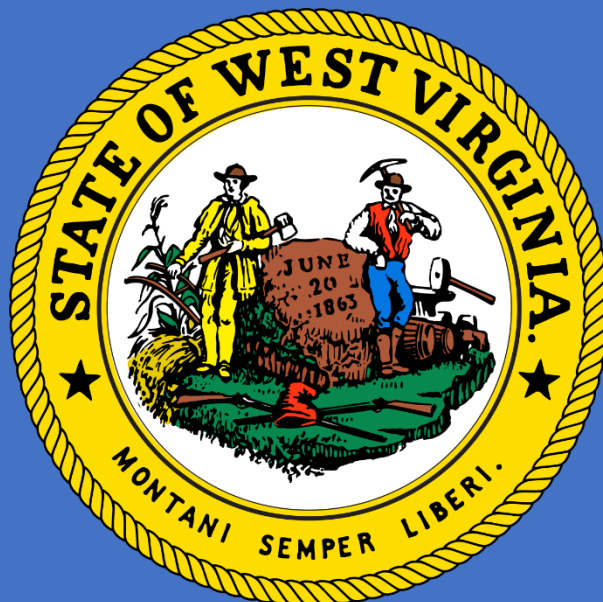


STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
PY2020 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL
PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION
REPORT (CAPER)



WEST VIRGINIA COMMUNITY ADVANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT | WEST VIRGINIA HOUSING
DEVELOPMENT FUND

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.

Funds provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) were utilized to address the housing, community development and homelessness needs described in the strategies, priority needs, and objectives outlined in the State's 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan. As required by 24 CFR 570.91.320, the State of West Virginia submitted its 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan and its Program Year 2020 Annual Action Plan to HUD on May 15th, 2020.

As a recipient of federal funds under the Consolidated Plan, the State of West Virginia is required to provide this annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) within 90 days of the end of the State's program year or by September 28, 2020. The FY2020 CAPER is prepared as a collaborative effort of two agencies: The West Virginia Department of Economic Development (WVDED) is responsible for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, Community Development Block Grant – Cares Act (CDBG-CV) program, the Emergency Solutions Grant program (ESG), the Emergency Solutions Grant – Cares Act (ESG-CV), the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program (HOPWA), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS – Cares ACT (HOPWA-CV) programs. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) is responsible for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program and the Housing Trust Fund (HTF). The data provided in this CAPER provides a review of the uses of CDBG, CDBG-CV, ESG, ESG-CV, HOPW, HOPWA-CV, HOME and HTF funds and accomplishments made during the 2020 program year.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the State's method of distributing funds to local governments and organizations to carry out activities (or the activities to be undertaken by the State) using funds that were received under formula allocations, and other HUD assistance received during the program year, including program income. The State has made progress in meeting the objectives outlined in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan and has developed strategies to meet the needs of the State more quickly. Please note, CDBG accomplishment data reported in this document is for activities associated with the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

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
Administration		CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$ / HTF: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
CDBG-DR	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	81	0	0.00%			
CDBG-DR	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	53	0	0.00%			

CDBG-DR	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	288	0	0.00%			
CDBG-DR	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-DR: \$	Other	Other	512	0	0.00%			
Develop Basic Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	7500	0	0.00%	1500	0	0.00%
HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	175	18	10.29%	35	18	51.43%
HOME- Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	175	12	6.86%	35	12	34.29%
Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	250	0	0.00%	50	0	0.00%

Housing and Services for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	7	7	100.00%	7	7	100.00%
HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	125	7	5.60%	25	7	28.00%
HTF-Expand Affordable Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	125	23	18.40%	25	23	92.00%
Improve Public Facilities-Parks and Recreation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1500	0	0.00%	300	0	0.00%
Increase the capacity of CHDOs	HOME CHDO Operating Expense Grant	HOME: \$	Other	Other	20	0	0.00%	4	10	250.00%
Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	100	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%
Mitigate Blighted and Abandoned Properties	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	500	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%

Promote Fair Housing	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$0 / HOME: \$0 / ESG: \$0 / HTF: \$0 / CDBG-DR: \$0	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	20	0	0.00%			
Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1250	331	26.48%	250	331	132.40%
Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	7500	2147	28.63%	1500	2147	143.13%
Rental Assistance and Services for the Homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	750	208	27.73%	150	208	138.67%
Support Community Planning	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%

Technical Assistance	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	0	0.00%	200	0	0.00%
Technical Assistance	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			

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.

Program Year 2020 was the first year of the 2020-2024 State of West Virginia Consolidated Plan. The above chart does not reflect CDBG accomplish data as the projects that were completed and closed in the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) during PY2020 were not associated with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Please note, PY2020 CDBG-funded projects were awarded on June 4th, 2021, and all accomplishment data will be recorded in future CAPERS.

As noted in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, the State of West Virginia CDBG program diversified its array of eligible project types to include:

Infrastructure Development (water, sewer, broadband), Brownfield Mitigation and Demolition of Abandoned Properties, Public Facilities Improvement (Parks & Rec.), Non-Housing Community Planning, and Fair Housing Activities. For the FY2020 program year, the WVDED received a total of 53 CDBG applications and awarded over \$13 million in CDBG funds for 19 projects. Projects included 8 water/sewer infrastructure projects (totaling \$11,304,158), 2 broadband infrastructure projects (totaling \$799,609), 8 demolition projects (totaling \$1,481,050), and 1 park and recreation public facility project (totaling \$150,000).

Approximately 734 households will receive new broadband infrastructure services and over 2000 households will directly receive access to improved water and sewer infrastructure services. Of those households, approximately 66% are of low- and moderate-income. 100 percent of the infrastructure-projects exceeded the 51% low- and moderate-income threshold. Funds committed to low- and moderate-income activities to date (exclusive of administration and technical assistance) \$12,253,767 total CDBG projects will address the serious and adverse health and environmental effects of inadequate, aging, or non-existent infrastructure systems. Left unaddressed, these existing conditions can deteriorate, causing significant hazards to individual health and safety, and substantial environmental degradation. Similarly, the lack of basic services is a barrier to the development of suitable living environments. This poses numerous social and economic obstacles, particularly among vulnerable populations. Therefore, these projects remained the highest priority for CDBG funding. While funding is primarily utilized for the development of water and sewer infrastructure, the WVDED recognizes that broadband infrastructure is a critical factor in West Virginia's ability to compete for economic development and job creation opportunities as communities and economies become more connected. These planning considerations reflect the most important community development needs in West Virginia.

During the 2020-2024 Consolidated Planning process, the deteriorating housing stock and growing number of dilapidated structures throughout the State of West Virginia was identified as a new community development priority. As such, the State awarded \$1,481,050 in PY2020 CDBG funds to demolish a total of 24 commercial and residential properties. Such activities will eliminate the health and safety risks associated with dilapidated structures, promote future development, and foster further economic development in commercial settings. Of those Demolition Projects awarded, 1 in particular poses an immediate risk to citizens as it is actively collapsing into the throughfare and has been cited by the WV State Fire Marshall. Additionally, the demolition of this particular property will address a WV Division of Highways order to remove the threat. Through implementation of the new CDBG Demolition Program, the State aims to address the growing list of derelict structures and to mitigate the imminent health threat each presents to residents of West Virginia.

Priorities (CDBG) - 1

Through the Consolidated Planning Process, the State of West Virginia also identified Public Facilities and Parks and Recreation as a new primary

need. With PY2020 CDBG funds, the State will implement 1 Public Facilities & Parks and Recreation project that will benefit approximately 1,000 residents of which 59% are from LMI households. This pilot facility project will complete Phase 1 of the Calhoun County Park Plan includes the installation of an ADA accessible bath house/restroom and will promote health and wellness for residents and visitors of Calhoun County. It is a known fact that residents of impoverished neighborhoods and communities are at greater risk for mental illness, chronic disease, higher mortality, and lower life expectancy. The completion of this project will provide greater access to health and wellness activities to LMI residents who may otherwise not have access to such facilities.

Priorities (CDBG) - 2

West Virginia CDBG funded projects for the 2020 Program Year were awarded and announced by Governor Jim Justice on June 4th, 2021. All of the newly funded subrecipients participated in an Implementation Meeting to initiate project activities. The Implementation Meetings were established to help ensure all subrecipients understood the CDBG program, to review the subrecipient agreement, learn of the program reporting requirements, and to foster success of the newly funded CDBG projects. During the 2020 Program Year, despite the ongoing challenges of the Coronavirus Pandemic, the WVDED administered approximately 76 CDBG-funded projects (primarily water, sewer, and broadband projects) in various stages of design, implementation, and construction. The open and active projects represented \$7,800,876.24 in CDBG funds expended throughout the 2020 Program Year. As noted in the 2019 CAPER, CDBG-funded projects progressed very slowly in PY2019, and in some cases halted, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. Fortunately, the number of COVID-19 cases declined significantly in the new year and State of West Virginia employees returned to work (in person) fulltime on Monday February 22nd, 2021. Since then, nearly all CDBG-funded projects have resumed activity and several have reached completion. Despite several barriers the State continues to face during the Coronavirus Pandemic (primarily deficiencies in supplies and significant cost increases), a total of 10 Infrastructure Projects were completed and closed during the 2020 Program. The 10 projects have benefited approximately 14,511 West Virginians with potable water, adequate sewer services, or improved/new broadband services.

Priorities (CDBG) - 3

On March 27, 2020, the Coronavirus Act Relief and Economic Security Act (CARES), Public Law 116-136 was signed, providing \$5 billion for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-CV), Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG-CV) and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA-CV) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19 and the economic and housing impacts caused by this unprecedented crisis. The State of West Virginia received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) a total of \$20,250,608.00 in CDBG-CV funding. Through the citizen participation process, the State identified the following priorities for the CDBG-CV Program: Emergency Mortgage,

Rental, and Utility Assistance, Public Facilities Development, and Food Distribution. During the 2020 program year, the WVDED received a total of 9 CDBG-CV applications and awarded \$2,273,500 in CDBG-CV funds for 7 projects. Projects included 6 Emergency Rental, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance Programs (totaling \$773,500) and 1 Public Facility Project (totaling \$1,500,000). These projects were awarded through the first round of CDBG-CV funds available (\$8,377,856) and were committed to activities in non-Entitlement communities. Through the 7 Emergency Mortgage, Rental, and Utility Assistance programs, approximately 249 Low- to Moderate-Income households impacted by the Coronavirus Pandemic will benefit. The 1 Facility project funded during the 2020 Program Year was awarded under the Urgent Need National Objective and will benefit residents of Taylor County (approximately 12,590 individuals). As these projects are in progress, the State of West Virginia will report actual accomplishment data in the PY2021 CAPER. Though these projects are underway and successfully preventing, preparing for, and responding to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the State continues to solicitate for eligible CDBG-CV applications to meet the developing and on-going needs of those impacted by COVID-19.

Priorities (CDBG) - 4

The demand for funding in the CDBG, CDBG-CV, HOME, HTF, ESG, ESG-CV, HOPWA-CV, and HOPWA programs far exceeds the amount of funds available in all programs. As a result, each program remains extremely competitive. It is not uncommon for applications for the same projects to be submitted for several consecutive years. Projects are implemented to assist in the development of viable communities in low- to moderate-income areas. Each investment of program funding helps to develop decent housing, create a suitable living environment, and promote expanded economic opportunities. The CDBG, CDBG-CV, HOME, HTF, ESG, ESG-CV, HOPWA, and HOPWA-CV program requirements are enforced to ensure compliance with the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan and all applicable regulations, policies, and guidelines.

Priorities (HOME/HTF)

Pursuant to the Con Plan and Annual Action Plan, the HOME highest priority needs are the HOME Rental, HOME CHDO, and CHDO Operating Expense Grant Programs. In order to address the affordable housing needs in the State, the WVHDF judiciously plans the aforementioned HOME programs to meet the needs by increasing the supply of affordable housing through the new construction and rehabilitation of rental units. In addition, operating expense grant funds are awarded to CHDOs on a competitive basis, which provides a funding source to increase CHDO capacity. Award of the CHDO Operating Expense Grants allow for enhanced CHDO productivity efficiency, which allows CHDOs to achieve construction completion of rental units more proficiently.

Priorities (ESG/HOPWA)

Within ESG Federal Regulations, no more than 60% of all awarded funds may be used for the combined activities of Street Outreach and Emergency Shelter. Within varying conversations throughout the fiscal year held with leadership and program staff our ESG and HOPWA funded agencies and our four Continuums of Care in West Virginia, more times than not when discussing our HUD awards and how they are used throughout the State, agencies still see a great need for resources dedicated to housing activities. In regard to their ongoing input and unchanging opinions regarding the use of federal funds in a State where the government provides nothing additional to assist those experiencing homelessness and/or those people living with HIV/AIDS. The need is real and growing every day for additional housing options that are safe, affordable, and adequate to address the needs of these most vulnerable populations. That's why if no less than 50% of WV's annual ESG award funding will be used for rapid rehousing and homeless prevention activities during the award and allocation process of the sub recipient application submissions, rapid rehousing and homeless prevention are the first activities to be funded. In response to the pandemic, the state of West Virginia received nearly 13 million dollars allocated to ESG, in which our agency is a pass through for funding. Through three different rounds of applications and funding awards made, a total of 28 service providers were selected to operate the very vital necessary programs to respond to covid. As a result of the latest memo that was released, temporary shelters have the ability now to be turned into an emergency shelter when the transitional shelter is no longer needed. The shelter facility can continue to be funded with ESG and operated as a shelter as long as it meets a few requirements that are listed within the memo. There are several shelters throughout the state who have expressed the opportunity to open new facilities with more beds. And of course, more beds mean the ability to more easily reach or exceed our program goals with housing. For those organizations without emergency shelters, they have prioritized the activity of RRH and have had great success in finding housing individuals extremely quickly with the addition of the landlord incentives, eligible payments for damages, etc. In regard to HOPWA, we have one organization currently that provides one facility with services and housing dedicated to those living with HIV and AIDS who are either severely ill, have progressed to AIDS, and have immediate needs to have access to Supportive Services at any moment of the day. It was the goal of our agency in preparation and submission of the program year 2020 HOPWA Competitive Grant (which mainly addresses the active CDC designated IDU clusters in the State) To increase the availability of such facilities funded with HOPWA operations in both areas where the designated clusters are centralized. This will provide both project sponsor serving these clusters with a housing option that is not only available and run by their own organizations funded with HOPWA, but also a centralized location to provide the support of services necessary to connect individuals to healthcare, become medically compliant, with the ultimate goal of reaching undetectable status.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG	HTF
White	0	27	584	1,420	28
Black or African American	0	3	148	430	2
Asian	0	0	5	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	30	737	1,850	30
Hispanic	0	1	15	1,700	30
Not Hispanic	0	29	722	150	0

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

Narrative

Federal regulations for CDBG require that states report all accomplishments achieved for each activity in a program year, excluding planning and administration activities but including planning-only activities for State grantees. Complete information must be reported for each activity. This data is required to demonstrate national objective compliance and to account for the use of the CDBG funds. The data required for each activity are dependent on the activity's matrix code and national objective.

Direct beneficiary data is required for projects in which individuals apply for services based upon income. For these projects, the data will consist of actual recipients of service. Therefore, the data will not be available until the project is completed and the actual beneficiaries are known and reported to the State in a Final Performance Report. This requirement applies to job creation, home ownership, housing rehabilitation and other direct benefit activities. Please note, racial and ethnic data was not provided above as the projects completed during PY2020 were not tied to the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan or FY2020 Annual Action Plan.

The geographic area for the distribution of the programs included in this report includes the entire State, with the exception of the State's nine CDBG entitlement jurisdictions. State CDBG funds were not made available in the 9 entitlement jurisdictions, which include: Beckley, Charleston, Huntington, Martinsburg, Morgantown, Parkersburg, Vienna, Weirton, and Wheeling.

West Virginia is a predominately rural state of limited ethnic and racial diversity. According to the ACS Data (V2019), West Virginia's total population of 1,792,147 consists of 116,489 or 6.5% total minority population. African American residents represent the largest minority group at 3.64% of the total

population. In most rural West Virginia counties, white households represent the majority of households; however, certain census tracts and block groups are more diverse.

Minority household groups, such as African American, American Indian-Alaska Native, Asian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households, are more concentrated in Kanawha (11.43%), Berkeley (12.3%), Monongalia (9.8%), Cabell (8.7%), and Raleigh (11.2%) counties. Jefferson, Mercer, Wood, Marion, and Harrison counties round out the top ten counties. Larger concentrations of minority household groups are located in entitlement jurisdictions, with the top five percentages found in Charleston (21.9%), Huntington (14.6%), Beckley (28.5%), Martinsburg (20.9%) and Morgantown (12.6%).

While the ethnic and racial characteristics of the rural areas of the State have remained consistent over the years, there is a significant disparity in the social and economic characteristics of the rural areas. While the median income for a family of four in Jefferson and Putnam counties in 2019 was \$80,430 and \$60,097, respectively; the median income for a family of four in McDowell and Mingo Counties in 2019 was \$27,682 and \$32,764 respectively.

The gap between rural county family incomes and the more urban county family incomes has continued to widen, limiting both housing ownership opportunities and affordable rental housing opportunities for low-income families in West Virginia. In order to address the continued need and demand for safe, decent, and affordable housing, the WVHDF anticipates HOME CHDO funds will be used in rural counties that have or limited access to established financial assistance programs. Similarly, CDBG funds are used to provide area-wide benefit to low- and moderate-income communities to the greatest extent possible.

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	public - federal	14,262,581	7,800,876
HOME	public - federal	7,344,786	7,006,807
HOPWA	public - federal	577,362	553,691
ESG	public - federal	1,650,273	1,443,515
HTF	public - federal	3,000,010	1,505,040
Other	public - federal	20,250,608	39,678

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

During the PY2020 program year, the State of West Virginia utilized multiple sources of state, federal, local, and private funds to address the housing, community development and homelessness needs as described in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Five-Year Plan.

CDBG Funding priorities were identified through the 2020-2024 Consolidated Planning Process by way of eight public meetings, the analysis of secondary data, programmatic meetings to discuss community conditions, consultations with state and local housing and social service agencies, and the review of regional development plans. The resulting plan guides the allocation of available funding for projects which will:

- Increase multifamily rental housing for extremely low to moderate income persons.
- Support housing stability efforts by providers in the Continuum of Cares to assure special needs persons can access services and housing.
- Support the development of viable infrastructure systems (such as water, sewer, storm water, and broadband) to improve living conditions and bolster economic development.
- Improve quality of life by enhancing public facilities and eliminating factors that affect environmental quality or public health.
- Improve quality of life by enhancing public facilities and eliminating factors that affect environmental quality or public health through activities such as mitigating blighted and abandoned properties, supporting the remediation of brownfield sites, and enhancing parks and recreational facilities.
- Develop local strategies through community planning to support improved living environments and strengthen economic and community development.

- Promote fair housing to educate low to moderate income citizens about their rights to available and accessible housing

All activities and projects funded by the programs included in this report have met an objective and outcome as listed below:

- Increase availability/accessibility of decent, affordable housing
- Increase availability/accessibility of suitable living environment
- Increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment

During PY2020, the State of West Virginia prepared for incoming Cares Act funding (CDBG-CV, ESG-CV, and HOPWA-CV) by amending its FY2019 Annual Action Plan. During the citizen participation planning process for the CV funding, the State identified the following priorities:

- Construction, Enhancement, or Refurbishment of Public Facilities and Schools
- Provision of New or Quantifiably Increased Public Services (Including Food Banks/Food Distribution)
- Community Planning Grants and Planning Only Grants

All activities and projects funded by the CDBG-CV program included in this report additionally must meet the following requirements:

- Meet a National Objective
- Prepare for, respond to, or prevent COVID-19
- No Duplication of Benefits

The HOME & HTF Programs anticipate the use of the HUD awards, estimated Program Incomes, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME & HTF Programs.

Please note, CDBG/CDBG-CV Program Income is minimal and is reported on a fiscal year basis. Program Income that does not exceed \$35,000 in a single year is retained by the unit of local government. As a result, program income is reported but is generally not utilized for new projects within the State CDBG program. Additionally, the State CDBG program has not undertaken a Section 108 program and, therefore, reports no proceeds.

Performance indicators associated with each objective and outcome are provided throughout this report.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The geographic distribution and investment of CDBG funds reflect the State's strategy for the development of non-entitlement communities in the State. This strategy is based upon the consolidated plan, the identification of local priorities, and investments that are consistent with the CDBG program. The method of distribution is designed to permit flexibility in the utilization of other funding sources and the timing of investment decisions. No target areas are identified. All applications determined to be eligible and to meet a HUD National Objective shall advance and be reviewed for funding consideration. The State invested over \$13 million of CDBG funding into seventeen worthwhile water, sewer, and broadband development projects in fifteen of West Virginia fifty-five counties including: Braxton, Calhoun, Hampshire, Lewis, Marshall, Mercer, Mercer, Ohio, Pocahontas, Putnam, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Wirt, Greenbrier. Additionally, the State of West Virginia earmarked \$8,377,856 in CDBG-CV funding for use in non-Entitlement counties and municipalities.

The HOME & HTF Programs anticipate the use of the HUD awards, estimated Program Incomes, and leveraged funds to successfully implement all aspects of the HOME & HTF Programs.

Leveraging

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

The WVDED works with numerous federal, state, and local funding sources to leverage CDBG funds to the maximum extent possible. Due to the excessive cost of utility infrastructure development, CDBG grant funding is often coupled with funding from other agencies to achieve a viable funding strategy. With the 2020 program year awarded projects, more than \$17 million in other funds were leveraged with CDBG funds. Many of the units of local government also pledge local funds for these important projects. The State's CDBG does not require a match; however, credit is given for leveraged funds during the review process.

The West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council (IJDC) promotes the coordination of infrastructure projects throughout the State. Enacted in 1994 by the West Virginia Legislature, the IJDC was created to be West Virginia's funding clearinghouse for water and wastewater projects. This coordination provides the opportunity for funding agencies to review all project applications and determine strategies to maximize funding through all available state and federal sources.

This coordination of leveraged funding also ensures that units of local government receive ongoing technical assistance on both the regulatory requirements and project management. Implementation schedules are established that directly impact the local community and the state and federal agencies involved. As a result, project administrators, as well as funding and regulatory agencies representatives, are working as a team to complete projects within the established schedule.

The following agencies and programs provide the most frequently used sources of leveraged funds for CDBG water and sewer infrastructure projects: U.S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Abandoned Mine Lands, Appalachian Regional Commission, West Virginia Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council and Water Development Authority, the West Virginia Bureau of Public Health Drinking Water Treatment Revolving Loan Fund, and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund. Project funding has also been provided by the West Virginia-American Water Company for projects in public-private partnerships.

Local governments may acquire land directly associated with the infrastructure projects. All acquisitions are reported by the local government in a Land Acquisition Report as part of the

Final Performance Report obtained upon the completion of each project.

The WVHDF's Match requirement was zero for the program year ending 6-30-2020. Nevertheless, \$71,706.25 in funds contributed to single family bond financing blended with HOME was counted toward Match.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	3,923,711
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	71,706
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	3,995,417
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	3,995,417

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
NON-2020-mrb	08/31/2020	71,706	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
2,481,051	2,220,086	1,541,623	0	3,159,514

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	22,430,431	0	0	0	0	22,430,431
Number	40	0	0	0	0	40
Sub-Contracts						
Number	120	0	0	2	0	118
Dollar Amount	10,238,933	0	0	26,000	0	10,212,933
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	22,430,431	0	22,430,431			
Number	40	0	40			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	120	0	120			
Dollar Amount	10,238,933	0	10,238,933			

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	6	0	0	0	0	6
Dollar Amount	3,623,044	0	0	0	0	3,623,044

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		1	179,001			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		16	5,112			
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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	120	60
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	120	60

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	60	25
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	60	35
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	120	60

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Number of homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs households provided affordable housing units: W VHDF relies on previous project close-out reports to determine estimates for these categories. Actual numbers frequently differ resulting from the:(a) Competitive nature of funding application rounds and the type of developer awarded HOME funds (this is particularly true when the developer is applying for LIHTC and HOME simultaneously); and (b) Rapidly changing demographics of the state caused by high unemployment and the resultant population exodus seeking jobs in other states.

Number of households supported through Production of New Units and Rehab of Existing Units: WVHDF relies on previous HOME performance to determine estimates for these categories. Actual numbers frequently differ resulting from the:(a) Difficulty in accurately estimating the type of projects that will be awarded HOME funds – new construction or rehabilitation;(b) Percentage of HOME funds to total development cost per project awarded; and (c) Project size receiving award – often a small project has a diseconomy of scale and requires more HOME funds per unit to allow for financial feasibility.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

WVHDF will continue to monitor actual data to formulate future annual action plans. Acknowledging that actual data indicates the adequacy of the market to support specific populations (homeless, non-homeless, and special-needs), certain types of units (new, rehab, acquisition), and the demand for funding type (rental or homeownership), WVHDF will continually evaluate data to determine the most effective methods of HOME and HTF program designs so that safe, decent, sanitary affordable housing is increased in the State; thereby benefitting the eligible populations desperately needing this affordable housing.

The partner agencies have worked diligently to leverage available funding sources and have created scores of new units of affordable housing, serving individuals and families at or below 60 percent of Area Median Income. Resources and programs contributing to this production include: The HOME Investment Partnerships (including CHDO, and HOME Rental), Housing Trust Fund, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, and other special WVHDF programs.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	27	30
Low-income	0	3	
Moderate-income	0	0	
Total	0	30	

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

All HOME and HTF activity requires determination of income by family size to confirm eligibility. Determination of income by family size includes, but is not limited to, verification of employment and documentation of benefits received.

Of the above statistics concerning income, zero homeless persons were served. Other statistics are as follows:

Extremely low-income: 27 renter households

Low-income: 3 renter 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

Program providers throughout the State assist program participants in creating individualized housing plans to stably house individuals quickly. One benchmark has been to shorten homeless time to 30 days or less by tracking clients and establishing individual goals. Multiple barriers hinder progress for homeless programs: a lack of affordable housing, a lack of transitional housing; a lack of readily available treatment beds. The problems are magnified in rural areas with limited resources. This was further exacerbated by the covid pandemic we're not only were our shelters limited on bed space as typically their environment had been as our shelter system is a crumbling inferior housing provider the emergent to those that stay there, it was because of covid that that capacity had to be cut in half or less because of social distancing. With less beds and space to be able to fill, with the potential of lockdowns and spread and risk to not only the homeless population but also the staff serving them, it was more of a focus to reach out to individuals while they were on the streets and try to provide them supportive services there. So many shelters sheltered in place, while other organizations continued to provide excellent Street Outreach Services such as hot meals, trips to vaccination appointments and testing, temporary shelter, hand washing stations, and any sort of provision necessary to keep these individuals that are either unwilling or unable to access shelter safe during the growing Health Emergency. This is also paired with the continued growth, both unknown and likely exponential, of our two current CDC designated HIV IDU clusters in West Virginia. During covid this Health Emergency took the back seat to the pandemic, and the state focused their resources elsewhere. This left our two project sponsors for HOPWA leading the charge in providing Supportive Services and housing resources to those individuals now completely left to their own devices with very little to assist outside of these two agencies that were already stressed beyond belief with the resources they had available while both operated day shelters and additional housing programs throughout their catchment areas.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Again during much of the fiscal year, response to covid limited the number of individuals that were able to access emergency shelter. Especially whenever shelters were closed for quarantine or possible exposure. However there were many other Supportive Service Providers that were funded with ESG cares act money that didn't operate shelters but instead in regard to the lack of adequate shelter options during the pandemic were able to house individuals and families in hotels and motels and additional facilities throughout the state. It was the ability of the grant to pay for any damages and the additional incentives that made these types of businesses more willing to house this most vulnerable population especially whenever business and numbers were so far down because of the pandemic. There are many instances where shelter workers did everything they could to keep individuals within

the Emergency Shelters safe and out of risk and out of harm. They would even themselves go to grocery stores, gas stations, doctor's appointments, etc to pick up medications for them and really anything they could do to keep them there within the shelter. So again though the shelter system somewhat seemed stretched, at the same time numbers were down of those individuals trying to access shelter. Those shelters I talked to talked a lot about the fact that beds remained empty even with the decrease in available beds, but at the same time the unsheltered population continued to grow.

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

One barrier to progress is some clients refusing follow-up services because of the excitement of being housed. Many hospitals and regional jails discharge individuals into local shelters, reducing space for those with greater need.

Providers work with publicly funded institutions to revise their discharge policies. Providers also assist low income individuals and families to avoid becoming homeless, especially low-income individuals and families and those who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care.

Coordinated entry lines within each Continuum of Care serve as one of the entry points into the shelter system and works with individuals to prevent homelessness by directing them to resources and providers in their area, which may include medical and mental health facilities. During contact with the entry lines, initial eligibility is checked, and information and referral is provided to those housing and supportive service programs offered by local agencies in which the individual or family may qualify. Providers work with agencies and non-profit organizations to identify previously homeless individuals and families currently housed, but at risk of becoming homeless. After being identified, providers can better serve these individuals and provide them with resources to stay in their homes. Continuums of Care work closely with the providers in their catchment area to move those at greatest risk to safety, such as unaccompanied youth and those aging out of foster care facilities, the chronically homeless, domestic violence victims, and those with comorbidities to housing.

By being active members of the community and local organizations, and coordinating efforts for entry and discharge of individuals, families, unaccompanied youth, those aging out of foster care facilities, and the homeless population as a whole is better served. This includes providing the tools and services to lower the client's chances of fleeing domestic violence or individuals experiencing homelessness again in the future; getting clients with substance abuse problems into treatment facilities to enable them to find and keep employment and maintain a stable housing situation; consistently following-up with

appointments to track the individual's progress after moving into transitional or permanent housing; and emphasizing resources via support service teams with a philosophy that reinforces support is available until a client no longer needs it. With coordinated entry systems and prioritization move those at greater risk, including youth and individuals with special needs, allows for quick access to housing and the services needed to maintain self-sufficiency.

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

Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT) for case management. By using this tool, individuals and families with the highest need are offered housing first. By providing case management and assisting in the housing search, providers ensure individuals have the ability, resources and tools needed to maintain and live independently. We partner with other agencies to provide opportunities and support for clients. Providers also monitor a client's housing-related payments to ensure good standing.

Providers help clients build a strong support system that includes medical care, safe housing, mental health care, transportation and emergency assistance if needed. Housing stability is a major barrier. Individuals may not be eligible for additional benefits and have a difficult time finding employment, especially in rural areas. Larger-sized families with four or more children are difficult to place in permanent housing because there are very few affordable units to accommodate that many individuals. In order to be more effective, providers plan to conduct business outreach activities and increase case manager training. By reaching out to businesses, we increase the employment opportunities of clients and their ability to live independently. Encouraging shelters during the client intake process or coordinated entry to practice diversion also assists those individuals who may find other available options for shelter from entering the shelter system to begin with. These diversion practices frees up space for those most vulnerable without any other housing options.

Larger-sized families with four or more children are difficult to place in permanent housing because there are very few affordable units to accommodate that many individuals. Additionally, unaccompanied youth and those aging out of foster care facilities create another unique challenge for homeless housing and service providers. Continuums of Care work closely with our State's WV Department of Housing and Human Resources and WV Bureau for Children and Families to respond to this need. Coordinated entry and assessment lines provide information and referral about shelter and housing opportunities for this youth along with connecting them to critical supportive services. Prioritization of unaccompanied youth and families allows for Continuums of Care and rapid re-housing programs funded with ESG to quickly house this population.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are an important component of the State's affordable rental housing delivery system. The HUD requirement that all public housing authorities complete a Consolidated Plan has created an ongoing dialogue between the WVDED and the PHAs throughout the State. In 2019, the WVDED reviewed and approved the Certificates of Consistency (HUD Form 50077-SL) of multiple PHAs for compliance with the State Consolidated Plan. It should be noted that the WVHDF did not allocate HOME funds to provide tenant based rental assistance through the HOME Program in PY 2020. The WVHDF does not own or operate any public housing and has no responsibilities related to the monitoring of activities of the PHAs across the State. Therefore, the agency is not qualified to address the revitalization needs of public housing. However, based upon visits by WVHDF Field Representatives to public housing sites across the State and contact with managers and residents, it is observed that a portion of the public housing is in need of rehabilitation and modernization due to the age of structures and lack of adequate building maintenance. Major rehabilitation and modernization projects are underway in Charleston and Huntington, and smaller scale projects are underway throughout the State. The State's 32 PHAs provide 22,597 units of subsidized, rental housing through 6,483 public housing units and 16,114 tenant vouchers/certificates for low and moderate income households throughout the state. PHAs offer numerous services to individuals and families, including rehabilitation and construction of rental residential housing (multi-family) and family self-sufficiency programs. Based upon available data, the WVDED and WVHDF can reasonably conclude that PHAs across the State are generally competent and capable. The State supports their efforts to revitalize and improve their properties and developments, as these projects have improved the quality and quantity of public housing in West Virginia. Although the WVHDF does not own or operate public housing, it opposes the privatization of public housing because of the severe shortage of quality affordable subsidized housing units. The WVHDF believes that qualified public housing tenants could become homeowners, and the WVHDF continues to encourage eligible and qualified public housing tenants to become owners of single family detached housing through the available WVHDF-administered homeownership programs. This effort will continue as a component of the WVHDF housing strategy as this method not only assists a family or individual in becoming a homeowner, but also makes a subsidized public housing unit available for another family, who may have a much lower income. The shortage of new, additional public housing units and Section 8 vouchers/certificates contribute to the level of homelessness across the State. The State opposes public housing improvement programs that reduce the number of permanently available assisted housing units.

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

Lack of education about the home buying process poses a barrier to affordable housing. A lack of necessary knowledge regarding all of the different options, requirements and variables inherent in the home buying process can place potential homebuyers at risk for entering into purchases that do not fit

their individual budgets or circumstances. Positive educational efforts can provide potential homebuyers with the base of knowledge they need to make informed decisions and help them find a home that they can afford.

WVHDF can provide homebuyer education program providers, who explain the home purchasing process to potential home buyers.

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in West Virginia also assist residents with a number of programs designed to help motivated families work toward personal, financial and residential goals. As the largest public housing authority in the State, the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority (CKHA) models programs that support residential involvement and leadership. Seven of the CKHA's 12 housing locations maintain strong, active councils. The CKHA management team meets with these councils on a quarterly basis to discuss management practices and policies, resident concerns, complaints and activities. The CKHA distributes information regarding annual and five-year plans for comments and concerns. Together these resident councils act as the overall Resident Advisory Board (RAB) for CKHA.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are established by units of local government subject to State enabling legislation. Neither the State nor the WVHDF have direct oversight of the operations of local authorities. Most public housing authorities within the State have either a standard or high performing assessment status. The WVDED will continue to work with the local HUD Office and monitor the status of Public Housing Authorities (PHA).

Per the Office of Public and Indian Housing (PIH), Raleigh and Beckley Public Housing Authority are the only two PHAs in the State of West Virginia that are labeled as “troubled”. While assessing the Status of each Public Housing Authority, the local HUD Field Office informed the State that the Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) is currently not conducting inspections or issuing new PHAs scores due to the pandemic. This being the case, both continue to be marked as troubled despite having taking action to address the issues that lead to their troubled designation in 2019. In the future, WVCAD will continue to share information that may be of benefit to public housing authority and others for the continuous improvement of performance.

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)

The WVDED supports land use planning and zoning, as well as planned remediation and reuse of property, through collaboration with numerous organizations. WVDED staff regularly interacts with the Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic and participates in the annual Mountain State Land Use Academy. The Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic (Land Use Clinic) provides legal and planning services to conserve land and water, supports local land use planning, and offers educational opportunities for law students and citizens of West Virginia.

The WVDED also works closely with the Regional Planning and Development Councils on the use of CDBG funds throughout the State and supports increased awareness of proper land use planning and zoning. The planned reuse of abandoned residential property, and the reuse of idled and underutilized commercial, industrial, and post-mining properties, will maximize this valuable resource and foster the redevelopment of areas with existing public infrastructure. In addition, many communities continue to struggle with abandoned properties that decrease property value and deter the development of additional affordable housing.

According to State Code, Chapter 8A: Land Use Planning, each local government must update its comprehensive plan every 10 years to address the following issues: Land Use, Housing, Transportation, Infrastructure, Public Services, Recreation, Economic Development, Community Design, Preferred Development Areas, Renewal and/or Redevelopment, Financing, and Historic Preservation. In addition, comprehensive plans must be prepared prior to a subdivision or zoning ordinance. However, many local governments lack the expertise to fully implement each component of the land use planning law. As mentioned above, The West Virginia University College of Law, Land Use and Sustainable Development Law Clinic) provides legal resources to local governments, landowners, and nonprofit organizations to develop land conservation strategies and sustainable development practices that are consistent with State law.

If a community cannot afford to hire a consultant, the LUSD Law Clinic will draft an entire land use planning document. If a community can afford to hire a consultant, the LUSD Law Clinic may advise the consultant in the preparation of relevant land use planning documents. To date, the Land Use Clinic has work with the following local governments to develop comprehensive plans: Town of Alderson, Town of Beverly, City of Dunbar, City of Elkins, Town of Fayetteville (update), Town of Moorefield, City of Montgomery, City of Moundsville, City of Richwood, Town of Sophia, City of Wellsburg, City of West, and Wyoming County. The Land Use Clinic partnered with consultants to develop comprehensive plans for the City of Mount Hope, City of Ronceverte, Town of Shepherdstown, and City of Summersville as well.

The Land Use Clinic has also developed a legal toolkit to assist communities in the redevelopment of abandoned property. This widespread and detrimental issue prevents the development of new affordable housing and poses significant challenges to community revitalization efforts in many areas of the State. Therefore, many agencies and organizations are collaborating to help West Virginia communities address this issue.

Public Policies - 1

The West Virginia Property Rescue Initiative was created in 2015 to assist cities, counties, and other eligible borrowers in the deconstruction, demolition, and acquisition of residential structures. Through this initiative, WVHDF will provide technical assistance and funding to counties and municipalities for the identification, purchase, removal, and rehabilitation of dilapidated properties. The removal of unsafe structures will improve the health and safety communities throughout the State while preparing residential areas for future redevelopment. In most instances, this property will feature the necessary infrastructure necessary for redevelopment.

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

The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs remains the lack of available funds; however, all of the programs have leveraged other private, local, state, and federal resources to foster and maintain affordable housing. The State continues to focus HTF Program resources on a) Rental with loans to promote the improvement and creation of rental housing opportunities for extremely low-income families; and HOME Program resources on: Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs); and HOME Rental with loans to promote the improvement and creation of rental housing opportunities for low- and very low-income families.

Limited economic development and unemployment continue to underline the need for decent rental housing opportunities for low-income families throughout West Virginia. The replacement of existing substandard housing through the construction of rental housing, as well as the rehabilitation of existing rental housing increases the quality housing opportunities and choices for low-income families in the state.

The WVHDF has also provided loans through the WVHDF Land Development Loan Program and Property Rescue Initiative so that counties, cities, and other eligible entities can finance the acquisition and development of land for low-income housing.

The WVHDF maintains frequent communication with USDA RD, FHLB Affordable Housing Program, the State's Affordable Housing Program, and other similar program to provide additional affordable housing opportunities.

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

While lead-based paint was banned from residential use in 1978, lead remains a hazard in homes constructed before 1978 (especially in homes built before 1950). Paint deterioration and home renovations in these structures significantly elevate the risk of exposure to lead and subsequently lead poisoning. The WVHDF and WVDED recognize the hazard that lead-based paint poses to children under 6 years of age and carefully consider the abatement of lead-based paint during the rehabilitation or conversion of older, existing structures into affordable housing for families and other special population groups.

Regulations found at 24 CFR Part 35 govern lead-based paint abatement. These regulations are integrated into housing policies and procedures. The staff of the WVHDF Technical Services Department is qualified to undertake an initial assessment of lead-based paint hazards on projects that are considered for financial assistance under the HOME Program. The WVHDF also takes a flexible position during the underwriting of projects that require the abatement of lead-based paint in order to promote the development of housing for low-income families.

While unable to aggressively pursue a statewide lead-based paint abatement policy, the WVHDF, WVDED and other agencies require the abatement of lead-based paint hazards, in accordance with federal regulations, for projects funded with federal financial assistance, including projects funded through the HOME program and the Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP).

All WVDED and WVHDF administered HUD programs must conform to federal and state lead regulations. This means that all grantees, sub-recipients, project sponsors, developers, or other partners are required to conduct visual lead inspections of any structure where appropriate per program guidelines. Appropriate measures to remove the hazard and re-inspection are required where peeling or chipping paint is observed. More extensive measures are required in the case of a child 72 months or younger testing positive in a specific housing unit.

Enacted in 1999, the West Virginia Lead Abatement Law and Rule enables the State to:

- Require certification and license of all lead abatement professionals and contractors;
- Establish certification requirements for lead training providers;
- Require refresher courses for all disciplines;
- Require education/experience pre-requisites for certification examinations;
- Provide enforcement to certify or revoke state licenses;
- Develop protocols for reporting, data collection, and processing of certified professionals and lead abatement projects;
- Provide public outreach/education;
- Require notification of lead abatement projects; and
- Provide penalties for violating the State law.

Since implementation of the WV Lead Abatement Law, Chapter 16-35 and the enactment of the Lead Abatement Rule, CSR 64-45, the State's HOME program has followed and will continue to follow the policy of abating lead-based paint during rehabilitation or reconstruction of units identified as having a lead-based paint problem as efficiently as possible under the Federal regulation of the HOME program. The legal requirements relating to lead-based paint from OSHA, EPA and HUD apply to all buildings, whether the building or transaction is assisted by the WVHDF or not.

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

The State seeks to help families move out of poverty in ways that promote family self-sufficiency to the highest extent possible. The State takes actions to reduce the number of poverty-level families through the ESG and HOPWA programs by requiring participants to engage in case management activities used to specialize their individual housing plans and skill development. ESG program participants, who do not have a high school diploma or GED at time of program entry, are encouraged and given referrals for completion. Referrals to employment programs are among the most common referrals. It is a priority to assist program participants with finding housing and other services necessary to make progress toward long-term housing sustainability and financial self-sufficiency. These more comprehensive actions assist in lifting individuals and families out of poverty.

In addition, the WVHDF HOME and HTF provide programs allow qualified families to escape from cost-burdened housing to affordable housing. As a result, there is a reduction of the number of poverty level families.

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

The State has established an institutional structure to address the needs of poverty-level families and homeless persons. The West Virginia Department of Health and Human Services (WVDHHS) is primary agency responsible for the delivery of financial services and other services to poverty-level families. The WVDHHS operates offices in almost every county of the State. This agency processes applications for financial assistance and provides other services through its field offices. The WVDED provides services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. These service providers include public agencies, quasi-public agencies, nonprofit organizations and private contractors. WVDED agents and contractors deliver financial assistance and other services to homeless persons through an established network of service providers. It should be noted that both WVDHHS service providers and WVDED service providers often collaborate with nonprofit organizations such as Community Action Programs and PHAs to address the needs of poverty-level families and the homeless.

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

The WVHDF puts special emphasis on CHDO development and encourages partnerships and collaborations in the work that is done. The WVHDF website provides HOME program coverage area maps that indicate lending partners and CHDO partners, which are tools for social service agencies to quickly determine HOME contacts for each county.

Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) are components in the statewide system for the delivery of affordable housing. Local housing authorities are established through the auspices of local government, subject to enabling legislation. Neither the State nor the WVDED or WVHDF specifically have direct oversight for local PHA organizations; however, the agencies may partner with these entities through a grantee or project sponsor relationship to complete local projects or activities.

Homelessness, HIV/AIDS, and other special needs services result from our division's relationships with a network of nonprofit service providers including shelters and units of local government across the State of West Virginia. Appropriate service coverage and the logistics of getting the funding and activities to the areas of need within West Virginia are ongoing challenges. The solution in many cases is long-term and evolving with continued networking and growth of opportunities to engage new community organizations to develop local assets for meeting local needs.

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

The State is required to address its Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI) within each CAPER report. West Virginia published its original AI in 1998 and due to the age of the State of West Virginia's AI, and in anticipation of HUD's transition to a new Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH), the State completed an interim update to the AI in 2021.

Through the 2021 update the State of West Virginia determined it necessary to keep all previously identified impediments which include the following:

- **Discrimination in Rental Housing:** The WVHDF, WVDED and the Human Rights Commission typically conducted trainings and provide outreach to alleviate this impediment. Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, the State has had limited capacity to provide such services and was unable to provide or participate in annual training events. In PY2021, the State plans to restore its Fair Housing training and outreach efforts.
- **Housing Brokerage Services:** The WV Association of Realtors and the WV Real Estate Commission train real estate professionals in Fair Housing, Cultural Diversity and Ethics. The WVDED and WVHDF continue to stress the importance of Fair Housing during all communication in preparation for the reinstatement of Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (AFFH).
- **Resistance to Low-Income Housing Development:** Public meetings for the FY2021 Action Plan included discussions related to Fair Housing and the AI. WVHDF also integrates Fair Housing into the LIHTCP, HOME, and HTF through mandatory fair housing marketing plans.
- **Lack of understanding by project administrators, local governments, architects, contractors,**

and citizens of the Accessibility Requirements in the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988:

Training is conducted with each grantee and subrecipient through meetings and formal events. Specifically, Fair Housing is addressed with subrecipients during time of application, during implementation meetings, and throughout the program year to ensure all Fair Housing requirements are met. Additionally, each grantee's Fair Housing Plan is reviewed in detail and technical assistance is provided as needed. Unfortunately, most formal events, such as the WV Housing Conference in 2020, were cancelled in PY2020 due to the Coronavirus Pandemic. The State plans to reinstate such activities once safe to do so.

- **Lack of affordable housing in West Virginia:** The partner agencies have leveraged available funding to create and maintain more than 1,000 units of affordable housing.
- **Lack of transitional and permanent supportive housing for homeless persons and families in West Virginia:** Annual funding is maximized to support existing housing and adds units through the CoC process.
- **Barriers that zoning and land use can present to the construction or rehabilitation of affordable housing:** The WVDED continues to support initiatives to improve land development, planning and zoning through the Mountain State Land Use Academy and other initiatives.
- **Reports of sexual harassment in rental housing:** The State will produce educational materials and information that will be distributed across the State to publicize the existence of this issue and provide tenants with contact information to appropriate resources.

The State of West Virginia has, and will continue, to review and update the AI on an annual basis until a new and comprehensive analysis is completed.

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

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

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

The public notice for the PY2020 CAPER was advertised in six newspapers – The Charleston Gazette, The Journal, The Wheeling News-Register, The Register Herald, The Dominion Post, and The Herald-Dispatch. The complete document was available at the offices of the WVDED and the WVHDF. Copies of the public notices are included in the attachments to this report.

The CAPER was also posted on the West Virginia Department of Community Advancement and Development website. A 15-day review and comment period began on August 30th, 2021 and concluded on September 13th, 2021.

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.

The primary objective of the CDBG program is to benefit low- and/or moderate-income persons. The development of reliable water and wastewater systems continues to be a critical need, therefore a majority of CDBG funds allocated to the State continue to be dedicated to this purpose. With that said, the State expanded its array of eligible activities to include brownfields mitigation, demolition, and public facilities – parks & recreation. Many of the projects selected for funding addressed serious environmental and health concerns. All funds were dedicated to projects that benefit low- to moderate-income areas. Many of these projects benefit families living within the poverty level. This investment in the State's infrastructure is critical to the overall health and well-being of State residents and is often the foundation of economic opportunities.

Recognizing that broadband connectivity has become essential for West Virginia's citizens, communities, and economy, the State is focused on increasing broadband access, infrastructure, and connectivity throughout the state. To assist in this effort, WVDED has identified several different eligible activities which can aid in the development of broadband access throughout its communities.

For program year 2020, the State allocated approximately \$800,000 for Broadband Development in predominantly rural areas. This dedication of funding will assist West Virginia's communities in the pursuit of economic development and job creation through the availability of broadband service, while contributing to the State's overall broadband development strategy. CDBG funding may be dedicated to projects which:

1. Assist in planning, analysis, and assessment activities that further the strategic deployment of broadband across the State;
2. Invest in projects that leverage other Federal, State, and local funding in the deployment of broadband infrastructure; and
3. Provide funding for broadband pilot and demonstration projects that provide for the innovative deployment and installment of broadband facilities and infrastructure.

During the PY2020, the WVDED received 53 applications for the \$13.8 million in CDBG funding available. These applications represented more than \$41 million in requests for CDBG funding for projects throughout the State. The number of applications represents the continuing need for infrastructure investment in the State. Further, many applications are submitted in several consecutive years, indicating an ongoing need and commitment to the project. To the extent possible, CDBG funds address the environmental and health deficiencies caused by inadequate infrastructure in the areas that have the highest need for grant funding.

The lack of available funds continues to be the most significant challenge. However, each investment will dramatically improve quality of life and create economic opportunities where they are possible. To facilitate the development of adequate infrastructure systems, Design Grants are provided to assist local governments with the initial design, development, and administrative requirements associated with large-scale infrastructure projects. Design Grants are particularly useful in areas where vulnerable populations do not possess the resources needed to assume these costs. The State of West Virginia will continue to promote design and planning grants during the FY2020 CDBG Application Cycle.

Many local governments lack the resources need to develop viable project applications. Therefore, CDBG funds may be used for preliminary design, accounting services, legal fees, and other necessary costs. Such expenses qualify under the area benefit category for infrastructure projects that serve a primarily residential area consisting of residents who are at least 51 percent low- and moderate-income persons.

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

No

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

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

Please see the attached Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities for PY 2019, July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021. All HOME properties were inspected, as noted on the Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities Report, which is attached below. All issues of non-compliance were corrected within the acceptable correction period.

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

The WVHDF has established procedures, which are outlined in the Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Procedure Guide. Developers who receive HOME funds must follow the AFHM Procedure Guide in marketing units.

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

Please see the attached PI Summary for the period of 7-1-20 through 6-30-21, which details the EN activity for which PI was applied. PI was applied to HOME Rental projects.

For year end HOME reporting FY 2021			
Balance at 7/1/2020	2,481,050.94		
Received 7/1/2020-8/30/2021	2,220,085.83		
Total Expended 7/1/2019-6/30/2021	(1,391,565.80)		
Less rounding	(0.47)		
Carryover from FY 2020	16,173.34		
PA not transferred yet	35,574.01		
PA recorded on Schedule	(201,804.22)		
	<u>3,159,513.63</u>		
Cash Balance from GL 8/30/2021	<u>3,159,513.63</u>		
		Local Account Receipts	
		PR09 YTD	2,232,906.57
		Schedule:	
		PI	2,018,042.21
		IJ	0.00
		HP	<u>214,864.36</u>
			<u>2,232,906.57</u>
Set up in IDIS as a receipt (PR09)	2,232,906.57	2020 receipts	
2020 PI, HP, IJ draws from PR09	(217,171.66)	2020 Draws	
PI 2018 available PR01	153,500.00		
PI 2019 available PR01	891,285.15		
HP 2018 available PR01	100,700.00		
Program Admin on hand 6/2017	(5,058.98)		
cash on hand 6/30/2021	3,352.59		
rounding	(0.04)		
	<u>3,159,513.63</u>		

Program Income for PY 2020

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)

In order to foster and maintain affordable housing, WVHDF conducts annual inspections of all HOME funded rental properties. Properties must meet compliance standards. Properties not meeting compliance standards must correct outstanding issues within the correction period. The mission of the WVHDF LIHTC, HOME, and HTF Departments is to provide safe, affordable housing for all West Virginians. This is accomplished by: 1. Leveraging LIHTC with HOME and/or HTF to produce more affordable housing units. 2. Using LIHTC, HOME, and HTF (individually or leveraged) to rehabilitate existing affordable units or construct new affordable units. 3. Applications submitted for LIHTC, HOME and/or HTF funding: Developers with continuous, unresolved compliance issues with their portfolios will not be considered for funding of a new project. Periodically, the WVHDF receives a comment about affordable housing. WVHDF proactively takes the initiative to inform and educate the commenter(s) about affordable housing, its value to the community, and the populations qualified to occupy.

**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
 Asset Management Department
 HOME Multi-Family Rental
 Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities
 Reporting Period: July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021**

Property Name	Date Conducted	Inspection Type	Result - Summary
Glenwood II	4/27/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Fairfax Gardens		Management	
Emerald Gardens		Management	
Weston Commons	5/18/2021	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
Parkside Apartments		Management	
Jameson Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	6/3/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/31/2021	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/31/2021	Management	3 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/11/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance

HOME Compliance Monitoring

**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
 Asset Management Department
 HOME Multi-Family Rental
 Summary of On-Site Compliance Inspection Activities
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Weston Commons	5/18/2021	Management	4 issues of noncompliance
Parkside Apartments		Management	
Jameson Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	6/3/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/31/2021	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/31/2021	Management	3 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/11/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance

**West Virginia Housing Development Fund
 Asset Management Department
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Parkside Apartments		Management	
Jameson Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	6/3/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/31/2021	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/31/2021	Management	3 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/11/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance

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Parkside Apartments		Management	
Jameson Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	2 issues of noncompliance
Pineview Apartments	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Mountain View	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	6/3/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/31/2021	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/31/2021	Management	3 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/11/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance

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Mountain View	6/17/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Cantrell Manor	6/3/2020	Management	1 issue of noncompliance
Helena Manor	5/31/2021	Management	8 issues of noncompliance
Island Creek Estates	5/31/2021	Management	3 issues of noncompliance
Ryan Village	6/11/2021	Management	1 issue of noncompliance

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	75	133
Tenant-based rental assistance	50	52
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	7	7
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

Unlike in previous years, HOPWA project sponsors far surpassed their initial goals for those households to be served with STRMU and TBRA. Whether this was the result of having more viable achievable goals or the result of better collaboration with resources such as Ryan White and coordination amongst themselves, the numbers speak for the hard work that was put in, even during a global pandemic.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

WVHDF’s compliance with its approved HTF allocation plan and 24 CFR 93 requirements were demonstrated by:

- Prior to commitment, all projects complied with the environmental provisions of 24 CFR 93.301.
- HTF commitments were made to multifamily residential rental projects that will service the extremely low-income tenant population for a thirty year affordability period.
- HTF commitments were within the maximum per-unit subsidy limits.
- HTF commitments were made for projects whose developers/owners have (a) appropriate qualifications and proficiencies, (b) experience and capacity to own, construct, manage and operate an affordable multifamily residential rental project that includes HTF units; and (c) the ability to understand and manage practices related to leasing to tenant populations at or below 30% AMI.
- WVHDF achieved the commitment and expenditure deadlines of 24 CFR 93.400.
- There were no emergency transfers requested under 24 CFR 5.2005(e) and 24 CFR 93.356, pertaining to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	30	0	0	30	0	30
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

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 WEST VIRGINIA
Organizational DUNS Number 051205342
EIN/TIN Number 550515944
Identify the Field Office PITTSBURGH
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance Wheeling/Weirton Area CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix Mr
First Name Lee
Middle Name G
Last Name Tabor
Suffix 0
Title ESG/HOPWA Program Manager

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 1900 Kanawha BLVD East
Street Address 2 Building 3, Suite 700
City Charleston
State WV
ZIP Code 25301-
Phone Number 3045582234
Extension 0
Fax Number 0
Email Address Lee.G.Tabor@wv.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Mrs
First Name LISA
Last Name BARE FISHER
Suffix 0
Title CFO
Phone Number 3043523984
Extension 0
Email Address lisa.j.fisher@wv.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2020
Program Year End Date 06/30/2021

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CHANGE, INC.

City: Weirton

State: WV

Zip Code: 26062, 4635

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MOUNTAIN CAP OF WEST VIRGINIA, INC.

City: Buckhannon

State: WV

Zip Code: 26201, 2714

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 44200

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COMMUNITY NETWORKS, INC.

City: Martinsburg

State: WV

Zip Code: 25401, 4217

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 46637

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HUNTINGTON CITY MISSION

City: HUNTINGTON CONSORTIUM

State: WV

Zip Code: ,

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 90000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA RESOLVE FAMILY ABUSE PROGRAM
City: CHARLESTON CONSORTIUM
State: WV
Zip Code: ,
DUNS Number:
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 12000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Bartlett House Inc
City: Morgantown
State: WV
Zip Code: 26507, 0315
DUNS Number: 120264655
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 97375

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: BRANCHES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SHELTER
City: Huntington
State: WV
Zip Code: 25701,
DUNS Number: 969071836
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 74358

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: COVENANT HOUSE
City: Charleston
State: WV
Zip Code: 25301, 1230
DUNS Number: 167440494
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 121312

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: DAYMARK

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25311, 2509

DUNS Number: 119780203

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA-SOJOURNERS

City: Charleston

State: WV

Zip Code: 25301, 3002

DUNS Number: 072681976

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: West Virginia Coalition to End Homelessness

City: Bridgeport

State: WV

Zip Code: 26330, 4697

DUNS Number: 147532753

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 170507

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: North Central WV Comm Action

City: Fairmont

State: WV

Zip Code: 26554, 1345

DUNS Number: 108900317

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 117625

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Community Action of South Eastern West Virginia, Inc.
City: Bluefield
State: WV
Zip Code: 24701, 2883
DUNS Number: 627389364
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 134312

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Raleigh Co. Community Action Assoc., Inc.
City: Beckley
State: WV
Zip Code: 25801, 1777
DUNS Number: 085521607
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 113375

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Young Womens Christian Assoc of Wheeling WV
City: Wheeling
State: WV
Zip Code: 26003, 2922
DUNS Number: 364134270
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 28000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HOPE, Inc. Task Force on Dom Violence
City: Fairmont
State: WV
Zip Code: 26555, 0626
DUNS Number: 067625579
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 40487

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Southwestern Comm. Action Council, Inc.

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25701, 1908

DUNS Number: 063472088

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 35700

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Greater Wheeling Coalition/Homeless

City: Wheeling

State: WV

Zip Code: 26003, 3551

DUNS Number: 830284493

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 210312

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: United Way of Harrison County Inc

City: Clarksburg

State: WV

Zip Code: ,

DUNS Number: 159854868

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 47000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Cabell Huntington Coalition for the Homeless

City: Huntington

State: WV

Zip Code: 25701, 1320

DUNS Number:

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 36900

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	57,321
Total Number of bed-nights provided	51,534
Capacity Utilization	89.90%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

The State of West Virginia will collaborate with all sub-recipients to identify community needs and assets to plan for and allocate new and existing resources, prevent and quickly divert individuals from homelessness, and identify, engage, and respond to the needs of those experiencing homelessness throughout West Virginia.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities