

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

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

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

This report is the final report in the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan and covers the time period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015. During this time period, the state has made progress toward the overall goals of the five-year plan. The greatest challenge during this time period has been the large decreases in federal allocations to the HOME and CDBG programs. Funds under these programs have been drastically cut, with future cuts expected.

During this past program year, KHC undertook a review of the statewide multifamily housing portfolio and consulted with partners and other funding agencies to develop a strategy to preserve this housing stock. Over the next five years, the state is in danger of losing 50,000 affordable multifamily housing units. As a result of this planning, the state's production of multifamily units this year tripled that produced the prior year, although HOME funding was not utilized. Increased production can be attributed to pooling transactions associated with smaller properties together under a single bond-financing transaction.

The table below includes projects completed during the program year, regardless of the year funding was allocated. Most projects are not completed in the same year funding is allocated. The narrative following the table includes information on activities completed (in the table), as well as those funded during the year.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
CDBG Economic Opportunity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$4550000	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	35	35	100.00%	7	1	14.29%
CDBG Homeowner Rehab or New Construction	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2500000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	160	350	218.75%	30	22	73.33%
CDBG Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$15223983	Other	Other	168	309	183.93%	35	82	234.29%
CDBG Rental New Construction	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$500000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	25	15	60.00%			
CDBG Rental New Construction	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$500000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		5	14	280.00%
ESG Prevention Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$316000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1900	602	31.68%	1900	602	31.68%
ESG Rapid Rehousing	Homeless	ESG: \$814000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	8043	9483	117.90%	600	1401	233.50%

ESG Shelter and Outreach Activities	Homeless	ESG: \$900000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	44400	33862	76.27%	5000	3911	78.22%
HOME Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1969633	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	2444	907	37.11%	300	88	29.33%
HOME Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$948816	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		60	10	16.67%
HOME Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$948816	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	330	224	67.88%			
HOME Rental Acquisition/Rehab/New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2845249	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	250	130	52.00%	50	30	60.00%
HOME Rental Acquisition/Rehab/New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2845249	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	325	124	38.15%	50	3	6.00%
HOME Single Family New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1969633	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	280	504	180.00%	60	0	0.00%
HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1969633	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1280	2270	177.34%	250	261	104.40%

HOPWA Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	ESG: \$307339.58	Other	Other	400	668	167.00%	400	668	167.00%
HOPWA STRMU Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$120000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	165	121	73.33%	165	121	73.33%
HOPWA TBRA Assistance	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$115000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	30	37	123.33%	30	37	123.33%

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

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

Because local needs vary across the state, KHC and DLG allocate funding to activities based upon an estimate of the needs that have been provided by its partners.

The Kentucky Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program continues to follow the priorities established through the Consolidated Plan. Water and sewer improvements were ranked as a high priority. Public facilities serving community development needs provided a wide variety of projects such as water and sewer improvements, fire stations, senior citizen’s centers and ambulance service buildings, among others. Public facilities reached 137% of its goal in 2014. Two Economic Development applicants withdrew and Public Facilities projects utilized those funds enabling the increase. The goal of the Economic Development component of 2014 CDBG program was to assist seven businesses, but only assisted one. Although we funded seven Economic Development projects in FY 14, two withdrew their applications and five have yet to close out. DLG expects to have seven to nine projects close within the next six months alone and expects to reach or exceed DLG’s goal of seven during the next reporting period. The Consolidated Plan outlines several priorities for housing. Among them are preservation of rental housing,

preservation of low-income housing stock and construction of affordable housing. The CDBG homeowner rehabilitation or new construction goal was 30 units, but only 22 units were accomplished. DLG attributes this to a close out timing issue. The number of housing applications and projects has maintained similar levels for the past five years. There has been no reduction in the percentage of our annual allocation of CDBG to housing either. With this in mind, DLG believes it will also reach or exceed our housing goals for the next CAPER. There were zero Community Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) projects funded in 2014 under the urgent need national objective. Analysis of the populations served shows that 84.25 percent of the funds allocated to date will benefit persons of low- and moderate-income, well above the program goal of 70 percent.

ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention activities results produced inverse results. While it was expected that over the course of the Consolidated Plan that more persons would access prevention funding, in reality more persons were assisted with rapid re-housing assistance, as this was a focus of the program during the last few years. Because of the availability of prevention assistance, total shelter activities were slightly less than anticipated over the term of the plan.

With the discontinuation of the KHC HOME-funded homebuyer downpayment assistance program at KHC, the total homeowner units assisted during the term of the Consolidated Plan was less than originally anticipated. While the number of home-buyer units utilizing downpayment assistance was lower, new construction homebuyer units exceeded the goal. Activities that were less than the goal were also affected by the reduction in HOME funding over the term of the Consolidated Plan.

HOPWA outcomes were in line with expectations for TBRA and services exceeding the original estimated goal and STRMU assistance slightly below projections. Overall, activities were closely in line with expectations. Note that there is an error in the chart that refers to HOPWA services being paid utilizing ESG funding. This is not the case, however, IDIS does not allow KHC to correct this field.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	19,932	705	85	4,618
Black or African American	1,503	79	52	832
Asian	58	2	0	8
American Indian or American Native	57	1	0	61
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	18	6	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,556</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>5,545</b>
Hispanic	202	16	0	147
Not Hispanic	21,354	789	0	5,283

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

### Narrative

Data is derived from the CDBG and HOME PR23 reports for completed units. Additional breakdowns of race and income are available on these reports. The racial categories in this chart are not the same as in the PR23 report for all persons. In order to include all persons in the chart, adjustments have been made to the numbers in each race to include all persons.

HOPWA data is derived from the HOPWA CAPER reports submitted by each agency. Ethnicity data was not included. In addition, the racial categories in the HOPWA CAPER do not align with the categories here; therefore, the Black or African American category includes three persons who identify as Black/African American and White. Additionally, the six persons in the Native Hawaiian category identified as other multi-racial. HOPWA data is limited to persons who received housing assistance and does not include persons who received services only.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		23,581,426	27,110,860
HOME		10,448,166	13,300,573
HOPWA		542,340	396,151
ESG		2,263,601	2,270,052

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

### Narrative

Resources made available includes the funds allocated by HUD to each program in the 2014 program year as well as program income and recaptured funds if applicable. Expended funds may be higher than the allocation in some cases as the amount expended may include funds from prior years' allocations for projects that cross funding years. Because funding allocations may be spent over two to three years, not all funds from a current year's allocation may be spent in the year it was allocated.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Non-Entitlement Geographic Area	100	100	Other

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

All ESG, HOPWA, CDBG, and HOME funds were disbursed in Congressional Districts other than district 3, which encompasses most of Louisville/Jefferson County. Metro Louisville receives a direct allocation of block grant funds from HUD. Total HOME funds expended includes program income. Funds expended during the program year may be from more than one year's allocation of funds.

## Leveraging

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

The CDBG Program encourages the leveraging of other funds in all program areas. CDBG's match requirements are different for each of their programs. Matching economic development funds come from both public and private sources including economic development financing, program income, and local funds. Economic Development projects leveraged \$55,497,415 in projects funded in 2014. Public facilities projects require applicants to provide one-to-one match to receive the maximum review points possible generated \$14,599,117 in leveraged funds. Leveraged public facilities funds come from Rural Development loans and grants, ARC funds, KIA loans, tap fees, local funds, and bond funding. CDBG community projects receive a higher priority if they provide matching funds and leveraged \$1,396,919. Housing projects are encouraged to provide matching funds. Housing projects leveraged \$4,581,401 in 2014. Community Emergency Relief projects do not require leveraged funds and therefore, are not tracked.

HUD does not require that HOPWA programs to raise matching funds. However, all projects leverage other federal, state, and local funds. KHC reviews and scores proposals on several categories including ability to leverage additional funds. In addition, all HOPWA applicants are required to coordinate their programs with the administration of their region's federal Ryan White Care Act funding, the largest source of leverage for HOPWA projects.

ESG requires each grantee to match the funding provided with an equal amount of funds from other sources. In calculating matching funds, there may be included the value of any donated material or building, the value of the lease on a building, staff salaries paid by the grantee and volunteer time. Matching funds used for previous ESG grants may not be included. The sources of match funds are finalized after funding awards are made when an agency finalizes the project budget.

The majority of ESG match funding comes from local fundraising, the value of donated buildings and supplies, volunteer labor, United Way, and other federal funds such as Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and CDBG. Match committed for 2014 ESG projects totals \$2,581,889.

HOME matching funds are detailed below. Leveraged funds are those that do not count as matching funds. Leveraged funds in the amount of \$11,435,068.25 were reported in addition to \$1,630,288 in matching funds.

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	127,866,391
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	516,940

<b>Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match</b>	
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	128,383,331
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,274,404
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	127,108,927

**Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report**

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
16908	07/21/2014	750	0	0	0	0	0	750
17306	07/17/2014	39,200	0	0	0	22,500	0	61,700
17307	07/17/2014	39,200	0	0	0	22,500	0	61,700
17308	07/17/2014	39,200	0	0	0	22,500	0	61,700
17309	07/01/2014	16,693	480	0	0	2,475	0	19,648
17380	09/30/2014	8,500	120	0	0	0	0	8,620
17423	08/20/2014	5,000	0	0	0	1,000	0	6,000
17430	07/30/2014	0	0	0	0	5,615	0	5,615
17534	09/11/2014	0	0	0	0	530	0	530
17535	07/17/2014	39,200	0	0	0	22,500	0	61,700
17541	09/17/2014	1,300	0	0	0	1,030	0	2,330
17543	09/17/2014	17,600	650	0	0	2,208	0	20,458
17544	08/12/2014	0	0	0	0	6,198	0	6,198
17548	08/06/2014	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	1,000
17549	08/13/2014	0	0	0	0	3,133	0	3,133
17556	08/27/2014	0	650	0	0	1,368	0	2,018
17561	09/11/2014	2,060	0	0	0	20,337	0	22,397
17575	08/13/2014	0	0	0	0	1,950	0	1,950
17596	08/13/2014	10,260	0	0	0	1,600	0	11,860
17597	09/11/2014	10,792	0	0	0	1,000	0	11,792
17606	09/24/2014	5,000	0	0	0	2,000	0	7,000
17607	07/28/2014	5,840	0	0	0	0	0	5,840
17609	07/16/2014	0	0	0	0	3,140	0	3,140
17617	07/16/2014	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	8,000

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
17619	09/18/2014	8,000	120	0	0	0	0	8,120
17620	09/17/2014	0	650	0	0	1,228	0	1,878
17621	07/16/2014	0	0	0	0	706	0	706
17622	07/16/2014	0	0	0	0	1,748	0	1,748
17628	07/28/2014	15,503	0	0	0	0	0	15,503
17642	08/22/2014	8,786	0	0	0	0	0	8,786
17652	08/20/2014	14,600	0	0	0	0	0	14,600
17662	07/15/2014	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	5,000
17668	08/22/2014	37,500	0	0	0	25,000	0	62,500
17700	09/30/2014	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

**HOME MBE/WBE report**

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
2,518	965,717	965,878	0	2,358

Table 7 – Program Income

<b>Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period</b>						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
<b>Contracts</b>						
Dollar Amount	4,513,738	0	0	0	0	4,513,738
Number	67	0	0	0	0	67
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	475	0	0	0	0	475
Dollar Amount	2,595,287	0	0	0	0	2,595,287
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
<b>Contracts</b>						
Dollar Amount	4,513,738	0	4,513,738			
Number	67	0	67			
<b>Sub-Contracts</b>						
Number	475	2	473			
Dollar Amount	2,595,287	41,697	2,553,590			

**Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises**

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

**Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property**

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

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

**Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition**

## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	3,900	5,312
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,250	159
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	195	602
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,345</b>	<b>6,073</b>

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	2,395	2,264
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	60	132
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	70	35
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	105	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,431</b>

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Rental Assistance actuals are very close to the goal for the year. Production of new housing units and rehab of existing units, when combined, are higher than the production goal. Overall, the differences between goals and actual outcomes is a product of the types of projects that were completed during the year and is generally a timing issue.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

Future annual action plans are greatly affected by the large decrease in funding under the HOME program and CDBG program.

**Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons**

served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

<b>Number of Persons Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	5	511
Low-income	13	187
Moderate-income	18	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>804</b>

**Table 13 – Number of Persons Served**

### **Narrative Information**

Data source for CDBG Housing information and HOME information is the PR23 IDIS report.

For HOME, the largest group of lowest income households served were those served under the TBRA and rental programs. First time homebuyers and existing homeowners who were assisted were generally in the low and moderate income categories.

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

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

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

Because Kentucky is a primarily rural state, developing a single outreach plan to cover the full CoC geographic area is a challenge. Many of the common places for rural, unsheltered homeless are remote and difficult to identify. Through the outreach efforts of the point-in-time count volunteers, the CoC has been able to identify local people in each county most likely to know of rural homeless locations (i.e., police officers, mail carriers, school bus drivers, etc.). Additionally, working with the ESG recipients, KHC encourages inclusion of street outreach as an eligible use for the state ESG allocation, although outreach in primarily rural areas isn't possible in most cases. Training on the eligible uses of ESG street outreach was made available across the state.

KHC continued to work closely with the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH), Continuum of Care agencies, and other state agencies to increase coordination of efforts to maximize limited resources focused on homeless and special needs populations in the following areas:

- Supportive services including medical and mental health services
- Adequate discharge planning
- Homeless prevention funding
- Utilities assistance funding
- Connecting those in need of services to those who offer services.

During the 2014 program year, the Balance of State (BOS) COC and Lexington COC both adopted a single vulnerability assessment tool to be used in prioritizing clients uniformly across the state. Training on using the tool was provided in April 2015 with implementation beginning immediately.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

While the ESG funding application places a priority on Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) programs serving both individuals and families with children, KHC is still allowing a large portion of the allocation to be requested and used in the Emergency Shelter Component. The ability for emergency and transitional shelters to work closely with local RRH programs provides a good partnership. Many shelter programs also operate a RRH program within their agency, therefore providing an avenue for clients to move from homelessness to permanent housing while still receiving a continuum of services. Activities directed toward emergency shelter and transitional housing needs for homeless persons included:

- Provision of essential services to homeless individuals and families. This includes services

concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, education, transportation and staff salaries necessary to provide these services.

- Provision of rental assistance for homeless individuals and families.
- Working closely with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services to ensure persons in need of services have access to them.

During the 2014 program year, KHC funded 23 projects for shelter activities, constituting 79 percent of projects receiving funding in the 2014 competitive funding round.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Under the Emergency Solutions Grant program, the state continues to allow funds to be allocated to Homelessness Prevention. These funds are usually in high demand from agencies. In addition, other funding is used to assist these vulnerable populations.

The CoC collaborates with the Cabinet for Health and Family Services (CHFS), which implements discharge planning for youth who age out of foster care. Independent living coordinators and Cabinet social workers develop a transition plan help to identify appropriate, sustainable housing options prior to discharge from foster care, providing stable housing through age 21. A partnership between KHC and CHFS provides rental assistance to allow persons exiting foster care to access transitional housing through the Chafee Room & Board program.

Discharge planning efforts from health-care facilities in Kentucky takes place according to the health-care venue and/or program, including identifying the location to which the patient is being discharged. Kentucky participates in Medicaid and Medicare programs and is required to adhere to all applicable standards of care, including discharge. The Center for Medicaid and Medicare Services (CMS) Condition of Participation states that hospitals must have in effect a discharge planning process that applies to all patients. The evaluation process includes determining an appropriate discharge site. Evidence shows that a very small percentage of persons exiting health-care facilities in the CoC are discharged to homeless programs.

The State has established a policy to prevent individuals with serious mental illness from being discharged into homelessness. Instead, the policy requires discharge from inpatient psychiatric hospital settings and other facilities to permanent community-based housing. Facility staff collaborate with family members, guardians, service providers and others to ensure that discharge planning begins upon admission, that the individual's preferences are honored through person-centered planning and that every effort be made for community integration in housing and services. The vast majority of persons

discharged from state psychiatric hospitals return to their own home. KHC partners with the state on two Olmstead programs specifically targeting this population. Recent HMIS data revealed that less than four percent of those in emergency shelter identified a psychiatric hospital as their prior living situation. This is a reduction in the percentage from the previous year.

Department of Corrections (DOC) discharge policies assist offenders in securing safe housing prior to release. Many offenders recognize that returning home may not allow them to be successful, and they choose placement in a transitional living program. The transitional housing has specific requirements and seeks to assist the offender in his/her reentry process. DOC works with halfway houses and transitional housing placements when a family member or friend is not available to support the offenders' transition into the community.

KHC will continue to provide technical assistance and training to HIV/AIDS housing and service providers to increase capacity. Also, HOPWA grantees are encouraged to participate in the COC system where they may be more successful in partnering services and housing with other providers who may serve the same or similar populations.

During 2014 KHC assisted 116 persons under the Chafee Room and Board Program, 17 persons under Money Follows the Person, and 65 persons under the Olmstead Housing Program.

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

By prioritizing ESG funds for use with RRH programs and by working with the COC to identify agencies to apply for a new COC RRH project, resources are becoming better aligned in assisting with the need to reduce the time individuals and families remain homeless as well as giving them access to sustainable, permanent housing options. Kentucky has a variety of services and housing that assist homeless veterans. Through KICH, it has been successful in identifying resources and gaps in veterans assistance. In addition, service providers are being linked with organizations serving veterans, both private (local SSVF programs) and public (VA Service Centers). With five VASH programs and three 2013 SSVF programs operating in Kentucky, the services to veterans have never been more accessible as they are now. Additionally, both the KY BOS COC and the ESG applications provide scoring incentives for agencies targeting veterans as well as chronically homeless individuals or homeless families with children.

Activities undertaken during the 2014 program year to address housing needs of homeless individuals and families and to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless included the activities listed below.

- Acquisition, construction, renovation, major rehabilitation or conversion of structures for use as transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons.
- Payment of maintenance, operation, rent, repair, security, equipment, insurance, utilities and furnishings of transitional and permanent housing.

During the 2014 program year KHC's Tenant-Based Rental Assistance department set aside up to 100 vouchers for homeless veterans across the state. The BOS COC also facilitated six regional conversations on veteran's resources between HUD Field Office staff and COC participating agencies.

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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

Although public housing is primarily administered at the local and not the state level, there have been efforts undertaken to encourage and assist the population served through public housing to obtain economic self-sufficiency.

The KHC Rental Assistance Department administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program in areas of the state that are not served by a local public housing authority (PHA). There are approximately 106 public housing agencies in Kentucky that manage conventional public housing units. PHAs play an important role in filling the gap between the need and supply of affordable rental housing. These agencies provide housing for over 23,000 families statewide.

The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program, administered by KHC, provides supportive services to participants who possess a housing choice voucher under KHC's authority when they sign a five-year contract of participation. The ultimate goal of this program is to help participants become self-sufficient by obtaining employment and becoming free of government assistance, including public housing. FSS participants receive employment skills training, budget and credit counseling, money management tips and homeownership education. KHC also establishes a savings account with monthly deposits based on the participant's increased earnings. FSS graduates are encouraged to use the escrow funds as a down payment on a home, but this is not mandatory. Currently, 119 families are participating in FSS and 59 of these participants have funds in escrow.

KHC and housing counselors funded through KHC have adopted the NeighborWorks® America curriculum. The homebuyer program is called Realizing the American Dream and is offered in multiple languages. While it does not target any particular group, anyone, including people currently living in rental or public housing, can use it. Realizing the American Dream (pre-purchase counseling) and Keeping the American Dream (post-purchase counseling) provides user-friendly training tools for homeownership education classes and is available in English, Spanish, Mandarin Chinese, and Vietnamese.

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

Voucher Programs to allow families housed by local housing authorities the knowledge and qualifications to access KHC's single-family loan programs. In addition, KHC has established a homeownership voucher program that allows qualifying families to use their Housing Choice Voucher for homeownership. Currently, there are 52 families utilizing a voucher for homeownership.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

KHC and DLG were not notified by HUD during this fiscal year of any troubled PHAs needing assistance.

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

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

Both KHC and the DLG have been active in the pursuit of affordable housing for all Kentuckians and will continue to work towards overcoming all obstacles. Many of the public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing are adopted at the local level. As cities and counties establish regulations, plans, and policies that affect their local jurisdiction, it affects the ability of state and federally funded housing programs to locate housing in these jurisdictions. The overall demand for affordable housing and the lack of funding to fulfill the demand continues to be the biggest barrier statewide.

On the state level, there are numerous examples of state agencies working in cooperation to reduce barriers to affordable housing:

- The Kentucky Infrastructure Authority has enacted a Water and Waste-Water Plan.
- The Recovery Kentucky program is an example of state agencies working together to remove barriers that unintentionally arise because of compartmentalization.
- The Governor's Re-Entry Task Force has identified criminal backgrounds, especially sex offenses, as significant barriers to affordable housing and has solicited input from the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH) and other stakeholders to develop a legislative agenda to address these barriers.
- The Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH) maintains four subcommittees that are also exploring regulatory barriers specifically affecting the homeless population. KICH identified lack of fair housing policies and limited or lack of affordable housing policies at the local government level as barriers. The need for additional access to permanent housing options is a pressing need.

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

Some of the program initiatives underway during the 2014 program year that focused on the goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan are listed below. These programs are more fully described in the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan, and on KHC's and DLG's Web sites.

- Recovery Kentucky - a partnership between KHC, DLG and the Department of Corrections serves persons who are addicted to alcohol and/or drugs. Some are homeless, at risk of homelessness, or incarcerated. Activities under this program directly address goals in the state's plan to end chronic homelessness.
- Affordable Housing Preservation - DLG supports projects that provide homeownership opportunities, counseling, affordable loans, and preservation instruments for rental property.

- CDBG Housing Rehabilitation - DLG provided \$3,000,000 in program year 2014 for scattered site revitalization and redevelopment.
- Disaster Recovery - DLG and KHC have allocated funds for disaster recovery from CDBG and HOME funds. DLG allocated \$3,621,155 of the 2008 Disaster Recovery Funds to 28 entities (this includes the U of L, KYEM and CHAMPS) located in the 56 designated counties for activities ranging from community long-term recovery planning, generators for treatment plants, and mobile home tie downs. Twenty-four of these projects have been completed and one project was withdrawn. DLG allocated \$12,610,000 of the 2010 Disaster Recovery Funds to 28 entities located in the designated counties for activities ranging from community long-term recovery planning and recovery projects, such as waste water treatment plant restorations, bridge replacements, road and street restorations, economic recovery/revitalization efforts, sewer restorations, and replacement of floodwall pumps. Seventeen of these projects have been completed and closed out. KHC allocated \$1 million of HOME Investment Partnership Program funds to assist any county that was declared a disaster due to the tornados of March 2, 2012. During FY 2014, expended \$74,455 in disaster recovery funds.
- Family Self-Sufficiency Program – FSS currently has 119 families enrolled and 50 percent have escrow accounts.
- HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) – HOME TBRA provides emergency rental assistance vouchers to families and individuals within KHC’s housing choice voucher program jurisdiction.
- First-Time Home Buyers and Counseling – KHC continues to work to expand its homeownership counseling services and outreach efforts, including translating homeownership educational materials into Spanish, using these for outreach and education.
- Kentucky Hardest Hit Fund/Unemployment Bridge Program - from program inception through June 30, 2015, KHC has assisted 6,992 homeowners.
- Kentucky Homeownership Protection Center - KHC staff receives calls from individuals throughout the state at risk of losing their homes. Assistance is provided by a network of counselors who provide financial counseling and referrals.
- Housing Tax Credits - KHC administers the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program for Kentucky. Housing Credits were awarded to 20 projects totaling 955 new rental units during this past fiscal year.
- Housing Repairs - Through HouseWorks, a program funded with State Affordable Housing Trust Fund monies and matching funds from Rural Development, low-income rural homeowners were assisted with common household repairs, such as plumbing and roof repairs. In addition, HouseWorks funds were provided to eligible nonprofits across the state that provided repair assistance to families in need.

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

Actions taken to reduce lead-based paint hazards:

Kentucky fully implements the lead-based paint requirements located in 24 CFR Part 35. Included are activities related to abatement, interim controls or standard practices, lead safe work practices, visual assessment/paint stabilization, and other actions required by local/state codes. Kentucky continues to educate and train housing providers throughout the state. Basic information is given out at implementation and application trainings. KHC helps to promote free training when it was available and maintains a section on KHC's website where interested persons can find links to important sources of information. KHC provides technical assistance regarding the rules and regulations in 24 CFR Part 35 when necessary and/or requested.

Over 10,000 Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspections and construction-related inspections performed by KHC during this program year included a review of lead-based paint status. A visual assessment is performed and if lead-based paint is suspected, the HQS inspector requires that the property owner hire a certified lead risk assessor and that they provide a clearance examination before the housing unit can pass HQS inspection.

KHC has also required that grantees certify that they are aware of the Environmental Protection Agency's 2008 Lead-Based Paint Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) Rule that became effective April 22, 2010.

KHC's HOME program's lead-safe housing activities during this fiscal year included 16 abatements, 31 interim controls or standard practices, 93 lead-safe work practices, 31 visual assessment/paint stabilization, and 3 other actions pertaining to lead safe unit activities (IDIS PR89 Report). DLG's CDBG program's lead-safe housing activities during this fiscal year included 3 abatements, 96 interim controls or standard practices, and 131 lead-safe work practices.

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

Reduction in the number of poverty-level families will continue through the allocation of resources available to the state as outlined throughout the Consolidated Plan. Activities during this program year included:

- Assets directed toward self-sufficiency programs.
- Funding for first-time homebuyers.
- Pre- and post-purchase housing counseling.
- Housing Choice Vouchers utilized for homeownership.
- Non-traditional economic development projects that provide job training and job opportunities.
- Microenterprise program that provides training and assistance for persons to start their own small business.
- In conjunction with the state Division of Behavioral Health, trainings conducted for community agency case managers as they assist persons in applying for disability benefits through the Social

Security Administration (SOAR Program).

- KHC submitted a grant application to the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) for funding to assist nonprofit organizations in the development of units of affordable housing. Those organizations continue to produce affordable housing with KHC on development projects in the Appalachian region, where a large percentage of households are below the poverty level.
- KHC and DLG are active participants in the Shaping Our Appalachian Region program focused on a select number of counties in the Appalachian region of Kentucky. Staff participate on committees and KHC has recently instituted a low-cost mortgage program focused on counties involved in the Kentucky program.

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

KHC and DLG have worked to establish and maintain interagency relationships as well as industry-related working groups to address affordable housing issues, including but not limited to the following, more fully described in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan:

- Public Facilities Projects funded through CDBG and coordinated between DLG, The Kentucky Infrastructure Authority, Rural Development and the Kentucky Division of Water.
- The Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness, lead and coordinated by KHC, continues to work toward goals to end homelessness.
- The Affordable Housing Trust Fund Advisory Committee continues to be an invaluable resource in the development of affordable housing. This group of internal and external parties meets quarterly.
- The statewide Housing Policy Advisory Committee was formed as a result of legislation passed in 1996. The committee's goals and objectives are numerous and include coordination of housing activities and services among state departments and agencies, and removing regulatory and administrative barriers, and encouraging and strengthening collaborative planning an partnerships, among others.
- The annual Point-in-Time Homeless count is led by KHC and the Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness with the active participation of numerous agencies and volunteers statewide.

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

The Kentucky Interagency Council on Homelessness (KICH) is composed of representation from state government, nonprofit and advocacy agencies to collaborate and perform the following functions and duties related to coordination of assets, information, and plans related to serving persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Representatives of KHC, Health and Family Services, Justice and Public Safety, Education, Transportation, Veterans Affairs, and other state cabinets and the legislature form KICH. The KICH Steering Committee consists of representatives of the Executive Committee, state government agencies, homeless advocates and service providers. The KICH Steering Committee has five policy subcommittees that mirror the “core concerns” identified in the Ten-Year Plan to End Homeless.

The Kentucky Commission on Community Volunteerism and Service is a statewide, bi-partisan group comprised of at least 15 members, appointed by the governor, with diverse service and volunteerism backgrounds. The KCCVS actively engages citizens in community service opportunities that enable volunteers, organizations and businesses to share ideas and effectively collaborate to address Kentucky's needs. The KCCVS funding is provided by the Corporation for National and Community Service and the Kentucky General Assembly.

The Governor's Reentry Task Force – Statewide Reentry Steering Team was established to develop policy recommendations regarding the reduction of recidivism, enhancement of public safety and the furtherance of reentry efforts. The mission of Kentucky's Reentry initiative is to integrate successful offender reentry principles and practices in the Commonwealth of Kentucky state agencies and communities resulting in partnerships that improve public safety, enhance offender self-sufficiency, and reduce recidivism.

KHC and the state's Department for Behavioral Health, Developmental, and Intellectual Disabilities (DBHDID) coordinates funding focused on the needs of that portion of the Olmstead population with severe and persistent mental illness. These funds are used to move individuals from psychiatric hospitals and nursing facilities to apartments in the communities of their choice and also for the construction of permanent supportive housing as funds become available. In addition to paying rental assistance, household set up, rental deposit costs, and funding for construction of new units, KHC was successful in its application under the HUD Section 811 Project Rental Assistance program and is currently initiating this program pending final documents from HUD. This new program will provide rental assistance to 150 households plus an equal number of leveraged households.

The Recovery Kentucky Task Force provides oversight and direction for a network of 100-bed Recovery Kentucky Centers - drug and alcohol-free housing for persons who are homeless or at risk for homelessness due to their continued dependence on alcohol and drugs. These housing centers provide a safe and secure environment for men and women to begin a process of "self-help" and "peer-led" education that leads to long term sobriety. The Recovery Kentucky program model is designed to help the recovering alcoholic/addict regain a life of sobriety and to begin a journey toward permanent housing and self-sufficiency.

The FSS Provider Coordinating Committee (PCC) is established to assist KHC with planning and implementing the FSS Program. Members are representatives from state, local and private groups who have resources to assist low-income families and have a commitment to family self-sufficiency.

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

The state's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing was completed in December 2014, after extensive input and consultation from the Lexington Fair Housing Council, the Center for Women and Families, Kentucky Habitat for Humanity, Legal Aid of the Bluegrass, the Fairness Campaign, Louisville Metro

Human Rights Commission, Protection and Advocacy, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, Kentucky Domestic Violence Association, Kentucky Equal Justice Center, Bowling Green Human Rights Commission, Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government, KHC's Multicultural Affairs Committee, and the Kentucky Department of Local Government. The report examines processes, practices, populations, and public outreach, ultimately listing 25 impediments to fair housing in Kentucky. The 2015 Kentucky Commission on Human Rights Annual Report states that 235 complaints were filed during the time period covered by this CAPER, including 47 housing complaints. Specific information on the nature of housing discrimination was not available.

KHC continues to work with and support the Fair Housing Task Force in accomplishing its goals.

Additional actions are described in the text added to this section:

### **Fair Housing Choice Actions - KHC**

These steps are outlined more fully in the state's AI, but KHC has taken all due steps to implement them. In addition, KHC has taken the following actions to affirmatively further fair housing in the past fiscal year: KHC has reviewed and revamped its services for the LEP population, increased the number of documents translated into Spanish, and has hired a full-time multicultural outreach coordinator. As an administrator of housing programs, KHC provided educational and technical assistance regarding fair housing whenever possible. KHC continues to include fair housing information in all contracts with subrecipients. KHC continues to educate renters about their housing rights through the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The KHC legal department has presented to the KHC Board concerning its fair housing report contained in Our Right To Choose Where We Live 2014-2015. The KHC legal department has continued to present fair housing training when needed, including at the KHC annual conference in April as well as to new KHC employees and when requested by KHC partners. KHC made fair housing a key theme at its annual conference in April, not only with a designated tract of presentations, but also as demonstrated by two of its key note speakers: HUD Deputy Secretary Sara Pratt and noted housing advocate and writer. The KHC CEO opened and presented at the Lexington Fair Housing Council's annual Get on the Bus fair housing event, which was attended by numerous KHC staff. The KHC multicultural affairs coordinator has traveled across the state, meeting with minority and immigrant groups at all relevant conferences and gatherings, and has sought to expand KHC's outreach and visibility among the immigrant community.

### **Fair Housing Choice Actions - DLG**

The Kentucky Department for Local Government (DLG) took these steps to affirmatively further fair housing in the 2015 FFY: As an administrator of federal HUD programs, DLG provided technical assistance regarding fair housing, education, and resources whenever possible. DLG continues to include fair housing information in all contracts with subrecipients. DLG's Office of Federal Grants has included information concerning the new HUD regulation concerning Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing as well

as the February 2012 HUD regulation prohibiting discrimination against the gay community in its CDBG administrator and grantee trainings. DLG's fair housing coordinator attended fair housing training provided by KHC, the Lexington Fair Housing Council, and online trainings. DLG provided information about fair housing activities and events leading up to Fair Housing Month in April. DLG has worked with KHC staff regarding the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. DLG fair housing personnel continue to implement and monitor DLG's Language Access Plan (LAP). DLG Coordinators continue to review grantees' fair housing documents and require all grant recipients to update their fair housing documents to include the HUD rule prohibiting discrimination against persons based upon actual or perceived sexual orientation, gender identity, and marital status. Fair Housing coordinator updated all HUD program grant agreements to prohibit discrimination against all protected classes. DLG included training for CDBG partners on Title VI compliance in its annual trainings. DLG fair housing coordinator provided input for the state's Analysis of Impediments. DLG representatives participated in the Kentucky Fair Housing Task Force. There were no CDBG funds earmarked for The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, a state agency which derived its funding from other sources.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

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

KHC's approach to compliance monitoring is conducted by two individual departments. The Asset Management Compliance department monitors HOME multifamily rental projects and the Housing Contract Administration(HCA) Compliance department monitors HOME single family projects, HOME TBRA, ESG and HOPWA projects. In FFY 2014 Asset Management Compliance performed a monitoring review on every HOME Rental project based on a risk analysis, and each project received either an onsite or a desk review based on their risk analysis score. Housing Contract Administration Compliance department performed HOME Single Family and HOME TBRA reviews on agencies with open HOME allocations. The HCA Compliance department also conducted in-depth training and technical assistance to all ESG and HOPWA agencies.

The ESG trainings consisted of 15 two-day trainings sessions. Each ESG and COC agency was required to attend one of the sessions offered throughout the state. Day one of training was done in a group classroom setting. Day two consisted of HCA Program Staff and Compliance staff working one-on-one with each agency. The training focused on:

- Written Policies and Procedures
- Eligibility Documentation
- Financial Documentation
- Program Requirements
- Agency Responsibilities

Mandatory HOPWA training consisted of a one-day training provided to all HOPWA agencies throughout the state. The training was conducted in a group classroom setting by HUD approved technical assistance providers.

DLG may perform more than one compliance review, either on-site or in-house on projects where issues have occurred or are expected to occur. On-site monitoring is undertaken by teams of two persons. Additional information on monitoring, including a checklist of items monitored are available on DLG's Web site.

The CDBG and HOME compliance monitoring information for 2014 are attached to this CAPER.

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

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

This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) was posted on KHC's Website and was also made available in paper form for inspection upon request. The CAPER and its associated reports, including the CDBG Performance and Evaluation Report (PER) were advertised for written public comment from September 12, 2015 to September 26, 2015, prior to submission to HUD. The advertisements appeared in the Louisville Courier-Journal and Lexington Herald-Leader, which are the two Kentucky newspapers with the highest circulation. Additionally, the availability of the CAPER and PER for review and public comment was provided via KHC's eGram service, which reaches an estimated subscribership of more than 14,000 persons. No comments were received.

**CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

There have been no substantial changes made in program objectives.

<b>Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?</b>	No
--	----

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

## **CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)**

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

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

Physical inspections were completed on all projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year. There were no missed inspections. The HOME Inspection Report detail is attached to this CAPER.

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

KHC has adopted and follows affirmative marketing procedures and requirements for rental and homebuyer projects and requires Sub-recipients to do the same. Affirmative marketing requirements and procedures also apply to all HOME- funded programs, including, but not limited to, TBRA and down payment assistance programs. Affirmative marketing steps consist of actions to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons in the housing market area to the available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, age, religion, marital status, familial status, disability, and actual or perceived sexual preference or gender identity. If KHC's written agreement with the project owner permits the rental housing project to limit tenant eligibility or to have a tenant preference in accordance with § 92.253(d)(3), KHC has affirmative marketing procedures and requirements that apply in the context of the limited/preferred tenant eligibility for the project.

The affirmative marketing requirements and procedures include:

- a. methods for informing the public, owners, and potential tenants about Federal fair housing laws and the KHC's affirmative marketing policy;
- b. requirements and practices each sub-recipient and owner must adhere to in order to carry out KHC's affirmative marketing procedures and requirements;
- c. procedures to be used by sub-recipients and owners to inform and solicit applications from persons in the housing market area who are not likely to apply for the housing program or the housing without special outreach; and
- d. records that will be kept that describe actions taken by KHC and by sub-recipients and owners to affirmatively market the program and units and records to assess the results of these actions.

KHC requires each unit of local government to adopt affirmative marketing procedures that meet these requirements.

Subrecipient Affirmative Marketing plans are submitted to KHC's legal team for review. Moving forward, KHC is working toward implementing an onsite review as part of ongoing compliance and monitoring.

**Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics**

KHC utilized its program income to fund multifamily projects and administrative costs. Included in projects receiving program income this year are rental new construction/rehab projects housing seniors, persons with special needs, and families.

- Green Ridge Senior Apartments
- Woodleigh Homes
- Duplexes of Jenkins
- North Morgan Residences Phase II
- Woodland Senior Apartments
- Shelby Valley Independent Living Apartments
- Dogwood Square
- Centre Meadows
- Robertson Apartments
- Village Square of Garrard County
- Helton Pointe Apartments

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

KHC is the state's allocating agency for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program as well as the administrator of other sources of funding for multifamily projects. During this past fiscal year, projects allocated funding under the tax credit program also utilized blended funding including HOME, Housing Bonds, Affordable Housing Trust Fund dollars, as well as funding under the Housing Assistance Fund. Kentucky housing has worked toward a strategy to preserve as many affordable housing units as possible. By pooling smaller projects into a combined transaction, KHC was able to utilize bond funding blended with these other funding sources and Rural Development funds to preserve over 3,000 rental units. These units will be completed over the next few years.

In the new 2015 - 2019 Consolidated Plan, KHC detailed information on the need and plan for preservation of affordable housing, noting that the state is in danger of losing 50,000 affordable housing

units in the next five years.

## CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

<b>Number of Households Served Through:</b>	<b>One-year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	165	121
Tenant-based rental assistance	30	38
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

**Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served**

### Narrative

Of those households that received housing assistance (STRMU or TBRA) under the HOPWA program, 112 were extremely low-income, 39 were very low-income, and 8 were low-income. Additional data on those assisted under the HOPWA program is available in the HOPWA CAPER report attached to this CAPER.

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

### ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

#### For Paperwork Reduction Act

#### 1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

##### Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	KENTUCKY
Organizational DUNS Number	830925959
EIN/TIN Number	610600439
Identify the Field Office	LOUISVILLE
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Kentucky Balance of State CoC

##### ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Davey
Middle Name	0
Last Name	King
Suffix	0
Title	Managing Director Housing Contract Administration

##### ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	1231 Louisville Road
Street Address 2	0
City	Frankfort
State	KY
ZIP Code	40601-6156
Phone Number	5025647630
Extension	412
Fax Number	0
Email Address	DKing@kyhousing.org

##### ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Rosemary
Last Name	Luckett
Suffix	0
Title	Manager Program Quality
Phone Number	5025647630
Extension	317
Email Address	RLuckett@kyhousing.org

## 2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2014  
Program Year End Date 06/30/2015

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

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** PEOPLE'S SELF-HELP HOUSING, INC

**City:** VANCEBURG

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41179,

**DUNS Number:** 016754368

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 93000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** HARLAN COUNTY COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

**City:** Harlan

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40831, 1556

**DUNS Number:** 163512205

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Unit of Government

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 39278

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** KENTUCKY RIVER COMMUNITY CARE

**City:** Hazard

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41701, 9415

**DUNS Number:** 009297453

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 140099.14

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** HAZARD PERRY COUNTY COMM MINISTRIES

**City:** Hazard

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41702, 1506

**DUNS Number:** 135745532

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Faith-Based Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 120000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** LKLP COMMUNITY ACTION COUNCIL

**City:** RED FOX

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41847,

**DUNS Number:** 859739083

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 20594

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** BETHANY HOUSE

**City:** Somerset

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42502, 0864

**DUNS Number:** 110115672

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 32500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** TRANSITIONS, INC.

**City:** Bellevue

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41073, 1018

**DUNS Number:** 056414626

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 103200

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** WELCOME HOUSE OF NORTHERN KENTUCKY

**City:** Covington

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41011, 2362

**DUNS Number:** 154183859

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 68729

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** BIG SANDY AREA COMMUNITY ACTION PRO

**City:** PAINTSVILLE

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41240,

**DUNS Number:** 098956121

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 35492.75

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** KENTUCKY COMMUNITIES ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.

**City:** Barbourville

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40906, 0490

**DUNS Number:** 012587655

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 94524.24

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** WOMEN AWARE, INC.

**City:** Paducah

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42002, 0098

**DUNS Number:** 968932780

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 28950

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** SHELTER OF HOPE, INC.

**City:** Ashland

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41101, 1965

**DUNS Number:** 844222989

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 49997.43

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** CLARK COUNTY COMMUNITY SERVICES

**City:** Winchester

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40391, 1915

**DUNS Number:** 133040092

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 135000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** DANIEL BOONE COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY, INC.

**City:** Manchester

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40962, 9201

**DUNS Number:** 062975404

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Unit of Government

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 141000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** BARREN RIVER AREA SAFE SPACE

**City:** Bowling Green

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42102, 1941

**DUNS Number:** 184702038

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 100302.41

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** JESUS COMMUNITY CENTER

**City:** Russellville

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42276, 1913

**DUNS Number:** 126123462

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Faith-Based Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 44402

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** FAMILY LIFE ABUSE CENTER

**City:** Mount Vernon

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40456, 0674

**DUNS Number:** 055831457

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 20594

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** FRANKLIN COUNTY WOMENS SHELTER

**City:** Frankfort

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40601, 2913

**DUNS Number:** 006710671

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 22444

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** GATEWAY HOMELESS COALITION

**City:** Morehead

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40351, 0326

**DUNS Number:** 012674532

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 130071.56

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** WOMENS CRISIS CENTER N KY

**City:** Hebron

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41048, 6900

**DUNS Number:** 610908752

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 69651

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** WOMENS CRISIS CENTER- BUFFALO TRACE

**City:** Hebron

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41048, 6900

**DUNS Number:** 610908752

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 36822

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** SALVATION ARMY- HOPKINSVILLE

**City:** Hopkinsville

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42241, 0427

**DUNS Number:** 124636940

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Faith-Based Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 70500

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** SIMON HOUSE

**City:** Frankfort

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40601, 6216

**DUNS Number:** 868790593

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 132000

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** WEST CARE KY-PIKEVILLE

**City:** Pikeville

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41501, 9072

**DUNS Number:** 796336803

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 45638

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** THE CENTER FOR WOMEN AND FAMILIES

**City:** Louisville

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40201, 2048

**DUNS Number:** 099768152

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 51245.25

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** SAFE HARBOR

**City:** Ashland

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41105, 2163

**DUNS Number:** 026539929

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** Y

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 127286.06

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** DOVES

**City:** Morehead

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 40351, 5012

**DUNS Number:** 160935156

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 53448

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** SpringHaven, Inc.

**City:** Elizabethtown

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 42702, 2047

**DUNS Number:** 090940347

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 35420

**Subrecipient or Contractor Name:** COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE REFFRRAL SERV (CARES)

**City:** Ashland

**State:** KY

**Zip Code:** 41105, 1503

**DUNS Number:** 960187037

**Is subrecipient a victim services provider:** N

**Subrecipient Organization Type:** Other Non-Profit Organization

**ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount:** 36344

## CR-65 - Persons Assisted

### 4. Persons Served

#### 4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	375
Children	226
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>602</b>

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

#### 4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	867
Children	534
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,401</b>

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

#### 4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2,946
Children	964
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,911</b>

Table 17 – Shelter Information

#### 4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

#### 4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	3,837
Children	1,589
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,430</b>

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

#### 5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	2,201
Female	3,221
Transgender	3
Don't Know/Refused/Other	1
Missing Information	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,430</b>

Table 20 - Gender Information

## 6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	<b>Total</b>
Under 18	1,580
18-24	682
25 and over	3,166
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,430</b>

Table 21 – Age Information

## 7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

### Number of Persons in Households

<b>Subpopulation</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – Prevention</b>	<b>Total Persons Served – RRH</b>	<b>Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters</b>
Veterans	176	11	36	149
Victims of Domestic Violence	1,994	44	539	1,468
Elderly	89	17	20	65
HIV/AIDS	6	0	1	6
Chronically Homeless	304	0	54	258
<b>Persons with Disabilities:</b>				
Severely Mentally Ill	742	49	154	677
Chronic Substance Abuse	915	11	71	793
Other Disability	865	104	239	706
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	3,331	164	745	2,589

Table 22 – Special Population Served

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

### 10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	191,884
Total Number of bed-nights provided	177,936
Capacity Utilization	92.73%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

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

Outcomes are measured by ESG-funded component for each agency broken down by households with children and households without children for quarterly and yearly analysis. Overlapping outcomes measured for all components include: number of clients served, percent of literally homeless served, new clients served, length of stay, exiting to literal homelessness, exits to permanent housing but returned to homelessness within two years, percent of hard-to-serve populations, and percent served as at-risk. Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing are also measured on types of exits, such as staying with family/friends (both temporary and permanent), shelter utilization rates, and transitions to other assistance housing programs. Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing include an additional measurement of exits to family and friends as a percentage of permanent housing exits. The street outreach component removes several outcome measures related to income, while focusing on case management, engagement, and hardest to serve clients. Agencies in the BoS range from rural to urban. Measures such as increased earned income, length of stay, and permanent housing exits are ranked and scored based on location of agency, rate of unemployment, and available affordable housing options and housing assistance programs. Unsheltered persons served are based on yearly Point-in-Time data collected. The CoC sets benchmarks yearly for each agency based on annual Point-in-Time data, statewide averages, HUD's recommended goals, and CoC goals.

Agencies are currently collecting data in anticipation of the ability to generate outcome summary reports from HMIS. KHC has requested that these reports be designed and is still awaiting completion of these from the HMIS provider. Once these reports are completed in the system, KHC will have a method of capturing and reporting the data from a central system.

## CR-75 – Expenditures

### 11. Expenditures

#### 11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	21,157	29,860
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	14,977	27,254
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	7,104	5,438
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	207
<b>Subtotal Homelessness Prevention</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43,238</b>	<b>62,759</b>

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

#### 11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	191,171	155,980
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	97,886	88,110
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	160,593	126,587
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	140
<b>Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>449,650</b>	<b>370,817</b>

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

#### 11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Essential Services	0	143,328	148,674
Operations	0	371,429	369,355
Renovation	0	0	54,483
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>514,757</b>	<b>572,512</b>

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

**11d. Other Grant Expenditures**

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
HMIS	0	18,728	15,338
Administration	0	116,302	105,952
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

**11e. Total ESG Grant Funds**

Total ESG Funds Expended	2012	2013	2014
2,270,053	0	1,142,675	1,127,378

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

**11f. Match Source**

	2012	2013	2014
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	1,259,483	1,322,406
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
<b>Total Match Amount</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,259,483</b>	<b>1,322,406</b>

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

**11g. Total**

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2012	2013	2014
4,851,942	0	2,402,158	2,449,784

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities