State of Hawaii

DRAFT

CONSOLIDATED PLAN
Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
Second Program Year

Program Year 2011
(July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012)

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

September, 2012

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EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

Report Period: **July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012**	**Name and Address of Grantee:** **State of Hawaii** **Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation** **677 Queen Street, Suite 300** **Honolulu, Hawaii 96813**
Grant: **HOME Investment Partnership Program**	

The grantee's authorized representative certifies that:

a. To the best of his/her knowledge and belief the data in this report was true and correct as of the date of the report.

b. The records described in 24 CFR 92.508 are being maintained and will be made available upon request.

c. Activities have been carried out in compliance with the certifications submitted with the application, and future activities will be carried out in compliance with the certifications.

Name and Title of Authorized Representative (Type/Print) **Karen Seddon** **Executive Director**	**Telephone** **(808) 587-0641**
Signature of Authorized Representative	**Date**

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

Report Period: **July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012**	**Name and Address of Grantee:** **State of Hawaii** **Department of Human Services – Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division, Homeless Programs** **820 Mililani Street, Suite 606** **Honolulu, Hawaii 96813**
Grant: **Emergency Shelter Grant and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS**	

The grantee's authorized representative certifies that:

a. To the best of his/her knowledge and belief the data in this report was true and correct as of the date of the report.

b. The records described in 24 CFR 576.65 and 24 CFR 574.530 are being maintained and will be made available upon request.

c. Activities have been carried out in compliance with the certifications submitted with the application, and future activities will be carried out in compliance with the certifications.

Name and Title of Authorized Representative (Type/Print)	**Telephone** **(808)**
Signature of Authorized Representative	**Date**

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Second Program Year CAPER

The CPMP First Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report includes Narrative Responses to CAPER questions that CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG grantees must respond to each year in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations. The Executive Summary narratives are optional.

The grantee must submit an updated Financial Summary Report (PR26).

GENERAL

Executive Summary

This module is optional but encouraged. If you choose to complete it, provide a brief overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the first year.

Program Year 2 CAPER Executive Summary response:

The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) is responsible for the development and implementation of the State's Consolidated Plan. The State's Plan concentrates on the use of HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) funds in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The City and County of Honolulu receives its own allocation of HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds. This CAPER is for Program Year 2011 (PY2011) which runs from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.

HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program
For PY2011, the State received $3,001,118 in new HOME program funds, and allocated approximately $975,364 to each of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui (State Recipients).

The State Recipients proposed using HOME funds for activities that help to meet the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) decent housing objective. Pursuant to the Action Plan for PY2011, the State anticipated the achievement of HOME objectives through the following activities:

- Assist in financing the development of 60 HOME-assisted rental units for the elderly in the County of Hawaii;
- Provide tenant-based rental assistance to 65 households in the Counties of Hawaii and Maui;
- Assist in financing the development of 25 for-sale, self-help housing units in the Counties of Hawaii and Maui;
- Purchase and rehabilitate 3 condominium units for re-sale under a homebuyer program in the County of Kauai;
- Assist in financing the development of 16 affordable, for-sale multifamily units in the County of Maui; and
- Assist in financing the development of one transitional housing unit in the County of Kauai.

During PY2011, prior year allocations of HOME funds totaling $3,774,154.49 were disbursed for the aforementioned activities. Additionally, 14 new households in the County of Hawaii received tenant-based rental assistance; 59 rental units in the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, Phase 2 project for seniors (County of Maui) were completed, 5 of which are HOME-assisted; 8 affordable self-help, for-sale units were completed in the Pacific Paradise Gardens Self-Help project (County of Hawaii); and two first-time homebuyers received down payment/closing cost assistance, one in the County of Hawaii and one in the County of Maui.

Emergency Shelter/Solutions Grant (ESG) Program
Pursuant to the Homeless Emergency and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 (Public Law 222-22), the Emergency Shelter Grant program was revamped and re-named the Emergency **Solutions** Grant, to focus less on temporary and emergency shelters, and more on permanent housing to address homelessness.

In PY2011, the State received $234,663 in an initial allocation of Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG1) funds. The Homeless Programs Office of the Department of Human Services' Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division (DHS-BESSD), the ESG program administrator, in coordination with the Counties' Continuum of Care, elected to award ESG1 funds to the same providers selected in PY2010 for the same amounts and the same operational activities in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to meet the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan objectives of promoting decent, affordable housing and strengthening communities. DHS-BESSD anticipated using funds to provide 760 homeless persons with housing stability and to help them transition to permanent housing. To strengthen communities, DHS-BESSD anticipated providing funds for operations to providers of emergency shelters to assist approximately 1,495 homeless persons and 700 victims of domestic abuse.

In PY2011 a second allocation of Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG2) of $131,998 was awarded to the State. DHS-BESSD competitively awarded $119,498 to one agency serving the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to provide rapid re-housing and housing relocation and stabilization services in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Another $10,000 was retained by DHS-BESSD for its administrative expenses, and the remaining $2,500 was designated for the operation and administration of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). ESG2 funds were awarded in June 2012; as such, ESG2 results will be reported in the PY2012-2013 CAPER.

DHS-BESSD obligated the ESG1 funding within the timeframe required by HUD, and met or exceeded most of the goals identified for Program Year 2011, despite the challenging economic environment.

During the program year, DHS-BESSD utilized 97.5% of the ESG1 funding designated for operations to providers of emergency shelters and outreach services, and 2.5% was used for program administration. The State's goals PY2011 were to provide 1,495 safe nights of sleep through emergency shelters in the Counties of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii; 1,547 safe nights were provided. The state funded domestic violence emergency shelters in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui with the goal of providing a safe refuge and place to sleep for 700 adults and children; 807 persons obtained a safe refuge and a place to sleep. The state funded agencies to transition homeless persons into permanent housing. The annual goal was to transition 768 people, and 724 were transitioned.

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program
For Program Year 2011, the State received $178,357 in HOPWA funds. DHS-BESSD, the HOPWA program administrator, competitively awarded the funds to providers in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to meet the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan objectives of providing persons with HIV/AIDS with services to achieve housing stability and resources to obtain market rentals. DHS-BESSD proposed using HOPWA funds to provide tenant-based rental assistance, short-term rental, mortgage & utility payments; permanent housing placement and supportive services for eligible residents.

DHS-BESSD met most goals identified for PY2011. DHS-BESSD continued its collaborative contract with the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) as the lead agency for the Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP). The objective was to accomplish two goals: 1) to provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS addressing the housing placement and permanent housing strategies, and 2) to provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to persons with HIV/AIDS addressing the housing placement strategy. The NIHP nearly met its goal to provide tenant-based rental assistance to 28 households, as 26 households received tenant-based rental assistance. It exceeded the goal of providing supportive services to 413 persons, as 428 persons who have other housing arrangements received supportive services. The shortage of affordable rental units that are within the fair market rents as required by HUD continues to be an ongoing problem.

General Questions

The State's Consolidated Plan for the period July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015 identifies housing and special needs objectives to promote decent and affordable housing, strengthen communities, and increase homeownership opportunities. HOME, ESG and HOPWA program funds are used in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. Although some projects and activities may benefit areas of minority concentration, funds are not specifically targeted for that purpose. Maps showing the locations or projects assisted with HOME, ESG and HOPWA are attached in Appendix G.

Charts 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix A provide a snapshot of the State's performance in attaining its five-year objectives. The 2011 Program Year accomplishments in attaining these objectives are described below.

HOME Program

1. *Assessment of the one-year goals and objectives:*
   a. *Describe the accomplishments in attaining the goals and objectives for the reporting period.*

      Since the City and County of Honolulu receives its own HOME Program allocation, the HHFDC distributes the State's HOME funds equally among the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. During PY2011, the State received $3,001,118 in HOME funds, retained $75,027 for administration of the program, and distributed $975,364 to each of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.

      <u>Accomplishments</u>
      The majority of the HOME activities/projects are funded by multiple years of HOME allocations. As such, the outputs and outcomes achieved during this

reporting period are predominantly based on the commitment and expenditure of prior HOME allocations to existing project/activities. A majority of HOME funds committed to activities in this reporting period will have outputs and outcomes produced in future program years.

The following **HOME Program** accomplishments were made during Program Year 2011 towards attaining the decent housing objective.

Objectives HR-1 and HR-3: To address the shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families and special needs populations, $400,000 was disbursed to complete the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase 2 project for seniors in the County of Maui. The project provides 59 affordable rental units, 5 of which are HOME-assisted units. In the County of Kauai, $1,792,350 was disbursed for the completion of construction of the Paanau Village Phase 2. Lease-up to eligible residents is underway, and this project will be reported as complete in next year's CAPER.

In the County of Hawaii, PY2011 HOME funds totaling $400,000 were conditionally committed for the Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood project, which will produce 24 affordable rental units, all of which will be HOME-assisted.

Objective HR-2: To address the shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families, the County of Hawaii disbursed $282,253.89 in HOME funds to assist 14 new households with tenant-based rental assistance, and conditionally committed $400,000 in PY2011 HOME funds for its TBRA program. Although the County of Maui had proposed the use of a portion of its PY2011 HOME funds for TBRA, it failed to establish a TBRA program and is currently seeking other projects that may utilize its HOME funds.

Objective HO-1: During the program year, the County of Maui disbursed $74,090.05 for the development of the Kenolio Leilani project. Construction has been completed on 2 units and they have been sold to qualified homebuyers. The project has been downsized from 7 units to 6 units; construction of the remaining 4 units is currently underway and expected to be completed and occupied by November 2012. The project will be reported as complete in next year's CAPER.

In the County of Kauai, $500,000 was disbursed for the acquisition of three units in the Kamamalu Condominium project. Sale of the units to qualified homebuyers is expected during the next program year, and will be reported in next year's CAPER.

Objective HO-2: To address the shortage of affordable for-sale inventory, final disbursements of $36,250 were made for the Pacific Paradise Gardens Self-Help 8 project in the County of Hawaii. The project is complete and provides 8 affordable homeownership units. The County of Hawaii also disbursed $218,500 to complete construction of Phase 2B of the Kumakua Self-Help Housing Project; the project will be reported in next year's CAPER. Additionally, the County of Hawaii conditionally committed $200,000 of PY2011 HOME funds to the Hawaiian Paradise Park Mutual Self-Help project, expected to produce 10 affordable homeownership units.

The County of Maui disbursed $60,554.24 in PY2011 HOME funds and conditionally committed $310,515.92 in prior years' HOME allocations to Phase I of the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing project on the island of Molokai in the County of Maui, anticipated to produce 7 homeownership units when completed. The County of Maui also conditionally committed $150,056 in PY2011 HOME funds and another $152,186 in prior years' HOME allocations to Phase II of the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing project, expected to produce 8 homeownership units.

Objective HO-3: To address the lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes, two families received financial assistance to become first-time homebuyers. The County of Hawaii provided financial assistance totaling $10,249 in the form of a downpayment/closing cost loan to one family, and the County of Maui provided $11,400 to one family.

b. *Provide a breakdown of the CPD formula grant funds spent on grant activities for each goal and objective.*

HOME funds were disbursed for the following activities to attain HUD's **decent housing** objective.

HOME Activity	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	HHFDC	Total State
HR-1	$0.00	$1,792,349.97	$0.00	$0.00	$1,792,349.97
HR-2	$282,253.89	$0.00	$0.00	0.00	$282,253.89
HR-3	$0.00	$0.00	$400,000.00	$0.00	$400,000.00
HO-1	$0.00	$500,000.00	$74,090.05	0.00	$574,090.05
HO-2	$254,750.00	$0.00	$60,554.24	0.00	$315,304.24
HO-3	$10,249.00	$0.00	$11,400.00	$0.00	$21,649.00
HA-1	$93,073.21	$79,893.54	$123,619.71	$91,920.88	$388,507.34
TOTAL	$640,326.10	$2,372,243.51	$669,664.00	$91,920.88	$3,774,154.49

Details on how HOME funds were spent follow.

HR-1: Construct affordable rental housing for low-income families.

- During PY 2011, HOME funds totaling $1,792,349.97 from the County of Kauai's regular allocation and program income or recaptured funds were disbursed for the Paanau Village Phase 2 project, which will produce 50 affordable rental units, 10 of which will be HOME-assisted rental units.

HR-2: Provide tenant-based rental assistance.

- The County of Hawaii disbursed $282,253.89 for its Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program, providing 14 new low-income households with tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA).

HR-3: Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations.

- The County of Maui disbursed $400,000 for the completion of the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase 2 project, consisting of 59 affordable rental units for seniors, 5 of which are HOME-assisted units.

HO-1: Develop (new construction or acquisition/rehabilition of) affordable for-sale housing.

- The County of Maui disbursed HOME CHDO funds totaling $74,090.05 for the Kenolio Leilani project in Kihei, Maui; the project is currently under construction and will produce 6 homeownership units when completed.

- The County of Kauai disbursed HOME funds totaling $500,000.00 for the acquisition of three units in the Kamamalu Condominium project; the units are currently pending sale to eligible, qualified homeowners.

HO-2: Provide project development funds for self-help housing.

- The County of Hawaii disbursed $218,500 in HOME CHDO funds to complete ten homes in the Kumakua Self-Help Project Increment 2B; the project will be reported in next year's CAPER, after closeout in IDIS is complete.

- The County of Hawaii completed final disbursement of $36,250 in HOME funds to complete eight homeownership units in the Pacific Paradise Gardens Self Help project.

- The County of Maui disbursed $60,554.24 in HOME CHDO funds for Phase I of the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing project, expected to produce seven units when completed.

HO-3: Provide down payment/closing cost assistance and gap loans.

- The County of Hawai`i provided financing totaling $10,249 for one first-time homebuyer.

- The County of Maui provided financing assistance totaling $11,400 for one first-time homebuyer.

HA-1: Provide effective program administration.

- The County of Hawaii disbursed $93,073.21 for its HOME administrative expenses.
- The County of Kauai disbursed $79,893.54 for its HOME administrative expenses.
- The County of Maui disbursed $123,619.71 for its HOME administrative expenses.
- The HHFDC disbursed $91,920.88 in Program Year 2011 HOME funds for its administration of the Program.

Program Income / Recaptured Funds:

Of the $3,774,154.49 in total HOME funds disbursed in PY2011, $667,910.67 was program income/recaptured funds. The HHFDC continues to allow the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, as State Recipients under the State's HOME Program, to retain all program income/recaptured funds for redistribution to other HOME Program eligible activities. These funds are utilized prior to drawing from the U.S. Treasury account.

According to the Action Plan for Program Year 2011, the Counties anticipated receiving a total of $817,702.92 in program income/recaptured funds. The following reflects the actual amount of program income/ recaptured funds received and disbursed by the Counties during this reporting period.

As of July 1, 2011, the County of Hawaii had a balance of $0 in its HOME Program Income account, and received and spent no program income or recaptured funds during PY2011. As of June 30, 2012, the County of Hawaii's Program Income account had a balance of $0.00.

The County of Kauai had a program income balance of $393,922.36 at the start of this reporting period. During this period, the County received $92,542.17 in program income and $345,285.11 in recaptured funds. The County of Kauai expended $546,984.46 of program income/recaptured funds for its Paanau Village Phase 2 project, and $120,926.21 for the acquisition of units in the Kamamalu Condominium project, resulting in an available program income/recaptured funds balance of $163,838.97 as of June 30, 2012.

As of July 1, 2011, the County of Maui had a balance of $0.00 in its HOME Program Income account. During PY2011, the County of Maui received and spent no program income or recaptured funds, resulting in a $0.00 balance as of June 30, 2012.

For additional disbursement details, please refer to Appendix **C**, Exhibit A: Active HOME Activities for the Period of July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012.

c. *If applicable, explain why progress was not made towards meeting the goals and objectives.*

Progress was not made towards carrying out the following **HOME program** activities during PY2011:

<u>HR-1: Construct affordable rental housing.</u>
HOME program activity has been slow due to complexities involved in developing affordable rental housing. Delays in the processing of entitlements such as building permits and the availability of infrastructure have delayed developments. In addition, the cancellation of two rental housing projects in the County of Maui that were anticipated to produce approximately 95 units contributed to the State's delay in reaching its goals for affordable rental housing.

The availability of funding sources is another impediment. The high cost of housing in the State of Hawaii requires large amounts of subsidies to make affordable housing feasible. The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui have invested HOME funds from several grant years to finance projects. The County of Kauai's Kalepa Village Phases 3 and 4 have been developed using multiple years of HOME funds.

<u>HR-2: Provide tenant-based rental assistance.</u>
Although the TBRA program in the County of Hawaii continues to be successful, the County of Maui was unable to establish a HOME TBRA program as planned. As such, no HOME funds could be utilized for this purpose, and the County of Maui and the State are exploring other eligible uses for these HOME funds.

<u>HO-1: Construct affordable for-sale housing.</u>
As in rental housing, the development of affordable for-sale housing has been slow due to complexities involved in developing affordable for-sale housing. Delays in the processing of entitlements such as building permits and the availability of infrastructure have delayed developments. Additionally, the cancellation of a for-sale housing project in the County of Maui that was

anticipated to produce approximately 10 units contributed to the State's delay in reaching its goals for affordable for-sale housing.

Scarcity of funding sources is another impediment. The high cost of housing in the State of Hawaii requires large amounts of subsidies to make affordable housing feasible.

The Counties have three for-sale projects anticipated over the next few years. The County of Kauai has completed its acquisition of three units in the Kamamalu Condominium project and is currently working on their sales to first-time homebuyers. In the County of Maui, it is anticipated that the Kenolio Leilani Project will provide six HOME-assisted units for affordable homeownership, and the Kahawai Apartments project will provide 16 affordable homeownership units.

2. *Describe the manner in which the recipient would change its program as a result of its experiences.*

Issues pertaining to the timely commitment and disbursement of CHDO funds have been troubling and continued to be of concern in PY2011. In May 2010, the County of Maui's primary recipient of CHDO funds lost its development rights for the Waiehu Mauka project, a significant affordable rental project, which in turn prompted the County of Maui to withdraw its endorsement and funding of two other projects sponsored by this CHDO. These events triggered a return of HOME CHDO Reserve funds to the U.S. Treasury in PY2010 and a myriad of re-programming of multiple years of HOME allocations.

Although the County of Maui has allowed the CHDO to continue its development of the Kenolio Leilani project (affordable for-sale project), HHFDC viewed these events as a signal to re-evaluate the way HOME funds are allocated, and consulted with representatives from the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to discuss options. As a result, HHFDC's Board of Directors approved a change in the way HOME funds are allocated: starting with the County of Hawaii in PY2012, annual HOME allocations will be rotated between the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The County of Kauai will receive the State's entire HOME allocation in PY2013, and the County of Maui will receive the entire HOME allocation in PY2014. The receiving county is expected to commit and expend the regular entitlement, CHDO reserve, and administrative funds within the timelines established by HUD.

The intent of this change is to improve the State's administration and maximize efficiency of the HOME program. The annual award of the State's HOME allocation to one county (less a portion for HHFDC's program administration) is expected to result in a more efficient administration of the HOME Program, by reducing the amount of time needed for projects to proceed, and ultimately accelerating the State's disbursement of HOME funds. Additionally, the Counties will have a two-year planning period to work with its partners to establish feasible projects and to secure additional funding to support its projects.

ESG Program

1. *Assessment of the one-year goals and objectives:*
   a. *Describe the accomplishments in attaining the goals and objectives for the reporting period.*

      DHS-BESSD, the ESG program administrator, anticipated using ESG funds to provide 768 homeless persons with housing stability and to help them transition to permanent housing, but assisted 724 to stability in permanent housing. PY2011 funding for operations to providers of emergency shelters were expected to assist 1,495 homeless persons but assisted 1,547; and funding was expected to assist 706 victims of domestic violence, but sheltered 807. For the most part, DHS-BESSD met its goals identified for Program Year 2011.

   b. *Provide a breakdown of the CPD formula grant funds spent on grant activities for each goal and objective.*

      In Program Year 2011, the State received $234,663 in ESG1 funding. The State committed $228,797 to service providers in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui and retained $5,866 for DHS-BESSD program administration. The following accomplishments were made during Program Year 2011 toward attaining the ESG Program objective of a suitable living environment. Please also refer to the "Grantee ESG Expenditures" table in Appendix **E**.

      Objective HP-1: To address the need to provide unsheltered homeless persons with a safe place to sleep, ESG funds were used to provide operations funding to providers of emergency shelters on Maui, Hawaii and Kauai. 1,547 homeless persons were provided with safe nights of sleep, exceeding the goal to serve 1,495 homeless persons. All expenditures reported below are as of June 29, 2012 and reflect reimbursements through the third quarter. Fourth quarter reimbursements are still pending.

      - DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $44,965.00 to HOPE Services Hawaii (formerly known as the Office for Social Ministry) Kihei Pua Emergency Shelter for emergency shelter for the unsheltered. The agency provided safe nights of sleep for 233 homeless persons, falling short of the annual goal of 300. During the program year, $33,404 was expended.

      - DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $44,965 to HOPE Services Hawaii' West Hawaii Emergency Housing Facility for emergency shelter for the unsheltered. The agency's goal was to provide safe nights of sleep for 20 homeless persons, but served 84 homeless persons with safe nights of sleep. During the program year, $20,150 was expended. Due to discrepancies in IDIS which originated in the set-up and funding of activities, HOPE Services Hawaii did not receive the full amounts requested. DHS-BESSD is working to resolve this issue and anticipates complete compensation to the providers in the very near future.

      - DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $39,630 to Ka Hale A Ke Ola Resource Centers (formerly known as Maui Economic Concerns of the Community) for emergency shelter for the unsheltered. The shelter

expended $39,630 and provided safe nights of sleep for 839 people, just missing its targeted goal of serving 840 homeless persons.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $25,539 to the Kauai Economic Opportunity for emergency shelter for the unsheltered. As of June 29, 2012, $25,539 was expended. The goal was to provide safe nights of sleep for 200 unsheltered persons; the agency exceeded their goal by serving 227 people with emergency shelter.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $23,474 to Family Life Center for emergency shelter for the unsheltered. As of June 29, 2012, $23,474 was expended. The goal was to provide 135 safe nights of sleep for unsheltered persons, and the agency exceeded their goal by serving 164.

As homeless persons are not able to find affordable rentals, providers of emergency shelter are required to include transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing as an integral activity. The goal was to assist 348 persons to achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing; 418 people transitioned to permanent housing. The lack of truly affordable housing, coupled with the current economic crisis, continue to hamper efforts for permanent housing placement.

Objective HP-2: To address the need to provide persons fleeing from domestic violence with a safe place to sleep, ESG funds were used to provide operations and essential services funding to four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence. Overall, 807 women and children were provided with a safe refuge and place to sleep during the program year, exceeding DHS-BESSD's goal of 706. All expenditures reported below are as of June 29, 2012 and reflect reimbursements through the third quarter. Fourth quarter reimbursements are still pending.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $14,172 to the Child and Family Services (CFS) Hale Ohana for victims of domestic violence. As of June 29, 2012, $14,172 was expended. The goal was to protect 176 women and children from harm with a safe refuge and place to sleep; CFS Hale Ohana exceeded their goal by providing 263 persons with a safe place to sleep.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $14,172 to Child and Family Services West Hawaii Domestic Abuse Shelter for victims of domestic violence. As of June 29, 2012, $14,172 was expended, and 194 persons were provided with a safe place to sleep, exceeding their goal to serve 130 women and children.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $11,045 to the YWCA of Kauai for victims of domestic violence. As of June 29, 2012, $8,117.09 was disbursed, and the program provided 125 people with a safe refuge and place to sleep, which was below the goal of 150.

- DHS-BESSD committed operations funding of $15,173 to Women Helping Women (WHW) in the County of Maui for victims of domestic violence. As of June 29, 2012, $0 was paid due to discrepancies in IDIS, which prevented the disbursement of payments to WHW. DHS-BESSD is in the process of

resolving the issue and will be able to disburse payments soon. The agency provided 225 victims of domestic violence with a safe place to sleep, which fell short of their goal of serving 250 people.

Objective HP-4: To assist homeless persons to find affordable rental housing, DHS-BESSD required agencies funded with ESG to include transitioning homeless persons and victims of domestic violence into permanent housing as an integral activity. Its goal was to assist 348 victims of domestic violence, and 420 homeless persons into permanent housing; it assisted 306 victims of domestic violence and 418 homeless persons into permanent housing during the program year.

Objective HP-6: To provide effective program administration to ensure an appropriate, efficient and effective use of ESG funds, DHS-BESSD retained $5,866 for administration of this program. During the program year, $2,160 was disbursed for administrative purposes. The remaining funds will be disbursed in the future for audit fees, monitoring expenses, and/or travel reimbursements for program planning meetings of Bridging the Gap expensed during the grant period.

c. *If applicable, explain why progress was not made towards meeting the goals and objectives.*

DHS-BESSD has met, exceeded, or fallen just slightly short of the goals and objectives for Program Year 2011, described above.

2. *Describe the manner in which the recipient would change its program as a result of its experiences.*

DHS-BESSD is very proud of the accomplishments of the ESG1-funded providers. Nearly all goals were surpassed for the program year and are expected to continue in the next program year. Significant efforts have also been made with Bridging the Gap (neighbor island CoC) to keep up-to-date on HUD requirements and preparation for full implementation of the HEARTH Act. DHS-BESSD, the CoC's and BTG worked collaboratively to determine objectives to be targeted with ESG2 funds. Together, they decided to focus its ESG2 funds solely on rapid re-housing for persons and families living on the streets and in emergency shelters. In addition to rapid re-housing activities, future ESG funds will be used for homelessness prevention activities for those who are at-risk of becoming homeless. Increased technical assistance and support to the CoC will be planned for the next year.

HOPWA Program

1. *Assessment of the one-year goals and objectives:*
   a. *Describe the accomplishments in attaining the goals and objectives for the reporting period.*

Significant achievements this year include ongoing housing stability and health care accessibility in a turbulent environment with a sluggish economy, an ongoing mortgage crisis and increased fuel costs. The service providers have been extremely resourceful in coping with declines in revenue from

various funding sources, while maintaining their focus on client needs. Community collaborations have enabled the agencies to provide more with fewer resources at their disposal.

The scarcity of HIV primary care support, including medical, dental, nutritional and mental health care, has also raised concerns among persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) and supportive care providers. One of the most significant accomplishments in PY2011 addressed this issue. Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) secured a doctor specializing in HIV/AIDS who will be seeing clients in MAF's offices one day a week. This added service enables those who have limited transportation options to access a one-stop facility for much needed assistance. MAF will be able to make appointments for their nutritional, housing and health needs during a single visit. Another important accomplishment was to hire a registered nurse to help case manage MAF clients who need extra care.

b. *Provide a breakdown of the CPD formula grant funds spent on grant activities for each goal and objective.*

The following accomplishments were made during Program Year 2011 toward attaining the **HOPWA Program** objective of a suitable living environment. Please also refer to the "HOPWA Performance Outcomes" in Appendix **F**. All expenditures reported below are as of June 29, 2012 and reflect reimbursements through the third quarter. Fourth quarter reimbursements are still pending.

Objective HP-5: Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals. To address this problem, MAF expended $110,407 of its $123,193 in HOPWA funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for 26 eligible households to secure and/or maintain permanent housing, falling just short of meeting its goal to serve 28 households.

Objective HP-3: Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability. To address this need, the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) expended $29,635 of its $32,329 in HOPWA funds designated for housing information to assist 32 eligible persons with supportive services in conjunction with housing activities, falling just short of its goal of 36; and 396 people received supportive services not in conjunction with housing activities, which fell short of its goal of 413. Of $5,000 designated for short-term rent, mortgage and utilities assistance and permanent housing placement assistance, $1,072 was expended to assist four households with short-term rental, mortgage and utility payments, and $2,379 was expended to assist two households with permanent housing placement.

Objective HP-6: To provide effective program administration to ensure an appropriate, efficient and effective use of HOPWA funds, DHS-BESSD allocated $12,485 to MAF for administration, coordination, evaluation, record-keeping and reporting. As of June 29, 2012, $9,803 was expended. DHS-BESSD also retained $5,350 for administration of the program, of which $653 has been expended to date. DHS-BESSD's administrative funds will be used for audit services, staff training for new staff assigned to administer the HOPWA program, monitoring expenses, and/or travel reimbursements for

program planning meetings of Bridging the Gap expensed during the grant period.

c. *If applicable, explain why progress was not made towards meeting the goals and objectives.*

Goals associated with providing housing assistance fell short of the projections due to numerous barriers related to the state of the economy and high cost of living. Hawaii is one of the most expensive states in which to live, especially considering the prohibitive expense of housing, either to purchase or to rent. These costs are out of reach for most middle income wage earners, more so for low income persons living with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, in PY2011 NIHP reported that the movement of people leaving the program, which in turn creates openings for new clients, has slowed considerably. Section 8 waiting lists in the rural counties have been closed due to an existing eight-year wait period. Jobs are still severely limited in Hawaii, Kauai and Maui counties.

2. *Describe the manner in which the recipient would change its program as a result of its experiences.*

Despite the many challenges faced by the Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP), they have consistently surpassed the housing stability rate of 80% for the national outcome goal. This is achieved by the continued effort to increase communication between staff and clients, and between agencies, as a means to improve program efficiency and effectiveness. The NIHP has representatives from each of the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui that attend the respective county's Continuum of Care meetings.

The Executive Directors of the AIDS Service Organizations (ASO) also continue to meet quarterly on Oahu for Network Service Provider meetings and will continue to schedule post-meeting sessions to discuss and review NIHP issues. These face-to-face meetings have been tremendously helpful for defining and resolving issues in the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC) collaboration.

3. Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing:

a. *Provide a summary of impediments to fair housing choice.*

In Program Year 2010, the HHFDC and HPHA collaborated to update the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI). The 2010 AI identified three impediments to fair housing choice:

1) Difficulty Understanding Fair Housing Laws, Rights and Resources;
2) Structural Impediments to Fair Housing; and
3) Limited Supply of Reasonable Units for Target Population.

The AI recommended several actions to be undertaken by HHFDC and HPHA to address these impediments:

Impediment	Agency	Recommended Action	Status
Difficulty Understanding Fair Housing Laws, Rights and Resources	HPHA	Provide tenant forms (rent subsidy and public housing applications) in translations of Samoan, Chuukese, Tagalog, Ilocano, Chinese and Korean.	Ongoing
		Offer, at no charge, interpreters to non-English speaking applicants and tenants prior to interviews and conferences.	In Progress
	HHFDC	Monitor owners of rental housing projects assisted by HHFDC to ensure fair housing responsibilities are understood and are being met.	Ongoing. Annual monitoring includes fair housing compliance
		Provide fair housing training for HHFDC staff and private managers of HHFDC-owned rental housing properties.	Ongoing. Annual fair housing training is provided
		Promote fair housing awareness by posting fair housing information on HHFDC's website including direct links to the Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Fair Housing/Equal Opportunity sites.	Completed.
Structural Impediments	HPHA	Commission a comprehensive, statewide assessment of HPHA managed properties for compliance with federal accessibility obligations, preparatory to development of a prioritized remedial agenda.	In Progress
		Update the Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments in 2015.	N/A
	HHFDC	Revise agency organizational chart to consolidate fair housing planning and compliance functions.	In progress
		Review and, if needed, amend HHFDC administrative rules to ensure fair housing provisions are met.	In Progress
Limited Supply of Reasonable Units for Targeted Population	HHFDC	Facilitate development and preservation of affordable housing units by providing financing and development tools and resources.	In Progress and Ongoing
		Ensure that developers/property owners of housing projects assisted by HHFDC effectively market the availability of housing opportunities.	Consolidated Application now requires applicants to provide its affirmative marketing information.

b. *Identify actions taken to overcome effects of impediments identified.*

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING.

4. *Describe Other Actions in Strategic Plan or Action Plan taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.*

   Major obstacles to meeting underserved needs are the severe shortage of affordable housing in the Counties and the lack of funding. The second Program Year Action Plan outlined the following strategies to address these obstacles. Actions taken during PY2011 are provided in *italicized* print.

   - Advocate for increases in State funding to support the development of affordable housing and for homeless/shelter services and improvements.

     The HHFDC, DHS-BESSD and HPHA advocated for increased State funding for affordable housing and homeless initiatives at the 2012 State Legislature.

     In 2012 the State Legislature:
     - *Increased the dedicated funding for the Rental Housing Trust Fund program from 25 percent of the state's conveyance tax revenues to 30 percent. These funds will help to construct or preserve additional affordable rental housing in the State of Hawaii.*
     - *Increased the HHFDC's Hula Mae Multifamily revenue bond authority from a cumulative total of $500,000,000 to $750,000,000, allowing HHFDC to continue to provide financing assistance for affordable rental housing projects on a going forward basis.*
     - *Appropriated $31,120,000 to HPHA for Fiscal Year 2012 for 11 capital improvement projects at properties statewide, including $10,000,000 specifically for ADA and accessibility improvements;*
     - *Appropriated $60,222,000 to HPHA for Fiscal Year 2013 for 9 capital improvement projects at properties statewide, including another $10,000,000 specifically for ADA and accessibility improvements; and*
     - *Appropriated $15,717,569 to provide for homeless shelters, outreach, and grant programs in all four counties.*

   - Consolidate COC SuperNOFA applications for funding to meet underserved needs and provide technical assistance to improve outcomes.

     The State consolidated the CoC SuperNOFA applications for funding to meet underserved needs and provide technical assistance to improve outcomes. Applications included Shelter Plus Care which addresses the needs of the chronically homeless. The State continues to meet with the statewide CoC in an ongoing effort to provide technical assistance.

   - Work with the counties to review and improve HOME administration.

     The HHFDC and Counties continue to explore new ways to improve HOME administration. The Counties are required to submit additional information in its Program Description to the HHFDC to ensure, among other things, that the proposed HOME projects will be constructed in a timely manner and that funds will be available to finance the projects (i.e., evidence of site control, letters of interest/commitment, etc.). Should a County be unable to comply with the HHFDC's timeline for the commitment and expenditure of HOME funds, the HOME funds will immediately revert back to the HHFDC and will no longer be available to the County.

As previously mentioned, to resolve issues pertaining to the use and timely commitment and disbursement of HOME funds, HHFDC has changed the way it distributes its annual HOME allocations. Starting with PY2012, HHFDC has commenced a rotation of the annual allocations between three neighbor island counties, starting with the County of Hawaii. The intent of the change is to improve the State's administration and maximize efficiency of the HOME program. The annual award of the State's HOME allocation to one county (less a portion for HHFDC's program administration) is expected to result in a more efficient administration of the HOME Program, by reducing the amount of time needed for projects to proceed, and ultimately accelerating the State's disbursement of HOME funds. Additionally, the Counties will have a two-year planning period to work with its partners to establish feasible projects and to secure additional funding to support its projects.

The HHFDC has also implemented additional monitoring requirements to improve the State's HOME program disbursement rate.

- The lack of affordable housing continues to be an obstacle to successfully transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing. Hawaii's service industry economy and the demand for housing have driven property values and rents up significantly. Inasmuch as the island communities in Hawaii are surrounded by the ocean, land on which to build is finite and thus very expensive. Existing units, once affordable to rent, have escalated in value and are out of reach for those on the lowest rung of the economic ladder. The State is addressing the problem with funding and programs for escalated affordable housing development. However, affordable housing development will take time and must compete for construction resources with other projects.

  The State has expanded a pilot program in Housing Placement to operate in three counties. Housing placement assistance to families who are eligible under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program greatly enhances the success for families to secure permanent housing in market units. The immediate focus is on helping those who already have either Welfare to Work or Section 8 vouchers and TANF eligible families transitioning from homeless shelters. Qualified non-profit provider agencies – Catholic Charities Hawaii, Institute for Human Services, Maui Family Life Center, HOPE Services, and Maui Economic Opportunity – have been contracted to assist families to attain and retain housing. The provider agencies cultivate prospective landlords and build relationships that assist in client placement, even for clients that have poor or no credit history. Additionally, the program will help with first month's rent or deposit and provides classes on being a responsible renter. The provider agencies maintain a database of affordable rental housing units to facilitate housing choice in proximity to jobs and services.

  Given HUD's focus on permanent housing and expressed direction to communities to rely less on emergency and transitional shelters as a solution to homelessness, DHS-BESSD has begun discussions with various communities and agencies to strategically transition some of the existing inventory of homeless transitional shelters to permanent housing. This process will be accomplished with appropriate attention to current community needs and with the support of collaborating agencies.

HOME Program

5. Leveraging Resources

a. *Identify progress in obtaining "other" public and private resources to address needs.*
Due to Hawaii's high housing costs, the Counties must often leverage their limited HOME Program funds with other public and private funding sources. For details on the various funding sources leveraged with HOME funds for projects/activities completed and conditionally committed from July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012, please refer to Appendix **C**, Exhibit C: HOME Program - Funding Sources.

b. *How Federal resources from HUD leveraged other public and private resources.*
Please refer to Appendix **C**, Exhibit C: HOME Program – Funding Sources, which provides a breakdown of the federal, public, and private funding sources leveraged with HOME funds for projects/activities completed and conditionally committed during PY2011.

c. *How matching requirements were satisfied.*
During PY2011, the State expended a total of $3,774,154.49 in HOME funds. Of this amount, $2,717,736.49 was subject to a 25% match requirement, but application of HUD's PY2011 match reduction of 50% for the State of Hawaii reduced the State's HOME match liability to $339,717.06. This match liability was satisfied with excess match banked from prior federal fiscal years and additional new match totaling $14,600,884.93 (includes State Rental Housing Trust Fund and Rental Assistance Revolving Fund loans, sweat equity, State tax credits, exemptions from the State's general excise taxes, and Office of Hawaiian Affairs technical assistance grants as well as private funds).

For details on HOME funds expended and match contributions for Program Year 2011, please refer to Appendix **C**, Exhibit A: HOME Program – Active Activities for the Period of July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012 and Appendix **C**, the HOME Match Report, form HUD-40107-A.

(NOTE: The figures provided above differ from the IDIS Report 33 – HOME Matching Liability Report attached since the State's reporting period is from July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012, while Report 33 provides data from the federal fiscal year of October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012.)

ESG Program

5. Leveraging Resources

a. *Identify progress in obtaining "other" public and private resources to address needs.*

Housing and homelessness continue to be priorities for the State Administration and the State Legislature. Additionally, the public sector and private nonprofits in the State strongly advocated for solutions to prevent low- and moderate-income families from being forced out of housing due to the depressed economy yielding job losses and reduced hours of employment.

- The State Legislature approved $13.3 million in State funds for homeless shelter operations and services in May 2011, which is in addition to the $8 million allocation of Federal funds (TANF and HUD).

- In May 2010, the State Legislature appropriated $1 million for a Housing First Program, but funding was not released by the Executive Branch until 2011. DHS-BESSD conducted numerous meetings to determine the scope of a one-year Housing First Program, and procured for the service on Oahu. If successful in addressing the housing needs of chronically homeless in urban Honolulu, additional funds will be sought for other areas of the State, including neighbor islands.

- In December 2011, HOPE Services on the Island of Hawaii began operation of the Kaloko Transitional Housing in Kailua-Kona. This project, which will receive State funding in the State in fiscal year 2013, proposed to house 50 unduplicated homeless persons. This program will also provide services such as counseling, job training, life skills education, life related, family related and community classes.

- One of Maui County's current homeless shelter providers, Family Life Center, completed expansion of existing shelter facilities from 15 to 50 beds (as of April 2012) with private, and local government sources. FLC is now able to serve families and males in their expanded capacity. ESG and State funds currently support shelter operations.

- The Salvation Army Maui has initiated a BEDS program which provides overnight sleeping accommodations and meals for 28 homeless singles at their facility in Maui County. The program was supported by private grants and is now supported by State funds, since September 2010. Salvation Army's program continued to operate throughout PY2011.

- As part of Hawaii Governor Abercrombie's commitment to ending homelessness, a partnership was developed with the Hawaii Community Foundation (HCF), one of the largest private foundations in Hawaii. HCF agreed to provide funding so that the State could hire a Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness in early 2011. The Homeless Coordinator made great strides in creating a more cooperative and collaborative environment in which State and the City and County of Honolulu, private businesses, and other entities work toward solving homelessness. An ambitious 90-day Plan on Homelessness was initiated in May 2011 and resulted in more than 200 people from Oahu's urban core and 85 people from the Waianae coast moving from the streets into transitional or permanent housing. On Maui, 65 people were moved from the streets or shelters into permanent housing. 44 people on Kauai were mover into permanent housing from the streets or shelters, and on the island of Hawaii, 136 people were moved into transitional or permanent housing.

- In July 2011, Governor Abercrombie issued an Executive Order that established the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness. The HICH mirrors its federal counterpart, and reflects the broad commitment from the State and Counties, as well as business, labor,

non-profits, and the faith community to solve the problem of homelessness. Several meetings were held during PY2011, and a plan was vetted in venues across the State, representing months of work by the HICH and its sub-committees. Once final approval is given by HICH, it is expected that the Governor will sign the State Plan in August, 2012.

b. *How Federal resources from HUD leveraged other public and private resources; and*
c. *How matching requirements were satisfied.*

DHS-BESSD is required to match ESG funding provided by HUD on a dollar for dollar basis with funds from other public or private sources. To satisfy the anticipated matching funds requirement, the State of Hawaii provided funds to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai by contracting for services under the State Homeless Shelter Stipend and Outreach. Additionally, the State Legislature appropriated specific Shelter Plus Care matching funds of $200,000 to supplement the in-kind services match being provided. Of the $200,000 in match appropriation, $47,000 went to the rural counties, divided up as a pro rata share to each of the Shelter Plus Care provider agencies.

DHS-BESSD matched and leveraged the ESG funding of $234,663 with the following resources:

Supportive Housing Program		$190,615
State Funds:	Outreach Program	$2,193,661
	Shelter Program	$13,333,293
TOTAL:		**$15,717,569**

HOPWA Program

5. *Leveraging Resources*

a. *Identify progress in obtaining "other" public and private resources to address needs.*

Current funding sources include the HOPWA competitive grant, Ryan White, Hawaii State Department of Health and private and foundation grants, such as the Dennis Dane Emergency Fund the Maui United Way. The three Executive Directors of the collaborating agencies continue to examine ways to maximize and leverage HOPWA funding.

b. *How Federal resources from HUD leveraged other public and private resources.*

In PY2011, an additional $1,422,207 was leveraged for housing assistance and supportive services:

Ryan White Care Act	$ 85,904
HOPWA SPNS Grant	$ 482,058
Department of Health	$ 783,246
Housing Choice Voucher Program	$ 23,000
Maui United Way	$ 17,000
Dennis Dane Emergency Fund	$ 6,636
Gregory House	$ 19,132
Ted Stafford	$ 5,231
TOTAL	**$ 1,422,207**

c. *How matching requirements were satisfied.*

HOPWA does not have a match requirement. However, leveraging of HOPWA funds with other sources of funding amplified the impact of HOPWA funding by nearly ten to one.

Managing the Process

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to ensure compliance with program and comprehensive planning requirements.*

HOME Program
Pursuant to Section 92.504 of the HOME regulations, the HHFDC, as the Participating Jurisdiction, is responsible for 1) managing the day-to-day operations of the State's HOME Program, 2) ensuring that the HOME funds are used in accordance with program requirements and written agreements, and 3) taking appropriate action when performance problems arise. The role of the Counties, as State Recipients, does not relieve the HHFDC of its responsibilities. To manage effectively the day to day operations of the HOME Program, the HHFDC conducted the following during Program Year 2011:

a. Imposed timelines to ensure the timely commitment and expenditure of HOME funds. HHFDC provides a timeline when a fund allocation is offered to the County. The timeline identifies the required dates for the submittal of information, execution of agreements, and the commitment and expenditure of HOME funds.

b. Conducted HOME meetings with the Counties, as HOME State Recipients, to discuss the administration of the State's HOME Program and to give the Counties the opportunity to share and learn from their counterparts. Discussions involved the status of HOME commitments/expenditures, procurement, IDIS, eligible activities/projects, environmental requirements, and monitoring.

c. Required the Counties to submit quarterly status reports of their HOME projects/programs to ensure the projects/programs are complying with the respective program year timelines and agreements.

d. Conducted on-site monitoring of three State Recipients. (Please refer to Appendix **D** for the results of the HHFDC's on-site monitoring review.)

e. Conducted HOME Program on-site inspections of 19 rental projects pursuant to 24 CFR Section 92.504(d), and conducted file reviews for the County of Hawaii's Tenant Based Rental Assistance program.

f. Continued to administer the contract with SPECTRUM Enterprises, Inc., for on-site monitoring of HOME-assisted rental properties.

ESG Program
All funded agencies are required to participate in the State Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). DHS-BESSD further requires homeless provider agencies funded by State or Federal resources to participate in the County Continuums of Care (CoC) for collaboration and input into the community planning efforts. The State also convenes the Statewide Continuum of Care every other month, which includes the Chairperson of each County CoC and a county government representative. The statewide planning body collaborates on resources, priorities and strategic planning. They have also taken on an expanded role of advising the State on funding priorities and legislative initiatives. DHS-BESSD has been working assertively with Bridging the Gap, the Neighbor Islands' Continuum of Care to update policies and practices to better reflect up-dated HUD mandates related to the implementation of the HEARTH Act.

HOPWA Program
During Program Year 2008, DHS-BESSD worked in collaboration with the City and County of Honolulu and State of Hawaii Department of Health, STD/AIDS Prevention Branch to engage Building Changes, formerly AIDS Housing of Washington, in developing a needs assessment for HIV/AIDS housing and services for Hawaii. This included a strategic planning process for the utilization of HOPWA and other sources of funding for furthering HIV/AIDS housing opportunities in the State. The following outcomes were sought from this technical assistance engagement:

1. Improved data about the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS, with a focus on prevention and care services (including housing), now and in the future, based on local and national research;

2. Improved data about the resources and gaps for serving people living with HIV/AIDS, particularly growing sub-populations: people who are more advanced in age, thus requiring more medical attention, people with multiple diagnoses, and those with criminal histories;

3. Clear strategies for improving housing opportunities for people living with HIV/AIDS, with a particular focus on how limited HOPWA funding should be allocated as part of a continuum of services;

4. Improved collaboration among HIV/AIDS service providers, particularly as a means to increase efficiency of HOPWA funding utilization;

5. Improved coordination with mainstream service providers and strategic plans (Consolidated Plan, Continuum of Care, 10-Year Plans to End Homelessness) to leverage HOPWA funded services with other available services;

6. Increased available resources to serve the target population, as existing programs operate at capacity with growing wait lists; and

7. Improved coordination with Ryan White CARE Act funding, particularly related to regulations limiting ability to fund housing programs with Ryan White funds.

Approximately 200 stakeholders from Hawaii, Kauai, Maui and Oahu participated by completing surveys and/or taking part in focus groups, interviews, Steering Committee meetings or Community Planning Group meetings. The final report was released in April 2009. The needs assessment identified three categories of critical issues:

- HOPWA Program Administration and Systems Coordination;
- Issues Requiring Advocacy / Education; and
- Housing Assistance and Service Delivery.

A sub-list of critical issues was included under each main category. Based on the issues and findings, specific recommendations were developed by the Steering Committee and Building Changes to address these significant needs. In Program Year 2011, the recommendations continued to provide a road map to addressing the specific needs.

The Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) continued its project sponsor/lead agency role throughout PY2011 and provided administrative management and accountability for the agencies which comprise the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC): the Maui AIDS Foundation, Malama Pono (MP) Health Services (Kauai), and Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation (HIHAF). These agencies serve three counties in the State of Hawaii, which includes the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, Lanai and Molokai. PY2011 saw a change in leadership for MAF, with the induction of a new Executive Director and Housing Director, both of whom bring many years of valuable experience in the service of HIV/AIDS clients.

The Executive Directors of all three agencies met quarterly on Oahu for the Network Service Provider meetings and scheduled post-meeting sessions to discuss and review NIHP issues. These face-to-face meetings proved to be beneficial for all by providing the opportunity to define and develop strategies for the program, and to resolve issues concerning the NIHAC collaboration.
All three agencies also participate with the CoC's of their respective counties to collaborate and strategize on a community level.

Citizen Participation

1. *Provide a summary of citizen comments.*
Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

On August 16, 2012, a Notice of Public Comment (Notice) was published in newspapers of general circulation in all counties announcing that the draft CAPER was available for review and comment. A copy of the Notice and affidavits of publication are shown in Appendix I. The HHFDC is accepting comments from the public through August 31, 2012.

2. *In addition, the performance report provided to citizens must identify the Federal funds made available for furthering the objectives of the Consolidated Plan. For each formula grant program, the grantee shall identify the total amount of funds available (including estimated program income), the total amount of funds committed during the reporting period, the total amount expended during the reporting period, and the geographic distribution and location of expenditures. Jurisdictions are encouraged to include maps in describing the geographic distribution and location of investment (including areas of minority concentration). The geographic distribution and expenditure requirement may also be satisfied by specifying the census tracts where expenditures were concentrated.*

HOME Program
Please refer to the Exhibits found in Appendix **C**:

a. Exhibit A: HOME Program - Active HOME Activities for the Period of July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012. This spreadsheet provides the type and amount of HOME funds expended and the status of these activities as of June 30, 2012.
b. Exhibit B: HOME Program - Completed Units for the Period of July 1, 2010-June 30, 2015. This spreadsheet identifies the specific HOME projects/ activities completed during the reporting period, along with a comparison to the anticipated five-year goals.
c. Exhibit C: HOME Program - Funding Sources. This spreadsheet identifies all funding sources leveraged with HOME funds for projects/activities completed and conditionally committed from July 1, 2011 to June 30, 2012.
d. Exhibit D: HOME Program – Grant Balances as of June 30, 2012. This spreadsheet identifies the total amount of HOME funds available (including program income and recaptured funds).

Appendix **G** provides maps showing the geographic distribution of HOME funds.

ESG Program
ESG funding of $234,663 was available for the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. No program income was derived from the program. The funds were distributed as follows:

PY2011 ESG Funding:	
Hawaii County	$113,936
Kauai County	$ 36,584
Maui County	$ 78,277
DHS-BESSD Administration	$ 5,866
TOTAL	$234,663

Please also refer to Appendix **E** for additional information on ESG expenditures. Appendix **G** provides a map showing the location of agencies that receive ESG funding.

HOPWA
HOPWA funding of $178,357 was available for the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. No program income was derived from the program. The funds were distributed in the following categories and used for eligible people in all three counties:

PY2011 HOPWA Funding:	
Rental Assistance	$123,193
Supportive Services	$ 32,329
Permanent Housing Placement	$ 2,500
Short-Term Rental, Mortgage, Utilities	$ 2,500
Maui AIDS Foundation Administration	$ 12,485
DHS-BESSD Administration	$ 5,350
TOTAL	$178,357

Of the $5,350 designated for DHS-BESSD's administration, $653 was expended to date. The remaining balance will be used to pay for audit services and other administrative costs, including CoC related travel, and monitoring expenditures.

Please also refer to Appendix **F** for additional information on expenditures.

Institutional Structure

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to overcome gaps in institutional structures and enhance coordination.*

   a. Various governmental assistance programs have conflicting requirements that constrain the efficient delivery of affordable homes or support services. Efforts to overcome this gap by reviewing procedural and regulatory requirements and recommending amendments that make it easier to layer financing sources continued during PY2011. Pilot programs to cut across functional "silos" for the provision of housing and supportive services were also continued.

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

      In the County of Kauai, the CDBG Coordinator serves as a liaison on Kauai's Homeless Committee and attends all meetings to assist this community-based working group in addressing homeless priorities and concerns. The County Housing Agency held three workshops during this reporting period. These

workshops give public service providers information about CDBG and HOME applications to assist with project development and applications for grant assistance.

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

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

d. Within the homeless and special needs arena, the State continued to pursue the following actions during Program Year 2011 to develop and refine the institutional structure:

- In November 2011, the Statewide Homeless Conference convened for homeless providers, community members and government officials to focus on best practices in ending homelessness as well as discuss progress in Hawaii to ending homelessness. One of the highlights of the 2011 Conference was Kimberly Walter, Capacity Building Associate of the National Alliance to End Homelessness. Ms. Walker spent several days on Oahu consulting with agencies and gave a keynote address during the conference. She helped to galvanize our community's focus and commitment to rapid re-housing. The Homeless Conference was one of the events of Homeless Awareness Week which was observed with events in all four counties and included media exposure on homelessness; a homeless Walk the Talk around the island of Oahu; job and resource fairs, health fairs, and strategic planning on homelessness sessions. The week of events culminated with a candlelight vigil that was concurrently held in all four counties.

- The Statewide Continuum, which includes the chairperson of each County Continuum of Care (CoC) and a representative from each of the County governments, held meetings every other month as a forum for collaboration on homeless issues, strategic planning on the best use of resources, and to share challenges and successes. More effort has been made to have neighbor

island representatives participate in planning and implementation of the Homeless Awareness Annual Conference, and with the Oahu Continuum of Care's (Partners in Care) data committee which is working on necessary funding and programmatic upgrades to HMIS. A portion of each Bridging the Gap meeting is set aside for the PIC Chair and the City and County of Honolulu's representative to give the neighbor islands a perspective of the legislative, advocacy, policy, and data issues being addressed on Oahu, and vice versa. Additionally, many more neighbor island participants have requested placement on the PIC mailing list so that they can keep their agencies and their counties up-to-date, especially on legislative issues during the legislative session. These efforts are building toward a greater sense of community across the state for homeless service providers, and thus, a more cohesive approach to our statewide infrastructure.

- The State's three rural counties have begun to foster a stronger consortium under the balance of State name: Bridging the Gap. The move for a stronger institutional structure has been triggered in part by the swelling of homeless numbers during Hawaii's soaring economic condition that has priced the most vulnerable of our population out of the housing and rental market. The homeless trends that have affected even Hawaii's most rural counties have stirred the County Mayors to action, and they look to the CoCs to advise and collaborate on solutions.

- Governor Neil Abercrombie has taken an aggressive stand on the need to get our families off the beaches and parks and into the safety of shelters and permanent affordable housing. His commitment is evidenced in his 90-Day Plan on Homelessness in Hawaii and his appointment of a Coordinator on Homelessness, both of which are intended to bring together government, non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, businesses, shelter and outreach services, and citizens in a coordinated and collaborative manner to increase opportunities for people who are homeless to receive services. The 90-Day Plan was initiated in mid-May 2011 and was intended as an initial and immediate action approach to end homelessness, designed to provide visible, measurable and significant relief that will benefit persons who are chronically homeless and our larger community members. The Governor's commitment also empowered private citizens and private sector agencies and businesses to become proactive on the issue. During the 90-day period, more than 400 people statewide were moved off the streets and put into shelters, permanent and or transitional housing. Additionally, a statewide homeless "hotline" was established to help the homeless receive housing resources and services; the state's first "safe parking" zone was implemented in the County of Hawaii; and online resources and information were updated to post "wish list" items and "volunteer opportunities" for the public.

- Subsequent to his 90-Day Plan, the Governor continued his commitment to end homelessness by initiating the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) by Executive Order. In May 2012, the HICH was established in statute via the passage of SB 2804. The creation of the HICH via statute ensures that there will be continuity of this body over time and across political administrations to address broader and more difficult issues, such as increasing access to permanent supportive housing, workforce development and development of more affordable housing.

Monitoring

HOME Program

1. *Describe how and the frequency with which you monitored your activities.*

During PY2011, the HHFDC monitored all State Recipients, CHDOs and active HOME projects/activities using the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook 6509.2, Rev. 5, Chapter 7 as its key monitoring tool. Monitoring included all applicable HOME Program-wide and project/program specific compliance reviews as described in the Handbook.

The HHFDC conducted on-site monitoring of the HOME Program for the Counties of Kauai, Maui and Hawaii. The HHFDC also conducted on-site HOME Program project and unit inspections and tenant file reviews for the below-listed rental projects in the second quarter of Program Year 2011:

2020 Kinoole Senior Residences	Ainakea Senior Residences
Hale Mahaolu Ehiku IA	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku IB
Hale Mahaolu Ehiku II	Hale Makana O Waiale
Hale Ulu Hoi III	Hualalai Elderly, Ph 1
Hualalai Elderly, Ph 2	Hualalai Elderly, Ph 3
Kalepa Village, Ph 2B	Kalepa Village, Ph 3
Kalepa Village, Ph 4	Kamuela Senior Housing
Kekuilani Gardens	Kiheipua Transitional Housing
Paanau Village	Wailuku Small Business Center
West Maui Resource Center	TBRA Program – Hawaii County

Additional information on the County and project monitoring reviews can be found in Appendix D, HOME Monitoring and Inspection Reports.

<u>County of Hawaii monitoring</u>
During Program Year 2011, HHFDC conducted on-site monitoring of the County of Hawaii's records pursuant to 24 CFR 92.508 of the HOME regulations and examined records focusing on the administration of the County's HOME program. Staff also examined project/program records for the Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini project (formerly known as Kaloko Rental Housing), Hawaii County's Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program, Hawaii County's Down Payment Assistance Program, and general program administration.

<u>County of Kauai monitoring</u>
During Program Year 2011, HHFDC conducted on-site monitoring of the County of Kauai's records pursuant to 24 CFR 92.508 of the HOME regulations and examined records focusing on the administration of the County's HOME program. HHFDC also examined project/program records for the Kapaa Transitional Housing Project, the Kamamalu Condominium acquisition project, and reviewed the County's general program administration.

<u>County of Maui monitoring</u>
During Program Year 2011, HHFDC conducted on-site monitoring of the County of Maui's records pursuant to 24 CFR 92.508 of the HOME regulations and examined

records focusing on the administration of the County's HOME program. Staff also examined project/program records for the Kenolio Leilani project, Kahawai Apartments project, the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing project, and reviewed the County's general program administration.

HHFDC also discussed concerns over the County's failure to establish a tenant-based rental assistance program as planned and stressed the need to commit program funds to another eligible activity.

2. *Describe the results of your monitoring including any improvements.*

   Monitoring findings, concerns and recommendations are listed in Appendix **D**.

3. *Self Evaluation*

   a. *Describe the effect programs have in solving neighborhood and community problems.*

      The HOME-funded programs and projects are not specifically aimed at solving neighborhood and community problems. Rather, the primary objective is decent housing for lower income households. Nevertheless, households in safe, decent and affordable housing make better neighbors and contribute to overall community well-being.

   b. *Describe progress in meeting priority needs and specific objectives and help make community's vision of the future a reality; and*

   c. *Describe how you provided decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunity principally for low and moderate-income persons.*

      The State has made positive progress in meeting its HOME Program objectives to provide decent housing. The narrative and charts included in this CAPER provide details on activities to provide decent housing and an assessment of the HOME accomplishments.

   d. *Indicate any activities falling behind schedule.*

      - HO-1: The County of Maui's Kenolio Leilani and Kahawai Apartments projects, both affordable homeownership projects, have moved slowly, largely due to the economic downturn and the lack of funding to complete the projects. The County's subrecipients are working to complete both projects within deadlines; HHFDC continues to closely monitor progress on these projects.

      - HR-2: The County of Maui's failure to establish a HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance program generates concerns over its ability to commit and expend HOME funds within HUD's deadlines. HHFDC has requested the County of Maui to propose an alternative eligible activity for the use of HOME funds..

      - In previous years, there was just one CHDO in the County of Maui; this CHDO's shortage of experienced staff led to delays in committing and

disbursing CHDO funds, cancellation of projects, and ultimately the recapture and return of HOME funds to the IRS. To alleviate these issues, HHFDC certified two new CHDOs during PY2010, and the County of Maui committed is CHDO funds to new CHDO projects on the island of Molokai. The projects are progressing, and while hopeful of their success, both new CHDOs are as yet untested in their abilities to produce affordable housing, meet program requirements, and utilize HOME CHDO funds.

HHFDC continues to collaborate with the Counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai to resolve concerns relating to HOME's annual CHDO reserve. HHFDC's newly-adopted rotation of the annual HOME allocation between the Counties is expected to help alleviate some issues by providing an entire year's allocation to one county, providing funds necessary to complete projects.

e. *Describe how activities and strategies made an impact on identified needs.*

The projects/activities completed and conditionally committed during this reporting period helped to address one of the primary purposes of the HOME Program, to expand the supply of decent, safe, affordable and sanitary housing. The State addressed the need for affordable rental units for low-income households and affordable for-sale units through the construction of the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, Phase II for seniors (59 rental units, of which 5 are HOME-assisted, County of Maui), the Pacific Paradise Gardens self-help project (8 affordable self-help, for-sale units, County of Hawaii) and by providing tenant based rental assistance to 14 new households (County of Hawaii). In addition, to address the lack of affordable financing for homeownership, the HOME funds provided downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans to 2 households (County of Hawaii and County of Maui).

Additionally, PY2011 HOME funds were conditionally committed to construct rental units in the Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood Project and the Kaloko Rental Housing Project, and tenant-based rental assistance, all in the County of Hawaii, the Kamamalu Acquisition project and the Kapaa Transitional Housing Project in the County of Kauai, and the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing Phases I and II in the County of Maui.

f. *Identify indicators that would best describe the results.*

Performance indicators are included in Appendix **A**.

g. *Identify barriers that had a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and overall vision.*

A major barrier that had a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and overall vision is the high cost of housing. Housing costs, including the cost of materials and labor, continue to escalate. As HOME funds (and other government financing resources) are limited, the development of new housing projects is delayed until such time as adequate financing resources are in place.

Another barrier is the lack of housing inventory which exerts upward pressure on housing prices. ADDI programs are slow moving because it is difficult for first-time homebuyers to find homes within their price range.

h. *Identify whether major goals are on target and discuss reasons for those that are not on target.*

During this program year, the State provided 14 new households with tenant-based rental assistance exceeding the target of 20 households.

Although the State fell short of its second-year objective for the development of affordable rental housing for low-income families, there are two rental housing projects targeted for completion over the next several program years: the Paanau Village, Phase 2 project in the County of Kauai, and the Kaloko Housing Project in the County of Hawaii.

During the program year, 59 affordable rental units for seniors (5 HOME-assisted units) were completed in the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku phase II project is being planned in the County of Maui, and the Mohouli Heights Neighborhood Senior housing project in the County of Hawaii.

In the homeownership arena, the State did not meet its second-year objective for the construction of affordable for-sale housing, but the Kenolio Leilani (6 units) and the Kahawai Apartments (16 units) projects in the County of Maui are currently under construction. Additionally, three affordable homeownership units in the Kamamalu Condominium project in the County of Kauai have been acquired and will be reported as complete in next year's CAPER.

Eight units of affordable for-sale housing in the Pacific Paradise Gardens Self-Help Project (County of Hawaii), constructed using the self-help building method, were completed during the program year, and three more self-help projects are planned for completion over the next few years: the Hawaiian Paradise Park project (10 units) in the County of Hawaii, and the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Phases I and II (7 units and 8 units respectively) in the County of Maui.

During this program year, two first-time homeowners received downpayment/ closing cost assistance; the goal for this program year was 7.

One reason the development of homeownership projects is slow-moving is that the counties are permitted to award HOME funds using an RFP process, which competitively awards HOME funds to proposed projects. Each county has established priorities against which proposed projects are evaluated. In assessing which projects are recommended for funding, consideration is given to measures such as project readiness and best use of limited HOME funding. In some instances, more multi-family rental projects are proposed than homeownership projects and, therefore, chosen over homeownership projects.

Another reason for the slow pace of the development of homeownership units as well as affordable rentals is the limited amount of HOME funds allocated to the State of Hawaii. When projects are selected by the counties, it sometimes

becomes a multi-year process before sufficient HOME funds are accumulated for the project.

i. *Identify any adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities that might meet your needs more effectively.*

Issues pertaining to the timely commitment and disbursement of CHDO funds have continued to be of concern in PY2011. To address these concerns, HHFDC consulted with representatives from the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to evaluate the way HOME funds are allocated and discuss options to improve the HOME program. As a result, HHFDC's Board of Directors approved a rotation between the Counties of the annual HOME allocation. The intent of the rotation is to allow one County to receive a larger amount of HOME funds at once, allowing projects to proceed quicker than the previous practice of dividing annual HOME allocations that resulted in delays due to the Counties' need to "save up" over time before a project could proceed. The HHFDC will continue to monitor all State Recipients, CHDOs, and active HOME projects/activities on an annual basis. HUD believes that extensive monitoring will increase the performance of the State's HOME Program, particularly in the disbursement of funds. The HHFDC and the Counties will focus efforts on compliance monitoring.

HHFDC is taking steps to strengthen the administration of the HOME program. HHFDC will clearly identify HOME units in future monitoring reports, and verify results of on-site inspections performed by HHFDC's contractor. For oversight activities of State Recipients, HHFDC will develop and implement policies and procedures for the future reviews of State Recipient audit reports and fair share tests, subsidy limit tests, and subsidy layering analyses.

ESG Program

1. *Describe how and the frequency with which you monitored your activities.*

Onsite monitoring is done every other year, and desk monitoring is an ongoing monthly activity. The monitoring includes a review of independent financial audits, client eligibility, verification of reported expenditures and persons served, and communication/training provided via telephone, e-mail and by facsimile. The program specialist documents any areas of noncompliance and details corrective action needed through written correspondence, telephone interviews, and by e-mail.

The last monitoring activities were performed during Program Year 2010, for Program year 2009. DHS-BESSD monitored the Office for Social Ministry (now known as HOPE Services Hawaii) East Hawaii and West Hawaii (Shelter Plus Care and Emergency Shelter Grant), Family Life Center (Shelter Plus Care and Emergency Shelter Grant), and Kauai Economic Opportunity (Shelter Plus Care and Emergency Shelter Grant). The agencies were monitored for appropriate document files on clients being served, housing quality standards for emergency shelters, and timely spend down of funds. Minor oversights in the client files were corrected as guided by the site monitors, and the agencies that were slightly lagging in their expending of grant funds moved to pick up the pace in client services. There were no deficiencies that resulted in a "not passing" rating for any of the monitored activities.

Since on-site monitoring is conducted biennially, the Homeless Programs Office (HPO) anticipated conducting site visits in 2012 for Program Year 2011. However, due to severe staff shortages and changeover in administrative leadership, HPO was unable to perform these monitoring activities. Careful oversight of sub-grantee expenditures, client eligibility, activity and financial reporting were consistently applied through remote monitoring, as previously described.

2. *Describe the results of your monitoring including any improvements.*

   In PY2011, DHS-BESSD did not conduct onsite monitoring for ESG programs. However, desk monitoring showed that all agencies were in compliance with eligible cost parameters, client eligibility and quality standards for emergency shelters. There were no instances of non-compliance that required corrective action.

3. *Self Evaluation*

   a. *Describe the effect programs have in solving neighborhood and community problems.*

      The participants served through the Emergency Shelter Grant program were provided with a safe refuge and a place to sleep as well as information and education to increase their independent living skills, child development and care, referrals for mental health and medical services, etc. The services help create opportunities to rebuild lives and provide a safe and nurturing environment.

      The homeless in rural communities were provided shelter services which take them out of living in public spaces and creating public health issues within the community.

   b. *Describe progress in meeting priority needs and specific objectives and help make community's vision of the future a reality.*

      Many individuals and families served by the shelters funded by ESG are affected by mental illness and/or are those who self-medicate with alcohol, marijuana and drugs to cope with the stresses of everyday life. Many are recovering from domestic violence abuse, addiction to drugs and/or alcohol, and poverty. Left unsheltered, homeless persons are more likely to have increased rates of emergency room visits, extended hospital stays and arrests, draining valuable community resources. ESG funding positively impacts the community by providing each agency the resources which enable them to assist these homeless individuals with a safe place to sleep and supportive services. Oftentimes the relationship developed between shelter provider and participant through participation in emergency shelter services are critical in paving the path to more permanent housing.

      The State continues to make good progress in meeting its ESG Program objectives. The State is thus far meeting or exceeding the goals set forth in the program year. The narratives and charts included in this CAPER provide

details and an assessment of the ESG accomplishments during this reporting period.

c. *Describe how you provided decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunity principally for low and moderate-income persons.*

Agencies funded through ESG are providing services through emergency shelters and domestic violence shelters. Participants who have left situations of domestic violence are usually ill-equipped to live independently or maintain a single parent household. The participants that enter the programs are provided with a safe and nurturing environment, as well as assisted to develop individual goals to increase their ability to become self-sufficient and maintain long-term housing stability. Domestic violence shelters are located in peaceful, secure areas, where access is strictly regulated for safety purposes. All other non-domestic violence ESG-funded agencies provide clean, comfortable living areas for the homeless, situated on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii. Many are located in areas convenient to schools, libraries, employment, stores, and medical offices. Each have programs to address a variety of needs such as employment, financial and life skills training. The primary objective is to provide a clean and safe environment for the homeless to seek refuge and recovery from homelessness.

d. Indicate any activities falling behind schedule.

Not applicable.

e. Describe how activities and strategies made an impact on identified needs.

The State's goals for Program Year 2011 were to provide 1,495 safe nights of sleep through emergency shelters on Maui and Hawaii; 1,547 safe nights were provided. The state funded domestic violence emergency shelters on Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui with the goal of providing a safe refuge and place to sleep for 706 adults and children; 807 were served.

f. Identify indicators that would best describe the results.

Please review the Performance Measures Models on Chart 3, Appendix **A**.

g. Identify barriers that had a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and overall vision.

Barriers to program improvement include the following:

- In this current economic crisis, many more individuals are losing income due to loss of employment, decrease in salary or hours of work.
- Hawaii continues to have one of the highest cost of living rates in the nation, especially in relation to the housing market.
- Many more people from outside the State are seeking assistance through emergency shelters in recent years, especially immigrants that come to Hawaii through the Compact of Free Association.
- Substantial decreases in other funding sources resulted in budgetary constraints.
- Challenges to communication across the islands.

- Staffing cutbacks and turnover.
- Limited number of nights that the homeless are allowed to stay in the shelter. More time is needed to stabilize, find jobs and save money in order to move on to permanent housing.
- Transient nature of the homeless. Cannot set up social services plan and work consistently with many of them.
- Poor history (criminal, rental and financial) prevents housing applications from being successful.
- Many homeless who have drug and/or alcohol dependency and mental health issues experience great difficulty finding and maintaining safe and affordable housing.
- Long waitlists for subsidized housing impact opportunities for shelter participants to transition into affordable housing.
- Lack of safe, affordable childcare.
- Severely limited public transportation options in the rural counties.
- Most homeless participants with limited or no income and ongoing financial problems have no co-signer for rental agreements required by most housing providers.

h. *Identify whether major goals are on target and discuss reasons for those that are not on target.*

Major goals are on target.

i. Identify any adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities that might meet your needs more effectively.

A new quarterly/annual reporting format for ESG statistics was developed during PY 2008. Previously, the statistical data was inputted in a text document, but with the new spreadsheet format, agencies were able to enter data each quarter and get year-to-date totals automatically calculated. After the fourth quarter data entry, the annual total became available without any additional input. This format provided a more efficient tool for reporting by the agencies, as well as for the State to transition the information into IDIS. However, due to the staff reduction in 2009, DHS-BESSD was unable to continue data input in this format. With the addition of a new Program Specialist in 2011, HPO anticipates re-creating and utilizing the quarterly/ annual statistical report format in 2012.

In late 2011, HPO also gained a new Homeless Programs Administrator, and looks forward to new and/or enhanced strategies to work toward the goal of ending homelessness in Hawaii. The Administrator and Program Specialist will take advantage of HUD's offer of technical assistance to learn more about the various HUD programs to further develop strategies and activities.

HOPWA Program

1. Describe how and the frequency with which you monitored your activities.

Onsite monitoring is done every other year, and desk monitoring is an ongoing monthly activity. The monitoring includes a review of independent financial audits, client eligibility documentation, review of monthly expenses for tenant-

based rental assistance and supportive service, and verification of reported expenditures and persons served. The desk monitoring includes a review of each of the payment requests and documentation to justify payment. The DHS-BESSD program specialist documents any areas of noncompliance and details corrective action needed through written correspondence, telephone interviews, and by e-mail.

2. *Describe the results of your monitoring including any improvements.*

   During PY2011, DHS-BESSD conducted the on-site monitoring of Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF). MAF was shown to be a good performer on that site monitoring, which included client file review. The State plans a site visit to the agency in Program Year 2012. Desk monitoring showed no areas of non-compliance that required corrective action for PY2011.

3. *Self Evaluation*

   a. *Describe the effect programs have in solving neighborhood and community problems.*
      NIHP has successfully assisted persons with AIDS to maintain stable decent housing within the community at large. NIHP continues to be successful in having individuals and families maintain contact with their case manager and with a primary health provider, and develop a housing plan to maintain or establish stable on-going residency. The program preempts homelessness, which is a major community problem and ensures better health outcomes for homeless persons with HIV/AIDS.

   b. *Describe progress in meeting priority needs and specific objectives and help make community's vision of the future a reality.*
      Most HOPWA beneficiaries have limited incomes derived from welfare (State Financial Assistance), SSI and/or SDI. Given the high cost of housing in Hawaii, the majority of the participants served would not be able to find or maintain decent housing and a suitable living environment without HOPWA assistance. Access to collaborative services through the case management provided by the NIHP is critical to addressing the ongoing health, medical and housing needs of the participants. Healthy communities with access to healthcare and housing are a current and future community vision.

   c. *Describe how you provided decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanded economic opportunity principally for low and moderate-income persons.*
      Through the HOPWA funding, the NIHP continues to provide an increasing number of individuals and families living with AIDS with rental assistance, housing information, supportive services and short term rental and utility assistance. These critical services have supported those living with AIDS to maintain permanent housing and increase access to health care, thereby increasing their ability to live independently.

   d. *Indicate any activities falling behind schedule.*
      Not applicable. All activities are meeting or exceeding expectations. The State has one HOPWA funded activity slightly behind schedule. Tenant based rental assistance has been a challenge due to the shortage of affordable housing in Hawaii, especially in the counties of Maui, Kauai and Hawaii.

e. *Describe how activities and strategies made an impact on identified needs.*
There were 26 households that received tenant-based rental assistance during Program Year 2011. Also, 32 individuals and their families received supportive services in conjunction with housing assistance, and 428 individuals and their families received supportive services not in conjunction with HOPWA housing activities. For the 26 households, housing stability was made a reality through this program. For those with HIV/AIDS, housing stability is a vital component to health maintenance and survival. The 428 persons who were provided supportive services not in conjunction with housing activities were assisted in accessing services to increase their ability for self sufficiency.

f. *Identify indicators that would best describe the results.*
Please review the Performance Measures Models on Chart 3, Appendix **A**.

g. *Identify barriers that had a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and overall vision.*
- Diminished resources and rising costs: While the population of people living with HIV/AIDS has grown, funding has decreased due to the distressed economy.
- Challenges to communication across the islands.
- The fast-changing HIV/AIDS environment that includes unmet needs for mental health assistance, nutrition and socialization opportunities.
- Lack of community awareness of the immense challenges of HIV/AIDS.
- Lack of some medical services in the targeted communities which requires clients to travel to Honolulu for treatment and sometimes remain there for one month or more.
- High rents in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui continue to exceed Fair Market Rents. It is challenging to adequately house clients in modest facilities.
- Co-morbidities, including substance abuse, mental illness, and domestic violence continue to complicate and aggravate housing stability and access to health care for persons living with HIV/AIDS.
- Lack of available HIV primary care in the counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui.
- Low availability of public transportation and the high costs of existing means of transportation.
- HIV stigmatization in the general population.
- Decreased sense of urgency among those at high and highest risk for HIV infection.
- Insufficient staff capacity and administrative support.
- Disparity of expectations for levels of service between clients and providers.
- Continued misconception that HIV/AIDS does not affect the heterosexual community.
- Increased belief among youths that HIV/AIDS is no longer a problem.

h. *Identify whether major goals are on target and discuss reasons for those that are not on target.*
While most major goals are on target and even surpassed, tenant based rental assistance continues to be a challenge, as high rents exceed the Fair Market Rents.

i. *Identify any adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities that might meet your needs more effectively.*
Recommendations are as follows:
- Increase the level of communication between staff and clients and between agencies. Increase the travel of the Housing Director and the meetings of the collaborating agency Executive Directors to discuss issues of concern. Clear communication between collaborating agencies will help alleviate problems during program implementation.
- Clarify the needs that NIHP can and cannot meet for clients. Set boundaries, and give staff a firm foundation from which to make decisions about appropriate service delivery.
- The Executive Directors and Housing Coordinators throughout the rural counties will continue to address the high cost of housing and the nonexistent public transportation issues with other island providers. The Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents need to better reflect the market rents experienced in this region.
- Preservation of HOPWA funding should be incorporated in overall HUD regulations in order to assure and maintain adequate housing for individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS.
- Explore low cost technological solutions to providing services across the islands, and set benchmarks to incorporate into routine use.
- Seek ways to make the HIV/AIDS service systems easier to navigate for the clients, and put more responsibility on those clients who are able.
- Increase the level of education for the community at large that HIV/AIDS is not just a "homosexual" disease.
- Increase the level of education that HIV/AIDS can still be fatal. NIHP has found that many youths feel that HIV/AIDS is no longer a problem, and believe there is a "cure."

Lead-based Paint

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards.*

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING.

HOUSING

Housing Needs

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. *Describe Actions taken during the last year to foster and maintain affordable housing.*

Program Year 2 CAPER Housing Needs response:

The State continued to make available incentives for non-profit and for-profit entities to develop affordable housing. Incentives include low-interest loans, low income housing tax credits, and exemptions from the state's general excise taxes. HHFDC

ensured that the organizations are aware of the benefits of the various state programs and of how equity may be obtained for affordable rentals.

Specific Housing Objectives

1. *Evaluate progress in meeting specific objective of providing affordable housing, including the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income renter and owner households comparing actual accomplishments with proposed goals during the reporting period.*

2. *Evaluate progress in providing affordable housing that meets the Section 215 definition of affordable housing for rental and owner households comparing actual accomplishments with proposed goals during the reporting period.*

   The State is making progress in meeting its decent housing objectives. The majority of the HOME activities/projects are multi-year funded. As such, the outputs and outcomes achieved during this reporting period are largely based on the commitment and expenditure of prior HOME fund allocations for existing project/activities. Please refer to Appendix **A**, Chart 1, for details on activities during PY2011.

   Rental Housing
   For Objective HR-1, the promotion of decent, affordable housing through the construction of affordable rentals, the State did not anticipate the completion of units for this objective during PY2011. The Kaloko Housing Project in the County of Hawaii is under construction and is anticipated to produce 72 affordable rental units when completed, some of which will be HOME-assisted. In addition, the Paanau Village Phase 2 project in the County of Kauai was completed and rent-up is underway; the project has 50 affordable rental units, 10 of which are HOME-assisted, and will be reported as complete in next year's CAPER.

   For Objective HR-2, tenant-based rental assistance, the State anticipated that approximately 65 households would be assisted – 20 in the County of Hawaii and 45 in the County of Maui. The County of Hawaii's Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program served 14 new households, but the County of Maui failed to establish a TBRA program. The County of Maui and the State are evaluating other projects to commit unused funds originally set aside for Maui's TBRA program.

   For Objective HR-3, constructing affordable rental housing for special needs populations, the State anticipated the completion of 60 units during the program year, but completed 5 HOME units in the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase 2 project. During the program year, HOME funds were also conditionally committed for the development of 24 units for special needs populations in the Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood project (County of Hawaii).

   For Objective H-1, development (new construction or acquisition/rehab of existing buildings) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless, the State anticipated the completion of one unit during the program year. No units were completed for this objective, but two are pending completion in the County of Kauai.

Homeownership

For Objective HO-1, the State had anticipated that it would construct affordable for-sale housing to increase homeownership opportunities for 16 households in the Kahawai Apartments project (County of Maui). However, construction was delayed, and completion is anticipated in the next program year. The Kenolio Leilani project, also in the County of Maui, is underway and scheduled for completion in PY2012; the project was downsized from 7 units and is expected to produce 6 affordable homeownership units when complete. In the County of Kauai, the Kamamalu Condominium acquisition of three units was completed, and sales to eligible owners is underway; the project will be reported in next year's CAPER.

No units were anticipated for completion during this program year for Objective HO-2, providing project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable for-sale housing using a self-help building method. However, the Pacific Paradise Gardens Self-Help Housing Project 8 (County of Hawaii) was completed in this program year. In addition, HOME funds were conditionally committed to the Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing Phases I and II (County of Maui), which are anticipated to produce 15 units when completed, and to the Hawaiian Paradise Park Mutual Self-Help Project (County of Hawaii), which is expected to produce 10 affordable homeownership units.

For Objective HO-3, providing downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various county home-buyer loan programs, the State anticipated that seven households would be assisted in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui during the program year. Two households were assisted during this reporting period, one in the County of Hawaii and one in the County of Maui.

For Objective HO-4, providing homebuyer education and counseling sessions to increase homeownership opportunities, the State had estimated 4 sessions to be conducted annually. The counties did conduct education and counseling sessions during this program year, but used other sources of funding to cover related expenses. More sessions are projected for the next program year.

Households in the following income groups and racial and ethnic groups benefited from these rental housing and homeownership activities:

Assistance by Income Group:					
Objective	**<30%**	**>30% and <50%**	**>50% and <60%**	**>60% and <80%**	**Totals**
HR-1	5	0	0	0	5
HR-2	14	0	0	0	14
HR-3	0	0	0	0	0
H-1	0	0	0	0	0
HO-1	0	0	0	0	0
HO-2	0	0	0	2	2
HO-3	0	8	0	0	8
HO-4	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**19**	**8**	**0**	**2**	**29**

Assistance by Racial and Ethnic Group	Renter		Owners		Totals
	H/L	NH/NL	H/L	NH/NL	
•White	1	10	0	1	12
•Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0
•Asian	0	2	0	1	3
•American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
•Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	6	0	5	11
•American Indian/Alaska Native & White	0	0	0	0	0
•Asian & White	0	0	0	0	0
•Black/African American & White	0	0	0	0	0
•American Indian/Alaska Native & Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0
•Other Multi Racial	0	0	0	3	3
Totals	**1**	**18**	**0**	**10**	**29**

H/L = Hispanic or Latino, NH/NL = Not Hispanic or Latino

Please refer to Appendix **C**, Exhibit B: HOME Program - Completed Units for the Period of July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2015, which further identifies the specific HOME projects/activities completed during the reporting period, along with a comparison to the anticipated five-year goals.

3. *Describe efforts to address "worst-case" housing needs and housing needs of persons with disabilities.*

   Program Year 2 CAPER Specific Housing Objectives response:

   Efforts have been made to address the "worst-case" housing needs and housing needs of persons with disabilities through the construction of affordable rental housing for special needs populations. The completion of one senior project this program year, and one more expected in the coming years, will help to address the need for low-income elderly households.

   As a means of addressing the shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs, the County of Kauai is working on the acquisition and rehabilitation of two units that will be used for transitional housing. When completed, the units will assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless to transition to permanent housing.

Public Housing Strategy

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to improve public housing and resident initiatives.*

   During the 2011-2012 program year, the HPHA collaborated with resident associations, service providers, legislators, businesses, and various community members to improve the quantity and quality of the HPHA housing inventory.

Milestones achieved during this period include completion of the first tower, part of the first phase of the revitalization and redevelopment of the State's largest public housing site, Kuhio Park Terrace and Kuhio Homes. Completion of the second tower is anticipated by the end of calendar year 2012, and HPHA is working with partners on progress through the remaining phases to improve the community.

The HPHA engaged the broader community to visit its properties and volunteer their time and talents for the improvement of public housing through the "I Have a Dream" Hawaii Housing Campaign, which brought more than 300 volunteers in to help make vacant units rent-ready and clean up grounds and exteriors. The Legislature increased the HPHA's Capital Improvement Program appropriation from $78 million to over $91 million and provided flexibility in expenditure to improve the agency's inventory statewide with over $20 million dedicated to making accessibility improvements. Additionally, laws were passed that exempts HPHA from civil service requirements when hiring repair, maintenance, and construction management personnel to work on vacant units.

The HPHA has re-focused its attention on providing service to tenants, and work has been done to increase efficiencies internally from initial application intake to placement in a new unit. HPHA has also increased budget utilization in the Section 8 program to release 150 new vouchers into the private market. These are the first new vouchers since 2006. In the next program year, HPHA plans to continue working with residents on further property investment and improvements.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to eliminate barriers to affordable housing.*

   Program Year 2 CAPER Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

   The Action Plan for Program Year 2011 proposed to take the following actions to address barriers to affordable housing. Actions taken during the program year are provided in *italicized* print.

   <u>Barrier: Lack of resources to develop affordable housing.</u>

   The State HHFDC, HPHA and DHS-BESSD advocated for increased state funding for affordable housing and homeless shelter / services and improvements.

   In 2012 the state legislature:

   - *Increased the dedicated funding for HHFDC's Rental Housing Trust Fund program from 25 percent of the state's conveyance tax revenues to 30 percent. These funds will help to construct or preserve additional affordable rental housing in the State of Hawaii.*

   - *Increased the HHFDC's Hula Mae Multifamily revenue bond authority from a cumulative total of $500,000,000 to $750,000,000, allowing*

HHFDC to continue to provide financing assistance for affordable rental housing projects on a going forward basis.

- *Appropriated $31,120,000 to HPHA for Fiscal Year 2012 for 11 capital improvement projects at properties statewide, including $10,000,000 specifically for ADA and accessibility improvements.*

- *Appropriated $60,222,000 to HPHA for Fiscal Year 2013 for 9 capital improvement projects at properties statewide, including $10,000,000 specifically for ADA and accessibility improvements.*

- *Appropriated $15,525,824 to DHS-BESSD to provide for homeless shelter operations, outreach and grant programs in all four counties.*

DHS-BESSD also consolidated the COC SuperNOFA applications for the rural counties for funding to meet underserved needs and provide technical assistance to improve outcomes. Applications included Shelter Plus Care which addresses the needs of the chronically homeless. DHS-BESSD's application was successful with $2,086,319 being awarded to provider applicants in the three rural counties. The State continues to meet with the Statewide COC in an ongoing effort to provide technical assistance.

Barrier: Land use controls and local governmental policies, such as zoning and subdivision ordinance, and impact fees, are enacted to protect and further the general welfare of the public. However, a complex regulatory environment also serves as a barrier to affordable housing by delaying development and increasing the cost of housing.

To address this obstacle, the Governor in September 2007 established the Affordable Housing Regulatory Barriers Task Force. The Task Force completed its review of state and county regulatory requirements and provided recommendations for solutions to achieve regulatory reform needed to help reduce the costs of affordable housing. A copy of the Report of the Governor's Affordable Housing Regulatory Barriers Task Force may be viewed electronically at:
http://hawaii.gov/gov/leg/session-2009/reports/AffordableHousingRegulatoryBarriersReport.pdf.

The Task Force introduced a package of legislative proposals for regulatory reform in the 2009 Session of the Hawaii State Legislature. One proposal was enacted by the legislature; Act 142, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009, provides the counties 90 days to accept or reject a request for public infrastructure dedication for affordable housing, or the infrastructure is deemed dedicated. Discussions on other task force proposals will continue in the next legislative session.

In addition, the County of Kauai's Housing Task force continues to meet monthly to "fast track" affordable housing projects that must undergo government approvals and permitting in order to develop new affordable housing units. During the reporting period no permitting occurred for any of the Housing Task Force projects.

HOME/ American Dream Down Payment Initiative (ADDI)

1. *Assessment of Relationship of HOME Funds to Goals and Objectives*

   a. *Evaluate progress made toward meeting goals for providing affordable housing using HOME funds, including the number and types of households served.*

   The HHFDC allows the Counties, as HOME program State Recipients, to utilize their share of HOME funds to address their respective housing needs. The funds must be used to address the housing priorities set forth in the State's Consolidated Plan, and the HOME project/program must be in compliance with HOME regulations. Progress was made during Program Year 2011 toward meeting goals for providing affordable housing using HOME funds.

   The following categories of persons were assisted with housing:

Number and Type of Families Served			
Assistance by Income Group	**Renters**	**Owners**	**Totals**
•0-30 Percent of Area Median	19	0	19
•30-50 Percent of Area Median	0	8	8
•50-60 Percent of Area Median	0	0	0
•60-80 Percent of Area Median	0	2	2
Totals	**19**	**10**	**29**

Assistance by Racial and Ethnic Group	**Renter**		**Owners**		**Totals**
	H/L	**NH/ NL**	**H/L**	**NH/ NL**	
•White	1	10	0	1	12
•Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0
•Asian	0	2	0	1	3
•American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
•Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0	6	0	5	11
•American Indian/Alaska Native & White	0	0	0	0	0
•Asian & White	0	0	0	0	0
•Black/African American & White	0	0	0	0	0
•American Indian/Alaska Native & Black/African American	0	0	0	0	0
•Other Multi Racial	0	0	0	3	3
Totals	**1**	**18**	**0**	**10**	**29**

H/L = Hispanic or Latino, NH/NL = Not Hispanic or Latino

2. *HOME Match Report*

   a. *Use HOME Match Report HUD-40107-A to report on match contributions for the period covered by the Consolidated Plan program year.*

   Please refer to Appendix **C**, the HOME Match Report HUD-40107-A.

3. *HOME MBE and WBE Report*
   a. *Use Part III of HUD Form 40107 to report contracts and subcontracts with Minority Business Enterprises (MBEs) and Women's Business Enterprises (WBEs).*

      The number and dollar value of contracts with Minority and Women's Business Enterprises for HOME projects completed during this reporting period are reflected in HUD Form 40107 in Appendix **C**.

4. *Assessments*
   a. *Detail results of on-site inspections of rental housing.*

      The HHFDC contracted with SPECTRUM Enterprises, Inc. to conduct on-site inspections of HOME assisted rental housing. Please see Appendix **D** for detailed results.

   b. *Describe the HOME jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions.*

      The HHFDC has evaluated the affirmative marketing actions of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui as State Recipients under the State's HOME Program. The HHFDC has determined that the Counties have adequately complied with the applicable affirmative marketing procedures through the use of commercial media, community contacts, the Equal Housing Opportunity logo/slogan, and display of the Fair Housing poster.

   c. *Describe outreach to minority and women owned businesses.*

      The Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui as State Recipients under the State's HOME Program have each acknowledged their acceptance and utilization of the State's current MBEs/WBEs Outreach Program as follows:

      - Solicitations for the procurement of services and property by the state recipients, subrecipients or other entities receiving funding under the HOME Program includes outreach efforts to the MBEs and WBEs (such as utilization of the State of Hawaii's Department of Transportation's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Directory).

      - Public notices of bids solicitation and requests for proposals include a statement that encourages participation by MBEs and WBEs.

      - State recipients, subrecipients and other entities receiving funding under the HOME Program report annually on the type and number of contracts awarded, the names and addresses of the firms awarded bids, the dollar value of all contracts awarded, the dollar value of contracts awarded to MBEs and WBEs, names and addresses of MBEs/WBEs who submitted bids but were not awarded contracts, and the method of implementing the outreach requirements.

        HOME data compiled during this reporting period reflects that contracts generated in previous program years generated one contract and 16 subcontracts for HOME projects completed during PY2011. Of the 16 subcontracts, eight were awarded to MBEs. Although none of the subcontracts were awarded to WBEs, the state remains confident that WBEs

and MBEs will continue to be given opportunities to participate in the State's HOME Program.

The number and dollar value of contracts with Minority and Women's Business Enterprises for HOME projects completed during this reporting period are reflected in HUD Form 40107 attached in Appendix C.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. *Identify actions taken to address needs of homeless persons.*

   The State of Hawaii collaborated with each County Continuum of Care on programs to address the needs of the homeless. A complete spectrum of services was funded in each County to provide access to outreach emergency shelter and transitional shelter. The State also provided funding to several neighbor island agencies for housing placement services. These funds were intended to assist families with minor children find and secure housing. Agencies have utilized funding in a manner that maximizes and leverages resources available to them via their counties. For example, Maui County has for many years funded a "Rental Assistance Program" that provides four core agencies with funding for rental subsidies. All four of these agencies receive some funding from the State for homeless related needs. The agencies have worked collaboratively with the County to leverage funding to be able to place more families by the strategic use of funding from all sources. These types of collaborations between the State, Counties, and the non-profit providers have been encouraged and recognized as replicable and effective practice.
   The membership of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness has included mayors of the three rural counties. Additionally, the HICH has also had significant contributions from other neighbor island representatives including various members of Bridging the Gap on housing specific work groups.

2. *Identify actions to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living.*

   All agencies that are contracted to provide shelter and services must also work with the clients toward permanent housing and independent living. As such, a client assessment and program plan must be completed within the first two weeks of contact to set goals and objectives to achieve permanent housing. Agencies facilitate clients in achieving access to jobs, job training, basic educational goals, access to mainstream resources, application to subsidized housing, budgeting/life skills, drug rehabilitation, etc.

   Additionally, the State has initiated the Housing Placement Program to assist in transitioning homeless families into permanent housing. The service provides housing counseling, deposit/first month's rent assistance, landlord cultivation, rental unit damage insurance, and landlord-tenant intervention. The program is funded through the TANF program and is available in three counties.

The State has also initiated HUD's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing program in the three rural counties. The program has prevented many who were hovering on the brink of homelessness to stay housed. It has also assisted the newly homeless to quickly get back into permanent housing again. While the HPRP will end on July 31, 2012 for the rural counties, the final statistics on housing placement through that program have not yet been generated.

3. *Identify new Federal resources obtained from Homeless SuperNOFA.*

The State of Hawaii received new program funding for Program Year 2011 totaling $2,086,319, which included Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care program funds.

Specific Homeless Prevention Elements

1. *Identify actions taken to prevent homelessness.*

Since taking office in 2010, Governor Neil Abercrombie has taken an aggressive stand on the need to get our families off the beaches and parks and into the safety of shelters and permanent affordable housing. His commitment was evidenced first in his 90-Day Plan on Homelessness in Hawaii, emphasizing the importance of ongoing partnerships between government, non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, businesses, shelter and outreach services, and citizens in a coordinated and collaborative manner to increase opportunities for people who are homeless to receive services. The 90-Day Plan was initiated in mid-May 2011 and was intended as an initial and immediate action approach to end homelessness, designed to provide visible, measurable and significant relief that will benefit persons who are chronically homeless and our larger community members. The Governor's commitment also empowered private citizens and private sector agencies and businesses to become proactive on the issue. During the 90-day period, more than 400 people statewide were moved off the streets and put into shelters, permanent and or transitional housing. Additionally, a statewide homeless "hotline" was established to help the homeless receive housing resources and services; the state's first "safe parking" zone was implemented in the County of Hawaii; and online resources and information were updated to post "wish list" items and "volunteer opportunities" for the public.

Important objectives achieved over the 90 days include:

- More than 200 people from Waikiki and the urban core were moved from emergency shelters or the streets into transitional or permanent housing, including 40 vulnerable individuals. In the Wai'anae area, 85 people were moved into permanent housing;
- On Maui, 65 people were moved from the streets or shelters into permanent housing;
- On Kauai, 44 people were moved into permanent housing from the streets or shelters;
- On Hawai'i Island, 136 people were moved into transitional housing or permanent housing;
- The Next Step Shelter in Kaka'ako expanded its hours to be open for individuals and families on the weekends;
- The State's first "safe parking" zone program was implemented by HOPE Services Hawai'i in their Hilo shelter, Kihei Pua;

- Online resources and information have been updated, including a "wish list" and "volunteer opportunities" for the public in the various shelters that serve people who are homeless. See www.homeless.hpha.hawaii.gov, twitter.com/aloha4homeless, and www.hawaii.gov/homeless; and
- The Statewide homeless hotline system was created for citizens who want to help a person who is homeless or may need health and safety intervention. The hotline subsequently received over 500 calls and emails, and continues to receive calls daily. Through the hotline effort, over 130 were referred into housing resources. The hotline has also served as a means to connect service providers with one another.

The 90-Day Plan was led by the appointed Coordinator on Homelessness and involved collaboration with these statewide organizations:

- Bridging the Gap (representatives of the Hawaii, Kauai and Maui County CoC's);
- Waikiki Health Center;
- City and County of Honolulu's Department of Community Services and Office of Housing;
- Institute of Human Services;
- State Department of Human Services' Homeless Programs Office;
- Wai'anae Community Outreach;
- Partners in Care;
- U.S. Vets; and
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Hawaii Regional Office.

In August 2011, Governor Abercrombie concluded the 90-Day Plan, but continued his commitment to end homelessness through the formation of a new Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) to address broader and more difficult issues, such as increasing access to permanent supportive housing, workforce development and development of more affordable housing, in a long-term, statewide plan. On August 25, 2011, the 24-member HICH, composed of state department directors, federal agency representatives, and community leaders, met to develop a unified plan to address homelessness. The group identified four areas that contributed to ending homelessness: housing, health, economic stability, and retooling the homeless response system. The HICH drafted a strategic plan then accepted public comments to the draft. It is anticipated that a final version of the State Strategic Plan will be presented to the Governor during PY2012; details of the plan will be included in next year's CAPER.

Additionally, the State completed its sixth year of housing placement activities. Initially, the Housing Placement Program was funded with TANF funding. However, in PY2011, State general funds were utilized for this program, thogh it continues to be referenced as a "TANF" program so that the restrictive use by TANF-eligible families is made clear. The service provides housing counseling, deposit/first month's rent assistance, landlord cultivation, rental unit damage insurance, and landlord-tenant intervention. The program helps holders of Section-8 vouchers to find appropriate rental units and maintain the unit for the long term. The program is especially helpful in getting landlords to accept client who do not have good credit histories to obtain and retain permanent housing. Due to its success, Housing Placement was expanded to three counties.

Upon notification of approval of ESG2 funds of $131, 998, DHS-BESSD worked collaboratively with Bridging the Gap, the Coc for the rural counties, to determine the best and highest use of these funds. BTG leadership felt that, aside from the

administrative costs, all funding would be set aside for rapid re-housing. The State procured for this service, and Catholic Charities Hawaii was selected as the provider to serve the three rural counties. Catholic Charities has gained invaluable experience as a provider for the three rural counties via the State's Housing Placement Program and State Homeless Emergency Grant Program. The rapid re-housing services through the Emergency Solutions Grant progrom commenced on July 1, 2012 and results will be reported in the next CAPER.

Finally, the State's tried and true homeless prevention program of providing grants to those who have an emergency bill or need that threatens their ability to pay rent has been a mainstay of the prevention program. The State Legislature continued to support funding for this program. Recently, DHS-BESSD met with the two provider agencies to review administrative issues/concerns that may have impeded their ability to provide assistance to clients. After discussion and deliberation, some changes in the administrative format will allow agencies to provide aid up to twice per year (rather than once), and also broadens eligibility for items that encourage employment (such as specialized program equipment for work).

The State undertook the following actions to address abating the imminent risk of homelessness for individuals and families with children.

- Operated the housing placement program in partnership with the TANF agency in the three counties.
- Maintained the State Homeless Grant Program. The Homeless Grant Program is a homeless prevention cash assistance program that helps families and individuals with any emergency bill that threatens their ability to pay the rent.
- Supported initiatives to build affordable rental units for those at 50% and below of median income.
- Continued HUD's Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing initiative as part of the American Recovery and Rapid Reinvestment Act of 2009 within the three rural counties in the State of Hawaii.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

1. *Identify actions to address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless individuals and families (including significant subpopulations such as those living on the streets).*

   The following actions support the priority needs identified in the gap analysis table wherein emergency shelter, transitional shelter and permanent housing are all high priority need areas as well as victims of domestic violence.
   HP-1: Provide operations funding to five providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered (Kauai, Maui and Hawaii).
   HP-2: Provide operations funding for four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui).
   HP-4: Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons into permanent housing as an integral activity (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui).

2. *Assessment of Relationship of ESG Funds to Goals and Objectives*

   a. *Evaluate progress made in using ESG funds to address homeless and homeless prevention needs, goals, and specific objectives established in the Consolidated Plan.*

      The use of ESG funds to address homeless and homeless prevention needs and goals are on target with regard to the specific objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan.

   b. *Detail how ESG projects are related to implementation of comprehensive homeless planning strategy, including the number and types of individuals and persons in households served with ESG funds.*

      ESG funds provide the immediate first-response that is vital to any jurisdiction's comprehensive planning strategy to end homelessness. ESG funds were used to help four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence, for whom a shelter provides a life saving haven to escape abuse and a place to stabilize and transition to safe housing accommodation. ESG funds were also used for operations of five emergency shelters, all of which address the very basic life and health preservation needs of people who experience homelessness. Services are delivered to deter life threatening situations and facilitate transitions into more stable housing.

      <u>On the Island of Hawai'i</u>:
      HOPE Services Hawaii far exceeded their objectives with the West Hawai'i Emergency Housing Facility in Kona, sheltering 84 persons (goal: 20) and transitioning 46 persons to permanent housing (goal: 5). The Kihei Pua Emergency Sehlter in Hilo provided shelter to 233 individuals (goal: 300), and transitioned 81 persons to permanent housing (goal: 100). Factors which hampered progress in meeting Kihei Pua's objectives included lack of affordable housing in Hilo, inadequate public transportation, and few employment opportunities with living wages. All of these factors severely limited participants' abilities to transition to permanent housing. HOPE Services continues to strengthen partnerships with the State Department of Human Services' First to Work program, Work Force Development, Hawai'i Community College, Hawai'i Community Assets and others to increase communication and awareness of training, employment and educational opportunities for their participants.

      Child and Family Services (CFS)' Hale Ohana Domestic Abuse Shelter provided shelter to 263 women and children, exceeding its goal of 176 persons. CFS transitioned 79 persons to permanent housing, missing its projected goal to transition 101 individuals, The West Hawaii Domestic Abuse Shelter surpassed their goal of sheltering 130 individuals by providing shelter to 194 participants, and transitioned 42 individuals to permanent housing, missing their goal of 76. Some of the barriers that prevented CFS from achieving their housing objectives included limited affordable housing, long waitlists for subsidized housing, and limited space in transitional shelters. CFS continues to offer immediate safety to victims of domestic abuse and their children, as well as supportive services and referrals to assist participants in addressing their trauma and seeking healthy alternatives. Through case

management, clients establish goals that help them transition safely and successfully back into the community.

On the Island of Kauai:
At Kauai Economic Opportunity's (KEO) Mana'olana Emergency Shelter, 227 persons were provided shelter, surpassing the projected goal of 200 persons. Twelve participants transitioned to permanent housing, short of their goal of 25; 24 were placed in KEO's transitional shelter; and 14 were able to obtain employment through programs provided by the shelter. KEO has succeeded in achieving most of their objectives and continues to develop new programs to further their clients' abilities to achieve housing stability. They will be initiating the Ready to Rent training program to prepare participants to become successful renters.

Kaua'i's YWCA provided 125 victims of domestic violence a safe place to sleep, and transitioned 47 to permanent housing. The agency recognizes that while sheltered in a safe house, these women can be heard, validated, and begin to re-build and stabilize their lives. Communal living, while challenging, provides an opportunity to work on communication skills and sustaining healthy relationships. In PY2011, 86 percent of the Kauai YWCA participants fell into the low-income bracket, and many have never had employment. The agency provides 24/7 support services and counseling availability, and weekly support group sessions. A substantial number of the participants receive disability payment or are on fixed incomes and cannot afford the high cost of housing, so some will choose to return to the abuser. This is a significant barrier that has a negative impact on fulfilling the overall vision of the agency. However, the YWCA strives to empower their clients to succeed in living a life free of violence.

On the Island of Maui:
Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Center (KHAKO) provided shelter to 839 persons, just shy of their goal of 840 persons. Of these participants, 241 were transitioned to permanent housing, missing their projection of 264. KHAKO was challenged with difficult economic conditions and the resultant inability for some participants to achieve stability. However, KHAKO continues to provide required programs to assist participants in becoming more employable. Once employed, these clients may become eligible for KHAKO's Rental Assistance Program which provides financial assistance and case management for up to a year.

Family Life Center (FLC) exceeded their goal of serving 135 persons, by serving 164. FLC transitioned 38 persons into permanent housing, surpassing their goal of 36. They utilized all of their other resources (i.e., the State Outreach and Housing Placement Programs) to facilitate movement of clients into permanent or transitional housing. In June 2012, FLC opened a renovated space in the Ho'olanani Shelter that increased bed capacity from 15 to 50 beds. Originally, FLC could accommodate women and children only, but will now be able to accommodate men as well. FLC continues to work closely with landlords and other housing providers in their community. Through their Representative Payee Program, enrolled participants have their finances handled by the "Rep Payee." This method provides assurance to housing providers that they will receive their rent payments in a timely and consistent manner.

Women Helping Women (WHW) provided emergency shelter and support services for 225 women and children fleeing actual or potential domestic violence. While this number was short of their objective to service 250 persons, the actual number of 138 persons transitioned to permanent housing exceeded their goal of 100 persons. WHW continues to provide one-on-one supportive services, including Housing Advocacy which prepares participants for life apart from their abusers. WHW recognizes that for battered women, "housing equals safety." Since an overwhelming majority of women have little or no income at intake, WHW has been able to provide rental, security deposit and other financial assistance through a partnership with the County of Maui, as well as a Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing grant through the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act.

3. *Matching Resources*

   a. *Provide specific sources and amounts of new funding used to meet match as required by 42 USC 11375(a)(1), including cash resources, grants, and staff salaries, as well as in-kind contributions such as the value of a building or lease, donated materials, or volunteer time.*

   DHS-BESSD received the following funds to address homeless needs and to prevent homelessness:

   - $13.3 million for the State Homeless Stipend Program (shelter and supportive services),
   - $2.2 million for the State Homeless Outreach Program (service to the unsheltered homeless including case management and the provision of medical care, food, living supplies, and referrals),
   - $600,000 for the State Homeless Grant and Loan Program (rental housing deposit and utility payment assistance),
   - $243,663 for the Emergency Shelter Grant Program,
   - $178,357 for Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS,
   - $464,367 for the Supportive Housing Program,
   - $2,431,725 in TANF funds to provide a wide range of supportive services to enable housing placement in affordable market rentals,
   - $1.8 million in additional TANF funds to supplement funding for shelter and support services, and
   - $1,384,536 in Shelter Plus Care.

   To satisfy the anticipated matching funds requirement, the State of Hawaii provided funds to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai by contracting for services under the State Homeless Shelter Program and Outreach Program.

4. *State Method of Distribution*

   a. *States must describe their method of distribution and how it rated and selected its local government agencies and private nonprofit organizations acting as subrecipients.*

   The State received a formula allocation from HUD for ESG funds and requested pre-award authority from HUD in order to continue implementation of ESG projects without interruption.

The State solicited requests for proposals for fiscal year 2011 from emergency shelter providers in the three rural counties. DHS-BESSD's allocation of the grant amounts are based on the applicant's ability to satisfy two criteria: 1) each rural county should receive a portion of the funds for emergency or abuse shelters; and 2) grant allocations are prioritized in a manner that supports the continuum of care for the homeless population in a particular rural county. When competing proposals were received from various service providers with equally high priority need, eligible proposals were measured for priority based on the agency's experience and capability, qualifications of personnel, proposed past service delivery, CoC participation, and financial viability.

5. *Activity and Beneficiary Data*

   a. *Completion of attached Emergency Shelter Grant Program Performance Chart or other reports showing ESGP expenditures by type of activity. Also describe any problems in collecting, reporting, and evaluating the reliability of this information.*

      In Program Year 2011, DHS-BESSD resolved many of the open projects in IDIS, some of which were open since 2004. These issues were the result of difficulty in collecting and reporting the activity and beneficiary data for the ESG projects. The CPD HUD office helped by suggesting that the DHS-BESSD simplify the process for contracted nonprofit agencies by confining the allowable activity to operations only. The simplification has resulted in alleviating erroneous activity and beneficiary data from the nonprofits.

      The same restriction for allowable activity to operations only was utilized in the 2011 program year. The collection, reporting and evaluation have been simplified by this method, and the reporting has greatly increased in accuracy.

      Please refer to Appendix **E**, Grantee Expenditure Table.

   b. *Homeless Discharge Coordination*

      i. *As part of the government developing and implementing a homeless discharge coordination policy, ESG homeless prevention funds may be used to assist very-low income individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless after being released from publicly funded institutions such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or corrections institutions or programs.*

         ESG funds were not used for homeless at risk who were being released from publicly funded institutions.

   c. *Explain how your government is instituting a homeless discharge coordination policy, and how ESG homeless prevention funds are being used in this effort.*

      The State's goal is that all public institutions will have discharge policies in place and that the discharge policy does not allow anyone to be discharged into homelessness. Through collaboration with the state's Interagency

Council on Homelessness (ICH), the state Department of Health's Adult Mental Health Division has a zero tolerance policy for homelessness for their consumers. Hence the Adult Mental Health Division has a Housing Office, which addresses housing needs of their consumers. Additionally, housing is a high priority for the state Department of Public Safety in efforts to reduce recidivism. The Department of Public Safety recently created and filled the position of Re-entry Coordinator. Discharge planning has remained a major focus for the HICH, and specifically includes the discharge of young adults from the state foster care system and the discharge of patients from public an private hospitals. It is anticipated that additional progress will be made in these areas over the next year as the State's Plan is formally adopted and implemented.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development

(Not Applicable. The State does not administer CDBG.)

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. *Assessment of Relationship of CDBG Funds to Goals and Objectives*
   a. *Assess use of CDBG funds in relation to the priorities, needs, goals, and specific objectives in the Consolidated Plan, particularly the highest priority activities.*
   b. *Evaluate progress made toward meeting goals for providing affordable housing using CDBG funds, including the number and types of households served.*
   c. *Indicate the extent to which CDBG funds were used for activities that benefited extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons.*

2. *Changes in Program Objectives*
   a. *Identify the nature of and the reasons for any changes in program objectives and how the jurisdiction would change its program as a result of its experiences.*

3. *Assessment of Efforts in Carrying Out Planned Actions*
   a. *Indicate how grantee pursued all resources indicated in the Consolidated Plan.*
   b. *Indicate how grantee provided certifications of consistency in a fair and impartial manner.*
   c. *Indicate how grantee did not hinder Consolidated Plan implementation by action or willful inaction.*

4. *For Funds Not Used for National Objectives*
   a. *Indicate how use of CDBG funds did not meet national objectives.*
   b. *Indicate how did not comply with overall benefit certification.*

5. *Anti-displacement and Relocation – for activities that involve acquisition, rehabilitation or demolition of occupied real property*
   a. *Describe steps actually taken to minimize the amount of displacement resulting from the CDBG-assisted activities.*

b. *Describe steps taken to identify households, businesses, farms or nonprofit organizations who occupied properties subject to the Uniform Relocation Act or Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and whether or not they were displaced, and the nature of their needs and preferences.*
c. *Describe steps taken to ensure the timely issuance of information notices to displaced households, businesses, farms, or nonprofit organizations.*

6. *Low/Mod Job Activities – for economic development activities undertaken where jobs were made available but not taken by low- or moderate-income persons*
   a. *Describe actions taken by grantee and businesses to ensure first consideration was or will be given to low/mod persons.*
   b. *List by job title of all the permanent jobs created/retained and those that were made available to low/mod persons.*
   c. *If any of jobs claimed as being available to low/mod persons require special skill, work experience, or education, provide a description of steps being taken or that will be taken to provide such skills, experience, or education.*

7. *Low/Mod Limited Clientele Activities – for activities not falling within one of the categories of presumed limited clientele low and moderate income benefit*
   a. *Describe how the nature, location, or other information demonstrates the activities benefit a limited clientele at least 51% of whom are low- and moderate-income.*

8. *Program income received*
   a. *Detail the amount of program income reported that was returned to each individual revolving fund, e.g., housing rehabilitation, economic development, or other type of revolving fund.*
   b. *Detail the amount repaid on each float-funded activity.*
   c. *Detail all other loan repayments broken down by the categories of housing rehabilitation, economic development, or other.*
   d. *Detail the amount of income received from the sale of property by parcel.*

9. *Prior period adjustments – where reimbursement was made this reporting period for expenditures (made in previous reporting periods) that have been disallowed, provide the following information:*
   a. *The activity name and number as shown in IDIS;*
   b. *The program year(s) in which the expenditure(s) for the disallowed activity(ies) was reported;*
   c. *The amount returned to line-of-credit or program account; and*
   d. *Total amount to be reimbursed and the time period over which the reimbursement is to be made, if the reimbursement is made with multi-year payments.*

10. *Loans and other receivables*
   a. *List the principal balance for each float-funded activity outstanding as of the end of the reporting period and the date(s) by which the funds are expected to be received.*
   b. *List the total number of other loans outstanding and the principal balance owed as of the end of the reporting period.*
   c. *List separately the total number of outstanding loans that are deferred or forgivable, the principal balance owed as of the end of the reporting period, and the terms of the deferral or forgiveness.*

d. *Detail the total number and amount of loans made with CDBG funds that have gone into default and for which the balance was forgiven or written off during the reporting period.*
e. *Provide a List of the parcels of property owned by the grantee or its subrecipients that have been acquired or improved using CDBG funds and that are available for sale as of the end of the reporting period.*

11. *Lump sum agreements*
    a. *Provide the name of the financial institution.*
    b. *Provide the date the funds were deposited.*
    c. *Provide the date the use of funds commenced.*
    d. *Provide the percentage of funds disbursed within 180 days of deposit in the institution.*

12. *Housing Rehabilitation – for each type of rehabilitation program for which projects/units were reported as completed during the program year*
    a. *Identify the type of program and number of projects/units completed for each program.*
    b. *Provide the total CDBG funds involved in the program.*
    c. *Detail other public and private funds involved in the project.*

13. *Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies – for grantees that have HUD-approved neighborhood revitalization strategies*

    a. *Describe progress against benchmarks for the program year. For grantees with Federally-designated EZs or ECs that received HUD approval for a neighborhood revitalization strategy, reports that are required as part of the EZ/EC process shall suffice for purposes of reporting progress.*

The State does not administer Community Development Block Grants.

Antipoverty Strategy

1. *Describe actions taken during the last year to reduce the number of persons living below the poverty level.*

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

   The Department of Human Services continues to implement its policy that requires adults who are receiving financial assistance under the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) or Temporary Assistance to Other Needy Families (TAONF) to participate in work programs. Non-compliance with the work program results in a full-household termination of assistance. Also, every work mandatory adult who has received assistance for at least 24 months must participate in a work activity. The adult must participate in an activity for each month he or she receives financial assistance after month twenty-four. Failure to do so will make the entire household ineligible.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS HOUSING

Non-homeless Special Needs

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. *Identify actions taken to address special needs of persons that are not homeless but require supportive housing, (including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families).*

   During this reporting period, the State completed 59 units for special needs populations, 5 of which were HOME-assisted, in the Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase 2 project in the County of Maui. Anticipated completion of the Mohouli Heights Senior Neighborhood project in the County of Hawaii in the next few program years will help to address this need.

Specific HOPWA Objectives

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. *Overall Assessment of Relationship of HOPWA Funds to Goals and Objectives Grantees should demonstrate through the CAPER and related IDIS reports the progress they are making at accomplishing identified goals and objectives with HOPWA funding.*

   Grantees should demonstrate:

   a. *That progress is being made toward meeting the HOPWA goal for providing affordable housing using HOPWA funds and other resources for persons with HIV/AIDS and their families through a comprehensive community plan;*

      As a part of the community planning effort, HOPWA has provided affordable housing for 26 participants and resources to access supportive services to 428 persons. NIHP actively participates in the COC of each county, which is the locally-based community planning organization focusing on affordable housing and services for the homeless and at-risk homeless. Additionally, NIHP is a member of the Statewide Coordinating Council which is tasked with strategic planning for housing and services for persons with HIV/AIDS.

   b. *That community-wide HIV/AIDS housing strategies are meeting HUD's national goal of increasing the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS;*

      The NIHP is a unique model of providing housing and services to the homeless and at-risk homeless in Hawaii. The NIHP began as the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC) comprised of the primary AIDS service organization on the rural counties of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai seeking to provide a collective voice to address the regional inequities that impact persons living with HIV/AIDS on these counties. The NIHP provided an avenue to build upon the NIHAC collaborative model. Through the NIHP, Maui AIDS Foundation, Malama Pono, Kauai, and the Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation share resources, experiences and strategies in order to respond to the housing needs across the three counties. The collaboration of the three

counties maximizes the efficient delivery of housing and services, and moves resources where the need exists.

The commitment of the agencies in the NIHP to attend each of their respective county's increases community awareness to address the service gaps in the continuum for those with HIV/AIDS. Along with the NIHP presence in the CoC, there is a collaborated effort with the State and County to aggressively develop affordable housing and increase the inventory for all, including units for those with special needs.

c. *That community partnerships between State and local governments and community-based non-profits are creating models and innovative strategies to serve the housing and related supportive service needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families;*

The State has required the project sponsor administering the HOPWA funds in the rural counties to attend and participate in the Continuum of Care on each of the respective counties. Through this participation, community based non-profits have been able to network with one another to provide comprehensive services such as: medical, housing, financial and other supportive services to encourage self-sufficiency.

d. *That through community-wide strategies Federal, State, local, and other resources are matched with HOPWA funding to create comprehensive housing strategies;*

Through community-wide-strategic planning efforts, resources have been provided by leveraging matches such as the Ryan White Care Act ($85,904) and the Department of Health ($783,246). The leveraged funds provide assistance for tenant-based rental assistance, supportive services in conjunction with housing assistance, supportive services not in conjunction with housing assistance, grantee administration (other than DHS-BESSD) and project sponsor administration.

e. *That community strategies produce and support actual units of housing for persons living with HIV/AIDS; and finally,*

The participating agencies in the NIHP meet regularly to identify the funding sources available to support and sustain the affordable housing units in each of the rural counties. Through this collaborative effort, they are able to effectively plan and support the requests for funding for each of the agencies. The success of their efforts is apparent in the ongoing support for 28 units of housing for persons with HIV/AIDS and the services that are provided to the residents and families.

f. *That community strategies identify and supply related supportive services in conjunction with housing to ensure the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families are met.*

Each of the participants in the NIHP (Maui AIDS Foundation, Malama Pono, and Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation) work collaboratively with other non-profit agencies on each of their respective rural counties, to provide the continuum of services for those with HIV/AIDS. Supportive services are

integral to the long-term housing stability for client struggling with medical, social and economic issues.

2. *This should be accomplished by providing an executive summary (1-5 pages) that includes:*
   a. *Grantee Narrative*
      i. *Grantee and Community Overview*
         (1) *A brief description of your organization, the area of service, the name of each project sponsor and a broad overview of the range/type of housing activities and related services.*

DHS-BESSD administers state and federal funds for programs that target the homeless and at-risk-homeless persons. The overall goal is to offer homeless or at-risk-homeless persons an opportunity to stabilize health, housing and social issues for transition to permanent housing while maintaining long term economic independence and self-sufficiency.

The HOPWA project sponsor is the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF), which administers The Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP), a collaborative housing program model that includes the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. DHS-BESSD contracts with the MAF, which works in conjunction with the Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation and Malama Pono (Kauai) to provide affordable housing using HOPWA funds for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families in all of the rural counties of the State of Hawaii.

HOPWA funds are used to provide tenant-based rental assistance; rental deposit; supportive services in and not in conjunction with housing activity; and housing information and placement services to persons with HIV/AIDS. The collaboration of the three counties maximizes the efficient delivery of housing and services and moves resources where the need exists.

         (2) *How grant management oversight of project sponsor activities is conducted and how project sponsors are selected.*

DHS-BESSD conducted a Request for Proposals to select project sponsors for expenditure of HOPWA funds in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui for program years 2011-2012. A committee of one government employee and representatives from each of the three rural County CoCs reviewed the proposals that were submitted. As a result of the proposal review, DHS-BESSD selected MAF, which partnered with Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation and Malama Pono (Kauai), to be the collaboration of project sponsorship.

Onsite monitoring is done every other year and desk monitoring is performed continuously. The monitoring includes a review of independent financial audits, client eligibility, review of expenses for tenant-based rental assistance and supportive service, verification of reported expenditures and persons served, and communication/ training provided via telephone, e-mail and by facsimile. The program specialist documents any areas of noncompliance and details

corrective action needed through written correspondence, telephone interviews, and by e-mail.

The MAF Housing Director travels to the counties to assess and assists Housing Coordinators on Kauai and the Big Island of Hawaii. The MAF will continue to build inter-agency/inter island relationships, deepen client interaction, and offer supervision and assistance to Project Sponsor Partners, Housing Coordinators and other agency staff. Each of the Housing Coordinators must meet the qualifications as set by the respective agencies.

(3) *A description of the local jurisdiction, its need, and the estimated number of persons living with HIV/AIDS.*

Hawaii's total population is estimated at nearly 1.4 million. While Hawaii's poverty and unemployment rates are slightly lower than the U.S. average, Hawaii has some of the highest median monthly housing costs in the nation.

The State Department of Health's HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program maintains active HIV and AIDS statistical data for the State of Hawaii. It reported that there were approximately 2,425 people diagnosed in Hawaii and living with HIV/AIDS as of December 31, 2011, and an additional 1,349h people living in Hawaii but diagnosed elsewhere, totaling an estimated 3,774 people in Hawaii requiring access to HIV medical care. Although not included in the NIHP, Honolulu County is the most densely populated of the island counties and reported approximately 70% of the state's total HIV/AIDS cases. The County of Hawaii reported 13%, followed by the County of Maui at 11% and the County of Kauai at 6% of people living with HIV/AIDS.

(4) *A brief description of the planning and public consultations involved in the use of HOPWA funds including reference to any appropriate planning document or advisory body.*
Planning and public consultation for the use of HOPWA funds occurs through the Consolidated Plan process and through the County Continuum of Care meetings. One area for growth was communication between staff and agencies. This challenge is being addressed through the efforts of the three Executive Directors of the primary AIDS service organizations who meet regularly to discuss matters of mutual concern and the particulars of NIHP. To assist in these matters, NIHP staff is regularly consulting with the technical assistance provider, Building Changes.

Additionally, the State facilitates the Statewide Coordinating Committee of AIDS service providers which meet regularly to discuss challenges and barriers to housing and services.

(5) *What other resources were used in conjunction with HOPWA funded activities, including cash resources and in-kind contributions, such as the value of services or materials provided by volunteers or by other individuals or organizations.*

In program year 2011-2012, an additional $1,694,891 was leveraged:

Ryan White Care Act	$ 85,904
HOPWA SPNS Grant	$482,058
Housing Choice Voucher Program	$ 23,000
Department of Health	$783,246
Gregory House	$19,132
Dennis Dane Emergency Fund	$ 6,636
Maui United Way	$ 17,000
Ted Stafford	$ 5,231
Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Cash Resources	$ 23,000
Resdient rent payments by clients	$249,684
Private Landlord	
TOTAL	**$1,694,891**

(6) Collaborative efforts with related programs including coordination and planning with clients, advocates, Ryan White CARE Act planning bodies, AIDS Drug Assistance Programs, homeless assistance programs, or other efforts that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The participating agencies within the NIHP have been working with the State of Hawaii Department of Health. Leveraged funds are received from the Ryan White Care Act. The NHIP coordinates services for their clients with the AIDS Drug Assistance programs, DHS-BESSD, and the county Continuums of Care (CoC) for collaboration and input into the community planning efforts. Additionally, all funded agencies are required to participate in the State Homeless Management Information System.

ii. Project Accomplishment Overview

(1) A brief summary of all housing activities broken down by three types: emergency or short-term rent, mortgage or utility payments to prevent homelessness; rental assistance; facility based housing, including development cost, operating cost for those facilities and community residences.

As of June 29, 2012, the NIHP expended $110,407 in HOPWA funds for tenant-based rental assistance, and $29,635 for supportive services in conjunction with and without housing assistance. No funds were expended for facility based housing.

Of the 26 households provided with tenant-based rental assistance, 15 will continue with housing assistance.

Individuals and their families had contact with a case manager at least once in the last three months. The participants remained consistent with the schedule specified in their individualized service plan to be in contact with a primary health provider and have a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going residency. The NIHP is accomplishing access to care and support using the measure identified by HOPWA. Participants and others are connected to a range of resources through Maui AIDS Foundation, Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS

Foundation and Malama Pono. Resources include assistance with utilities, medical assistance and care, food and other services.

(2) *The number of units of housing which have been created through acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction since 1993 with any HOPWA funds.*
Not applicable. The State has no HOPWA-funded activity committed to creating housing units through acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction since 1993.

(3) *A brief description of any unique supportive service or other service delivery models or efforts.*
The Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP) is a unique model of providing housing and services to the homeless and at-risk homeless in Hawaii. The NIHP began as the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC) comprised of the primary AIDS service organization on the rural counties of Maui, Hawaii and Kauai seeking to provide a collective voice to address the regional inequities that impact persons living with HIV/AIDS on these counties. In response the NIHP provided the avenue to build upon the NIHAC collaborative model. Through the NIHP, with the lead agency Maui AIDS Foundation, Malama Pono, Kauai, Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation share resources, experiences and strategies in order to respond to the housing needs across the three counties. The collaboration of the three counties maximizes the efficient delivery of housing and services and moves resources where the need exists.

The commitment from the agencies which comprise the NIHP to attend each of their respective county's CoC, increases the awareness of the service gaps in the continuum for those with HIV/AIDS. Along with the NIHP presence in the CoC, there is a collaborated effort with the State and County to aggressively develop affordable housing and increase the inventory for all, including units for those with special needs.

(4) *Any other accomplishments recognized in your community due to the use of HOPWA funds, including any projects in developmental stages that are not operational.*
Not applicable.

iii. *Barriers or Trends Overview*
(1) *Describe any barriers encountered, actions in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement*
(2) *Trends you expect your community to face in meeting the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS, and*
(3) *Any other information you feel may be important as you look at providing services to persons with HIV/AIDS in the next 5-10 years.*

A Needs Assessment Steering Committee, consisting of HOPWA and Ryan White grantees, in conjunction with Building Changes, completed a statewide survey to increase the knowledge and understanding of the housing, care and treatment needs of people living with HIV/AIDS in Hawaii and to identify opportunities to address these needs. Defining needs and developing strategies was done largely by local

stakeholders, particularly the Steering Committee, in order to ensure that the plan was truly community based. The plan will be a useful guide for further efforts in housing, care and treatment programs for people living with HIV/AIDS.

The Needs Assessment Steering Committee gathered data through a statewide survey to assess the housing and services needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The survey included questions regarding demographics, housing, employment and benefits, care services and barriers. Approximately 200 stakeholders from each of Hawaii's four counties participated in the process by completing the survey, as well as participating in focus groups, interviews, Steering Committee meetings or Community Planning Group meetings. In April 2009, Building Changes submitted the final report consisting of the critical issues identified in the study and recommendations to address these issues. The report is an essential tool for current planning efforts and future strategic planning.

Despite many barriers, NIHP has consistently surpassed the housing stability rate of 80 percent. The availability of funding and services provided through the grants as well as the dedication, commitment and hard work of the staff (including case managers and housing coordinators) contributed to achieve and maintain the high stability rate.

b. *Accomplishment Data*
   i. *Completion of CAPER Performance Chart 1 of Actual Performance in the provision of housing (Table II-1 to be submitted with CAPER).*
   ii. *Completion of CAPER Performance Chart 2 of Comparison to Planned Housing Actions (Table II-2 to be submitted with CAPER).*

<u>Objective: HP-3</u>
Problem/Need: Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability.
Activity: Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui).

- Provided $32,329 to MAF to assist eligible households with supportive services in conjunction with or without housing activities. MAF expended $29,635 for this purpose while assisting 26 households with supportive services in conjunction with housing activities, and 428 persons with supportive services not in conjunction with housing activities.
- Provided $2,500 to MAF to assist households with permanent housing placement; MAF expended $2,379 to assist two eligible households.
- Provided $2,500 to MAF to provide households with partial short-term rental, mortgage and utility payments; MAF expended $1,072 and assisted four eligible households.

Expenditures above are paid through June 29, 2012; fourth quarter payments are pending.

Objective: HP-5
Problem/Need: Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals
Activity: Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui).

- Provided $123,193 to MAF to pay a portion of the market rental units costs for persons with HIV/AIDS who were homeless or homeless-at-risk. MAF expended $110,407 for this purpose, enabling 26 households to secure and/or maintain housing. Fourth quarter payments are pending.

Objective: HP-6
Problem/Need: Appropriate, efficient and effective use of funds
Activity: Provide effective program administration

- Provided $12,485 to MAF for administration, coordination, evaluation, record-keeping and reporting; MAF expended $9,803 with fourth quarter payments pending.
- DHS-BESSD retained $5,350 for administration of this program, and expended $653. Remaining balance will be utilized for audit services, other administrative costs including CoC related travel, and monitoring expenditures.

Please see the HOPWA CAPER Performance Chart 3 provided in Appendix **F**.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any CAPER information that was not covered in any other section.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Round 1

Under Round 1 of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP1), authorized by Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008, the State of Hawaii received $19,600,000 to provide emergency assistance to acquire and redevelop foreclosed and vacant properties in the State of Hawaii. The HHFDC is the agency designated to administer NSP1 funds on behalf of the State of Hawaii. Through a collaborative effort with all four counties, HHFDC entered into five contracts to undertake NSP1 activities in all four counties. As of June 30, 2012, 100 percent of NSP1 funds had been obligated and 96 percent had been expended. Four of the activities have been completed and the remaining two activities are on target to meet NSP1 deadlines.

NSP1:

State Recipient or Developer/ Project or Activity	NSP1 Project Description	NSP1 Awarded and Obligated	NSP1 Amount Expended	NSP1 Amount Remaining
Housing Solutions Inc. Sea Winds Apartments	New construction of affordable rental housing in Waianae, Oahu, providing 50 transitional and permanent residential units. The project is now fully leased and 20 NSP1 units are designated for households with incomes ≤ 50% AMI.	$4,900,000.00	$4,900,000.00	$0.00
Hui Kauhale, Inc. Ewa Villages Apartments	New construction of affordable rental housing in Ewa, Oahu, to provide 64 permanent residential units. 8 NSP1 units for households with incomes ≤ 50% AMI.	$2,000,000.00	$1,900,000.00	$100,000.00
County of Hawaii, Office of Housing and Community Development Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini (fka Kaloko Rental Housing)	New construction of affordable rental housing in Kailua-Kona, to provide 40 transitional and permanent residential units. Two phases have been completed, of which 28 NSP1 units are designated for households with incomes ≤ 50% AMI. The project is now known as Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini or "Ulu Wini." The development will eventually include 96 multi-family units, a warehouse, a self-contained wastewater treatment plant, and a community center.	*$5,239,435.08	$5,239,435.08	$0.00
County of Kauai, Kauai County Housing Agency Development of Homes	New construction of 3 single family units for homeownership opportunities in Eleele & Waimea. All 3 homes have been completed and sold in leasehold to households with incomes ≤ 120% AMI. Program income has been generated and the County continues to pursue the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of abandoned or foreclosed properties.	*$857,759.00	$813,573.55	$44,185.45
County of Kauai, Kauai County Housing Agency Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resale of Foreclosed Homes	Acquisition, rehabilitation and re-sale of 6 abandoned or foreclosed residential properties within the County of Kauai. Five of the 6 homes have been acquired, rehabilitated and sold in leasehold to households with incomes ≤ 120% AMI. Program income has been generated and the County continues to pursue the acquisition, rehabilitation and resale of abandoned or foreclosed properties.	*$2,193,190.32	$2,103,041.13	$90,149.19
Na Hale O Maui Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resale of Foreclosed Homes	Acquisition, rehabilitation and re-sale of 9 abandoned or foreclosed residential properties within the County of Maui. All nine properties have been sold in leasehold under a community land trust to eligible households with incomes ≤ 120% AMI.	*$3,146,728.90	$3,146,728.90	$0.00
County of Hawaii	Administrative Costs	*$134,764.92	$134,764.92	$0.00
County of Kauai	Administrative Costs	*$351,201.57	$320,482.60	$30,718.97
HHFDC	Administrative Costs	*$776,920.21	$308,947.92	$467,972.29
TOTAL		**$19,600,000.00**	**$18,866,974.10**	**$14,121,637.13**

* The original award for this activity was amended; amount reflects the current award for this activity.

NSP1 Monitoring
During PY 2011, the State conducted on-site monitoring of the NSP1 activities in accordance with the Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook 6509.2, Rev-6.

The acquisition, rehabilitation and re-sale activities in the County of Maui (through Na Hale O Maui) were monitored, and the State's concerns were satisfactorily addressed by the contractor.

Acquisition, rehabilitation and re-sale activities in the County ofKauai were monitored to ensure compliance with program rules. One finding was noted regarding conflicting affordability restrictions on a property that received both NSP1 and HOME assistance: resale under the NSP1 program and recapture under the HOME program. The County of Kauai is working to amend the homebuyer agreements to be compliant with both programs.

The Sea Winds Apartments project in Waianae, Oahu was monitored for compliance by the State's contractor. A physical inspection of the property, unit inspections and file reviews were completed for 20 units. As a result, the Owner's Report listed findings; the owner addressed all concerns, and the Final Report cleared all findings. NSP1 units in the Sea Winds Apartments project are fully leased and occupied by families with incomes ≤ 50% AMI.

A site inspection was conducted of the Ewa Villages project in Ewa, Oahu. Phase I of the project will consist of 64 units and expected completion is August, 2012.

On-site monitoring was completed for the Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini (commonly referred to as Ulu Wini, formerly known as the Kaloko Rental Project) in Kona, Island of Hawaii. All 40 units are fully leased with a total of 28 NSP1 units. Three findings were issued: 1) the restrictive covenants documents had not been recorded on the project; 2) the project did not meet the additional 2% minimum accessible units requirements for individuals with sensory impairments; and 3) the rental agreement must prohibit owners from terminating tenancy or refusing to renew the tenant lease except for serious or repeated violation of the terms and conditions of the lease. Concerns were also issued regarding the income certification of tenants. The County of Hawaii is working to resolve each of the findings and concerns.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Round 3

The Neighborhood Stabilization Program was established pursuant to Title III of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. Round 3 of the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP3) is the third one-time appropriation and was authorized by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (Pub.L.111-203) to mitigate negative impacts of the nation's economic decline and housing market collapse and to stabilize and revitalize communities and areas hit the hardest. The State of Hawaii, through HHFDC, received $5,000,000 for NSP3 activities, and contracted with the County of Hawaii for its Kaloko Housing Project and with Na Hale O Maui for its acquisition/rehabilitation/resale activity.

Fifty percent of the NSP3 grant must be expended by March 2, 2013 and one hundred percent of the grant must be expended by March 2, 2014. As of June 30, 2012, 30 percent of the grant had been expended, and activities are on target to meet future expenditure deadlines.

NSP3:

State Recipient or Developer/ Project or Activity	NSP3 Project Description	NSP3 Award	NSP3 Amount Obligated	NSP3 Amount Expended
County of Hawaii , Office of Housing & Community Development Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini (formerly known as Kaloko Rental Housing)	New construction of affordable rental housing in Kailua-Kona, Island of Hawaii, providing 36 permanent residential units, of which 16 units will be designated as NSP3 units for households with incomes ≤ 50% AMI. Estimated completion date is March, 2013. The project is now known as Na Kahua Hale O Ulu Wini or "Ulu Wini." The development will eventually include 96 multi-family units, a warehouse, a self-contained wastewater treatment plant, and a community center.	$4,050,000	$1,088,490	$1,048,411.45
Na Hale O Maui Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resale of Foreclosed Homes	Acquisition and rehabilitation of two residential properties in targeted area. One foreclosed home has been acquired, rehabilitated and sold in leasehold under the community land trust to a qualified household whose income is ≤ 120% AMI.	$500,000.00	$370,661.06	$370,661.06
Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation Administration	Statewide administrative costs	$225,000.00	$0.00	$0.00
County of Hawaii Administration	County of Hawaii administrative costs	$225,000.00	$168,408.00	$115,159.80
TOTAL		**$5,000,000**	**$1,627,559.06**	**$1,534,232.31**

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program

Under the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Program (HPRP), authorized by Title XII of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the State of Hawaii received $2,166,888 to provide assistance to individuals and families facing housing instability in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The Homeless Programs of DHS-BESSD currently administers HPRP funds on behalf of the State of Hawaii, awarded to nine agencies to provide homelessness prevention services to individuals and families at imminent risk of becoming homeless, and rapid re-housing services to those who are currently homeless and need assistance to obtain and retain housing. HPRP funds were awarded to agencies in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui to provide financial assistance and housing relocation/stabilization services that meet the 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan objectives of promoting decent, affordable housing and strengthening communities.

Provide decent, affordable housing: Temporary financial assistance was provided to individuals and families who were homeless or would have been homeless if not for this assistance. Short- and medium-term rental assistance allowed individuals and

families to remain in their existing rental units, or helped them obtain and remain in rental units they selected. Other financial help through HPRP came in the form of security and utility deposits, temporary utility payments, moving cost assistance, and reasonable and appropriate hotel/motel vouchers.

Strengthening communities: The State's jobless rate was the highest since 1978 when HPRP funds became available. HPRP provided much-needed assistance to communities experiencing the tremendous hardships of high unemployment. Housing relocation and stabilization services included case management to help develop individual housing and service plans, secure and coordinate services, and monitor participants' progress. Other services included outreach and engagement services to help publicize the availability of the HPRP program, legal aid, and credit repair. Data collection through HMIS analyzed homeless trends for strategic planning and program development, for the purposes of collecting and reporting data under HPRP, and for analyzing patterns of use for HPRP funds. Based on preliminary HMIS data, HPRP has provided assistance to 2,140 persons during the three-year grant period. The final report is pending.

As of July 31, 2012, the State expended approximately 99 percent of its HPRP funds to provide housing assistance to homeless and individuals/families who would be homeless if not for the HPRP assistance. The following table reflects the entities that received HPRP funding, the counties they served, the HPRP amounts awarded, and the amounts expended as of July 31, 2012, the end of the State's agreement with HUD.

HPRP:

Awardee	County	HPRP Award	AMOUNT Expended
Office for Social Ministry	Hawaii	$707,850.00	$707,850.00
Kauai Economic Opportunity	Kauai	$341,425.00	$338,106.00
YWCA of Kauai	Kauai	$141,425.00	$141,425.00
Family Life Center	Maui	$306,126.00	$309,126.00
Maui Economic Concerns of the Comm.	Maui	$135,950.00	$135,950.00
Maui Economic Opportunity	Maui	$135,950.00	$135,950.00
Women Helping Women	Maui	$145,076.00	$145,076.00
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	Multi-County	$102,550.00	$102,550.00
Maui AIDS Foundation	Multi-County	$102,246.00	$104,247.00
DHS-BESSD	Administrative	$43,338.00	$40,647.00
TOTAL		**$2,166,888.00**	**$2,160,927.00**

2011 Hawaii Housing Planning Study

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING.

Section 3 Summary Reports

Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 ensures that employment and economic opportunities, generated by HUD financial assistance, are directed to low- and very low-income persons and to businesses that provide economic opportunities to low- and very low-income persons. Grantees of HUD's

Community Planning and Development funds, such as HOME, ESG, HOPWA and NSP, are required to submit Section 3 Summary Reports to the Economic Opportunity Division, Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity at the end of each Program Year.

The Counties continue their efforts to implement Section 3 opportunities, and distribute informational packets that include Section 3 requirements to all subcontractors requesting that efforts be made to hire Section 3 employees.

The State's Section 3 Summary Reports for the HOME, NSP and NSP3 are attached at Appendix J, and will be submitted online to HUD's Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) at http://www.hud.gov/offices/fheo/section3/section3.cfm. The Section 3 Summary Reports for ESG and HOPWA will also be submitted online to FHEO when this CAPER is submitted to HUD.

CAPER IDIS Reports

The following CAPER IDIS Reports are required to be submitted to HUD as part of the CAPER process. These documents are available for review upon request and are as follows:

_____	PR02 – List of Activities by Program Year and Project
N/A	PR03 – CDBG Activity Summary Report
_____	PR06 – Summary of ConPlan Projects for Report Year
N/A	PR10 – CDBG Housing Activities
_____	PR19 – ESG Program Grantee Statistics for Program Year
_____	PR20 – ESG Grantee Activity Summary
_____	PR22 – Status of HOME Activities
_____	PR23 – Summary of Accomplishments
_____	PR25 – Status of CHDO Funds by Fiscal Year
N/A	PR26 – CDBG Financial Summary (Form 4949.3)
_____	PR27 – Status of HOME Grants
_____	PR33 – HOME Match Liability Report

To request a specific report, please complete the form in Appendix K.

APPENDIX A

Charts
Performance Measurement Models

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HR-1	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	Construct new or rehabilitate existing affordable rental housing	2010	20 units	96 units	0 units	*4,040 unit years of affordability in rental projects	0 unit years	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	72 units	0 units	0 units		0 unit years		
				2012	50 units	6 units					
				2013	10 units						
				2014	50 units						
				TOTAL	202 units	102 units	0 units		0 unit years		
HR-2	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	Provide tenant-based rental assistance	2010	20 HH	20 HH	22 HH	100 low-income households pay more affordable rents	22 households	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	20 HH	65 HH	14 HH		14 households		
				2012	20 HH	77 HH					
				2013	20 HH						
				2014	20 HH						
				TOTAL	100 HH	162 HH	36 HH		36 households		
HR-3	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations	2010	0 units	29 units	15 units	*2,880 unit years of affordability in rental projects	300 unit years	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 units	60 units	5 units		100 unit years		
				2012	60 units	0 units					
				2013	54 units						
				2014	30 units						
				TOTAL	144 units	89 units	20 units		400 unit years		

* The minimum HOME affordability period for rental projects is 20 years. Multiply the number of units by 20 years to get the unit years of affordability for rental projects.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
H-1	Shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs	HOME	Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.	2010	0 units	1 unit	0 units	*360 unit years of transitional housing	0 units	Strengthen communities; Promote / provide decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 units	1 unit	0 units		0 units		
				2012	4 units	0 units					
				2013	5 units						
				2014	9 units						
				TOTAL	18 units	2 units	0 units		0 units		
HO-1	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	Construct new or acquire/rehabilitate existing affordable for-sale housing	2010	7 HH	16 HH	0 HH	33 low-income households become homeowners	0 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	16 HH	3 HH	0 HH		0 HH		
				2012	0 HH	1 HH					
				2013	10 HH						
				2014	0 HH						
				TOTAL	33 HH	20 HH	0 HH		0 HH		
HO-2	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method	2010	0 HH	0 HH	10 HH	40 low-income first-time home-owners	10 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 HH	25 HH	8 HH		8 HH		
				2012	20 HH	92 HH					
				2013	0 HH						
				2014	20 HH						
				TOTAL	40 HH	117 HH	18 HH		18 HH		

* The minimum HOME affordability period for rental projects is 20 years. Multiply the number of units by 20 years to get the unit years of affordability for rental projects.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HO-3	Lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes	HOME	Provide down payment/closing cost assistance, loan guarantees & gap loans thru various county home buyer loan programs	2010	8 HH	10 HH	2 HH	30 first-time low-income homeowners	2 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	7 HH	3 HH	2 HH		2 HH		
				2012	5 HH	5 HH					
				2013	5 HH						
				2014	5 HH						
				TOTAL	30 HH	18 HH	4 HH		4 HH		
HO-4	Lack of education and counseling for potential homebuyers	HOME	Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions	2010	4 sessions	4 sessions	88 sessions	20 sessions; 50% of participants become home owners; 25% improve purchasing ability, 25% decline to purchase.	88 sessions	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	4 sessions	4 sessions					
				2012	4 sessions	4 sessions					
				2013	4 sessions						
				2014	4 sessions						
				TOTAL	20 sessions	12 sessions	88 sessions		88 sessions		
HA-1	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability	2010				Program timeliness in committing and expending funds		Promote / provide effective program administration	
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				TOTAL	N/A	N/A					
HA-2	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market	2010	1 study	0 study	0 study	Better service to community thru program enhancement made possible by current data from study			
				2011	0 study	1 study	1 study				
				2012	0 study	0 study	0 study				
				2013	0 study						
				2014	0 study						
				TOTAL	1 study	1 study	1 study				

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 2 – Fair Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
FH-1	Lack of education and outreach	$2,000	Provide annual trng. in Kauai, Maui, Honolulu, Hilo & Kona to landlords, tenants & the general public on state & fed'l. fair hsg laws.	2010	5 sessions	5 sessions	33 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$2,000		2011	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,000		2012	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,000		2013	5 sessions				% increase		
		$2,000		2014	5 sessions				% increase		
		$10,000		TOTAL	25 sessions	15 sessions	33 sessions		% increase		
FH-2	Lack of education and outreach	$2,500	Provide annual trng. in Kauai, Maui, Honolulu, Hilo & Kona to non English speaking or Limited English speaking groups (interpreter available).	2010	5 sessions	5 sessions	1 session	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$2,500		2011	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,500		2012	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,500		2013	5 sessions				% increase		
		$2,500		2014	5 sessions				% increase		
		$12,500		TOTAL	25 sessions	25 sessions	1 session		% increase		
FH-3	Lack of education and outreach	$1,000	Provide annual training to HHFDC and HPHA staff, both new and current employees.	2010	1 sessions	1 session	1 session	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$1,000		2011	1 sessions	1 session			% increase		
		$1,000		2012	1 sessions	1 session			% increase		
		$1,000		2013	1 sessions				% increase		
		$1,000		2014	1 sessions				% increase		
		$5,000		TOTAL	5 sessions	3 sessions			% increase		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 2 – Fair Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
FH-4	Lack of coordination between the State and counties	$5,000	Produce a local fair housing video.	2010	1 FH video	0 FH video	0 FH video	1 fair housing video produced for use in fair housing trainings.	0 FH video	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	0 FH video	0 FH video					
				2012	0 FH video	0 FH video					
				2013	0 FH video						
				2014	0 FH video						
				TOTAL	1 FH video	0 FH Video			0 FH video		
FH-5		$25,000	Update Analysis of Impediments to fair housing choice	2010		0 AI update	1 update	Identify and remove impediments to fair housing choice.	1 update	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	1 AI update	1 AI update	0 updates		0 updates		
				2012		0 AI update					
				2013							
				2014	1 AI update						
				TOTAL	2 AI updates	1 update	1 update		1 update		
FH-6			Attend Fair Housing meetings with the State and all counties.	2010	Attend 4 times a year.		1 meeting	Increase coordinated efforts between the State and counties.	1 meeting	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				TOTAL			1 meeting		1 meeting		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS		HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
									SHORT	LONG		
HP-1	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep	ESG	Provide operations and essential services funding to 4 providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	1,200	1,495	1,436	Short term: 6,000 homeless persons will have safe nights of sleep. Long term: 650 persons will transition into permanent housing.	1,436	305	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	1,200	1,495	1,547		1,547	418		
				2012	1,200	1,138						
				2013	1,200							
				2014	1,200							
				Total:	6,000	4,128	2,893		2,893	723		
HP-2	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep	ESG	Provide operations and essential services funding to four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	700	706	788	Short term: 3,500 women & children will be protected from harm when provided a safe refuge & place to sleep. Long term: 1,200 will move to permanent hsg. secure from harm.	788	511	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	700	706	807		807	306		
				2012	700	730						
				2013	700							
				2014	700							
				Total:	3,500	2,142	1,595		1,595	817		
HP-3	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability	HOPWA	Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	350	413	426	1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services, such as health care accessibility, either with or without housing activities.		426	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	350	413	428			428		
				2012	350	447						
				2013	400							
				2014	400							
				Total:	1,850	1,273	854			854		
HP-4	The homeless are not able to find affordable rentals	ESG	Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity. (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	350	768	816	1,850 persons will achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing.		816	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	350	768	724			724		
				2012	350	773						
				2013	400							
				2014	400							
				Total:	1,850	2,309	1,540			1,540		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HP-4a	The homeless need assistance to quickly attain permanent housing and housing stability.	ESG	Provide financial assistance to individuals and families living on the streets and in emergency shelters to achieve hsg stability in permanent housing.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	120 persons/families will achieve housing stability by receiving financial assistance to get off the streets or out of emergency shelters.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	30	30					
				2012	30	48					
				2013	30						
				2014	30						
				Total:	120	78					
HP-4b		ESG	Provide housing. relocation & stabilization svcs (case mgt, housing search & placement, legal svcs, mediation, etc.) to achieve hsg stability in permanent housing.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	120 persons/fami-lies get off the streets or out of emergency shelters & achieve housing stability thru hsg. relocation and stabilization svcs.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	30	30					
				2012	30	48					
				2013	30						
				2014	30						
				Total:	120	78					
HP-4c	Persons and families at risk of homelessness need assistance to retain perma-nent housing and housing stability.	ESG	Prevent homeless-ness by providing financial assistance to persons and families at risk of homelessness.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 persons/fami-lies will receive financial assistance to remain in their homes.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
				2012	10	64					
				2013	10						
				2014	10						
				Total:	30	64					
HP-4d		ESG	Prevent homelessness by providing housing relocation/stabilizatio n services (case management, housing search & placement, legal svcs, mediation, etc.)	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 persons/fami-lies will remain in their homes thru housing relocation and stabilization services.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
				2012	10	64					
				2013	10						
				2014	10						
				Total:	30	64					

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HP-4e	Funding is needed for the administration and operation of HMIS	ESG	Provide funding for HMIS administration and operations.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	All persons receiving ESG assistance will be included in the HMIS database.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	60	60					
				2012	80	112					
				2013	80						
				2014	80						
				Total:	300	172					
HP-5	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals.	HOPWA	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless & homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	25	28	28	125 households of persons with HIV/ AIDS will secure and maintain permanent affordable housing.	28	Decent affordable housing	Affordability, Availability, Accessibility
				2011	25	28	26		26		
				2012	25	37					
				2013	25						
				2014	25						
				Total:	125	93	54		54		
HP-6	Appropriate, efficient and effective use of funds	ESG and HOPWA	Provide effective program administration	2010				Program timeliness in committing and expended funds.			
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				Total:							

APPENDIX A

Charts
Performance Measurement Models

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HR-1	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	Construct new or rehabilitate existing affordable rental housing	2010	20 units	96 units	0 units	*4,040 unit years of affordability in rental projects	0 unit years	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	72 units	0 units	0 units		0 unit years		
				2012	50 units	6 units					
				2013	10 units						
				2014	50 units						
				TOTAL	202 units	102 units	0 units		0 unit years		
HR-2	Shortage of affordable rental units for low-income families	HOME	Provide tenant-based rental assistance	2010	20 HH	20 HH	22 HH	100 low-income households pay more affordable rents	22 households	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	20 HH	65 HH	14 HH		14 households		
				2012	20 HH	77 HH					
				2013	20 HH						
				2014	20 HH						
				TOTAL	100 HH	162 HH	36 HH		36 households		
HR-3	Shortage of affordable rental units for special needs populations	HOME	Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations	2010	0 units	29 units	15 units	*2,880 unit years of affordability in rental projects	300 unit years	Decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 units	60 units	5 units		100 unit years		
				2012	60 units	0 units					
				2013	54 units						
				2014	30 units						
				TOTAL	144 units	89 units	20 units		400 unit years		

* The minimum HOME affordability period for rental projects is 20 years. Multiply the number of units by 20 years to get the unit years of affordability for rental projects.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
H-1	Shortage of rental units available to support homeless with transitional housing needs	HOME	Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.	2010	0 units	1 unit	0 units	*360 unit years of transitional housing	0 units	Strengthen communities; Promote / provide decent, affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 units	1 unit	0 units		0 units		
				2012	4 units	0 units					
				2013	5 units						
				2014	9 units						
				TOTAL	18 units	2 units	0 units		0 units		
HO-1	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	Construct new or acquire/rehabilitate existing affordable for-sale housing	2010	7 HH	16 HH	0 HH	33 low-income households become homeowners	0 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	16 HH	3 HH	0 HH		0 HH		
				2012	0 HH	1 HH					
				2013	10 HH						
				2014	0 HH						
				TOTAL	33 HH	20 HH	0 HH		0 HH		
HO-2	Shortage of affordable for-sale inventory	HOME	Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method	2010	0 HH	0 HH	10 HH	40 low-income first-time home-owners	10 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	0 HH	25 HH	8 HH		8 HH		
				2012	20 HH	92 HH					
				2013	0 HH						
				2014	20 HH						
				TOTAL	40 HH	117 HH	18 HH		18 HH		

* The minimum HOME affordability period for rental projects is 20 years. Multiply the number of units by 20 years to get the unit years of affordability for rental projects.

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 1 – Housing and Special Needs Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HO-3	Lack of affordable financing costs to purchase existing homes	HOME	Provide down payment/closing cost assistance, loan guarantees & gap loans thru various county home buyer loan programs	2010	8 HH	10 HH	2 HH	30 first-time low-income homeowners	2 HH	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Affordability
				2011	7 HH	3 HH	2 HH		2 HH		
				2012	5 HH	5 HH					
				2013	5 HH						
				2014	5 HH						
				TOTAL	30 HH	18 HH	4 HH		4 HH		
HO-4	Lack of education and counseling for potential homebuyers	HOME	Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions	2010	4 sessions	4 sessions	88 sessions	20 sessions; 50% of participants become home owners; 25% improve purchasing ability, 25% decline to purchase.	88 sessions	Promote / provide decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	4 sessions	4 sessions					
				2012	4 sessions	4 sessions					
				2013	4 sessions						
				2014	4 sessions						
				TOTAL	20 sessions	12 sessions	88 sessions		88 sessions		
HA-1	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	Carry out high standards of ethics, management and accountability	2010				Program timeliness in committing and expending funds		Promote / provide effective program administration	
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				TOTAL	N/A	N/A					
HA-2	Appropriate, efficient, and effective use of funds	HOME	Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market	2010	1 study	0 study	0 study	Better service to community thru program enhancement made possible by current data from study			
				2011	0 study	1 study	1 study				
				2012	0 study	0 study	0 study				
				2013	0 study						
				2014	0 study						
				TOTAL	1 study	1 study	1 study				

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 2 – Fair Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
FH-1	Lack of education and outreach	$2,000	Provide annual trng. in Kauai, Maui, Honolulu, Hilo & Kona to landlords, tenants & the general public on state & fed'l. fair hsg laws.	2010	5 sessions	5 sessions	33 sessions	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$2,000		2011	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,000		2012	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,000		2013	5 sessions				% increase		
		$2,000		2014	5 sessions				% increase		
		$10,000		TOTAL	25 sessions	15 sessions	33 sessions		% increase		
FH-2	Lack of education and outreach	$2,500	Provide annual trng. in Kauai, Maui, Honolulu, Hilo & Kona to non English speaking or Limited English speaking groups (interpreter available).	2010	5 sessions	5 sessions	1 session	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$2,500		2011	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,500		2012	5 sessions	5 sessions			% increase		
		$2,500		2013	5 sessions				% increase		
		$2,500		2014	5 sessions				% increase		
		$12,500		TOTAL	25 sessions	25 sessions	1 session		% increase		
FH-3	Lack of education and outreach	$1,000	Provide annual training to HHFDC and HPHA staff, both new and current employees.	2010	1 sessions	1 session	1 session	Increase the trainees' understanding of federal and state fair housing laws by 50%.	50% increase	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
		$1,000		2011	1 sessions	1 session			% increase		
		$1,000		2012	1 sessions	1 session			% increase		
		$1,000		2013	1 sessions				% increase		
		$1,000		2014	1 sessions				% increase		
		$5,000		TOTAL	5 sessions	3 sessions			% increase		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 2 – Fair Housing Goals (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
FH-4	Lack of coordination between the State and counties	$5,000	Produce a local fair housing video.	2010	1 FH video	0 FH video	0 FH video	1 fair housing video produced for use in fair housing trainings.	0 FH video	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	0 FH video	0 FH video					
				2012	0 FH video	0 FH video					
				2013	0 FH video						
				2014	0 FH video						
				TOTAL	1 FH video	0 FH Video			0 FH video		
FH-5		$25,000	Update Analysis of Impediments to fair housing choice	2010		0 AI update	1 update	Identify and remove impediments to fair housing choice.	1 update	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	1 AI update	1 AI update	0 updates		0 updates		
				2012		0 AI update					
				2013							
				2014	1 AI update						
				TOTAL	2 AI updates	1 update	1 update		1 update		
FH-6			Attend Fair Housing meetings with the State and all counties.	2010	Attend 4 times a year.		1 meeting	Increase coordinated efforts between the State and counties.	1 meeting	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				TOTAL			1 meeting		1 meeting		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS		HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
									SHORT	LONG		
HP-1	Unsheltered homeless need a safe place to sleep	ESG	Provide operations and essential services funding to 4 providers of emergency shelter for the unsheltered (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	1,200	1,495	1,436	Short term: 6,000 homeless persons will have safe nights of sleep. Long term: 650 persons will transition into permanent housing.	1,436	305	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	1,200	1,495	1,547		1,547	418		
				2012	1,200	1,138						
				2013	1,200							
				2014	1,200							
				Total:	6,000	4,128	2,893		2,893	723		
HP-2	Persons fleeing from domestic violence need a safe place to sleep	ESG	Provide operations and essential services funding to four emergency shelters for victims of domestic violence (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	700	706	788	Short term: 3,500 women & children will be protected from harm when provided a safe refuge & place to sleep. Long term: 1,200 will move to permanent hsg. secure from harm.	788	511	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	700	706	807		807	306		
				2012	700	730						
				2013	700							
				2014	700							
				Total:	3,500	2,142	1,595		1,595	817		
HP-3	Persons with HIV/AIDS need services to achieve housing stability	HOPWA	Provide housing information and rent/deposit assistance services and other supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	350	413	426	1,850 persons with HIV/AIDS will receive supportive services, such as health care accessibility, either with or without housing activities.		426	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	350	413	428			428		
				2012	350	447						
				2013	400							
				2014	400							
				Total:	1,850	1,273	854			854		
HP-4	The homeless are not able to find affordable rentals	ESG	Agencies funded by ESG will include transitioning homeless persons to permanent housing as an integral activity. (Hawaii, Kauai and Maui)	2010	350	768	816	1,850 persons will achieve housing stability with placement in permanent housing.		816	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	350	768	724			724		
				2012	350	773						
				2013	400							
				2014	400							
				Total:	1,850	2,309	1,540			1,540		

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HP-4a	The homeless need assistance to quickly attain permanent housing and housing stability.	ESG	Provide financial assistance to individuals and families living on the streets and in emergency shelters to achieve hsg stability in permanent housing.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	120 persons/families will achieve housing stability by receiving financial assistance to get off the streets or out of emergency shelters.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	30	30					
				2012	30	48					
				2013	30						
				2014	30						
				Total:	120	78					
HP-4b		ESG	Provide housing. relocation & stabilization svcs (case mgt, housing search & placement, legal svcs, mediation, etc.) to achieve hsg stability in permanent housing.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	120 persons/fami-lies get off the streets or out of emergency shelters & achieve housing stability thru hsg. relocation and stabilization svcs.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	30	30					
				2012	30	48					
				2013	30						
				2014	30						
				Total:	120	78					
HP-4c	Persons and families at risk of homelessness need assistance to retain perma-nent housing and housing stability.	ESG	Prevent homeless-ness by providing financial assistance to persons and families at risk of homelessness.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 persons/fami-lies will receive financial assistance to remain in their homes.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
				2012	10	64					
				2013	10						
				2014	10						
				Total:	30	64					
HP-4d		ESG	Prevent homelessness by providing housing relocation/stabilizatio n services (case management, housing search & placement, legal svcs, mediation, etc.)	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	30 persons/fami-lies will remain in their homes thru housing relocation and stabilization services.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
				2012	10	64					
				2013	10						
				2014	10						
				Total:	30	64					

PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MODELS
CHART 3 – Homeless Goals – Logic Model (State of Hawaii)

OBJ#	PROBLEM/ NEED	INPUTS/ RESOURCES	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT YEAR	5-YR OUTPUT GOALS	ANNUAL OUTPUT GOALS	ACTUAL OUTPUT	COMMUNITY INDICATORS*	YEARLY ACTUAL COMMUNITY INDICATORS	HUD OBJECTIVE	HUD OUTCOME
HP-4e	Funding is needed for the administration and operation of HMIS	ESG	Provide funding for HMIS administration and operations.	2010	N/A	N/A	N/A	All persons receiving ESG assistance will be included in the HMIS database.	N/A	Decent affordable housing	Availability, Accessibility
				2011	60	60					
				2012	80	112					
				2013	80						
				2014	80						
				Total:	300	172					
HP-5	Persons with HIV/AIDS lack sufficient resources for market rentals.	HOPWA	Provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless & homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS (Hawaii, Kauai, Maui)	2010	25	28	28	125 households of persons with HIV/ AIDS will secure and maintain permanent affordable housing.	28	Decent affordable housing	Affordability, Availability, Accessibility
				2011	25	28	26		26		
				2012	25	37					
				2013	25						
				2014	25						
				Total:	125	93	54		54		
HP-6	Appropriate, efficient and effective use of funds	ESG and HOPWA	Provide effective program administration	2010				Program timeliness in committing and expended funds.			
				2011							
				2012							
				2013							
				2014							
				Total:							

APPENDIX B

Projects

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING

APPENDIX C

HOME Reports

Annual Performance Report
HOME Program

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

OMB Approval No. 2506-0171
(exp. 8/31/2009)

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 2.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

This form is intended to collect numeric data to be aggregated nationally as a complement to data collected through the Cash and Management Information (C/MI) System. Participants should enter the reporting period in the first block. The reporting period is October 1 to September 30. Instructions are included for each section if further explanation is needed.

Submit this form on or before December 31. Send one copy to the appropriate HUD Field Office and one copy to: **HOME Program, Rm 7176, 451 7th Street, S.W., Washington D.C. 20410**	This report is for period (mm/dd/yyyy) Starting	Ending	Date Submitted (mm/dd/yyyy)
	07/01/2011	06/30/2012	

Part I Participant Identification

1. Participant Number	2. Participant Name
SG-15-0100	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation

3. Name of Person completing this report	4. Phone Number (Include Area Code)
Brian Davidson	808-587-0583

5. Address	6. City	7. State	8. Zip Code
677 Queen Street, Suite 300	Honolulu	HI	96813

Part II Program Income

Enter the following program income amounts for the reporting period: in block 1, enter the balance on hand at the beginning; in block 2, enter the amount generated; in block 3, enter the amount expended; and in block 4, enter the amount for Tenant-Based rental Assistance.

1. Balance on hand at Beginning of Reporting Period	2. Amount received during Reporting Period	3. Total amount expended during Reporting Period	4. Amount expended for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	5. Balance on hand at end of Reporting Period (1 + 2 - 3) = 5
$393,922.36	$437,827.28	$667,910.67	$0.00	$163,838.97

Part III Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) and Women Business Enterprises (WBE)

In the table below, indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period.

	a. Total	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE) b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	f. White Non-Hispanic
A. Contracts 1. Number	1	0	1	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	$14,290,555.00	$0.00	$14,290,555.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00
B. Sub-Contracts 1. Number	16	0	8	0	0	8
2. Dollar Amount	$8,959,944.00	$0.00	$4,895,534.00	$0.00	$0.00	$4,064,410.00

	a. Total	b. Women Business Enterprises (WBE)	c. Male
C. Contracts 1. Number	1	0	1
2. Dollar Amount	$14,290,555.00	$0.00	$14,290,555.00
D. Sub-Contracts 1. Number	16	0	16
2. Dollar Amounts	$8,959,944.00	$0.00	$8,959,944.00

Part IV Minority Owners of Rental Property

In the table below, indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total dollar amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted during the reporting period.

	a. Total	Minority Property Owners				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
1. Number	1	0	1	0	0	0
2. Dollar Amount	$400,000.00	$0.00	$400,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

Part V 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. The data provided should reflect only displacements and acquisitions occurring during the reporting period.

	a. Number	b. Cost
1. Parcels Acquired	0	$0.00
2. Businesses Displaced	0	$0.00
3. Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	$0.00
4. Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0	$0.00

Households Displaced	a. Total	Minority Business Enterprises (MBE)				f. White Non-Hispanic
		b. Alaskan Native or American Indian	c. Asian or Pacific Islander	d. Black Non-Hispanic	e. Hispanic	
5. Households Displaced - Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
6. Households Displaced - Cost	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00

HOME Match Report

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Community Planning and Development

OMB Approval No. 2506-0171
(exp. 12/31/2012)

Match Contributions for
Federal Fiscal Year (yyyy) 7/11 - 6/12

Part I **Participant Identification**

1. Participant No. (assigned by HUD)	2. Name of the Participating Jurisdiction	3. Name of Contact (person completing this report)
SG-15-0100	Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation	Glori Inafuku

5. Street Address of the Participating Jurisdiction	4. Contact's Phone Number (include area code)
677 Queen Street, Suite 300	808-587-0538

6. City	7. State	8. Zip Code
Honolulu	Hawaii	96813

Part II **Fiscal Year Summary**

1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	$ 11,927,409.61	
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year (see Part III.9.)	$ 2,673,475.32	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (line 1 + line 2)		$ 14,600,884.93
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year		$ 339,717.06
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (line 3 minus line 4)		$ 14,261,167.87

Part III **Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year**

1. Project No. or Other ID	2. Date of Contribution (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Cash (non-Federal sources)	4. Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	5. Appraised Land / Real Property	6. Required Infrastructure	7. Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	8. Bond Financing	9. Total Match
County of Hawaii								
Mohouli Heights Sr.	05/17/12		2,128,877.72					
Hawaiian Paradise Pk	06/06/12		65,990.87					
Kumakua Self-Help	03/14/12		55,426.87					
Pacific Paradise 8	01/05/12		1,935.36					
County of Kauai								
Kalepa Village Ph 2B	06/30/12		88,744.50					
Kalepa Village Ph 3	06/30/12		332.500					

form **HUD-40107-A** (12/94)

Name of the Participating Jurisdiction	Federal Fiscal Year (yyyy)

1. Project No. or Other ID	2. Date of Contribution (mm/dd/yyyy)	3. Cash (non-Federal sources)	4. Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	5. Appraised Land / Real Property	6. Required Infrastructure	7. Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	8. Bond Financing	9. Total Match

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 45 minutes per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

The HOME statute imposes a significant number of data collection and reporting requirements. This includes information on assisted properties, on the owners or tenants of the properties, and on other programmatic areas. The information will be used: 1) to assist HOME participants in managing their programs; 2) to track performance of participants in meeting fund commitment and expenditure deadlines; 3) to permit HUD to determine whether each participant meets the HOME statutory income targeting and affordability requirements; and 4) to permit HUD to determine compliance with other statutory and regulatory program requirements. This data collection is authorized under Title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act or related authorities. Access to Federal grant funds is contingent on the reporting of certain project-specific data elements. Records of information collected will be maintained by the recipients of the assistance. Information on activities and expenditures of grant funds is public information and is generally available for disclosure. Recipients are responsible for ensuring confidentiality when public disclosure is not required.

Instructions for the HOME Match Report

Applicability:

The HOME Match Report is part of the HOME APR and must be filled out by every participating jurisdiction that incurred a match liability. Match liability occurs when FY 1993 funds (or subsequent year funds) are drawn down from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. A Participating Jurisdiction (PJ) may start counting match contributions as of the beginning of Federal Fiscal Year 1993 (October 1, 1992). A jurisdiction not required to submit this report, either because it did not incur any match or because it had a full match reduction, may submit a HOME Match Report if it wishes. The match would count as excess match that is carried over to subsequent years. The match reported on this form must have been contributed during the reporting period (between October 1 and September 30).

Timing:

This form is to be submitted as part of the HOME APR on or before December 31. The original is sent to the HUD Field Office. One copy is sent to the

Office of Affordable Housing Programs, CGHF
Room 7176, HUD, 451 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20410.

The participating jurisdiction also keeps a copy.

Instructions for Part II:

1. **Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year:** Excess match carried over from prior Federal fiscal year.
2. **Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year:** The total amount of match contributions for all projects listed under Part III in column 9 for the Federal fiscal year.
3. **Total match available for current Federal fiscal year:** The sum of excess match carried over from the prior Federal fiscal year (Part II. line 1) and the total match contribution for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II. line 2). This sum is the total match available for the Federal fiscal year.
4. **Match liability for current Federal fiscal year:** The amount of match liability is available from HUD and is provided periodically to PJs. The match must be provided in the current year. The amount of match that must be provided is based on the amount of HOME funds drawn from the U.S. Treasury for HOME projects. The amount of match required equals 25% of the amount drawn down for HOME projects during the Federal fiscal year. Excess match may be carried over and used to meet match liability for subsequent years (see Part II line 5). Funds drawn down for administrative costs, CHDO operating expenses, and CHDO capacity building do not have to be matched. Funds drawn down for CHDO seed money and/or technical assistance loans do not have to be matched if the project does not go forward. A jurisdiction is allowed to get a partial reduction (50%) of match if it meets one of two statutory distress criteria, indicating "fiscal distress," or else a full reduction (100%) of match if it meets both criteria, indicating "severe fiscal distress." The two criteria are poverty rate (must be equal to or greater than 125% of the average national family poverty rate to qualify for a reduction) and per capita income (must be less than 75% of the national average per capita income to qualify for a reduction). In addition, a jurisdiction can get a full reduction if it is declared a disaster area under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act.
5. **Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year:** The total match available for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II. line 3) minus the match liability for the current Federal fiscal year (Part II. line 4). Excess match may be carried over and applied to future HOME project match liability.

Instructions for Part III:

1. **Project No. or Other ID:** "Project number" is assigned by the C/MI System when the PJ makes a project setup call. These projects involve at least some Treasury funds. If the HOME project does not involve Treasury funds, it must be identified with "other ID" as follows: the fiscal year (last two digits only), followed by a number (starting from "01" for the first non-Treasury-funded project of the fiscal year), and then at least one of the following abbreviations: "SF" for project using shortfall funds, "PI" for projects using program income, and "NON" for non-HOME-assisted affordable housing. Example: 93.01.SF, 93.02.PI, 93.03.NON, etc.

   Shortfall funds are non-HOME funds used to make up the difference between the participation threshold and the amount of HOME funds allocated to the PJ; the participation threshold requirement applies only in the PJ's first year of eligibility. [§92.102]

   Program income (also called "repayment income") is any return on the investment of HOME funds. This income must be deposited in the jurisdiction's HOME account to be used for HOME projects. [§92.503(b)]

Non-HOME-assisted affordable housing is investment in housing not assisted by HOME funds that would qualify as "affordable housing" under the HOME Program definitions. "NON" funds must be contributed to a specific project; it is not sufficient to make a contribution to an entity engaged in developing affordable housing. [§92.219(b)]

2. **Date of Contribution:** Enter the date of contribution. Multiple entries may be made on a single line as long as the contributions were made during the current fiscal year. In such cases, if the contributions were made at different dates during the year, enter the date of the last contribution.

3. **Cash:** Cash contributions from non-Federal resources. This means the funds are contributed permanently to the HOME Program regardless of the form of investment the jurisdiction provides to a project. Therefore all repayment, interest, or other return on investment of the contribution must be deposited in the PJ's HOME account to be used for HOME projects. The PJ, non-Federal public entities (State/local governments), private entities, and individuals can make contributions. The grant equivalent of a below-market interest rate loan to the project is eligible when the loan is not repayable to the PJ's HOME account. [§92.220(a)(1)] In addition, a cash contribution can count as match if it is used for eligible costs defined under §92.206 (except administrative costs and CHDO operating expenses) or under §92.209, or for the following non-eligible costs: the value of non-Federal funds used to remove and relocate ECHO units to accommodate eligible tenants, a project reserve account for replacements, a project reserve account for unanticipated increases in operating costs, operating subsidies, or costs relating to the portion of a mixed-income or mixed-use project not related to the affordable housing units. [§92.219(c)]

4. **Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges:** Taxes, fees, and charges that are normally and customarily charged but have been waived, foregone, or deferred in a manner that achieves affordability of the HOME-assisted housing. This includes State tax credits for low-income housing development. The amount of real estate taxes may be based on the post-improvement property value. For those taxes, fees, or charges given for future years, the value is the present discounted cash value. [§92.220(a)(2)]

5. **Appraised Land/Real Property:** The appraised value, before the HOME assistance is provided and minus any debt burden, lien, or other encumbrance, of land or other real property, not acquired with Federal resources. The appraisal must be made by an independent, certified appraiser. [§92.220(a)(3)]

6. **Required Infrastructure:** The cost of investment, not made with Federal resources, in on-site and off-site infrastructure directly required for HOME-assisted affordable housing. The infrastructure must have been completed no earlier than 12 months before HOME funds were committed. [§92.220(a)(4)]

7. **Site preparation, Construction materials, Donated labor:** The reasonable value of any site-preparation and construction materials, not acquired with Federal resources, and any donated or voluntary labor (see §92.354(b)) in connection with the site-preparation for, or construction or rehabilitation of, affordable housing. The value of site-preparation and construction materials is determined in accordance with the PJ's cost estimate procedures. The value of donated or voluntary labor is determined by a single rate ("labor rate") to be published annually in the Notice Of Funding Availability (NOFA) for the HOME Program. [§92.220(6)]

8. **Bond Financing:** Multifamily and single-family project bond financing must be validly issued by a State or local government (or an agency, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof). 50% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a multifamily affordable housing project owner can count as match. 25% of a loan from bond proceeds made to a single-family affordable housing project owner can count as match. Loans from all bond proceeds, including excess bond match from prior years, may not exceed 25% of a PJ's total annual match contribution. [§92.220(a)(5)] The amount in excess of the 25% cap for bonds may carry over, and the excess will count as part of the statutory limit of up to 25% per year. Requirements regarding bond financing as an eligible source of match will be available upon publication of the implementing regulation early in FY 1994.

9. **Total Match:** Total of items 3 through 8. This is the total match contribution for each project identified in item 1.

Ineligible forms of match include:

1. Contributions made with or derived from Federal resources e.g. CDBG funds [§92.220(b)(1)]
2. Interest rate subsidy attributable to the Federal tax-exemption on financing or the value attributable to Federal tax credits [§92.220(b)(2)]
3. Contributions from builders, contractors or investors, including owner equity, involved with HOME-assisted projects. [§92.220(b)(3)]
4. Sweat equity [§92.220(b)(4)]
5. Contributions from applicants/recipients of HOME assistance [§92.220(b)(5)]
6. Fees/charges that are associated with the HOME Program only, rather than normally and customarily charged on all transactions or projects [§92.220(a)(2)]
7. Administrative costs

Exhibit A: HOME Program - Active Activities
For the Period of July 1, 2011 - June 30, 2012

Objective #	Activity Type	Active HOME Activities	Total Units	HOME Units	Total Commitment to Date	Total Prior Draws	Draws During Reporting Year: SU	CR	AD	PI	Total Disbursed	Available Balance To Date	Activity Status As of June 30, 2012
HR-1	**Construct affordable rental housing**	**County of Kauai**											
		Paanau Village Phase 2	50	10	2,700,347.00	882,997.03	1,245,365.51			546,984.46	1,792,349.97	25,000.00	Construction completed. Lease up underway.
HR-2	**Provide tenant-based rental assistance**	**County of Hawaii**											
		Tenant Based Rental Assistance	14	14	2,394,056.88	1,630,587.24	282,253.89				282,253.89	481,215.75	On-going
HR-3	**Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations**	**County of Maui**											
		Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase II	59	5	400,000.00	0.00	400,000.00				400,000.00	0.00	Completed
H-1	**Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.**	**County of Kauai**											
		Hanamaulu Transitional Housing	1	1	300,000.00	219,126.56					0.00	#REF!	Acquisition Completed; Rehab to begin 7/27/12
HO-1	**Affordable for-sale housing**	**County of Kauai**											
		Kamamalu Condominium	3	3	500,000.00	0.00	379,073.79			120,926.21	500,000.00	0.00	Acquisition Completed.
		County of Maui											
		Kenolio Leilani	6	6	1,361,999.84	1,155,804.57		74,090.05			74,090.05	132,105.22	2 of the 6 homes completed and sold. Remaining 4 homes under construction. To be completed and occupied by 11/15/12.
		Kahawai Apartments	16	16	2,322,757.00	120,281.60					0.00	2,202,475.40	Construction to begin July, 2012.
HO-2	**Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method**	**County of Hawaii**											
		Kumukua Self Help Housing Phase 2B	10	10	250,000.00	20,000.00		218,500.00			218,500.00	11,500.00	7 homes completed and sold.
		Pacific Paradise Gardens Self Help 8	8	8	250,000.00	213,750.00		36,250.00			36,250.00	0.00	Completed
		County of Maui											
		Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing I	7	7	327,515.92	0.00		60,554.24			60,554.24	266,961.68	Pending
HO-3	**Provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various County Home-Buyer Loan Programs**	**County of Hawaii**											
		American Dream Downpayment Initiative	1	1	37,789.21	21,900.88	10,249.00				10,249.00	5,639.33	On-going
		County of Maui											
		American Dream Downpayment Initiative	1	1	34,200.00	22,800.00	11,400.00				11,400.00	0.00	Completed
HO-4	**Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions**	No Activities											
HA-1	**Provide effective program administration**	**County of Hawaii**											
		Administration			170,000.00	76,926.79			93,073.21		93,073.21	0.00	On-going
		County of Kauai											
		Administration*			675,567.28	565,448.56			79,893.54		79,893.54	30,225.18	On-going
		County of Maui											
		Administration			340,000.00	53,120.52			123,619.71		123,619.71	163,259.77	On-going
		HHFDC											
		Administration			210,165.00	118,244.12			91,920.88		91,920.88	0.00	On-going
HA-2	**Conduct housing study to measure progress and needs of the housing market**												
		Total	**176**	**82**	**12,274,398.13**	**5,100,987.87**	**2,328,342.19**	**389,394.29**	**388,507.34**	**667,910.67**	**3,774,154.49**	**#REF!**	

*** Includes activity #177 which had accumulated years of admin funds**

Exhibit B: HOME Program - Completed Units
For the Period of July 1, 2010- June 30, 2015

Objective #	Activity Type	Project Name	Location	Total Units	HOME Units	Completed HOME units by Objective	1st and 2nd Year Goals (2010-12)	Differential in Meeting 1st and 2nd Year Goals (2010-12)	Five Year Goals (2010-15)	Total (2010-15)	Differential in Meeting Five Year Goals
HR-1	**Construct affordable rental housing**	No Activities				**0**	92	-92	202	0	-202
HR-2	**Provide tenant-based rental assistance**	**County of Hawaii**									
		Tenant Based Rental Assistance	County-wide								
		Program Year 2010		22	22						
		Program Year 2011		14	14						
						36	40	-4	100	36	-64
HR-3	**Construct affordable rental housing for special needs populations**	**County of Maui**									
		Program Year 2010									
		Hale Mahaolu Ehiku 1B	Kihei, Maui	20	15						
		Program Year 2011									
		Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase II	Kihei, Maui	59	5						
						20	0	20	144	20	-124
H-1	**Develop (new construction or rehab of existing bldgs.) new transitional housing units to assist victims of domestic violence or the working homeless.**	No Activities				**0**	0	0	18	0	-18
HO-1	**Construct affordable for-sale housing**	No Activities				**0**	23	-23	33	0	-33
HO-2	**Provide project development funds to carry out projects that produce affordable housing using a self-help building method**	**County of Hawaii**									
		Program Year 2010									
		Kumakua Self-Help Increment 2A	North Kohala, Hawaii	10	10						
		Program Year 2011									
		Pacific Paradise Gardens Mutual Self- Help Phase 8	Mt. View, Hawaii	8	8						
						18	0	18	40	18	-22
HO-3	**Provide downpayment/closing cost assistance and gap loans through various County Home-Buyer Loan Programs**	**County of Hawaii**									
		American Dream Downpayment Initiative Program	County-Wide								
		Program Year 2010		1	1						
		Program Year 2011		1	1						
		County of Maui									
		American Dream Downpayment Initiative Program	County-wide								
		Program Year 2010		1	1						
		Program Year 2011		1	1						
						4	15	-11	30	4	-26
HO-4	**Provide homebuyer education and counseling sessions**	No Activities									
			Total Completed Units	**137**	**78**	**78**	**170**	**-92**	**567**	**78**	**-489**

Exhibit C: Funding Sources

Completed HOME Projects/Activities in Program Year 2011-2012

Program Administrator	Project/Program	HOME Program Funds: 2011 HOME Funds	HOME Program Funds: Prior Allocations of HOME Funds	Public Funds: Other Federal Funds		Public Funds: State/Local Funds		Public Funds: Tax-Exempt Bond Proceeds	Private Funds: Private Loans	Private Funds: Owner Cash Contributions	Private Funds: Private Grants	Low Income Housing Tax Credit Proceeds	Totals
Hawaii	County of Hawaii ADDI Program	0.00	10,140.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	177,551.00	1,195.00	0.00	0.00	188,886.00
Hawaii	Pacific Paradise Gardens Mutual Self-Help Ph 8	0.00	250,000.00	978,750.00	USDA-RD 502	0.00		0.00	0.00	621.28	0.00	0.00	1,229,371.28
Maui	County of Maui ADDI Program	0.00	11,400.00	0.00		15,000.00		0.00	183,500.00	827.07	0.00	0.00	210,727.07
Maui	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku Phase II	0.00	400,000.00	8,099,200.00	USDA-RD, HUD 202	6,885,000.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	188,762.00	3,284,868.00	18,857,830.00
	Totals	0.00	671,540.00	9,077,950.00		6,900,000.00		0.00	361,051.00	2,643.35	188,762.00	3,284,868.00	20,486,814.35

Conditionally Committed HOME Projects/Activities in Program Year 2011-2012

Program Administrator	Project/Program	HOME Program Funds: 2011 HOME Funds	HOME Program Funds: Prior Allocations of HOME Funds	Public Funds: Other Federal Funds		Public Funds: State/Local Funds		Public Funds: Tax-Exempt Bond Proceeds	Private Funds: Private Loans	Private Funds: Owner Cash Contributions	Private Funds: Private Grants	Low Income Housing Tax Credit Proceeds	Totals
Hawaii	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	300,336.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300,336.00
Hawaii	Hawaiian Paradise Park Mutual Self Help PH 1	200,000.00	0.00	1,791,450.00	USDA RD 502 & 523	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,991,450.00
Hawaii	Mohouli Senior Housing Project	400,000.00	200,000.00	8,382,995.00	HUD 202	1,494,704.00	RHTF	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,500,000.00	21,977,699.00
	Subtotals	900,336.00	200,000.00	10,174,445.00		1,494,704.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,500,000.00	24,269,485.00
Kauai	First Time Homebuyer Loan Program	250,000.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	250,000.00
Kauai	KEO Transitional Housing Project	150,056.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	150,056.00
Kauai	Kamamalu Condominium*	500,280.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	500,280.00
	Subtotals	900,336.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	900,336.00
Maui	Tenant Based Rental Assistance**	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Maui	Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing Phase I	0.00	310,515.92	664,484.08	USDA-RD	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	975,000.00
Maui	Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing Phase II	150,056.00	152,186.00	970,628.00	USDA-RD	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,272,870.00
	Subtotals	150,056.00	462,701.92	1,635,112.08		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,247,870.00
	Totals	1,950,728.00	662,701.92	11,809,557.08		1,494,704.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11,500,000.00	27,417,691.00

*Actual funding for the Kamamalu condominum activity was $500,000 and funds were fully disbursed for the acquisition.
** County of Maui was unable to establish TBRA Activity and is in the process of identifying an alternate activity.

Federal Funding Sources
USDA-RD USDA Rural Development Financing Program
HUD 202 Section 202-Supportive Housing for the Elderly

State Funding Sources
RHTF Rental Housing Trust Fund

Exhibit D: HOME Program - Grant Balances
As Of: June 29, 2012
Reconciliation with Report PR35 & PR27

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	TOTALS
HHFDC (UOG 150001-00001)									
(IDIS 141967871)									
Entitlement (EN)	$3,064,663.00	$3,033,655.00	$3,032,266.00	$3,013,037.00	$3,035,377.00	$3,043,720.00	$3,001,118.00	$3,000,000.00	
Administration (AD)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
CHDO Reserve (CR)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Subrecipient (SU)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.65	$0.00	
Program Income (PI)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
Recaptured (RE)	$0.00	$13,836.28	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	$0.00	$13,836.28	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.65	$0.00	$13,836.93
Hawaii (UOG 159001-00001)									
(IDIS 996000567)									
AD Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AD Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$75,027.95	$0.00	
CR Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
CR Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$11,500.00	$200,000.00	$600,000.00	$0.00	
SU Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SU Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$422,465.89	$300,335.40	$0.00	
PI Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
RE Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$11,500.00	$622,465.89	$975,363.35	$0.00	$1,609,329.24
Kauai (UOG 159007-00001)									
(IDIS 996000658)									
AD Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$35,024.67	$0.00	
AD Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$65,249.85	$40,003.33	$0.00	
CR Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$48,673.55	$151,769.00	$152,186.00	$150,056.00	$0.00	
CR Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$61,626.99	$150,000.00	$101,326.45	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SU Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$103,880.60	$783,523.00	$762,388.00	$750,280.00	$0.00	
SU Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$275,280.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PI Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$43,947.17	
RE Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$119,891.80	
	$0.00	$61,626.99	$150,000.00	$529,160.60	$935,292.00	$979,823.85	$975,364.00	$163,838.97	$3,795,106.41
Maui (UOG 159009-00001)									
(IDIS 996000618)									
AD Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$75,028.00	$0.00	
AD Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$78,259.77	$85,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	
CR Uncommitted	$0.00	$0.00	$127,701.00	$71,466.00	$151,769.00	$152,186.00	$22,355.00	$0.00	
CR Available To Be Drawn	$55,270.22	$84,330.75	$22,299.00	$78,534.00	$5,541.85	$0.00	$127,701.00	$0.00	
SU Uncommitted	$0.00	$328,947.00	$737,860.00	$0.00	$694,274.00	$762,387.00	$750,279.00	$0.00	
SU Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$12,140.00	$0.00	$32,910.40	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PI Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
RE Available To Be Drawn	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	$55,270.22	$413,277.75	$900,000.00	$150,000.00	$962,755.02	$999,573.00	$975,363.00	$0.00	$4,456,238.99
TOTALS	**$55,270.22**	**$488,741.02**	**$1,050,000.00**	**$679,160.60**	**$1,909,547.02**	**$2,601,862.74**	**$2,926,091.00**	**$163,838.97**	**$9,874,511.57**

APPENDIX D

HOME Monitoring and Inspection Reports

2011 – 2012 HOME Monitoring and Inspection Results

County HOME Program Administration
Community Housing Development Organization

The following are the results of the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation's (HHFDC) on-site monitoring review of the HOME Program of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. In particular, staff examined each County's records pursuant to Chapter 7 of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Planning and Development Monitoring Handbook 6509.2, Rev.5, and focused on the administration of the County's HOME Program.

County of Hawaii

On May 22, 2012, HHFDC staff conducted its on-site monitoring review of the County of Hawaii's project and program records and noted the following:

General Program Administration - No Findings/Concerns

Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program - No Findings/Concerns

Down Payment Assistance Program – Due to stringent lending requirements, it has been difficult to qualify homebuyers under the program. If there is an inability to drawdown the funds in a timely manner, the County should consider transferring the funds to another eligible activity.

Kaloko Rental Housing Project – A construction contract has been executed for the project, and an initial expenditure has been processed for disbursement, satisfying the requirements of 24 CFR, Part 92.502.

County of Kauai

On April 11, 2012 HHFDC staff conducted its on-site monitoring review of the County of Kauai's project and program records, and noted the following:

General Program Administration - During the monitoring review, HHFDC staff cited concerns over the County's timeliness in committing HOME program funds, and in completing activities within IDIS once funds have been fully expended. County staff recognized the importance of both issues and stated that it will exercise more diligence to ensure compliance.

Kapaa Transitional Housing Project (CHDO) – During the monitoring review, HHFDC staff noted concern over the County's timeliness in committing PY2009 HOME CHDO funds. On April 18, 2012, the County executed an agreement with the Kauai Economic Opportunity for HOME CHDO funds for the Kapaa Transitional Housing Project; the agreement committed a total of $232,080 in PY2009 ($150,000) and PY2010 ($82,080) HOME CHDO funds.

Kamamalu Condominiums - The purchase of three condominium units have been completed. However, HHFDC staff noted the need for project information to be completed in IDIS in a timely manner or be subject to corrective action. On May 25, 2012, the County completed the activity in IDIS.

County of Maui

On March 6 and March 13, 2012, HHFDC staff conducted its on-site monitoring review of the County of Maui's project and program records, and noted the following:

General Program Administration – County funds designated for its administration are at risk of not meeting the two-year commitment (PY2011) and five-year expenditure (PY2007) deadlines. HHFDC recommended that the County process its administrative expenses and draws on a monthly basis to promote the timely expenditure of funds. The County responded by processing draws exhausting the PY2007 administrative funds, and expending some of the PY2008 administrative funds. The County stated that it will continue to make regular draws to expend its funds in a timely manner.

Kenolio Leilani Project (CHDO) – Lokahi Pacific, contracted developer for the County, failed to complete the Kenolio Leilani project by the established deadline of April 30, 2012 for HOME funds to be fully expended, and six three-bedroom homes to be constructed, sold, and fully occupied. To complete the project, the County has requested an extension and, with the assistance of a third party to provide additional funding, anticipates completion of the construction of units by September 30, 2012 and project completion (units sold and occupied, and closeout of the project in IDIS) by November 2012.

Kahawai Apartments Project - After review of the Recipient Agreement between Habitat of Humanity and the County of Maui, HHFDC staff noted the incorrect citation of HOME affordable rental housing requirements where homeownership requirements should have been cited. Additionally, the project has not yet begun construction; funds from PY2006 and later are therefore at risk of not meeting the 5-year HOME expenditure deadline. The County of Maui has stated that it will diligently work to get the project underway.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance - The County has not established the TBRA program as planned; another eligible project must be chosen.

Molokai Mutual Self-Help Housing Project – No Findings or Concerns.

2011-2012 HOME Monitoring and Inspection Results

HOME Assisted Rental Project Inspection Results

HHFDC contracted with Spectrum Seminars, Inc. to conduct on-site inspections and tenant file reviews of HOME assisted rental housing. In October 2011, Spectrum Seminars, Inc. completed project and unit inspections and tenant file reviews in all of the following projects, and issued Owner's Reports listing their findings. After corrective action, Final Reports were issued with no findings in all projects:

	HOME PROJECT	NO. of UNITS	NO. of TENANT FILE REVIEWS
1	2020 Kinoole Senior Residences	2	2
2	Ainakea Senior Residences	1	1
3	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, Phase IA	1	1
4	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, Phase IB	15	15
5	Hale Mahaolu Ehiku, Phase II	5	5
6	Hale Makana O Waiale	40	40
7	Hale Ulu Hoi III	2	2
8	Hualalai Elderly Housing, Phase 1	6	6
9	Hualalai Elderly Housing, Phase 2	2	2
10	Hualalai Elderly Housing, Phase 3	2	2
11	Kalepa Village, Phase 2B	8	8
12	Kalepa Village, Phase 3	2	2
13	Kalepa Village, Phase 4	4	4
14	Kamuela Senior Housing	3	3
15	Kekuilani Gardens	12	12
16	Kiheipua Transitional	2	2
17	Paanau Village	3	3
18	Tenant-Based Renal Assistance	0	7
19	Wailuku Small Business Center	1	1
20	West Maui Resource Center	4	4
TOTALS:		115	122

2011-2012 HOME Monitoring and Inspection Results

HOME Assisted Rental Project Inspection Results

APPENDIX E

Grantee ESG Expenditures

State and Local Government ESG Expenditures Form

Grantee Government: State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services

Official: Pat McManaman, Director

	FY2009		FY2010		FY2011	
	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Major Rehabiliation/ Renovation/Conversion	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Homeless Prevention	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Essential Services	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Operations	$226,492	$121,138	$227,069	$188,577	$228,842	$210,362
Administration	$5,807	$0	$5,821	$0	$5,821	$2,160
TOTAL	$232,299	$121,138	$232,890	$188,577	$234,663	$212,522

NOTES:

INSTRUCTIONS: This sheet is a supplement for reporting the uses of ESG funds for annual reporting purposes in IDIS and the CAPER.

PLANNED: Proposed ESG activity amounts from the governmental grantee's Consolidated Plan.

ACTUAL: Final ESG activity amount as reported by the governmental grantee in its annual report.

State and Local Government ESG Expenditures Form

Grantee Government: State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services

Official: Pat McManaman, Director

.

APPENDIX F

HOPWA CAPER
Measuring Performance Outcomes

Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

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

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 10/31/2014)

The CAPER report for HOPWA formula grantees provides annual information on program accomplishments that supports program evaluation and the ability to measure program beneficiary outcomes as related to: maintain housing stability; prevent homelessness; and improve access to care and support. This information is also covered under the Consolidated Plan Management Process (CPMP) report and includes Narrative Responses and Performance Charts required under the Consolidated Planning regulations. The public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 42 hours per manual response, or less if an automated data collection and retrieval system is in use, along with 60 hours for record keeping, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Grantees are required to report on the activities undertaken only, thus there may be components of these reporting requirements that may not be applicable. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Overview. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides annual performance reporting on client outputs and outcomes that enables an assessment of grantee performance in achieving the housing stability outcome measure. The CAPER, in conjunction with the Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS), 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, and complete annual performance information for all activities undertaken during each program year in the IDIS, demonstrating coordination with other Consolidated Plan resources. HUD uses the CAPER and IDIS data to obtain essential information on grant activities, project sponsors, Subrecipient organizations, 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 received HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitations are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA-eligible beneficiaries for a ten (10) yearsperiod. 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 Certification of Continued Project Operation throughout the required use periods. This certification is included in Part 6 in CAPER. The required use period is three (3) years if the rehabilitation is non-substantial.

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/subrecipient 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, and Housing Status or Destination at the end of the operating year. Other suggested but optional elements are: Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Chronic Health Condition, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Date of Contact, Date of Engagement, Financial Assistance, Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services, Employment, Education, General Health Status, , Pregnancy Status, Reasons for Leaving, Veteran's Information, and Children's Education. Other HOPWA projects sponsors may also benefit from collecting these data elements.

Final Assembly of Report. After the entire report is assembled, please 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 7212, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C.

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.**

Definitions

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

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

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

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

Central Contractor Registration (CCR): The primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of agency acquisition missions, including Federal agency contract and assistance awards. Both current and potential federal government registrants (**grantees)** are required to register in CCR in order to be awarded contracts by the federal government. Registrants must update or renew their registration at least once per year to maintain an active status. Although recipients of direct federal contracts and grant awards have been required to be registered with CCR since 2003, this requirement is now being extended to indirect recipients of federal funds with the passage of ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act). Per ARRA and FFATA (Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act) federal regulations, all **grantees** and sub-grantees or subcontractors receiving federal grant awards or contracts must have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) Number.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Total: The unduplicated number of households receiving housing subsidies (TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement servicesand 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 involve 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 rate established in HUD notices, such as the rate of ten dollars per hour. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable property similarly situated.

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

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

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

Operating Costs: Applies to facility-based housing only, for facilities that are currently open. Operating costs can include day-to-day housing

function and operation costs like utilities, maintenance, equipment, insurance, security, furnishings, supplies and salary for staff costs directly related to the housing project but not staff costs for delivering services.

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

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

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

Program Income: Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. See grant administration requirements on program income for state and local governments at 24 CFR 85.25, or for non-profits at 24 CFR 84.24.

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

Project Sponsor Organizations: 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. Funding flows to a project sponsor as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor

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.

Subrecipient Organization: Any organization that receives funds from a project sponsor to provide eligible housing and other support services and/or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. If a subrecipient organization provides housing and/or other supportive services directly to clients, the subrecipient organization must provide performance data on household served and funds expended. Funding flows to subrecipients as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor → Subrecipient

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

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

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

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

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 10/31/2014)

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 CFR 574.3. In Chart 3, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement of $25,000 or greater that assists grantees or project sponsors carrying out their administrative or evaluation activities. In Chart 4, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement to provide HOPWA-funded services to client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

***Note**: Please see the definition section for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.*

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

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number HI-H11-F999		**Operating Year for this report** ***From (mm/dd/yy)*** 7/01/11 ***To (mm/dd/yy)*** 6/30/12		
Grantee Name State of Hawaii				
Business Address	677 Queen Street, Suite 300			
City, County, State, Zip	Honolulu	Honolulu	HI	96813
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	14-1967871			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	80-441-2661	**Central Contractor Registration (CCR):** **Is the grantee's CCR status currently active?** ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** **If yes, provide CCR Number:**		
***Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address**	1			
***Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)**				
***City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)**	**Cities:**	**Counties:**		
Organization's Website Address www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc	**Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee service Area?** ☐ Yes ☒ 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 CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: *Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.*

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

Project Sponsor Agency Name Maui AIDS Foundation (Neighbor Island Housing Program)		**Parent Company Name, *if applicable*** NA		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Steve Hire, Executive Director / Scott Dixon, NIHP Director			
Email Address	Steve@mauiaids.org / Scott@mauiaids.org			
Business Address	1935 Main St., Suite 101 / PO Box 858			
City, County, State, Zip,	Wailuku	Maui	HI	96793
Phone Number *(with area code)*	808-242-4900	**Fax Number (with area code)** 808-242-1968		
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	99-0256926			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	62-370-3071			
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	2			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	2			
City(ies) <u>and</u> County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	**Cities**Ualapue, Haiku, Haliimaile, Hana,Honokowai, Kaanapali, Kaanapali Landing, Kahului, Kapalua, Kaunakakai, Keokea, Kihei, Kualapuu, Lahaina, Lanai City, Launiupoko, Maalaea, Makawao, Makena, Maunaloa, Napili, Olowalu, Pauwela, Paia, Pukalani, Waiehu, Waihee, Waikapu, Wailea, Wailuku, Anahola, Eleele, Haena, Hanalei, Hanamaulu, Hanapepe, Kalaheo, Kalihiwa, Kapaa, Kaumakani, Kekaha, Kilauea, Koloa, Lawai, Lihue, Omao, Pakala Village, Poipu, Princeville, Puhi, Wailu, Wailua Homesteads, Waimea, Wainiha, Ainaloa, Captain Cook, Discovery Harbour, Eden Roc, Fern Acres, Fern Forest, Halaula, Hawaiian Acres, Hawaiian Beaches, Hawaiian Ocean View, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Hawi, Hilo, Holualoa, Honalo,Honaunau, Honokaa, Honomu, Kahaluu, Kailua, Kalaoa, Kapaau, Keaau, Kealakekua, Keauhou, Kukuihaele, Kurtistown, Laupahoehoe, Leilani Estates, Mountain View, Naalehu, Nanawale Estates, Napaopoo, Orchidlands Estates, Paauilo, Pahala, Pahoa, Papaikou, Paukaa, Pepeekeo, Puako, Volcano, Waikoloa Village, Waimea, Wainaku			
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	173,007	**Counties:** Maui Kauai Hawaii		
Organization's Website Address Mauiaids.org	**Does your organization maintain a waiting list?** ☒ Yes ☐ No **If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.**			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** *Please check if yes and a faith-based organization.* ☐ *Please check if yes and a grassroots organization.* ☐		**Does your organization maintain a waiting list?** ☒ Yes ☐ No **If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.**		

3. Administrative Subrecipient Information

Use Chart 3 to provide the following information for each subrecipient with a contract/agreement of $25,000 or greater that assists project sponsors to carry out their administrative services but no services directly to client households. Agreements include: grants, subgrants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders. (Organizations listed may have contracts with project sponsors.) These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: *Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.*

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

Subrecipient Name NA	NA		**Parent Company Name, *if applicable*** NA	
Name and Title of Contact at Subrecipient	NA			
Email Address	NA			
Business Address	NA			
City, State, Zip, County	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phone Number (with area code)	NA		**Fax Number (include area code)** NA	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	NA			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs):	NA			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code	NA			
Congressional District of Subrecipient's Business Address	NA			
Congressional District of Primary Service Area	NA			
City (ies) and County (ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	**Cities:** NA		**Counties:** NA	
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year	NA			

4. Program Subrecipient Information

Complete the following information for each subrecipient organization providing HOPWA-funded services to client households. These organizations would hold a contract/agreement with a project sponsor(s) to provide these services. For example, a subrecipient organization may receive funds from a project sponsor to provide nutritional services for clients residing within a HOPWA facility-based housing program. Please note that subrecipients who work directly with client households must provide performance data for the grantee to include in Parts 2-7 of the CAPER.

***Note**: Please see the definition of a subrecipient for more information.*

***Note:** Types of contracts/agreements may include: grants, sub-grants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders.*

***Note**: If any information is not applicable to the organization, please report N/A in the appropriate box. Do not leave boxes blank.*

Sub-recipient Name	**Malama Pono Health Services**		**Parent Company Name, *if applicable*** NA	
Name and Title of Contact at Contractor/ Sub-contractor Agency	David Jackson, Executive Director			
Email Address	Dq@malamapono.org			
Business Address	4357 Rice Street / PO Box 1950			
City, County, State, Zip	Lihue	Kauai	HI	96766
Phone Number (included area code)	808-246-9577		**Fax Number (include area code)** 808-246-9588	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	99-0260914			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs)	10-795-8873			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code	62412			
Congressional District of the Sub-recipient's Business Address	2			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area	2			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area	**Cities**: Anahola, Eleele, Haena, Hanalei, Hanamaulu, Hanapepe, Kalaheo, Kalihiwa, Kapaa, Kaumakani, Kekaha, Kilauea, Koloa, Lawai, Lihue, Omao, Pakala Village, Poipu, Princeville, Puhi, Wailu, Wailua Homesteads, Waimea, Wainiha		**Counties**: Kauai	
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year	17,401			

Sub-recipient Name	Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Foundation		**Parent Company Name, *if applicable*** NA	
Name and Title of Contact at Contractor/ Sub-contractor Agency	Christina Clothier, Executive Director			
Email Address	Tina@hihaf.org			
Business Address	75-240 Nani Kailua, Suite 5 Kailua, Kona, HI, 96740			
City, County, State, Zip	Kailua, Kona	Hawaii	HI	96740
Phone Number (included area code)	808-331-8177		**Fax Number (include area code)** 808-331-0762	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	99*0305807			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNs)	83-182-8967			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code	62412			
Congressional District of the Sub-recipient's Business Address	2			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area	2			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area	**Cities:**Ainaloa, Captain Cook, Discovery Harbour, Eden Roc, Fern Acres, Fern Forest, Halaula, Hawaiian Acres, Hawaiian Beaches, Hawaiian Ocean View, Hawaiian Paradise Park, Hawi, Hilo, Holualoa, Honalo,Honaunau, Honokaa, Honomu, Kahaluu, Kailua, Kalaoa, Kapaau, Keaau, Kealakekua, Keauhou, Kukuihaele, Kurtistown, Laupahoehoe, Leilani Estates, Mountain View, Naalehu, Nanawale Estates, Napaopoo, Orchidlands Estates, Paauilo, Pahala, Pahoa, Papaikou, Paukaa, Pepeekeo, Puako, Volcano, Waikoloa Village, Waimea, Wainaku		**Counties**: Hawaii	
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year	76,003			

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.*

For Program Year 2011-2012, the State anticipated receiving $178,357.00 in HOPWA funds. The Department of Human Services (DHS), the HOPWA program administrator, proposed using the funds to provide tenant-based rental assistance, non-rental assistance grants, housing information services, resource identification and supportive services for eligible residents. The DHS contracted with the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF) as the lead agency for the Neighbor Island HIV/AIDS Coalition (NIHAC) to accomplish two objective goals: 1) to provide housing information, rent deposit, and supportive services, and 2) to provide funds to pay a portion of the market rental unit costs for homeless and homeless-at-risk persons with HIV/AIDS in Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. The agencies are:

Lead agency: Maui AIDS Foundation for the County of Maui
1935 Main Street, Wailuku, Maui 96793

Partnering agencies: Malama Pono Health Services (HIV/AIDS services) for the County of Kauai
4357 Rice Street, Lihue, Kauai 96766

Hawaii Island HIV/AIDS Housing Progam for the County of Hawaii
75-240 Nani Kailua Drive, Ste. 5, Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Maui AIDS Foundation is the only project sponsor and lead agency for the project. HIHAF, on the island of Hawaii, is a sub-recipient for over $25,000, and Malama Pono, on the island of Kauai, is a sub-recipient to MAF for less than $25,000 per year.

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

Maui AIDS Foundation continued its project sponsor/lead agency role throughout PY11 and provided administrative management and accountability for the agencies. Program Year 2011 saw a change in leadership for MAF, with the induction of a new Executive Director and Housing Director, both of whom bring many years of valuable experience in the service of HIV/AIDS clients.

A very significant achievement in Program Year 2011 was the provision of ongoing housing stability and health care accessibility in a turbulent environment with a sluggish economy, an ongoing mortgage crisis and increased fuel costs. The scarcity of HIV primary care support, including medical, dental, nutritional and mental health care, has also raised concerns among persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWH/A) and supportive care providers. To address this issue, Maui AIDS Foundation has secured a doctor specializing HIV/AIDS who will be seeing clients in MAF's offices one day a week. This added service enables those who have limited transportation options to access a one-stop facility for much needed assistance. MAF will be able to make appointments for their nutritional, housing, and health needs during a single visit. Additionally, MAF has hired a registered nurse to help case manage clients who need extra care.

Over $1,600,000.00 was leveraged throughout NIHAC from the DHS HOPWA Formula Grant to the Ryan White Care Act, Department of Health of the State of Hawaii, Section 8 Program of the State of Hawaii, Gregory House Programs in Honolulu, Hawaii and other locally raised monies. Out of these leveraged funds, an additional 46 individuals/households were served with some type of tenant based rental assistance and 18 were served with short term mortgage, rent or utility assistance. Leveraged dollars were also expended towards Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs to 428 households.

Currently 13 eligible individuals/households have unmet housing needs and are not currently served by HOPWA due to the unavailability of funds (HOPWA and leveraging from other public and private sources). Thirteen of these clients are currently on a waiting list for TBRA payments. This is down from the 29 clients who were on the list last year. The declining wait list numbers do not indicate the lack of need, but rather the frustration with the lack of movement and the length of time to get on programs such as Section 8. The NIHAC wait list is administered by the Housing Director at Maui AIDS Foundation on Maui for all 5 of the islands. Clients are processed in order of date and needs. The final determination is made with synchronization of the housing coordinators all three counties.

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 program year among different categories of housing and geographic areas to address needs throughout the grant service area, consistent with approved plans.

Funds were distributed equitably throughout the Neighbor Islands and monitored by the three Executive Directors of NIHAC. The distribution was based on geographic need, wait lists and acuity levels of individuals/households.

TBRA provided assistance to 26 individuals/households just short of the projected goal of 28. Barriers that impeded the attainment of this goal included the deceleration of people leaving the program, which in turn would have created openings for new clients. Section 8 waiting lists in the rural counties have been closed due to an existing eight year wait period. Jobs are still severely limited in Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties.

STRMU helped 4 individuals/households to be able to stay in their current housing situation which met the projected goal.

Supportive Services delivering HOPWA housing assistance were provided to 32 individuals/households. This number is less than the 36 proposed due to the state of the economy which increased rental housing costs and reduced the amount of funds available for assistance. Additionally, with the high unemployment throughout the county, fewer people were moving off island which has kept stability rates high. Supportive Services serving households who have other housing arrangements were provided to 396 individuals/households, falling short of the goal of 413.

Housing Placement Services were provided as security deposits to 3 individuals/households, not quite reaching the goal of four individuals / households, due to the increase of the cost of deposits for these individuals, not due to lack of need.

3. **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.

NIHP has consistently surpassed the housing stability rate of 80%. The availability of funding and services provided through the grants as well as the dedication, commitment and hard work of the staff (including case managers and housing coordinators) contributed to achieve and maintain the high stability rate. The Executive Directors of the ASOs met quarterly on Oahu, for Network Service Provider meetings and always scheduled post-meeting sessions to discuss and review NIHP issues. These face-to-face meetings have been tremendously helpful for defining and resolving issues in the NIHAC collaboration. The NIHP Housing Director traveled inter-island on a regular basis and while this has been costly, it has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of the staff as well as streamline the services provided to participants. MAF has absorbed much of that cost.

NIHP will continue to achieve the national outcome goal of the housing stability rate of 80%. NIHP commits and continues to assist households to establish or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent and sanitary, and to reduce the risks of homelessness, and improve access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.

4. **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.

H0PWA/SPNS and leveraged funds (Ryan White Care Act and the State of Hawaii Department of Health) are well-coordinated and monitored. The NIHP staff at the Neighbor Island ASOs work with emergency, transitional and permanent housing agencies in their respective counties (see section B-1). This includes the Section 8 program, Gregory House Programs and other privately supported nonprofit agenciesincluding and where possible, faith-based agencies.

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

Technical assistance with the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to record and store client-level information is essential for NIHAC to begin participation. The State Department of Human Services, Homeless Programs Branch (HPO), has secured an HMIS administrator to provide technical assistance to the providers and will address the confidentiality concerns of NIHAC's clients.

Currently, NIHAC inputs data into a secure system known as e2-Hawaii,which delivers all the information that is required by the housing programs. In March 2009, RDE Systems, makers of e2-Hawaii, was contracted though ACCT to adapt and customize its e2 system to the State's Department of Health (DOH) needs. e2-Hawaii is known nationally as an easy-to-use and powerful HIV/AIDS RSR-ready data system. DOH is working in collaboration with Maui AIDS Foundation and other ASO's in Hawaii to develop this new database for their client data. It is now available and in use but the housing components are being delayed due to funding. NIHAC recommends collaboration between HUD, DHS and DOH in completing the housing portion of this secure database to retrieve all client data while maintaining confidentiality. In its present form, e-2 Hawaii is delivering the following information and benefits to NIHAC:

1. ***Improved data on the needs of people living with HIV/AIDS, with a focus on care services;***
2. ***Improved data delineating the gaps for serving people living with HIV/AIDS;***
3. ***Improved collaboration among HIV/AIDS providers;***
4. ***Improved coordination with Ryan White CARE Act funding, particularly related to regulations limiting the ability to fund housing programs with Ryan White.***

There is no singular database that has the capacity to hold the varied client information to satisfy the reporting requirements of the different funding agencies. Inputting similar data into multiple databases is time consuming and makes retrieval and coordination of information more difficult.

One of the most valuable technical assistance received by Maui AIDS Foundation was from Mariah Ybarra, HUD's national technical assistance consultant. Over the years she has provided MAF with great assistance on a variety of issues. She provided invaluable clarification on regulations in regards to rents and HUD regulations. She has been a great asset to the organization and enhanced their ability to follow HUD regulations.

c. Barriers and Trends Overview

Provide narratives 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.

☒ HOPWA/HUD Regulations	☐ Planning	☒ Housing Availability	☒ Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents
☐ Discrimination/Confidentiality	☐ Multiple Diagnoses	☐ Eligibility	☐ Technical Assistance or Training
☐ Supportive Services	☐ Credit History	☐ Rental History	☐ Criminal Justice History
☒ Housing Affordability	☒ Geography/Rural Access	☐ Other, please explain further	

Geography/Rural Access:

One of the challenges to program management is the continued communication between clients, staff and collaborating agencies. HOPWA stakeholders are currently addressing communication issues with increased interaction among the three executive directors of the partnering agencies, increased site visits by the MAF Housing Director, and the use of video conferencing.

Another geographic barrier is the lack of affordable transportation between islands. During the program year, the Molokai office was closed and employees were laid off due to cutbacks in other federal programs. This necessitated inter-island travel to do housing inspections which can cost up to $450.00 per trip. If the house did not pass inspection, another trip was required. NIHAC has been able to secure office space through a generous donation by a local business. NIHAC plans to combine housing inspection trips with other services, such as case management, outreach and rapid HIV and Hep C testing.

Housing Affordability and Availability:

Major barriers in Hawaii include high unemployment, low wages and the high cost of living, which includes the prohibitive cost of housing. Hawaii is one of the most expensive states in which to live, especially considering the expense of housing, either to purchase or to rent. These costs are out of reach for most middle income wage earners, more so for low income persons living with HIV/AIDS. The lack of public transport in the rural counties makes client access to services more challenging. Executive Directors and housing coordinators throughout the rural counties will continue to collaborate with other service providers to address the issues of high cost of housing and the severely limited public transportation.

The state of Hawaii and the counties continue to suffer the effects of a slowdown in the economy and has either reduced or cut funding to programs that assist persons living with HIV/AIDS. In addition, most clients have very low incomes (SSI or SSDI) which limit their housing choices. Clients often have problems with substance abuse and mental health in addition to being diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, which severely impedes their ability to attain and maintain stable housing.

With Hawaii being a tourist economy, landlords are able to charge a higher rate for housing depending on the tourist season. Many of the houses are only available for rent during certain times of the year or for a certain length of time. To aggravate the problem, the clients who are employed are usually working in the tourist industry. This means the clients have to travel a further distance from affordable housing to their place of work. Gas prices in the rural counties are some of the highest in the nation, which contributes to the unaffordability of housing. To combat this dilemma, some ASO's issue monthly bus passes or gas cards to help keep clients employed.

Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents:

The rent determination and fair market rents also need to better reflect the market rents experienced in the region. With the state of the economy and housing markets there have been big fluctuations in the market rents in certain areas of the islands. As a tourist economy, Hawaii rental costs fluctuate by the time of season and the number of visitors.

HOPWA/HUD Regulations:

NIHAC directors report that another trend which negatively affects the ability to serve persons living with HIV/AIDS is the massive amount of paperwork required to help individuals. Reporting and the cost of administration are on the rise while the amount of funding to pay for the same is diminishing.

NIHAC directors would also like to see the preservation of HOPWA funding incorporated in overall HUD regulations in order to assure and maintain adequate housing for individuals and their families living with HIV/AIDS.The fast-

changing HIV/AIDS environment means that clients now are living longer but have more long-term needs, including mental health services, nutrition and socialization opportunities. Many in the wider community are not aware of the immense challenges of HIV/AIDS in today's environment.

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.

County governments, charitable and community foundations, and individual donors want to fund only programs and not organizational missions. The County of Maui and Maui United Way are two good examples of government and community foundations which are not interested in funding missions, only specific programs. It is rare to find funding for the platforms that deliver the programs rather than the programs themselves. The cost of doing business, while still rather low with nonprofit agencies, remains problematic. The infrastructures of the non-profit are being eroded away. In these difficult times, this trend is becoming a serious challenge that will affect the provision of adequate responses to the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. Without the structures of the nonprofits, the local and state governments will have on its steps thousands of homeless people with HIV/AIDS, drug addiction, mental illness and more with no way to handle them.

Another trend that needs to be addressed is the lack of HIV/AIDS education, with not only the youth but with the community at large. Because HIV/AIDS was depicted as a "gay" disease, the heterosexual community and especially youth feel it doesn't affect them. The other side of the coin is that young gay people believe that HIV/AIDS is no longer a problem and is curable. The ones that do contract HIVAIDS need more education on how not to infect their partners.

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

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and the Annual Performance Report (APR)

d. Unmet Housing Needs: An Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

In Chart 1, provide an assessment of the number of HOPWA-eligible households that require HOPWA housing subsidy assistance but are not currently served by any HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance in this service area.

In Row 1, report the total unmet need of the geographical service area, as reported in *Unmet Needs for Persons with HIV/AIDS*, Chart 1B of the Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), or as reported under HOPWA worksheet in the Needs Workbook of the Consolidated Planning Management Process (CPMP) tool.
Note: *Report most current data available, through Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), and account for local housing issues, or changes in HIV/AIDS cases, by using combination of one or more of the sources in Chart 2.*

If data is collected on the type of housing that is needed in Rows a. through c., enter the number of HOPWA-eligible households by type of housing subsidy assistance needed. For an approximate breakdown of overall unmet need by type of housing subsidy assistance refer to the Consolidated or Annual Plan (s), CPMP tool or local distribution of funds. Do not include clients who are already receiving HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance.

Refer to Chart 2, and check all sources consulted to calculate unmet need. Reference any data from neighboring states' or municipalities' Consolidated Plan or other planning efforts that informed the assessment of Unmet Need in your service area.
Note:*In order to ensure that the unmet need assessment for the region is comprehensive, HOPWA formula grantees should include those unmet needs assessed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating within the service area.*

1. Planning Estimate of Area's Unmet Needs for HOPWA-Eligible Households

1. Total number of households that have unmet housing subsidy assistance need.	13
2. From the total reported in Row 1, identify the number of households with unmet housing needs by type of housing subsidy assistance:	13
a. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	
b. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU)	0
• Assistance with rental costs	0
• Assistance with mortgage payments	0
• Assistance with utility costs.	0
c. Housing Facilities, such as community residences, SRO dwellings, other housing facilities	0

2. Recommended Data Sources for Assessing Unmet Need (check all sources used)

X	**= Data as reported in the area Consolidated Plan, e.g. Table 1B, CPMP charts, and related narratives**
	= Data established by area HIV/AIDS housing planning and coordination efforts, e.g. Continuum of Care
	= Data from client information provided in Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)
X	= Data from project sponsors or housing providers, including waiting lists for assistance or other assessments on need including those completed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating in the region.
	= Data from prisons or jails on persons being discharged with HIV/AIDS, if mandatory testing is conducted
X	= Data from local Ryan White Planning Councils or reported in CARE Act Data Reports, e.g. number of clients with permanent housing
	= Data collected for HIV/AIDS surveillance reporting or other health assessments, e.g. local health department or CDC surveillance data

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 withthese leveraged funds in Part 3, Chart 1, Columnd.*

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	10,850	Rent Assistance	☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Ryan White	75,054	Case Management, Medical, Dental, Medications, Medical Insurance Premiums, Counseling, Food, Utilities, Transportation	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support
Housing Choice Voucher Program	23,000	TBRA	☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
HOPWA HUD SPNS Grant	375,307	TBRA, STRMU	☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
HOPWA HUD SPNS Grant	106,751	Supportive Services	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support
Hawaii Department of Health	783,246	Case Management, Supportive Services, Medical	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support
			☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Private Funding			
Poot Memorial Fund			☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Poot Memorial Fund			☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Maui United Way	17,000	Hawaiian Case Management& Supportive Services	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support
Gregory House	19,132	Housing Assistance	☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Private Grants			☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Ted Stafford	5,231	Food	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support
Dennis Dane Fund	300	Housing Assistance	☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Dennis Dane Fund	6,336	Utilities, Medication, Transportation	☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☒Other Support

			☐Other Support
Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor/Subrecipient (Agency) Cash	23,000		☐Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord	249,684		☒Housing Subsidy Assistance ☐Other Support
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	**1,694,891.00**		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

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

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

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

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

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	NA
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	NA
3.	**Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)**	NA

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.

Note: *The total households assisted with HOPWA funds and reported in PART 3 of the CAPER should be the same as reported in the annual year-end IDIS data, and goals reported should be consistent with the Annual Plan information. Any discrepancies or deviations should be explained in the narrative section of PART 1.*

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	28	26	0	46	123,193	122,245
2a.	**Permanent Housing Facilities:** Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	0	0	0	0	0	0
2b.	**Transitional/Short-term Facilities:** Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served) (Households Served)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3a.	**Permanent Housing Facilities**: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)	0	0	0	0	0	0
3b.	**Transitional/Short-term Facilities:** Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	4	4	0	18	2,500	3,448
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	4	3	0	1	2,500	2,379
6.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)	0	1	0	3		
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)**	36	32	0	62	128,193	128,072
	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)	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Stewardship Units subject to 3 or 10 year use agreements	0	0				
10.	**Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 78 & 9)**						
	Supportive Services	[1] Output Households				[2] Output: Funding	
11a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that also delivered HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	36	32			32,329	32,329
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that only provided supportive services.	413	428			0	0
12.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	36	32			0	0
13.	**Total Supportive Services (Columns a. – d. equal the sum of Rows 11 a.& b. minus Row 12; Columns e. and f. equal the sum of Rows 11a. & 11b.)**	413	428			32,329	32,329
	Housing Information Services	[1] Output Households				[2] Output: Funding	
14.	Housing Information Services	na	472			0	0
15.	**Total Housing Information Services**	na	472	0	0	0	0

	Grant Administration and Other Activities	[1] Output Households		[2] Output: Funding	
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources				
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)				
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)				
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)			12,485	12,485
20.	**Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 17 – 20)**			12,485	12485

	Total Expended		[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
			Budget	Actual
21.	**Total Expenditures for program year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)**		173,007	172,886

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 reportedin 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	428	32,329
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	0	0
8.	Legal services	0	0
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)	0	0
10.	Meals/nutritional services	0	0
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)**	428	
16.	**Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)**	0	
17.	**TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)**	428	32,329

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. InRow c., enter the

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

Data Check: *The total households reported as served with STRMU in Row a., column [1] and the total amount of HOPWA funds reported as expended inRow 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	4	3,448
b.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	0	0
c.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	0	0
d.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	3	2376
e.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	1	1072
f.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	0	0
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		0

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	26	15	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	0	*Unstable Arrangements*
			2 Temporary Housing	0	*Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness*
			3 Private Housing	3	*Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)*
			4 Other HOPWA	3	
			5 Other Subsidy	4	
			6 Institution	0	
			7 Jail/Prison	0	*Unstable Arrangements*
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	0	
			9 Death	1	*Life Event*
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	0	0	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	0	
			7 Jail/Prison	0	*Unstable Arrangements*
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	0	
			9 Death	0	*Life Event*

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting		[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units	0	0	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	0	
			7 Jail/Prison	0	*Unstable Arrangements*
			8 Disconnected/unknown	0	
			9 Death	0	*Life Event*

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

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 or subrecipient's best assessment for stability at the end of the operating year.
Information inColumn [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 thatReceived STRMU Assistance

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

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).	2
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).	0

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

Line [1]: For project sponsors/subrecipients 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, PHPand Master Leasing) and HOPWA funded case management services. Use Rowc. to adjust for duplication among the service categories and Rowd. to provide an unduplicated household total.

Line [2]: For project sponsors/subrecipients 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/Subrecipients that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance:** Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-fundedservices:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	33
b. Case Management	428
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	33
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rowsa.b. minus Rowc.)	428
2. **For Project Sponsors/Subrecipients did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance:** Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-fundedservice:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	**0**
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsors/Subrecipients without Housing Subsidy Assistance	**0**

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipientsthat provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart1a.,Row 1d.above, report the number of households that demonstrated access or maintained connections to care and support within the program year.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipientsthat 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 program year.

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

Categories of Services Accessed	**[1] For project sponsors/subrecipientsthat provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:**	**[2] For project sponsors/subrecipientsthat 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	428	0	*Support for Stable Housing*
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	428	0	*Access to Support*
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	428	0	*Access to Health Care*
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	428	0	*Access to Health Care*
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	428	0	*Sources of Income*

Chart 1b., Line4: Sources of Medical Insurance and Assistance include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

• MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name • MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name	• Veterans Affairs Medical Services • AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) • State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name	• Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance

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

• Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	• Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support • Veteran's Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker's Compensation	• General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources

1c. Households that Obtained Employment

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart1a.,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/subrecipientsthat did NOT provide HOPWAhousing 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-fundedJob training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.
Note: *This includes jobs created by this project sponsor/subrecipients 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/subrecipientsthat provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsors/subrecipientsthat 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)	0	0	0	0
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	0	0	0	0
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units	0	0	0	0
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	0	0	0
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)	0	0	0	0
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	0	0	0	0

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes
Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation
3 = Private Housing in the private rental or home ownership market (without known subsidy, including permanent placement with families or other self-sufficient arrangements) with reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed.
4 = Other HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance (not STRMU), e.g. TBRA or Facility-Based Assistance.
5 = Other subsidized house or apartment (non-HOPWA sources, e.g., Section 8, HOME, public housing).
6 = Institutional setting with greater support and continued residence expected (e.g., residential or long-term care facility).

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

Unstable Arrangements
1 = Emergency shelter or no housing destination such as places not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station, or anywhere outside).
7 = Jail /prison.
8 = Disconnected or disappeared from project support, unknown destination or no assessments of housing needs were undertaken.

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

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

Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households

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

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

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

STRMU Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period and there is reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed in order to maintain permanent housing living situation (as this is a time-limited form of housing support) as reported underhousing 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 underhousing status: Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance; Transitional Facilities/Short-term; and Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangementsUnstable 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 Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

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

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

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s)	Operating Year for this report *From (mm/dd/yy) To (mm/dd/yy)* ☐ Final Yr ☐Yr 1; ☐Yr 2; ☐Yr 3; ☐Yr 4; ☐Yr 5; ☐Yr 6; ☐Yr 7; ☐Yr 8; ☐Yr 9; ☐Yr 10;
Grantee Name	Date Facility Began Operations *(mm/dd/yy)*

2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

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

3. Details of Project Site

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

I certify that the facility that received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program has operated as a facility to assist HOPWA-eligible persons from the date shown above. I also certify that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through leveraged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompaniment herewith, is true andaccurate.	
Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility:	**Signature & Date (mm/dd/yy)**
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency *(person who can answer questions about the report and program)*	**Contact Phone (with area code)**

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities
A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing SubsidyAssistance (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.	32

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

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

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

	Category	Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	Continuing to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	22
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)	0
3.	Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	0
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)**	0
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	0
8.	Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0
9.	Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	0
10.	Foster care home or foster care group home	0
11.	Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	0
12.	Rented room, apartment, or house	9
13.	House you own	0
14.	Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	1
15.	Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	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)**	32

c. HomelessIndividual 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	0

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 inChart 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.)	32
2. Number of ALL other persons **diagnosed** asHIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	1
3. Number of ALL other persons **NOT diagnosed** as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefited from the HOPWA housing subsidy	10
4.TOTAL number of ALL beneficiaries served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1,2, & 3)	43

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) usingRows 1-5 below and the Age and Gender of all other beneficiaries (those reported in Chart a., Rows 2 and 3) usingRows 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	0	0	0	0	0
3.	31 to 50 years	8	6	0	0	14
4.	51 years and Older	16	2	0	0	18
5.	**Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)**	24	8	0	0	32
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	4	4	0	0	8
7.	18 to 30 years	0	0	0	0	0
8.	31 to 50 years	2	1	0	0	3
9.	51 years and Older	0	0	0	0	0
10.	**Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)**	6	5	0	0	11
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	**TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)**	30	13	0	0	43

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	1	0	0	0
4.	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0
5.	White	19	0	4	0
6.	American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0
7.	Asian & White	1	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	8	6	7	7
11.	Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	32	6	11	7
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 area median 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 http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2010/select_Geography_mfi.odn 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)	23
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	8
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	1
4.	**Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)**	32

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 or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of 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/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

NA

2. Capital Development

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

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

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year *(if applicable)*	Non-HOPWA funds Expended *(if applicable)*	Name of Facility:
☐ New construction	$	$	**Type of Facility [Check only one box.]** ☐ Permanent housing ☐ Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing ☐ Supportive services only facility
☐ Rehabilitation	$	$	
☐ Acquisition	$	$	
☐ 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: ☐ Not yet occupied
d.	Date supportive services began:	Date started: ☐ 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?	☐ Yes ☐ No *If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year*
g.	What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?	
h.	Is the address of the project site confidential?	☐*Yes, protect information; do not publish list* ☐*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 with or without rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

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

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

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number ofhouseholdsserved and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient 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/subrecipient
a.	Leasing Costs		
b.	Operating Costs		
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) **Specify:**		
e.	**Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)**		
f.	**TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)**		

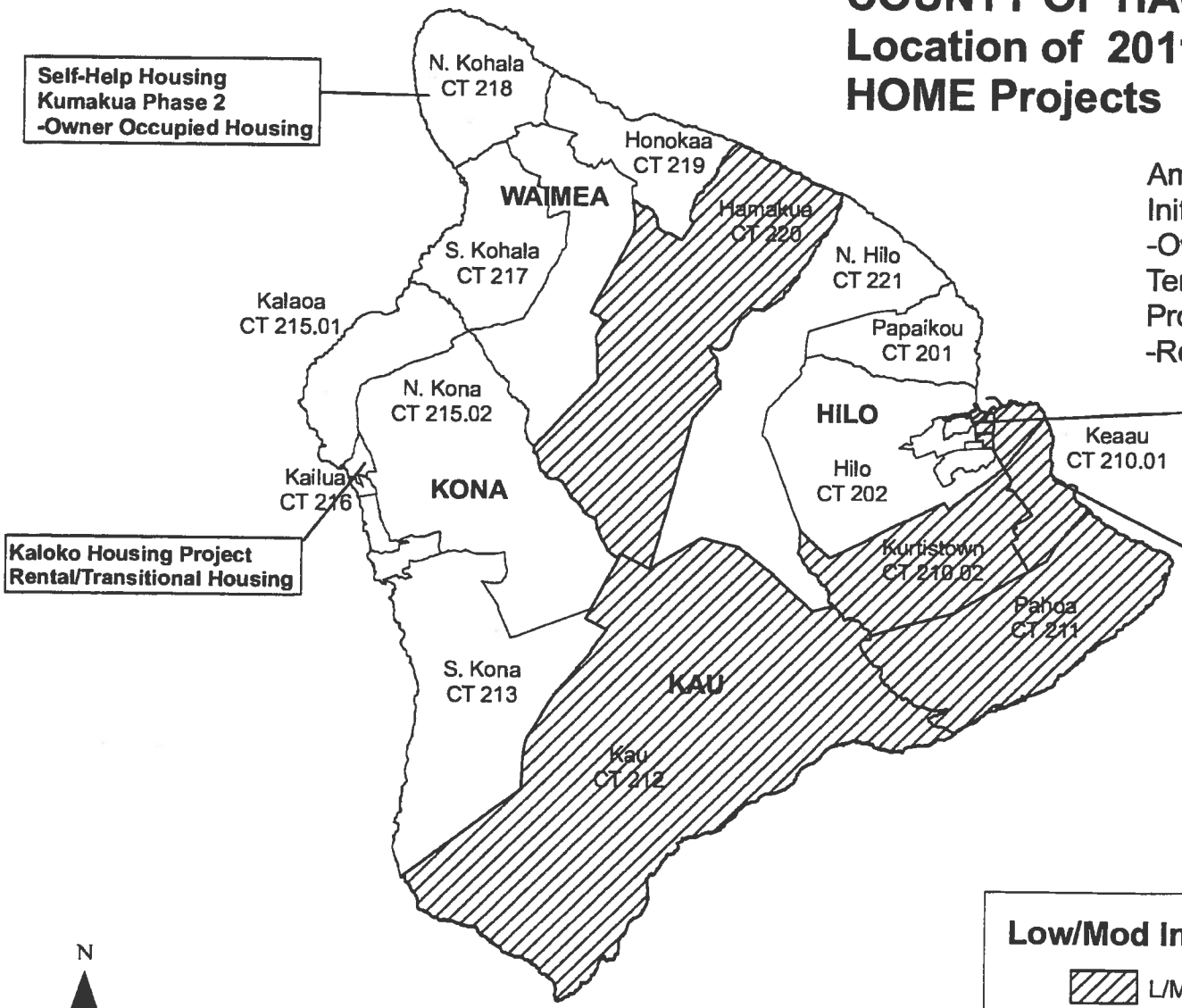
APPENDIX G

Maps

COUNTY OF HAWAI`I
Location of 2011-2012 HOME Projects

ISLAND-WIDE:

American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI)
-Owner-Occupied Housing
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program
-Rental Housing

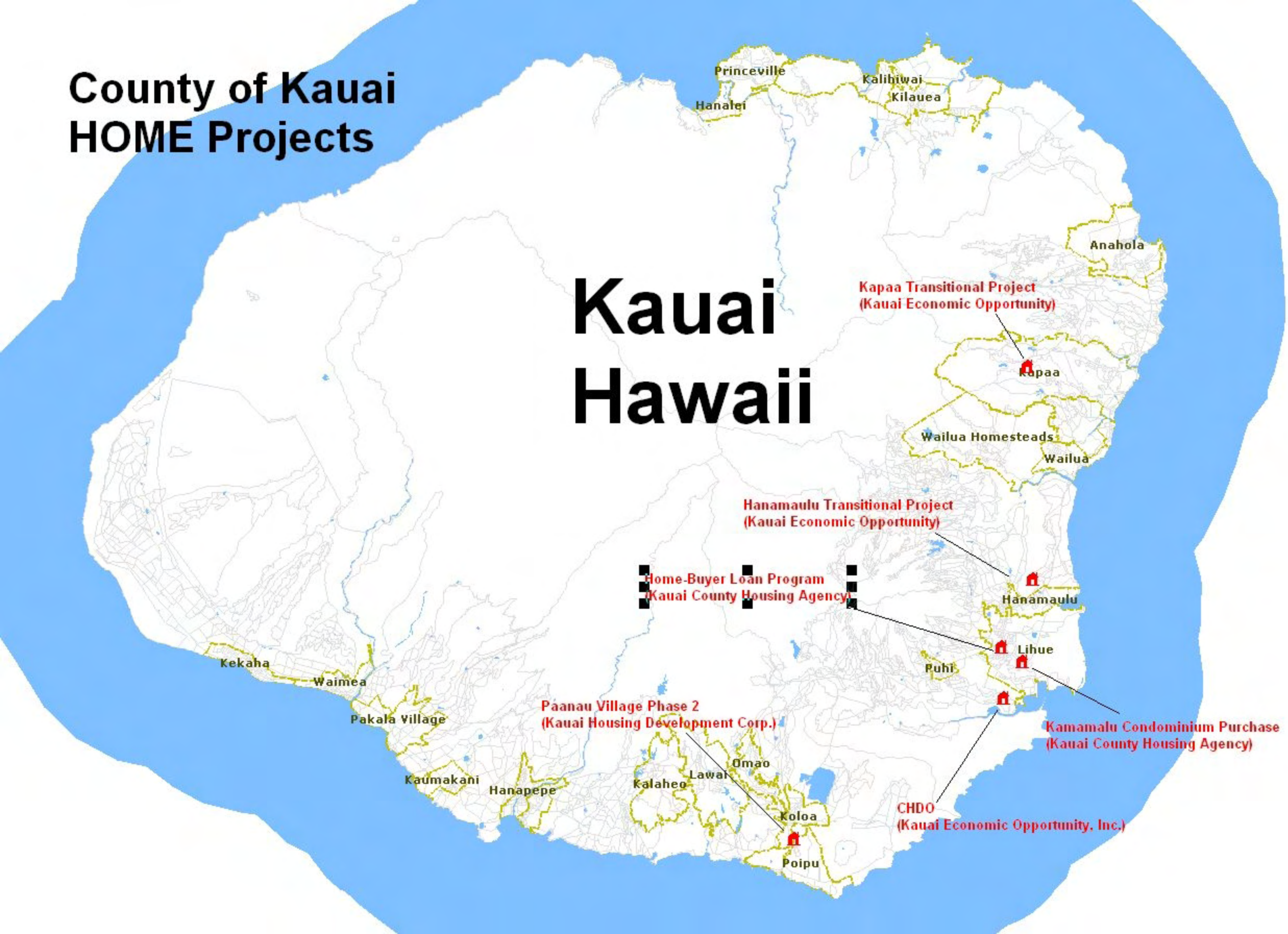


Low/Mod Income Household Areas

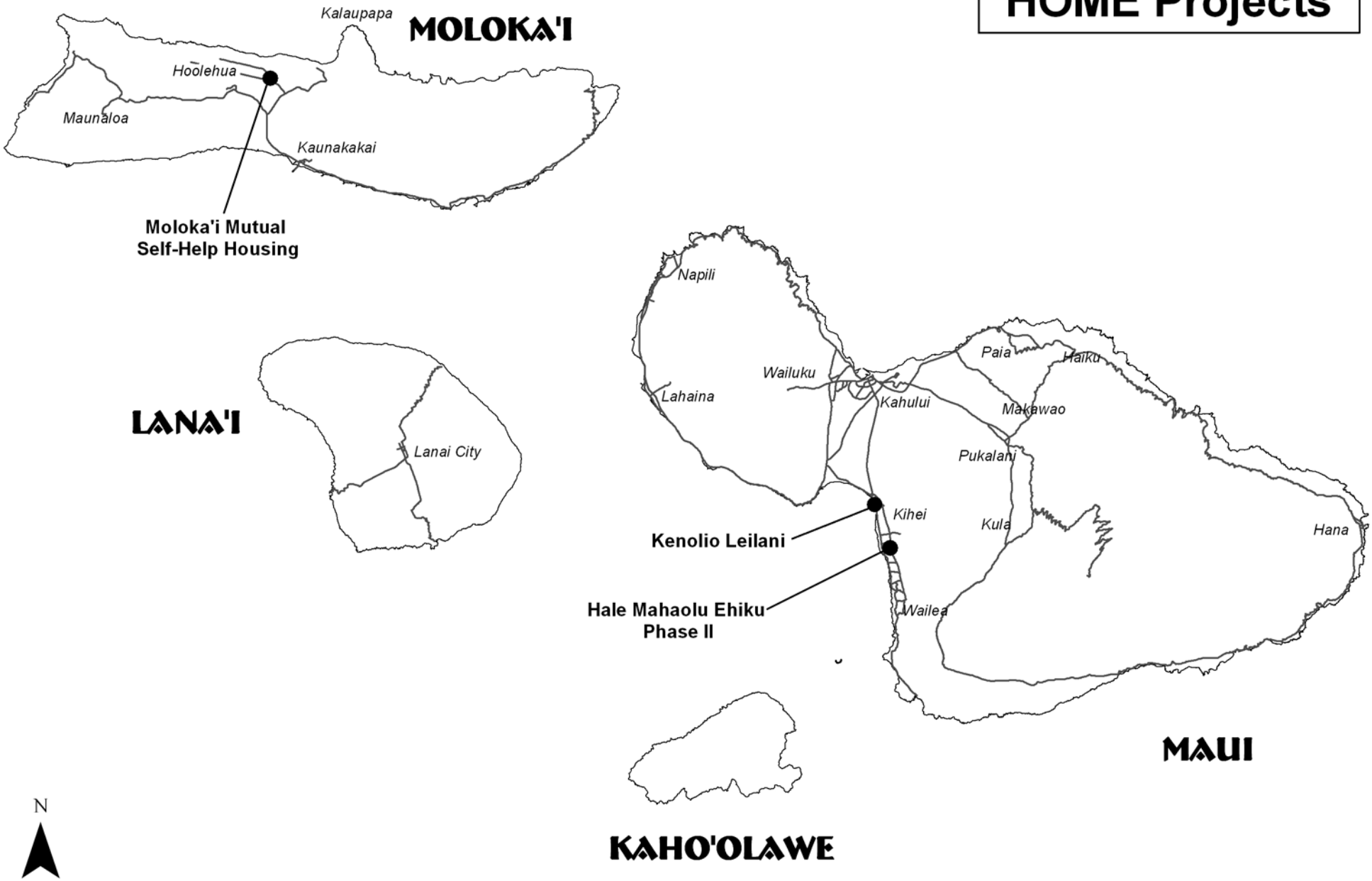
- L/M Income Census Tracts
- Non L/M Income Census Tracts

Information is based on the 2000 U.S. Census.

County of Kauai
HOME Projects

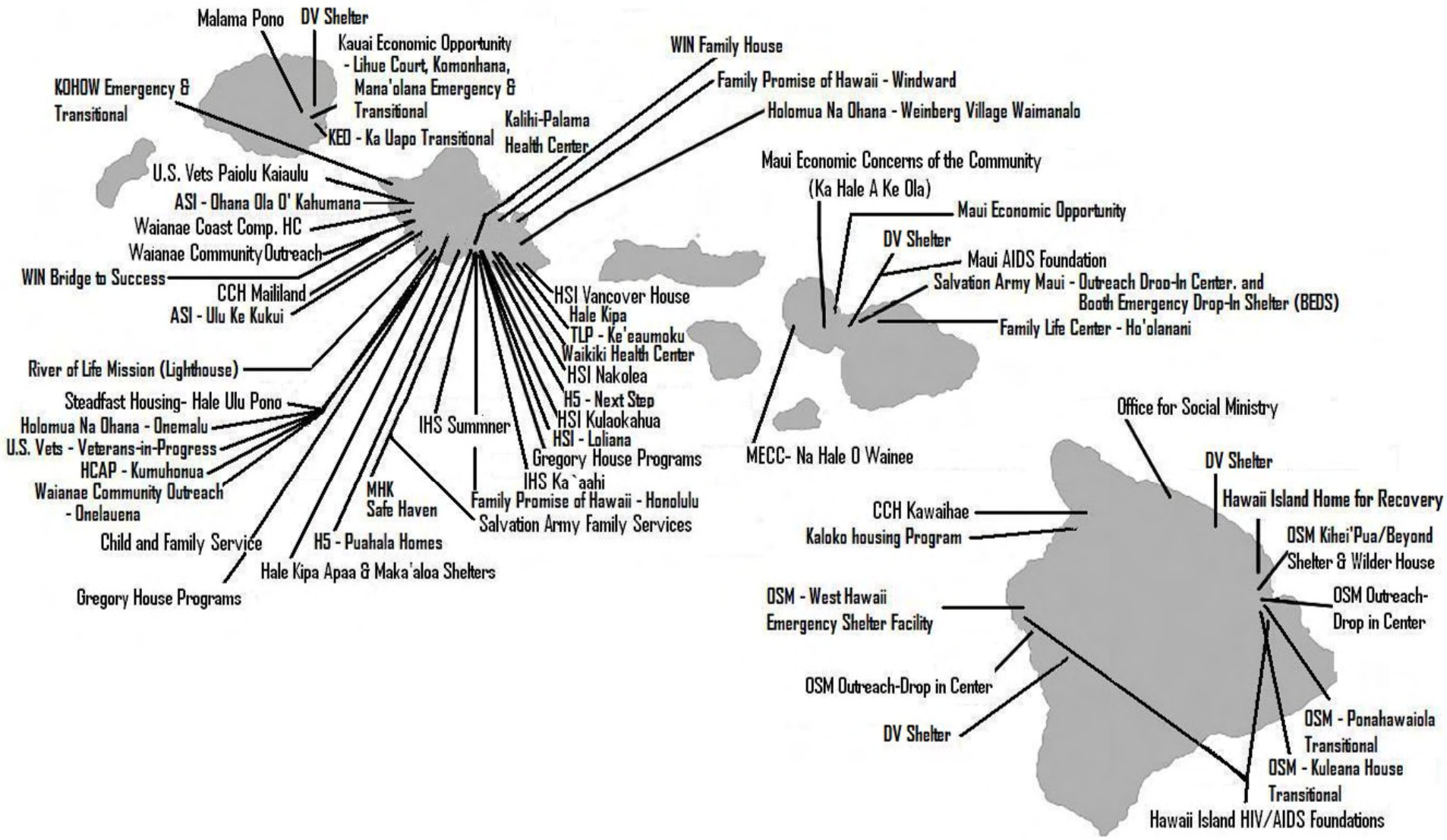


County of Maui HOME Projects



Path: C:\Housing\Housing 2012\Housing_Projects_COM_07032012bw.mxd

Homeless Programs Branch: Map of Statewide Homeless Services Agencies & Shelters



APPENDIX H

HUD's Annual Community Assessment for 2010-2011

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Honolulu Field Office – Region IX
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 3A
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4918
www.hud.gov
espanol.hud.gov

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HAWAII HOUSING FINANCE
DEVELOPMENT CORP

2011 NOV 21 ⊃ 12: 28

NOV 17 2011

Honorable Neil Abercrombie
Governor of the State of Hawaii
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Governor Abercrombie:

SUBJECT: Annual Community Assessment Report
Program Year 2010

This letter is being sent to convey HUD's assessment of the State of Hawaii's (State's) performance in Program Year 2010, from July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011, for its Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs. The report reflects the States's efforts to ensure compliance with HUD's HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs.

The administration of these programs is divided between the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) for the HOME program, and the Department of Human Services (DHS) for the ESG and HOPWA programs. HUD notes that effective July 1, 2010, per State legislation, the Homeless Programs Branch of HPHA has transferred to the State's Department of Human Services (DHS), Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division. As a result of the transfer, hereafter, the ESG and HOPWA programs will be administered under the DHS.

The largest CPD-funded program the State manages is the HOME program; therefore, our assessment has a greater focus on the State's HOME program management. Overall, the State has successfully implemented the HOME program and has met the commitments and expenditure deadlines in a timely manner. During the program year, the State constructed affordable rental housing, provided tenant-based rental assistance, constructed affordable rental units for special needs populations, rehabilitated existing buildings which will be used as transitional housing, provided downpayment/closing costs and gap loans, and provided funding for self-help housing projects. The State also conducted monitoring of all state recipients and all active HOME projects/activities.

In closing, the enclosed Annual Community Assessment Report reflects HUD's assessment on the State's implementation of its CPD programs. The State will have 30 days from the date of this letter to comment on the report. Should the State not wish to comment or fails to

comment within the above time period, please consider the report final and make it available to the public. It is recommended that you make the report available in the same way you handle your regular program reports: by providing a notice in the newspaper, identifying the report contents and where it is available for review.

The Department looks forward to our continued partnership with the State in serving the needs of its citizens. Should you have questions regarding our comments, please call me at 808-522-8180, extension 264.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Chandler, Director
Office of Community Planning
and Development

Enclosure

cc:
Ms. Karen Seddon (w/enclosure)
Executive Director
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, HI 96813

Ms. Patricia McManaman (w/enclosure)
Director
Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

ANNUAL COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT REPORT

State of Hawaii

2010 Program Year: July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011

HUD Point of Contact:

Marsha Ito
Community Planning and
Development Representative
HUD Honolulu Field Office
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 3A
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 522-8180, x262

State Point of Contact:

Ms. Karen Seddon
Executive Director
Hawaii Housing Finance and
Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 587-0680

Introduction

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, require federal grant recipients receiving federal assistance to submit an annual performance report disclosing the status of grant activities. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is required at 24 CFR 91.525 to determine whether the grant recipient is in compliance with the statutes and has the continuing capacity to implement and administer the programs for which assistance is received. In accordance with 24 CFR 91.525, the comments below incorporate HUD's assessment of the State of Hawaii's (State's) Program Year 2010 performance.

In assessing the State's performance, HUD relied primarily upon the State's 2010 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), technical assistance, remote monitoring, and communications with the State's federal programs staff. During this period, HUD has determined that the State generally met the intent of the Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs. Based on the State's accomplishments through the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program, the State has demonstrated its ability to carry out various housing programs. HUD congratulates the State on its many accomplishments and its achievement of CPD program objectives.

Significant Performance Conclusions

The administration of the CPD programs is divided between the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC), for the HOME program, and the Department of Human Services (DHS) for the ESG, HOPWA, Supportive Housing Program (SHP), and the Shelter Plus Care (S+C) programs. HUD recognizes that as of July 1, 2010, the Homeless

Branch of the HPHA has transferred to the Department of Human Services' (DHS') Benefits, Employment and Support Services Division (BESSD); as such, the HUD programs previously administered under the HPHA will now be administered under the DHS-BESSD. The largest CPD-funded program the State manages is the HOME program. As a result, our assessment has a greater focus on the State's HOME program management.

Overall, the State's HOME, ESG and HOPWA programs met the threshold standards for program expenditures and timely disbursements.

CPD Programs

HOME

The State received $3,043,720 in HOME funds and allocated these funds to the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The State expended its HOME funds toward projects that will assist low- and moderate-income persons. HOME funds are required to be committed within 24 months and expended within 60 months of the grant award. Failure to commit and expend funds within the required time period will result in the deobligation of the funds. During this period, the State met the commitment and expenditure requirements within the required time periods.

HUD is pleased that the State's performance is satisfactory in four out of five red flag indicators on HUD's HOME performance SNAPSHOT report. This report is an important tool in helping to evaluate the performance of participating jurisdictions by providing a context for accomplishments. Specifically, the State's performance is satisfactory in its percentage of rental disbursements to all rental commitments, percentage of completed CHDO disbursements to all CHDO reservations, percentage of renters below 50% of area median income, and percentage of occupied rental units to all rental units. The State has one red flag for allocation years not disbursed, which is an indicator of program progress. HUD encourages the State to take affirmative steps to improve its performance in this area, which may result in the State being in non-compliance with the HOME program requirement.

The State's Program Year 2010 CAPER reported $1,144,643 of program income/ recaptured funds for the HOME program, which was utilized by its state recipients for other eligible HOME activities. The State did not meet all its annual goals for constructing affordable rental housing and constructing affordable for-sale housing. However, the State either met or exceeded its goals for funding the operations of emergency shelters on the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, for unsheltered homeless and for victims of domestic violence; providing homebuyer education and counseling sessions; updating the Analysis of Impediments to fair housing; providing rental/deposit assistance and supportive services to persons with HIV/AIDs; and conducting training to landlords, tenants, and the general public on federal and state fair housing laws.

During the Program Year 2010, the State conducted monitoring of all state recipients and all active HOME projects/activities. There were no findings/concerns for the County of Hawaii. For the County of Kauai, there was a concern regarding the lack of documentation of efforts to implement the Section 3. The County recognized the deficiency and will take steps to

improve its documentation practices. Monitoring for the County of Maui revealed concerns over the lack of expenditures for the American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) Program, and capacity issues with Lokahi Pacific, a certified Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO for the County of Maui. To help alleviate the shortage of CHDOs, the State certified the Hawaiian Community Development Board and the Molokai Affordable Homes and Community Development Corporation as new CHDOs for the County of Maui to produce affordable housing by utilizing HOME CHDO funds.

Emergency Shelter Grant

The State received $232,890 in Program Year 2010 for the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) program. The funds were allocated to activities located in the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, as described in the Annual Action Plan. The State exceeded its goals of providing shelter for victims of domestic violence by providing operations funding for emergency shelters (goal: provide 706 persons with a safe place to sleep; actual accomplishment: provided 788 persons with a safe refuge and place to sleep). It also exceeded it goal of number of homeless persons it transitioned into permanent housing (goal: transition 768 persons to permanent housing; actual accomplishment: transitioned 816 persons to permanent housing). During Program Year 2010, the State met its expenditure deadline, exceeded its ESG match requirement, and conducted both on-site and remote monitoring reviews of its project sponsors. HUD commends the State for its efforts to assist homeless persons.

HOPWA

The State received $181,691 in Program Year 2010 for the HOPWA program. HOPWA funds continued to assist persons with rental assistance, supportive services, and short-term rental, mortgage, utilities (STRMU) activities. The program is administered by the Maui AIDS Foundation (MAF), the lead agency, and supported by the Neighbor Island Housing Program (NIHP), which is collaboration between MAF, the Hawaii Island AIDS Project, and Malama Pono on Kauai. For Program Year 2010, the NIHP either met or exceeded its goals of providing tenant-based rental housing assistance; STRMU assistance; and supportive service to persons with HIV/AIDS.

Continuum of Care

The State continues to develop its Continuum of Care (CoC) program and is the lead entity in the CoC planning groups for the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. The State collaborated with each County to address the complete spectrum of housing and services for outreach, emergency shelter, and transitional shelter for the homeless. All the agencies contracted by the State work with clients toward permanent housing and independent living by assisting clients in achieving access to jobs, basic educational goals, access to mainstream resources, etc. The State and County CoCs continue to address homeless prevention. Some of the actions untaken in Program Year 2010 include operating the housing placement programs, maintaining the State Homeless Grant Program which provides cash assistance for emergency bill payments, and accelerating discharge planning initiatives. Also, during Program Year 2010,

the State competed and was awarded $1,848,903 of new or renewal program funding from HUD's Supportive Housing Program (SHP) and the Shelter Plus Care (SPC) program. The State's Interagency Council of Homelessness continues to provide a forum for collaboration and facilitation of programs to provide coordinated access to services to prevent homelessness.

Community Empowerment

The State provided opportunities for citizen participation during the development of the CAPER. The CAPER was made available in libraries Statewide and at the County Housing Offices on Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. Despite the opportunities available for public participation, no comments were received. HUD encourages the State to continue its efforts to foster public participation and explore additional opportunities to involve the public in its planning process.

Management of Funds

HUD is not aware of any deficiencies in the State's management of its HOME, ESG, or HOPWA funds. HUD notes that the State staff responsible for the CPD programs works diligently to ensure HUD funding is spent in accordance with program requirements. HUD encourages the State to continue its efforts to ensure future CPD funding will not be compromised.

Areas for Improvement and Recommendations

The State needs to continue to monitor its ongoing HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs to ensure timely implementation. HUD recommends that the State continue to identify project obstacles and develop plans to address these obstacles in order to strengthen its CPD programs.

Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity

In Program Year 2010, the State and the Counties updated the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to fair housing. During Program Year 2010, the State and Counties provided various fair housing trainings throughout the state, including the following:

- annual trainings to landlords, tenants and the general public on federal and state fair housing laws;
- bi-annual training to non-English speaking or limited English-speaking groups on federal and state fair housing laws;
- annual training to State staff, both new and current employees.

HUD encourages the State to continue its efforts to further fair housing. The CAPER was made available to Mr. Jelani Madaraka, Lead Equal Opportunity Specialist, HUD Honolulu Field

Office, for compliance with Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) requirements. He will forward any comments or questions he may have under separate cover.

Conclusion

Overall, the State is meeting its communities' needs by planning and executing a Consolidated Plan with a vision for the future, and by implementing this Plan through its Annual Action Plan. As a result, the State has assisted many communities by successfully implementing the CPD programs. The staff at the HHFDC and the DHS-BESSD are a pleasure to work with and are a credit to the State and its CPD programs.

HUD looks forward to the State's continued success in implementing its housing programs.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

HONOLULU

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
GOVERNOR

December 8, 2011

Mr. Mark A. Chandler, Director
Office of Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 3A
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RECEIVED
DEPT. OF HUD
HAWAII STATE OFFICE
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Dear Mr. Chandler:

This responds to your Annual Community Assessment Report (Assessment) dated November 17, 2011, in which the State received a satisfactory grade for its performance in implementing HUD's Community Planning and Development Programs for Program Year 2010. I am pleased with the State's accomplishments in providing affordable housing and assistance to low- and moderate-income families under the HOME program, its successes in assisting homeless persons under the ESG program, and its support of persons with HIV/AIDS under the HOPWA program.

The Assessment also notes that the State must make improvements in the area of fund disbursements under the HOME program. The Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HHFDC) is aware of HUD's disbursement threshold standards for the HOME program. As you know, the disbursement issue is primarily due to the disparity between the high cost of development and the relatively modest level of annual HOME fund allocations. The HHFDC's practice has been to divide its annual HOME allocations between the three Neighbor Island counties. This allocation is equitable to each county but results in HOME-funded housing projects having to wait until sufficient funds are accumulated, often over two or three years.

To address this issue, HHFDC has informed me that starting with Program Year 2012, the entire annual allocation of HOME funds will be distributed to one of the three Neighbor Island counties on a rotating basis, starting with the County of Hawaii in PY 2012, the County of Kauai in PY2013, and the County of Maui in

Control Number
2012.0118

PY2014. The annual award of the full amount of the State's HOME allocation to one County will reduce the amount of time needed for a County's project to proceed, and ultimately, accelerate the State's disbursement of its HOME funds.

I look forward to the continued partnership between the State and HUD to produce more affordable housing and to help Hawaii's homeless and special needs populations.

Sincerely,

NEIL ABERCROMBIE
Governor, State of Hawaii

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Honolulu Field Office – Region IX
500 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 3A
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-4918
www.hud.gov
espanol.hud.gov

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JAN 6 2012

Honorable Neil Abercrombie
Governor of the State of Hawaii
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Governor Abercrombie:

SUBJECT: Final Annual Community Assessment Report
Program Year 2010

This letter is in response to the State of Hawaii's (State's) letter of December 8, 2011, regarding its Annual Community Assessment (ACA) report. Thank you for providing comments to HUD's assessment. HUD is pleased that the State is taking steps to improve its administration of the HOME program.

The State may consider the report final and make it available to the public using your standard notification process. Should you have further questions regarding our comments, please call me at 547-4678.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Chandler, Director
Office of Community Planning
and Development

cc:
✓Ms. Karen Seddon
Executive Director
Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300
Honolulu, HI 96813

Ms. Patricia McManaman
Director
Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

APPENDIX I

Public Notice and Comment

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMENT

Pursuant to 24 CFR Part 91, notice is given that a draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for program year 2011-2012 is available for review and comment. The CAPER is an annual review of the progress made in carrying out the Strategic and Action Plan components of the State of Hawaii Consolidated Plan, which concentrates on the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui. It includes an assessment of the State's performance in meeting its affordable and supportive housing objectives under the HOME Investment Partnerships, Emergency Shelter/Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS programs.

Copies of the draft CAPER are available at regional libraries and on the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation's (HHFDC) website at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/hhfdc. Copies may also be picked up at the agencies listed below between the hours of 7:45 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. To be mailed copies, interested parties may call Medy at 587-0634; Neighbor Island residents may call the toll free numbers below, ext. 70634:

From Kauai, 274-3141 From Hawaii, 974-4000
From Maui, 984-2400 From Molokai and Lanai, 1-800-468-4644.

AGENCIES:

Office of Housing & Community Development
50 Wailuku Drive, Hilo, Hawaii

Kauai County Housing Agency
4444 Rice Street, Suite 330, Lihue, Kauai

Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation
677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Oahu

Department of Housing & Human Concerns
35 Lunalilo Street, Suite 102, Wailuku, Maui

Department of Human Services, Homeless Programs
Benefits, Employment & Support Services Division
820 Mililani Street, Suite 606, Honolulu, Oahu

Written comments on the draft CAPER may be submitted to HHFDC at the above address or faxed to (808) 587-0600 no later than 4:30 p.m. on August 31, 2012. All comments will be considered in preparing the final CAPER.

Persons with special needs (e.g., large print, taped materials, sign language interpreter, or translator) shall make all requests for assistance by contacting HHFDC's Personnel Office at 587-0610, by written request, or by email to steven.s.sung@hawaii.gov. Prompt requests help to ensure the availability of appropriate accommodations. Persons on the Neighbor Islands may call the toll free numbers listed above, ext. 70610.

HHFDC does not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, including gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, disability, familial status, ancestry, age, marital status, or HIV infection.

Karen Seddon, HHFDC Executive Director
Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
State of Hawaii

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

August 16, 2012

Honolulu Star-Advertiser
Hawaii Tribune-Herald
West Hawaii Today
The Maui News
The Garden Island

PUBLIC COMMENT TO FOLLOW

APPENDIX J

Section 3 Summary Reports

INFORMATION FORTHCOMING

APPENDIX K

IDIS Report(s) Request Form

CAPER PY2011-2012
IDIS REPORTS
TABLE OF CONTENTS

The following CAPER IDIS Reports are submitted to HUD as part of the CAPER process. To satisfy annual performance report requirements for Consolidated Plan purposes under 24 CFR 91.520, the following reports are available for public review. If interested, please indicate which reports you wish to review and submit your request to the Hawaii Housing Finance and Development Corporation, 677 Queen Street, Suite 300, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96813.

PR 02 List of Activities by Program Year and Project

PR 06 Summary of ConPlan Projects for Report Year

PR 19 ESG

PR 20 ESG

PR 22 Status of HOME Activities

PR 23 HOME Summary of Accomplishments

PR 25 HOME Subgranted and Not Subgranted

PR 27 Status of HOME Grants

PR 33 HOME Matching Liability Report