

South Dakota
2015 Consolidated Plan

DRAFT Annual Performance Report

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

**Approved by SDHDA Board of Commissioners
for Public Comment March 9, 2016**

**Public Comments Due
5:00 p.m. CST, March 25, 2016**



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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 Solutions Grants (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. The other programs include 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, 2015, to December 31, 2015. 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 \$17.2 million has been awarded for South Dakota applicants through this process. Goals for Homeless and Special Needs are based on utilizing existing programs such as the Emergency Solutions 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. SDHDA was successful in meeting many of the goals outlined. Additional work needs to continue in rehabbing rental housing units, providing service enriched rental housing, and assisting with homeowner rehabilitation.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Acquisition and Rehabilitation of rental units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	7	14.00%	25	48	192.00%
Administer Section 8 Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	20000000	23123519	115.62%	20000000	24468036	122.34%
Develop new rental housing units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$3500000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	150	240	160.00%	150	197	131.33%
Development of special needs housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$500000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	20	14	70.00%	20	0	0.00%
Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	30	11	36.67%	20	5	25.00%
Homeowner Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$500000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	150	67	44.67%	50	24	48.00%

Provide ESG funds to emergency shelters	Homeless	ESG: \$500000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	22	21	95.45%	22	21	95.45%
Provide homeowner counseling homebuyer education	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	2000	3693	184.65%	2000	2387	119.35%
Provide homeownership opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$50000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	1000	1260	126.00%	1500	1234	82.27%
Security Deposit Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	100	88	88.00%	200	330	165.00%
Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		200	0	0.00%

Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	1000	351	35.10%			
Workforce Training	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development/Workforce Training	CDBG: \$750000	Other	Other		0				

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.

Highest priority for HOME funding is providing affordable housing opportunities for both rental and homeownership. The annual goal was to construct 150 rental and 100 homeownership units. An additional 197 rental units were constructed, however no homeownership units were constructed due to the lack of applications for funding to construct these types of units. Other financing programs such as the Housing Opportunity Fund assisted in new construction of homeownership units.

The State of South Dakota uses its CDBG funds primarily for Community Projects. Public Facilities is the main priority for our communities with water, wastewater, and storm sewer projects being our highest funded projects. Our communities in South Dakota have limited means to upgrade these expensive projects and granting CDBG funds to them helps meet our state objective to correct deficiencies in public facilities affecting public health, safety or welfare for low and moderate-income persons. The plan also allows 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 2015, one new grant was award for work force training. Because of the lack of applications for new viable grants, our goals fell short of our

expected outcome.

The use of CDBG funds help to fund ageing water and wastewater systems in small communities. The burden of funding these expensive projects places hardships on these small communities. One (1) grant of \$237,500 included funding for part of the water and wastewater improvements as part of a Main Street Improvement Project. There were two (2) addition awards for water system improvements totaling \$672,500. Three (3) awards totaling \$1,545,000 were given for wastewater projects and one (1) grant of \$515,000 was awarded for a storm sewer project.

CDBG funds were awarded to Brown County in the amount of \$515,000 to assist with the construction of a domestic abuse shelter that will provide services for a six county area. One library expansion project was awarded a CDBG for \$147,500. GOED also amended one grant request to increase their original grant by \$50,000 to assist in the final construction of their fire hall.

GOED awarded one workforce training grant for \$157,500 to help aid in the training of low and moderate income persons where a need for more CNC qualified workers was determined.

In 2015, GOED awarded 8 communities and 2 counties CDBGs totaling \$3,840,000.

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	ESG
White	0	310	586
Black or African American	0	51	104
Asian	0	5	3
American Indian or American Native	0	59	733
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	14
Total	0	426	1,440
Hispanic	0	10	109
Not Hispanic	0	416	1,344

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

Narrative

The above table is reflective of HOME funded housing units that were completed during 2015 as well as ESG recipients from 2015 funding. The ESG numbers above differ from those on page 34 of the CAPER. The numbers above were from agencies that utilized Homeless Management Information

System (HMIS) and are not reflective of all ESG recipients. Domestic Violence Shelters receiving ESG funding are not allowed to participate in HMIS and must utilize a comparable database to capture demographic information. The above requested information was not captured in the comparable database and was not available to be reported.

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			4,931,465
HOME			4,948,687
ESG			601,417

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The HOME funds expended during 2015 is a combination of entitlement funds \$2,903,179 and program income \$2,045,508.

The ESG funds disbursed during program year 2015 were from the grant years 2013 (\$122,236), 2014 (\$442,304), and 2015 (\$36,877).

The CDBG funds expended during program year 2015 were from grant years 2010 (\$127,109.62), 2011 (\$871,156.29), 2012 (\$1,135,155.43), 2013 (\$1,972,496.65) and 2014 (\$825,547.21).

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

SDHDA does not project geographic utilization of HOME and ESG funds. Funding for both programs is based on competitive applications received.

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.

In 2015, for every HOME dollar committed for multifamily rental housing, there were ten dollars of other funds being provided. HOME funds are typically leveraged with Housing Tax Credit equity, owner equity, conventional financing, Federal Home Loan Bank, Housing Opportunity Funds, along with donation of services and materials. Within the HOME Program, the developers are required to provide 12.5% match which typically is met with donated services and reduced property taxes. SDHDA provides the additional 12.5% requirement through other SDHDA funding sources providing affording housing opportunities. Reduction in match requirement is also provided through fiscal distress and presidentially declared major disasters.

For 2015, there was a reduction of match requirement due to fiscal distress, requiring the 12.5% match requirement. In addition of the \$4.9 million disbursed, only \$2.9 million was entitlement requiring match contribution.

Emergency Solutions Grants Program funds are matched one for one with match sources. ESG recipients are required to provide the match requirement which is typically met by volunteer hours and donation of cash and other items.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	2,950,995
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	69,990
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	3,020,985
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	377,992
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	2,642,993

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
2015	12/31/2015	69,990	0	0	0	0	0	69,990

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 \$
68,538	1,996,236	2,045,508	104,185	19,266

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	30	94
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	350	332
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	20	0
Total	400	426

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	200	330
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	150	197

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	50	48
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	400	575

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 the traditional 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 additional funding sources are identified to assist with operating costs and services, this housing goal will continue to be difficult to reach.

The number of production of new units above includes other SDHDA financing programs which may not be included in IDIS.

SDHDA can try to entice developers to develop housing that correlates to the goals outlined by SDHDA. However, SDHDA can only fund applications that are received and if developers choose not to develop to the goals of SDHDA it is often difficult to reach the stated goals.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

SDHDA will review the proposed goals and evaluate whether they should still exist and how can changes be made to the HOME allocation plan or program administration to further entice the developers. SDHDA will also reach out to the developers to discuss the factors limiting development and ultimately reaching the stated goals. In addition, with the availability of the National Housing Trust Fund, another funding source will be available to reach lower income tenants. Leveraging of the trust fund dollars with HOME, HTC, HOF and other funding sources will allow greater ability to meet housing goals for special needs and lower income households, since the trust funds will be targeted to households at or below 30% AMI.

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	269
Low-income	0	143
Moderate-income	0	14
Total	0	426

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

Within the HOME Program, there were a total of 330 households served with TBRA through the Security Deposit Assistance Program. Over 70% of these households were at or below 30% AMI.

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

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

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

The South Dakota Housing for the Homeless Consortium (SDHHC) has few agencies engaging in street outreach, so we rely on the annual homeless point in time (PIT) count to identify and engage homeless individuals. During the PIT count volunteers who encounter unsheltered individuals immediately offer referrals to local agencies that may be able to assist. Following the PIT count, data is shared with local communities to learn more about service gaps and needs. ESG recipients can also utilize their funding to engage in unsheltered outreach. One advantage of life in a rural state is that it allows ESG recipients in less populated locations to leverage their community ties and awareness of local individuals and services to increase the effectiveness of outreach efforts. Another community resource is the Helpline 211 service, a database providing access to many resources across the state. A Pilot program is underway in Sioux Falls to work with Helpline's 211 to create a coordinated assessment providing avenues through which our CoC can enhance street outreach, services, and housing placement.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

For South Dakota, the majority of the emergency shelters that receive ESG funds are Domestic Violence Shelters; in 2015, it was 15 out of the 20 agencies. Domestic Violence shelters are considered "emergency shelters" per HUD, but with their specific population they are serving, not all homeless or at risk of homelessness individuals or families are served by the DV shelter. For the smaller counties in

South Dakota, DV shelters are sometimes the only available resource for homeless assistance. SDHDA has been working with the DV shelters and encouraging them to work with all homeless, to ensure all who are eligible for ESG assistance can receive it. Also, SDHDA has been encouraging more non-profit agencies, that are not emergency or transitional housing programs, to apply for the ESG funding. South Dakota does not have many homeless shelters in the state, our current non-DV homeless shelters are located in Aberdeen, Sioux Falls, Rapid City and Yankton. Due to the fact that emergency shelters and transitional housing programs are scarce in the state, SDHDA is working with all emergency, DV and transitional housing programs as well as non-housing non-profits organizations to prioritize the importance of moving individuals and families from homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible, hopefully to eliminate the need for more emergency shelters across the state

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 continues to work 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. Recently Pine Ridge Indian Reservation was notified that they will be receiving HUD Vash Vouchers as a pilot program, with implementation occurring in 2016.

Volunteers of America in Sioux Falls receives funding through the VA for the Healthcare for Homeless Veterans grant (HCHV) as well as the Grants and Per Diem program. Cornerstone Rescue Mission also administers the Supportive Service for Veteran Families (SSVF) program across the state. Cornerstone receives ESG funding as well so they are able to help homeless or at risk of homelessness veterans and their families become sustainably housed. Volunteers of America, Dakotas who specializes in housing services for homeless youth in South Dakota are a member of the SDHHC and works with ESG agencies to help find sustainable housing for their clients.

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

HMIS serves as a data source to evaluate returns to homelessness and ascertain common themes. Existing approaches to minimize number of returns to homelessness include DSS offering assistance and eligibility screening remotely to maximize client participation. VA Gaps Analyses explore adaptations like more effective coverage and distribution. ESG programs are required to follow-up with program participants at exit. Cornerstone Rescue Mission (CRM) is developing a curriculum to help tenants understand leases and landlord negotiation, working with housing officials, and responsible tenancy, which will be mandatory for all SSVF, ESG, and CRM financial assistance clients. S+C provides housing with supportive services, including case management for those hardest to house. SDHHC is discussing how to improve overall effectiveness, including steps such as facilitating additional discussion among services providers, PHAs, and SDHHC. Currently the SDHHC is finalizing the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness and implementation of action steps will enhance many aspects of helping the homeless.

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 for contractors to cover the administrative expense. 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.

SDHDA welcomes the opportunity to utilize Housing Trust Fund program dollars in 2016. This funding

source will help to meet the needs of underserved by providing more housing units to tenants at or below 30% AMI.

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 provides information and ensures 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.

SDHDA has two programs (Community Housing Development Program and Housing Opportunity Fund) available to assist in financing workforce housing. Availability of workforce housing is often a barrier for communities in attracting economic development in their community. If housing is available, the ability for a company to expand or locate in more communities across the state will allow for more jobs and employment opportunities which are necessary to assist in reducing 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 2015 was on developing capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). With new HOME Program regulations some of the previous CHDOs were not eligible to participate in the HOME Program. SDHDA established meetings for CHDOs to discuss the changes, evaluate their current situation and determine if assistance can be provided to help the CHDO build capacity.

Looking forward to 2016, SDHDA will host trainings and meetings to help build capacity for additional housing developers. Many rural communities in South Dakota need additional housing but currently lack expertise and capacity. SDHDA will work with partner agencies to provide appropriate trainings and services to develop this institutional structure.

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, SD Workforce Initiative, 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), Council of State Community Development Agencies (COSCDA), 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.

SDHDA is in the process of implementing the HUD Section 811 program. This process has been a good opportunity for SDHDA to work with service providers, management companies and Department of Human Services. Learning programs and process of each entity ensures there is coordination, and the best services are being provided.

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. In 2015, SDHDA contracted with Paul Flogstad to be the Fair Housing Ombudsman for South Dakota. In this role, he is a resource for renters, landlords, and the general public to utilize to understand their rights and responsibilities. A website, 1-800 phone number and educational resources have been created. In addition Fair Housing trainings were conducted and informational meeting were held statewide. Since beginning this service in April 2015 individuals have been in contact with the Ombudsman. A portion of the situations were Fair Housing related and a portion were tenant/landlord issues.

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

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 will provide maximum feasible delegation of responsibility and authority to grantees under the CDBG Program. GOED monitoring of CDBG grantees will be conducted in a positive, assistance oriented manner. Whenever possible, deficiencies will be rectified through constructive discussion, negotiation and assistance, and in a manner which preserves local discretion. GOED will conduct 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 review.

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.

Per the Citizen Participation Plan, the draft Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) are made available to the general public for review and comment. The Draft CAPER was presented to the SDHDA Board of Commissioners (Board) public meeting on March 9th, 2016. A paid ad was published in the daily newspapers providing notice to the general public that the CAPER is available for review. The CAPER was also posted on SDHDA's website and available for mailing to interested parties. A press release was 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 ran for 15 days, ending March 25, 2016

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 were no changes made to the State program in 2015. Our objectives continued 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 90 HOME properties. All reviews were completed as scheduled.

Common issues noted on the reviews were:

EXTERIOR

1. Lawns and Plantings: Need trimming, broken branches, bare areas, erosion,
2. Parking Lots: Cracks, Sealing, Striping, tripping hazards
3. Walks and Steps: Spalling, Cracks, Lifting/Dropping, tripping hazards
4. Play Areas and Equipment: Additional mulch, or other acceptable material, missing swings or damaged equipment
5. Project Sign and Lighting: Painting or staining, and parking sign replacement
6. Trash Collections Area: Damaged surround, cracked concrete
7. Site Lighting: Lighting still on due to photocell/timer, globes missing
8. Wall, Window, Foundation and Caulking: Siding damaged, deteriorating, loose, splices missing, caulking. Missing, damaged fascia or soffit, broken vent covers and cleaning of vents

9. Painting and Staining: Painting of doors, jambs and brick mold, railings, pillars, siding
10. Roofing, Flashing, Chimneys, and Vents: Lifting, missing, damaged shingles
11. Gutters and Downspouts: Re-setting splash blocks, downspouts and ends damaged, missing, bent, and damaged gutters, gutter nails loose, and cleaning gutters
12. Garages: Damaged doors and jambs
13. Exterior Storage, Shed/Maintenance Room, and Site Maintenance: Needs to be cleaned/straightened up, damaged doors and jambs; **COMMON AREA** - Entry Doors, Lobby, and Security: Damaged jambs, locksets 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, damaged walls. Water Heaters, Furnaces, and Utility Rooms: Corroding, dripping, leaking pipes. Office: Carpet stains, painting, Common Area Walls and Ceilings: Damaged walls, ceiling tiles, need for painting. Community Room: Stains, wear, torn screens, refrigerator seals. **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, removed, or damaged. Damaged doors, hardware, Screens damaged, torn, missing, Noisy, unhooked, inoperable bath fans, Bent, torn, damaged refrigerator seals, Broken, damaged blinds, Wall damage, Blocked egress.

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

SDHDA requires all owners of HOME properties to provide a written affirmative marketing action plan prior to receiving HOME funding. The owners are also required to submit a written narrative of the affirmative marketing efforts on an annual basis to SDHDA.

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

The amount of 2015 HOME program income disbursed was \$2,045,508. The program income was provided for multifamily rental, security deposit assistance, homeowner rehabilitation and single family homeownership opportunities. There were a total of 2 single family homes, 8 multifamily developments, 37 homeowner rehabilitation and five agencies administering Security Deposit Assistance Program that utilized the program income. Not all projects receiving program income during 2015 were completed during 2015. The following owner and tenant characteristics is taken from projects that were completed in 2015, 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% and single parent households. For homeowner rehabilitation projects households were mostly 30 -50% AMI and 50-80% AMI and either elderly or single/non-elderly head of household. Homebuyer activities were combination of elderly or single parent households with incomes 30-50% and 50-80%

AMI. The multifamily developments typically consisted of households at 0 - 30% and 30 - 50% AMI who are single/non-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 and previously the Neighborhood Stabilization 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.

SDHDA is eager to incorporate the National Housing Trust Fund into its portfolio of available financing programs. SDHDA will utilize similar process, forms and timelines to assist in coordination.

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	0
Last Name	Bondy
Suffix	0
Title	Housing Research and Development 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	6057733181
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	lisab@sdhda.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Lorraine
Last Name	Polak
Suffix	0
Title	Director, Rental Housing Development
Phone Number	6057733181
Extension	0
Email Address	lorraine@sdhda.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2015
Program Year End Date 12/31/2015

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SOUTH DAKOTA

City: PIERRE

State: SD

Zip Code: 57501,

DUNS Number: 939862108

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 39124

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ICAP

City: Madison

State: SD

Zip Code: 57042, 0268

DUNS Number: 102298288

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41345

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SAFE HARBOR

City: Aberdeen

State: SD

Zip Code: 57402, 0041

DUNS Number: 180934812

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 39186

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: JOURNEY CHURCH

City: Aberdeen

State: SD

Zip Code: 57401, 7603

DUNS Number: 037970369

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 32600

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA WOMEN'S SHELTER

City: Huron

State: SD

Zip Code: 57350, 2408

DUNS Number: 180865818

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 27066

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITIES AGAINST VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

City: Lemmon

State: SD

Zip Code: 57638, 0245

DUNS Number: 624134730

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 4038

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WOMEN ESCAPING A VIOLENT ENVIRONMENT

City: Custer

State: SD

Zip Code: 57730, 0729

DUNS Number: 829840227

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 12250

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WHOLENESS CENTER

City: Flandreau

State: SD

Zip Code: 57028, 0148

DUNS Number: 962693982

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20750

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK

City: Madison

State: SD

Zip Code: 57042, 0110

DUNS Number: 832798065

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 25526

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BRIDGES AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

City: Mobridge

State: SD

Zip Code: 57601, 0002

DUNS Number: 965561202

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 11890

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MISSOURI SHORES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE CENTER

City: Pierre

State: SD

Zip Code: 57501, 0398

DUNS Number: 166973883

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 29200

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CORNERSTONE RESCUE MISSION

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57709, 2188

DUNS Number: 794623264

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 24000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WORKING AGAINST VIOLENCE INC.

City: Rapid City

State: SD

Zip Code: 57701, 3627

DUNS Number: 969914381

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 4500

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHILDREN'S INN

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57104, 5607

DUNS Number: 072904840

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 21000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ST. FRANCIS HOUSE

City: Sioux Falls

State: SD

Zip Code: 57103, 1408

DUNS Number: 180960759

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 9850

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ARTEMIS HOUSE
City: Spearfish
State: SD
Zip Code: 57783, 0486
DUNS Number: 168524379
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 14160

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CRISIS INTERVENTION SHELTER SERVICES
City: Sturgis
State: SD
Zip Code: 57785, 0842
DUNS Number: 807691324
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 19490

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: WATERTOWN RESOURCE CENTER
City: Watertown
State: SD
Zip Code: 57201, 0781
DUNS Number: 964853563
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 29286

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YANKTON HOMELESS SHELTER
City: Yankton
State: SD
Zip Code: 57078, 0675
DUNS Number: 933788283
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 41267

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: ROCS

City: Lake Andes

State: SD

Zip Code: 57356, 0070

DUNS Number: 150649457

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 35144

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: River City Domestic Violence Center

City: Yankton

State: SD

Zip Code: 57078, 0626

DUNS Number: 431992651

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20506

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	47
Children	76
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	123

Table 14 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	65
Children	128
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	193

Table 15 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,227
Children	1,350
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2,577

Table 16 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 17 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,296
Children	1,497
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2,793

Table 18 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	800
Female	1,991
Transgender	2
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2,793

Table 19 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	1,496
18-24	231
25 and over	1,065
Don't Know/Refused/Other	1
Missing Information	0
Total	2,793

Table 20 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	7	5	0	2
Victims of Domestic Violence	2,742	28	92	2,622
Elderly	1	0	0	1
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	23	0	2	21
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	28	1	5	22
Chronic Substance Abuse	30	1	2	27
Other Disability	30	1	8	21
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	2,861	36	109	2,716

Table 21 – 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	130,670
Total Number of bed-nights provided	130,670
Capacity Utilization	100.00%

Table 22 – Shelter Capacity

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

The number of beds that were reported in the 2014 APR last year are higher than what SDHDA is reporting in the 2015 APR. Three past ESG recipients did not apply for ESG funding in 2015 which resulted in a reduction of 126 beds. Two new agencies were awarded in 2015 for an additional 35 beds. All other agencies remained the same. SDHDA is working with HUD Regional Headquarters in Denver to assist us with finding a comparable database for our Domestic Violence Shelters which will be CSV Export compatible for the 2016 APR.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	25,449	53,295	6,369
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	5,422	13,635	524
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	7,664	16,499	1,209
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	38,535	83,429	8,102

Table 23 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	14,923	40,346	4,554
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	5,663	20,961	3,086
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	3,890	48,417	1,177
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	24,476	109,724	8,817

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
Essential Services	6,186	16,380	1,180
Operations	9,745	191,975	18,527
Renovation	5,599	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	21,530	208,355	19,707

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2013	2014	2015
HMIS	6,017	7,372	156
Administration	31,678	33,424	95
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 26 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2013	2014	2015
601,417	122,236	442,304	36,877

Table 27 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2013	2014	2015
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	2,638
State Government	32,243	72,928	5,022
Local Government	12,332	0	72
Private Funds	14,940	0	13,199
Other	389,585	412,330	65,710
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	449,100	485,258	86,641

Table 28 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2013	2014	2015
1,622,416	571,336	927,562	123,518

Table 29 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities