

South Dakota's
2013 Consolidated Plan

Annual Performance Report
January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013

Approved by SDHDA Board for Public Comment
February 27, 2014

Public Comments Due
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Equal Opportunity
Housing and
Employment



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.

The Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report (Performance Report) is submitted in response to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's request for summaries of the performances for the past year of the Consolidated Plan, the HOME Program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program, and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. In addition, this report also includes information regarding other programs administered by South Dakota Housing Development Authority and partner agencies that assist in meeting the housing needs of the state. These other programs include the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), the Housing Tax Credit Program (HTC), Housing Opportunity Fund (HOF), and the First-time Homebuyer Program, among others. HOPWA funding for South Dakota has been awarded through the Tri-State HOPWA grant and outcomes of that program are reported in the Tri-State Annual Performance Report.

The period covered in all parts of this report is January 1, 2013, to December 31, 2013. The overall goals of the community development and planning programs covered in the Performance Report are to develop viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities primarily for low- and moderate-income persons. The primary means toward this end is to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and non-profit organizations, in the economic development efforts and the production and operation of affordable housing.

For the homeless population, the South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC) annually submits an application for Continuum of Care funds. To date, over \$14.7 million has been awarded for South Dakota applicants through this process. The 2013 application was submitted in January 2014, at this time there is no information regarding funding of the applications. Goals for Homeless and Special Needs are based on utilizing existing programs such as the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, HOME, Housing Tax Credits and CoC funding, while at the same time looking for new funding opportunities. Several non-profit organizations and service agencies developed housing under NSP, while funding was available. Now the goal is to transition these same agencies into utilizing other funding sources to continue their development of affordable housing units.

The Table below indicates the expected outcomes based on a combination of commitment of funds and completion of housing units. The Actual results is based on completions only. Going forward South Dakota's Annual Action Plan expected goals will be modified to reflect that of anticipated completions during the program year. Preservation of existing and new construction of affordable multi-family rental housing has continued to be strong in the state. The projection for 2013 was to commit funding for preservation of 50 units and construct an additional 150 units. SDHDA provided HOME, HTC and NSP

funding to rehabilitate 78 units and construct 198 new units, exceeding goals for both categories. Development of special needs rental units fell a little short of the goal, producing 14 units compared to the goal of 20 housing units. For Homeownership opportunities, it was estimated that homeownership financing would be provided for 1,000 households; over 1,500 households were financed under SDHDA's First-time Homebuyer Program, the Governor's House Program and USDA Rural Development. For 2013, 124 single family homes were rehabilitated under the HOME Homeowner Rehabilitation Program, the CHIP program, and USDA Rural Development 504 program, compared to the goal of 150. There were over 2,300 households who received homeownership counseling and education, well above the projected goal of 2,000.

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
Acquisition and Rehabilitation of rental units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$1000000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	78	156.00%	50	78	156.00%
Administer Section 8 Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	20000000	23462318	117.31%	20000000	23462318	117.31%
Develop new rental housing units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$2000000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	150	198	132.00%	150	198	132.00%
Development of special needs housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$500000	Other	Other	20	14	70.00%	20	14	70.00%

Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$200000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	15	6	40.00%	15	6	40.00%
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	150	124	82.67%	150	124	82.67%
Provide ESG funds to emergency shelters	Homeless	ESG: \$500000	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	22	20	90.91%	22	20	90.91%
Provide homeowner counseling homebuyer education	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	2000	2369	118.45%	2000	2369	118.45%
Provide homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	1000	1591	159.10%	1000	1591	159.10%
Security Deposit Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$125000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	315	204	64.76%	315	204	64.76%
Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/ Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Other	Other	1000	305	30.50%	1000	305	30.50%

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

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

The State of South Dakota's use of CDBG funds is primarily used for Community Projects first. The plan will allow for the State to set aside up to 15 percent of the annual allocation to be used for public service awards. Our plan is to use these PS dollars to fund primarily work force training grants. In 2013, no new grants were award for work force training but two previous grants were amended and awarded \$110,850 and \$64,072 respectively. One workforce grant was declined. Because of the lack of applications for new viable grants, our goals fell short of our expected outcome. Two of the grantees that took their Welding programs on the road through outreach with school districts in their area and were able to reach over 400 students and introduce them to the programs they are now offering with the help of the CDBG grant.

The highest priority given to our applicants is to help fund ageing water and wastewater systems in small communities. The burden of funding these expensive projects places hardships on these small communities. Six communities received a total of \$2,396,950 for wastewater improvement grants. Two communities received a total of \$1,030,000 for water/wastewater improvements. Two communities received a total of \$566,500 to help in the construction of new fire halls. There was one amended award to increase the funding by \$152,199 for a wastewater project. Finally, two communities received amendments to their awards for fire halls. The total amended amount for both of those fire hall projects was \$40,000.

That brings the total for 2013 in new grants and amendments to existing grants to \$4,360,571.

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
White	0	1	0
Black or African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	1	0
Total	0	2	0

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

Narrative

The above table did not generate results from the 2013 completions. This information is gathered and reported in IDIS but at this time SDHDA and GOED are not able to generate reports to provide this breakdown of information.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Expected Amount Available	Actual Amount Expended Program Year X
CDBG		0	5,339,125
HOME		0	3,752,954
ESG		0	559,008

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The \$3,752,954.20 in HOME funds expended in 2013 is a combination of entitlement funds and program income. There was a total of \$1,581,894.09 of entitlement dollars and \$2,171,060.11 of program income disbursed for the HOME activities and projects. The ESG and HESG disbursed during program year 2013 were from the grant years 2011 (\$26,831), 2012 (\$527,626) and 2013 (\$4,551).

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

HOME funds were disbursed in the communities of Huron, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Tea, Aberdeen, Box Elder, Canova, Willow Lake, Colman, Lake Norden, Centerville, Clear Lake, Hartford, Carthage, Brookings, Spearfish, Trent, Watertown, Estelline, Erwin, Ward, Goodwin, Madison, Custer, Langford, Winner, Vienna, Edgemont, Lead, Blackhawk, Iroquois, and Pierre. ESG/HESG funds were expended in the communities of Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Pierre, Huron, Yankton, Watertown, Aberdeen, Brookings, Custer, Flandreau, Lemmon, Madison, Mitchell, Mobridge, and Spearfish.

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.

On average, for every HOME dollar utilized there are three dollars of other funds provided. HOME funds are typically leveraged with Housing Tax Credit equity, owner equity, conventional financing, Federal Home Loan Bank, Neighborhood Stabilization Program, Housing Opportunity Funds, along with donation of services and materials. ESG funds are matched one for one with match sources typically being volunteer hours and donation of cash and other items.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	16,838,793
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	140,893
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	16,979,686
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	280,959
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	16,698,727

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
07/05/1905	12/31/2013	140,893	0	0	0	0	0	140,893

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 \$
90,180	2,217,744	2,171,060	74,858	136,863

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

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		2	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	24	62
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1,200	2,139
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	20	14
Total	1,244	2,215

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	4	204
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	290	218
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	50	202
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	900	1,591
Total	1,244	2,215

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

SDHDA does not provide HOME funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The number of households supported under Rental Assistance is the number of households that received HOME funds in the form of Security Deposit assistance. For majority of the goals, the outcomes surpassed the established goals. The most difficult goal to address is housing for the homeless and special needs housing. Until a source of funding is identified to assist with operating costs, this housing goal will continue to be difficult to reach.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Knowing how the IDIS system pulls together information for calculation of goals will influence future action plans. The future goals will be modified to better align with the information HUD is requesting and incorporating into their performance measurements.

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	238
Low-income	0	117
Moderate-income	0	24
Total	0	379

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

The above table represents 379 households that were served under the HOME Program during 2013. Of the 238 extremely low income households, 170 were renters, 12 were homeowners and 56 were homeless. The 117 low-income households represent 100 renters, 13 homeowners and 4 homeless. The 24 moderate households consisted of 5 renters, 17 homeowners and 2 homeless households.

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

With changes to the Emergency Solutions Grants Program, shelters can utilize ESG funds for outreach to help locate, identify, and build relationships with homeless individuals and families to engage them for the purpose of providing immediate support, intervention, and connections with homeless assistance programs and/or mainstream social services and housing programs. This is helpful in the smaller communities as those living unsheltered do not always know where to go for resources.

When conducting the statewide homeless count, if individuals or families are encountered who are planning on sleeping outside, the survey volunteers try and help them find shelter during the survey process. Some families welcome the help and others do not want any assistance, but assistance is provided to help them with their needs if possible. Also many communities conduct their own Project Homeless Connects in conjunction with the statewide homeless count in order to identify those needing immediate assistance. The Veteran's Administration conducts stand-downs in many communities across the state to locate and assist homeless veterans in their area with services.

A close relationship has been formed with the Homeless Liaisons in the school districts to help families that need not only educational services for their children but to get families on needed assistance. These efforts have assisted with reaching out to the homeless but there is still much work to be done to improve upon this in the state.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The majority of the emergency shelters in South Dakota are Domestic Violence Shelters, which provide coverage for all counties in the state. Emergency Shelters for homeless populations, not DV, are located in Sioux Falls, Rapid City and Yankton. While there are not many transitional housing programs in the state, the ones funded with HUD dollars have been very successful with a current success rate at 68% for those individuals and families leaving transitional housing to permanent housing. Even though transitional housing has proven to be successful in South Dakota, HUD is prioritizing permanent supportive housing as the first step in helping homeless individuals and families. With this change, the South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC) is working with emergency shelters and transitional housing programs to incorporate this change.

Going directly to permanent housing will require more intensive case management for those coming from emergency shelters or the streets to help individuals and families learn how to maintain permanent housing long term. Coordination of services and utilization of a centralized intake and assessment will assist in this effort to ensure necessary services are provided without duplication. Progress also needs to be made with existing landlords to create the partnership. Landlords need to feel comfortable that the services will be made available for the tenants to help them sustain their permanent housing. In tight rental markets this will be even more difficult.

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

The Department of Social Services, Division of Child Protection Services has defined procedures in place for the discharge of children from custody/placement. The planning that occurs prior to children being discharged from custody/placement depends on the age of the child, the discharge resource and the services that will be needed to support the child in his/her discharge placement. Children discharging from custody/placement prior to age 18 may be discharged to their birth parent, relative caregiver, a legal guardian or may be adopted.

Youth who were in placement, upon turning 18 years of age are ready for discharge are eligible for Independent Living Services through the Division of Child Protections Services. Youth are involved in planning their exit from the program and are provided financial resources and on-going case management to help ensure success upon discharge. Several service agencies such as Volunteers of America also provide services to this client base as they make the transition. The additional services provided help to ensure success during this critical time. South Dakota Department of Health (DOH) provides some standards of care for the homeless when discharged. SDHHC works with DOH towards implementation of appropriate discharge planning protocols to track homeless individuals and families receiving services through the DOH.

The Division of Mental Health has a discharge criteria and required documentation for the CARE (Continuous Assistance, Rehabilitation and Education Program). Discharge may occur when: (1) The consumer moves outside of the geographical area; (2) the consumer demonstrates ability to function in all major life areas; or (3) the consumer refuses to participate in the CARE program services. The Community Mental Health Centers then need to submit the following documentation to the Division for approval: (1) reason for discharge; (2) consumer status and condition at time of discharge; (3) written evaluation summary of progress made towards case service plan goals; (4) a plan for care and follow-up developed in conjunction with the consumer; and (5) signature of clinical supervisor, qualified mental health professional, or CARE team member.

The Department of Corrections has established procedures in place governing release planning for adults and juvenile offenders. Each adult offender within five years of possible release must develop a release plan with the assistance of Corrections case management staff. These release plans have established components of residence, employment and programming needs (chemical dependency, mental health, physical health, sex offender treatment and academic education). The State of South Dakota is a recipient of a Second Chance Act Prisoner Re-Entry Initiative grant. The grant funds are being utilized to implement programs and strategies to reduce recidivism. SDHDA along with other state agencies and many local government organizations and associations are members of the reentry workshop which are identifying existing services as well as gaps and barriers that exist. The information and programs that result from the Second Chance Act funding will enhance DOC's discharge planning. The new Emergency Solutions Grant required coordination with other targeted homeless services to creates a buffet of services for those who

are homeless or at-risk of homelessness. Coordinating ESG funded activities with other programs targeted to homeless people in the area will help to provide a strategic, community-wide system to prevent and end homelessness. The key to success will be communication and agencies working together.

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

The SDHHC works with the Veteran's Administration, the Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, public housing authorities and service agencies to help reduce the number of homeless veterans in South Dakota. HUD-VASH is administered in Sioux Falls and Rapid City. Also, Volunteers of America in Sioux Falls received funding through the VA for the Healthcare for Homeless Veterans grant (HCHV) as well as the Grants and Per Diem program. Volunteers of America, Dakotas who specializes in housing services for homeless youth in South Dakota are a member of the SDHHC. They currently receive funding for transitional housing for homeless youth in Aberdeen. The new Emergency Solutions Grant will be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and short- and/or medium term rental assistance as necessary to help homeless individuals or families move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. The priority of HUD to move homeless persons directly to permanent housing will require additional work to be done in South Dakota. The SDHHC has discussed this priority and will begin creating milestones and goals to move towards this.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

South Dakota Housing Development Authority operates statewide and works with the public housing authorities. There are a total of 35 active Public Housing Authorities. SDHDA is a member of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO). Through this trade organization, SDHDA is kept apprised of issues and concerns experienced by the PHAs. The PHAs are in communication with SDHDA staff and offer suggestions to the housing programs that can better serve their tenants.

The most immediate needs expressed by the PHAs are additional forms of rental assistance in the form of Housing Choice vouchers, HUD-VASH vouchers or other funding sources to address the long waiting lists; Increase supply of affordable housing units in their community, providing additional choices for tenants to utilize their vouchers; Increase supply of affordable housing units with rents low enough that tenants can afford the housing unit without the use of rental assistance or rents not exceeding Fair Market Rent, allowing less rental assistance per client allowing for additional tenants to be served. The residents of Public Housing have needs that closely mirror the needs of the population at large, needing access to

affordable adequate housing and employment opportunities. Comments received from and the needs of the public housing authorities are considered when evaluating housing finance programs.

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

No public housing units are operated by the South Dakota Housing Development Authority or any other State agency. For this reason, SDHDA has not participated in developing plans to encourage residents of public housing to become more involved in the management of public housing or to become owners of their public housing units. Each individual PHA is encouraged to develop such a plan. South Dakota Housing Development Authority does, however, review the local PHA's plans to determine its consistency with the State's Consolidated Plan and meets regularly with the local Public Housing Authorities to resolve issues common to both South Dakota Housing Development Authority and local agencies.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

South Dakota Housing Development Authority has no jurisdiction over public housing. However, SDHDA does work closely with the public housing authorities across the state and is willing to provide assistance when appropriate and possible.

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)

There are several local and federal policies that have a negative effect on the affordability of housing. At the local level, additional building codes and zoning requirements, which vary by community, can create project delays and additional costs. Federal policies such as Davis Bacon reporting results in additional project costs. Contractor bids increase to cover the administrative cost of Davis Bacon. While these policies may be justified at times, the policies are not always relevant based on the community and the housing developers. The push to develop green and energy efficient housing can also have negative implications. Access to products and expertise of contractors to install specialized products can be cost prohibitive in rural areas. There are many policies that sound good in theory but are not as effective when implemented. These barriers make affordable housing, less affordable. Actions to remove the negative effects of public policies cannot always be taken. As barriers are identified, they are reviewed to determine if their benefit outweighs the barrier and whether or not modifications could be made to the policy to lessen the burden. The questions are then asked and the documentation is then gathered to determine the best method of action to move forward.

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

In process of planning for program changes and reviewing applications for funding, it is SDHDA's goal to learn of the underserved needs and try to address them. Allocation plans, scoring criteria and preferences along with additional funding sources would be utilized to entice developers to address the underserved needs.

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

All housing units funded through HOME and ESG must be inspected to ensure no lead based paint hazards exist. The mitigation requirements for lead based paint can have a substantial impact on the affordability of housing. SDHDA has been working towards ensuring that the public is educated about these requirements and any housing financed by HOME or ESG funds are in compliance. To encourage compliance with this requirement, up to \$2,000 per unit of HOME funds can be awarded as grant funds and will not be required to be repaid for the encapsulation, abatement, or stabilization of Lead Based Paint and the corresponding inspection costs. These costs must be pre-approved by SDHDA. The lead based paint information and requirements are outlined within the HOME and ESG Plans. SDHDA project files incorporate checklists and reporting requirements to ensure lead based paint is addressed for each housing unit and development assisted with either ESG or HOME funds. If abatement is required, additional documentation is received prior to completion of the project to ensure requirements have been met. SDHDA has also incorporated lead-based paint standards for other SDHDA funding programs to create a consistent and concerted effort to reduce lead-based paint hazards.

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

Reduction of the number of poverty-level families is a large task that involves more agencies and programs than what is offered by SDHDA and GOED. SDHDA and GOED will work in conjunction with other agencies in implementing poverty reducing goals, programs and policies as appropriate. At this time there are no jurisdictional goals for reducing the number of poverty-level families, however, work is being done in this area through the Continuum of Care and ESG programs and other state initiatives and programs. Under the CDBG program, up to 15% of the CDBG funds are being provided for a job training program, providing the skills being demanded in geographical employment centers, which benefit both the employee and the employer. Increasing job skills allows poverty-level families more economic opportunity. During the 2013 legislative session, the Building South Dakota bill was approved and funded, providing additional economic development opportunities for the entire state. Components of the bill are programs and funding for local infrastructure improvements, job grants, workforce education, and housing, which are integral to economic development statewide. The goal of these programs is to provide opportunities for all communities in South Dakota to build their economic base and ultimately reduce the number of poverty-level families.

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

SDHDA and GOED work with organizations to assist in developing capacity. Organizations that partner with SDHDA and GOED to carry-out the goals and objectives include communities, local planning districts, community action agencies, nonprofits, for-profits and service agencies. Notice of and information on workshops, conferences and internet webinars are provided on SDHDA's website and forwarded via email to interested parties. One on one meetings are also important training and capacity building opportunities. If additional assistance is necessary, SDHDA will request HUD Technical Assistance to provide the adequate training. The focus in 2014 will be on developing capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). With new HOME Program regulations some of the previous CHDOs will not be eligible to participate in the HOME Program. SDHDA will establish a meeting or training opportunity to invite all CHDOs to discuss the changes, evaluate their current situation and determine if assistance can be provided to help the CHDO build capacity.

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

SDHDA is a member of several trade organizations and committees that increase the opportunity to coordinate efforts. At the state government level, SDHDA participates on the Behavioral Health Advisory Council (formerly the Mental Health Advisory Council), the State Independent Living Council, the Department of Corrections Re-Entry Council, and SDHDA's Executive Director attends the Governor's cabinet meetings. SDHDA is also a member of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Organizations (NAHRO) and National Council of State Housing Agencies (NCSHA) providing information from the national perspective as well. Involvement with these different organizations provides SDHDA an opportunity to interact and enhance coordination among public and assisted housing providers, private and government health, mental health and service agencies throughout the year.

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

An action that has been taken to overcome the effects of an impediment has been in the form of training opportunities. Annually Fair Housing Training is provided at various locations across the state, open to the general public, but emphasized for housing practitioners, realtors and lenders.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Description of 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

For activities financed under the HOME, ESG, and CDBG, staff oversight ensures the activities are carried out within program regulations. SDHDA has separate administrative plans for both ESG and HOME programs that outlines the requirements during both development and operations. Prior to award of HOME or ESG funds, the application is thoroughly reviewed to ensure program requirements are met including review of architectural drawings for incorporation of 504 and Fair Housing Requirements.

During construction/rehabilitation, SDHDA's Construction Management Officer reviews all construction sites prior to draw down of HOME funds. In addition the coordinator attends the construction inspections. Once the developments have been placed in service, the physical inspections are completed by SDHDA's management officers to ensure housing quality standards are being maintained.

For program requirements, HOME and ESG funded projects are monitored by SDHDA staff, both file and on-site reviews. Program requirements are reiterated within a Restrictive Covenant that is filed on the property. Annual inspections allow SDHDA staff to review operating practices, complete tenant file reviews for income test, review of Affirmative Fair Housing marketing, and allow for physical inspection of the property. SDHDA currently monitors the ESG and HOME Programs to ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning. Staff who works with the programs regularly monitors federal regulations and proposed changes.

As being members with housing associations, SDHDA is recipient of notices and emails from both our CPD representative and our affiliate organizations. Good communication with our regional HUD office also provides SDHDA opportunities to evaluate our procedures to ensure we are in compliance with federal regulations. Annually, staff also attends trainings and meetings presented by HUD and affiliate organizations.

Internal review completed by SDHDA's accounting department provides a checks and balance for expenditure deadlines and reporting requirements. In addition SDHDA hires a third party accounting firm to complete an audit on SDHDA programs.

The Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED) is responsible for insuring that grantees under the CDBG Program are carrying out their projects in accordance with Federal and State statutory and regulatory requirements set forth in the grant contract executed between the State and the grantee. GOED provides maximum feasible delegation of responsibility and authority to grantees under the CDBG Program. GOED monitoring of CDBG grantees is conducted in a positive, assistance oriented manner. Whenever possible, deficiencies are rectified through constructive discussion, negotiation and assistance,

and in a manner which preserves local discretion.

GOED conducts two basic types of monitoring: off-site, or "desk" monitoring, and on-site monitoring. Desk monitoring is an ongoing process in which the project administrator responsible for overseeing the grantee's project uses all available information to review the grantee's performance in carrying out the approved project. On-site monitoring is a structured review conducted by the project administrator at the locations where project activities are being carried out and/or where project records are being maintained. Checklists are utilized to ensure that all issues are addressed. The number of times a project is monitored varies upon the issues that arise during the desk and on-site monitoring.

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

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

Per the Citizen Participation Plan, the draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will be made available to the general public for review and comment. The Draft CAPER will be presented to the SDHDA Board of Commissioners (Board) at the February 27, 2014, board meeting. This meeting is a public meeting. If approved by the Board, a paid ad will be published in the daily newspapers providing notice to the general public that the CAPER is available for review. The CAPER will be posted on SDHDA's website and will also be available to mail to interested parties. A press release will also be sent to all newspapers across the state. The daily papers are The Aberdeen American News; The Rapid City Journal; The Sioux Falls Argus Leader; The Watertown Public Opinion; The Brookings Register; The Yankton Daily Press & Dakotan; The Madison Daily Leader; The Mitchell Daily Republic; The Huron Plainsman; The Pierre Capital Journal; and The Spearfish Black Hills Pioneer. The public comment period will be open for a minimum of 15 days. Any comments received will be reviewed and addressed. The final CAPER will be submitted to HUD by March 15, 2014.

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.

At this time currently, there are no plans to make any changes to the state's program objectives. Our objectives will continue to promote more rational land use, promote an increase of economic opportunities for low and moderate income persons and to correct deficiencies in public facilities that affect public health, safety or welfare especially of low and moderate income persons.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[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 reviews were completed on 78 HOME properties; all reviews were completed as scheduled. Common issues noted were:

EXTERIOR

Lawns and Plantings: Needed trimming, broken branches (several severe ice storms), bare areas; Parking Lots: Cracks, Sealing, Striping; Walks and Steps: Spalling, Cracks, Lifting/Dropping, tripping hazards; Play Areas and Equipment: Additional mulch, or other acceptable material; Project Sign and Lighting: Painting or staining, and parking sign replacement; Trash Collections Area: Damaged surround, cracked concrete; Site Lighting: Lighting still on due to photocell/timer; Wall, Window, Foundation and Caulking: Siding damaged, deteriorating, loose, splices missing, loose. Missing, damaged fascia, and soffit, broken vent covers (and cleaning of vents); Painting and Staining: Painting of doors, jambs and brick mold, railings, pillars; Roofing, Flashing, Chimneys, and Vents: Lifting, missing shingles;

COMMON AREA

Entry Doors, Lobby, and Security: Damaged jambs, dented doors and weather-stripping; Carpet, Flooring, Halls, and Stairs: Stains, showing wear, needs replacement; Lighting and Fixtures: Damaged, missing globes, lens covers; Basements: Cracking, moisture issues; Residential Storage: Rare to note any issues; Laundry Room: Corroded hookups, hoses, vents unhooked; Elevator: Stains, showing wear; Water Heaters, Furnaces, and Utility Rooms: Corroding, dripping, leaking pipes; Office: Carpet stains, painting; Common Area Walls and Ceilings: Damaged walls, ceiling tiles, needs painting;

Signed Copies of Contracts are required: Fire Alarm, Fire Sprinkler Contracts and Boiler Certificates

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Any recommendations; Note vacancy numbers; Tenant comments or suggestions for the property

UNIT ITEMS

Resident issues with housekeeping and hoarding (or both); Stained carpets; Leaks in kitchen, bathroom faucets, pop ups not working or missing, caulking; Closet doors need adjusting, off track or removed;

Damaged doors, hardware; Screens damaged, torn, missing; Noisy, unhooked, inoperable bath fans; Bent, damaged refrigerator seals;

LIFE/SAFETY ISSUES

Disconnect boxes not secured; Emergency lights inoperable; Outdated fire extinguishers; Missing, inoperable smoke detectors and strobes; Missing damaged electrical covers; Blocked egress; Discharge pipes off the relive valves not correct length; GFCI/ARC faults not tripping/re-setting

Compliance Reviews completed on 69 HOME properties; all reviews completed as scheduled. Common issues noted were:

TENANT FILES:

Missing birth certificates or photo ID's; Missing copies of social security cards; Documents missing a date; Annual inspections not done; HOME Tenant Questionnaires not in all files at initial and recertification for members of the household over 18 years of age; Using Tax Credit income guidelines instead of HOME guidelines, tenant may be over-income at recertification; Property have wrong mix of designations; Move-in inspections not be in the files

MANAGEMENT:

AFHMP outdated; Bank statements not showing monthly reserve deposits; Rents increased without SDHDA approval; Vacancy issues; Turnover in management; lack of HOME training for staff; Management using Tax Credit guidelines instead of HOME guidelines;

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

Affirmative marketing actions are reviewed by SDHDA. Per the HOME Compliance manual, the owner of rental properties that contain five or more HOME-assisted units, regardless of the specific activity the HOME funds financed (e.g., acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or new construction) must develop and adopt affirmative marketing procedures. Owners must solicit applications for vacant units from persons in the housing market least likely to apply without special outreach efforts. These procedures must be in writing and consist of actions that provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons to available housing without regard to race, color, national origin, sex, religion, familial status (persons with children under 18 years of age, including pregnant women), or disability. The affirmative marketing requirements also apply to properties targeted to persons with special needs. A file must be maintained by the management company with all marketing efforts related to the property including newspaper ads, social service contacts, photos of signs posted, etc. Records are reviewed during on-site monitoring to ensure that all efforts are in compliance with federal requirements and are being adequately documented. Each year, the owner must also submit a written narrative of the affirmative marketing efforts taken to market the

development. The narrative must be submitted with the development annual reports due in March.

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

During 2013 the amount of HOME program income expended was \$2,171,060. The program income was provided for multifamily rental, security deposit assistance, homeowner rehabilitation and single family homeownership opportunities. There were a total of seven single family homes, 11 multifamily developments, 30 homeowner rehabilitation and seven agencies administering Security Deposit Assistance Program that utilized the program income. Not all projects receiving program income during 2013 were completed during 2013. The following owner and tenant characteristics is taken from projects that were completed in 2013, providing the typical characteristics of owners and tenants. Owner and tenant households were identified as typically being non-Hispanic or Latino and race was majority white with American Indian being the next most common. For security deposit assistance majority of the households were 0 - 30% AMI and either single/non-elderly, or single parent households. For homeowner rehabilitation projects households were mostly 0 -30% AMI and 60 - 80% AMI and elderly head of household. Homebuyer activities were combination of related/two parent households or single parent households with incomes 30 - 50% and 50 - 60% AMI. The multifamily developments typically consisted of households at 0 - 30% and 30 - 50% AMI who are elderly or related/single parent.

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)

SDHDA is the statewide housing finance agency whose mission is to provide affordable housing for South Dakota citizens. In addition to administering the HOME Program, SDHDA also administers the Housing Tax Credit Program along with the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and previously the Tax Credit Assistance Program. SDHDA also provides first-time homebuyer financing, is the contract administrator for HUD Section 8 and administers other programs assisting qualified households to obtain affordable housing. To foster and maintain affordable housing, SDHDA works to consolidate program requirements, documentation and timelines making the process effective and efficient for owners and developers, such as combining funding sources into one application form and cycle. In addition, SDHDA has created additional funding programs that can be used to compliment and leverage HOME and Housing Tax Credit funding.

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	SOUTH DAKOTA
Organizational DUNS Number	939862108
EIN/TIN Number	460318666
Identify the Field Office	DENVER
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	South Dakota Statewide CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms.
First Name	Lisa
Middle Name	M
Last Name	Bondy
Suffix	
Title	Housing Research Officer

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	3060 East Elizabeth Street
Street Address 2	PO Box 1237
City	Pierre
State	SD
ZIP Code	57501-1237
Phone Number	605-773-3181
Extension	
Fax Number	605-773-5154
Email Address	lisab@sdhda.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms.
First Name	Lorraine
Last Name	Polak
Suffix	
Title	Director of Rental Housing Development
Phone Number	605-773-3108
Extension	
Email Address	lorraine@sdhda.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2013
Program Year End Date 12/31/2013

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Safe Harbor (ESG 2013)
City: Aberdeen
State: SD
Zip Code: 57401,
DUNS Number: 180934812
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25287

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Journey Church (ESG 2013)
City: Aberdeen
State: SD
Zip Code: 57401,
DUNS Number: 037970369
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 61237

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Brookings Domestic Abuse Shelter (ESG 2013)
City: Brookings
State: SD
Zip Code: 57006,
DUNS Number: 831515416
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30423

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Women Escaping a Violent Environment (ESG 2013)
City: Custer
State: SD
Zip Code: 57730,
DUNS Number: 829840227
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 15531

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Wholeness Center (ESG 2013)

City: Flandreau

State: SD

Zip Code: 57028,

DUNS Number: 962693987

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 11585

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA Women's Shelter (ESG 2013)

City: Huron

State: SD

Zip Code: 57350,

DUNS Number: 180865818

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13991

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Communities Against Violence and Abuse (ESG 2013)

City: Lemmon

State: SD

Zip Code: 57638,

DUNS Number: 624134730

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 7823

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Domestic Violence Network (ESG 2013)

City: Madison

State: SD

Zip Code: 57042,

DUNS Number: 832798065

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13123

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Mitchell Area Safehouse (ESG 2013)

City: Mitchell

State: SD

Zip Code: 57301,

DUNS Number: 938616737

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 36071

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Bridges Against Domestic Violence (ESG 2013)

City: Mobridge

State: SD

Zip Code: 57601,

DUNS Number: 965561202

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 6613

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Missouri Shores Domestic Violence Center (ESG 2013)

City: Pierre

State: SD

Zip Code: 57501,

DUNS Number: 166973883

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 49525

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cornerstone Rescue Mission (ESG 2013)

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701,

DUNS Number: 946232640

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 26043

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cornerstone Women's Shelter (ESG 2013)

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701,

DUNS Number: 946232640

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 9123

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Working Against Violence Inc. (ESG 2013)

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701,

DUNS Number: 969914381

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25801

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Children's Inn (ESG 2013)

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57101,

DUNS Number: 072904840

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34017

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: St. Francis House (ESG 2013)

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57101,

DUNS Number: 180960759

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 24123

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Artemis House (ESG 2013)
City: Spearfish
State: SD
Zip Code: 57783,
DUNS Number: 168524379
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 24623

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Watertown Resource Center (ESG 2013)
City: Watertown
State: SD
Zip Code: 57201,
DUNS Number: 964853563
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 23747

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Yankton Homeless Shelter (ESG 2013)
City: Yankton
State: SD
Zip Code: 57078,
DUNS Number: 933788283
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13066

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	185
Children	99
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	284

Table 14 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	254
Children	138
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	392

Table 15 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,453
Children	514
Don't Know/Refused/Other	7
Missing Information	0
Total	1,974

Table 16 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	3
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	3

Table 17 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,892
Children	751
Don't Know/Refused/Other	7
Missing Information	0
Total	2,650

Table 18 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	1,217
Female	1,431
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	2
Missing Information	0
Total	2,650

Table 19 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	751
18-24	227
25 and over	1,665
Don't Know/Refused/Other	7
Missing Information	0
Total	2,650

Table 20 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters	Total Persons Served - Prevention
Veterans	117	2	16	99
Victims of Domestic Violence	932	48	86	798
Elderly	41	15	16	10
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	25	0	0	25
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	28	0	0	28
Chronic Substance Abuse	69	0	20	49
Other Disability	20	0	0	20
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	1,232	65	138	1,029

Table 21 – Special Population Served

Additional information

When downloading the APR into a document, Table 7 switches columns around and the column labeled at Total on this screen is actually labeled as Total Persons Served - Prevention; causing the totals to be incorrect. The table headings have been changed in the word document to reflect correct information.

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	357,700
Total Number of bed-nights provided	357,700
Capacity Utilization	100.00%

Table 22 – Shelter Capacity

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

Currently outcome data measured is the number of individuals served and utilization of ESG funds by eligible activities.

SDHDA is creating additional performance measurements for the ESG grantees. The majority of the ESG grantees are Domestic Violence Agencies, who are prohibited from entering information into HMIS. SDHDA has created a comparable database to capture the number of persons served, subpopulations, and expenditure information for these agencies. SDHDA is reviewing the performance measurements currently in place for Continuum of Care SHP and S+C agencies, along with the stated CoC goals to incorporate applicable performance measurement requirements into the ESG program during 2014.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	46,690	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	500	25,775	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	107	16,977	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	607	89,442	0

Table 23 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	1,067	54,421	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	1,934	36,631	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	648	18,463	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	3,649	109,515	0

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Essential Services	0	27,268	0
Operations	22,575	293,782	4,551
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	22,575	321,050	4,551

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
HMIS	0	3,018	0
Administration	0	1,354	0
Street Outreach	0	3,247	0

Table 26 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
555,761	26,831	524,379	4,551

Table 27 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	87,146	641	0
Local Government	85,296	35,649	0
Private Funds	276,641	56,368	2,344
Other	866,116	224,696	2,210
Fees	2,400	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	1,317,599	317,354	4,554

Table 28 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
2,195,268	1,344,430	841,733	9,105

Table 29 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities