi-Racial	5	5	7	7
11.	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	124	12	64	10
Data Check: Sum of Row 11 Column A and Row 11 Column C equals the total number HOPWA Beneficiaries reported in Part 3A, Section 2, Chart a, Row 4.					

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

Section 3. Households

Household Area Median Income

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

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

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

Percentage of Area Median Income		Households Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	106
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	16
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	2
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	124

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

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

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

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

1. Project Sponsor Agency Name (Required)

The Ministry of Caring Inc. – House of Joseph II

2. Capital Development

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

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

—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3a. Check one only

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

3b. Type of Facility

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

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

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor		Total Number of <u>Units</u> in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
		SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a.	Single room occupancy dwelling	0					
b.	Community residence	0	16	0	0	0	0
c.	Project-based rental assistance units or leased units	0	0	0	0	0	0
d.	Other housing facility <u>Specify:</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

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

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing		Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor
a.	Leasing Costs	0	0
b.	Operating Costs	20	\$7,537
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units	0	0
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) <u>Specify:</u>	0	0
e.	Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)	0	
f.	TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a through d minus Row e)	20	\$7,537

Public Comment Period Notice



**Classified Ad Receipt
(For Info Only - NOT A BILL)**

Customer: SD CITY WILM REAL EST/HOUSING
Address: 800 N FRENCH ST
WILMINGTON DE 19801
USA

Ad No.: 0003182532
Pymt Method: Invoice
Net Amt: \$168.80

Run Times: 1
Run Dates: 10/01/18

No. of Affidavits: 0

Text of Ad:

PUBLIC NOTICE

**CITY OF WILMINGTON
FY 2018 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE
AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)
JULY 1, 2017 TO JUNE 30, 2018**

The City of Wilmington announces the availability of its draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for FY2018, covering the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunity for People with Aids (HOPWA) Program Grants. This report of funding resources and expenditures, during the period July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, is available for public comment from October 1, 2018 to October 15, 2018. Interested parties may receive a copy of this report by contacting the City of Wilmington, Dept. of Real Estate and Housing, at (302) 576-3000 or view it at: www.WilmingtonDE.gov/caper. Written comments should be addressed to Shamika Ponzio, Department of Real Estate and Housing, 800 French Street, 7th Floor, Wilmington DE 19801 or emailed to: sponzio@WilmingtonDE.gov and must be received no later than 4 p.m., Monday, October 15, 2018. Comments will be included in the document submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The draft Programmatic Agreement between the City of Wilmington and the Delaware State Historic Preservation Officer, Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs for assistance with review of the effects of HUD program activities, administered by the City of Wilmington, to historic properties (aka Section 106 and 110 (16 USC 470) consultation) is available for review and comment at the Department of Real Estate and Housing during regular business hours. Comments may be made by emailing Debra Martin at dmartin@wilmingtonde.gov.

10/1-NJ

3600 Highway 66, Neptune, NJ 07753