

Executive Summary

The City and County of Denver is submitting the 2016 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) as the fourth performance report of the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan. The CAPER is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from all jurisdictions receiving annual entitlements of formula grants. This report on the use of entitlement grants received in 2016:

- Community Development block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grants (HESG)

Program Activities. The City and County of Denver organizes its activities and funding in three broad program areas or sections. Each program area supports one or more activities, and each activity is comprised of one or more projects. The three program areas are:

- Housing;
- Small Business Lending (Economic Development); and
- Neighborhood Development.

Please note the reporting format for submitting the annual CAPER's has changed with HUD's recent migration to online reporting. This report is substantially different from previous reports. The City has made modifications to the report in an attempt to provide a greater understanding of accomplishments.

CR-05- Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a)

The City and County of Denver is on track to meeting all of its stated objectives in the 2016 Action plan and 5 Year Consolidated Plan. The Mayor of Denver and Executive Director of the Office of Economic Development the agency that administers the formula grants received initiated their goals for the next five Years. Each year, OED and the City release its annual goals and objectives in the annual Jumpstart plan as part of a three-year strategic plan. The guiding principles align with the five-year consolidated plan goals and objectives. The guiding principles outlined in the strategic plan are; building a strong economy, sustainability, kids & education, providing a safety net and providing efficient and effective customer service. Each of the contracts awarded with federal funds must meet one of the Mayors guiding principles and meet an eligible activity.

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.

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Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Assist homeless and at-risk of homelessness	Affordable Housing Homeless		Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0		2000	0	0.00%
Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1040	0	0.00%			
Assist persons living with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other	6300	0	0.00%	1500	1609	107.27%
Assist special needs populations	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		20	22	110.00%

Assist special needs populations	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs		Other	Other	200	0	0.00%		0	
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	1717				
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	14000	0	0.00%	2100	3500	166.67%
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	400	0	0.00%	210	180	0.00%
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		73	60	82.19%
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	43		0	8	
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	280	98	35.00%	50	40	80.00%
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	400	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%

Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	400	0	0.00%	72	104	144.44%
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Expand housing and safe living environments	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	100	0	0.00%			
Help small businesses thrive	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	2427				
Help small businesses thrive	Non-Housing Community Development		Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	122		60	68	113.33%
Help small businesses thrive	Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	1600	8	0.50%	14	3	21.43%
Increase number and quality of new businesses	Non-Housing Community Development		Jobs created/retained	Jobs	460	0	0.00%			

Increase number and quality of new businesses	Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	100	0	0.00%	300	320	106.67%
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	120000	46402	38.67%	15000	7688	51.25%
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	120000	26099	21.75%	20000	12990	64.95%
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	8		0	8	
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	6				

Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	1				
Invest strategically in neighborhoods	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development		Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				

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

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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.

OED continued to refine the Request for Proposals (RFP) and the guidelines for selecting sub recipients to carry out the stated goals and outcomes. This process has allowed for OED to better align awards with the needs identified in the public process of the consolidated plan. Each of the highest priorities outlined in the Consolidated Plan and Jumpstart plans were weighted with higher priority.

The City has made steady progress in meeting its 2016 goals and objectives. Programs that have a one-year cycle met or exceeded program goals for 2016. Other programs, notably in housing and economic development can take up to two years to implement. Consequently, one-year accomplishments for these projects have not been met. However, the projects are proceeding as planned and will attain stated goals once they are completed and placed in service.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	3,565	46	0	0
Black or African American	1,009	4	0	0
Asian	75	0	0	0
American Indian or American Native	130	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	9	0	0	0
Total	4,788	50	0	0
Hispanic	2,579	30	0	0
Not Hispanic	2,209	20	0	0

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

Program beneficiaries of CDBG non-housing activities.

In 2016, Community Development activities, including neighborhood and economic development activities, implemented with CDBG funds, benefited approximately 50,000 individuals. The numbers in the chart above do not take into count the area benefit activities which are for activities that a benefit an entire neighborhood. The numbers for activities with area benefit National objectives are pulled from census tract data for the neighborhood in which the particular CDBG activity provides services to. The City requires that sub-recipients track the number of clients that utilize their facilities in an effort to capture actual numbers. In some cases, individuals elect to not provide the information.

In 2016, the reporting of the ESG data was required to be generated from HUD’s Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), downloaded into eCart, and then uploaded into the ESG CAPER for Section CR-65. Denver has been working with other jurisdictions on the new reporting requirements for ESG. Please see the ESG section of this CAPER for detailed information.

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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	13,880,835	10,265,384
HOME	Public-Federal	2,889,732	570,238
HOPWA	Public-Federal	1,545,187	910,412
ESG	Public-Federal	611,476	285,494

Table 3 – Resources Made Available (Some info is pulled from IDIS Report PR01)

Narrative

As a granting entity, it is important that the City must give a lot of thought to capacity, experience, community needs, other community resources and leveraging ability of the Sub-grantees. Many of the same organizations do get funding from year to year, however, each year their programs are evaluated to determine if it continues to meet the priority needs outlined in the 2013-2017 Consolidated Plan.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Denver currently did not exclusively target geographic areas for its federal funds; rather these funds are made available to non-profit institutions, projects and programs citywide. Priorities for funding can be found in the City's yearly NOFA as well as its ongoing affordable housing development application instructions found on the City's Web Site.

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.

To accomplish its Consolidated Plan objectives, the City leveraged its federal funds and program income with City general funds and grants from other government sources. With the down turn of the economy, the need in our community has increased tremendously. Certainly the need of our community far out paces the funds available. As such, we encourage our agencies to collaborate, partner and leverage funding and resources where possible. Please see below for the types of resources HUD funds are generally leverage with to obtain City and HUD stated goals and outcomes.

- Skyline urban renewal funds which have established a revolving loan fund focused on community redevelopment.
- Private Activity Bonds received from the State of Colorado
- Other federal funds, including: The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC), Community Services Block Grant funds (CSBG), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funds; Community Foods and Nutrition Program (CFN); McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance funds and Shelter Plus Care; Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).
- Private resources will largely be generated through private public partnerships and foundations.

The use of HOME and ESG funds carry match requirements from nonfederal sources. The required match contribution is 25 percent for HOME. To secure this match the city will utilize a local appropriation for affordable housing (TABOR), nonprofits' ability to secure funding from private foundations, fees earned from bond financing and the value, minus all encumbrances, of land or other real property not acquired from federal resources, and other allowable contributions. The match for the Emergency Solution grants requires recipients must match grant funds with an equal amount of funds from cash or the following in-kind sources: new staff or volunteer time, the donation of materials and buildings, or the value of any lease on a building.

The table below is under development

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

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
		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 begin-ning 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 \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
Contracts			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts			
Number	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition	
Parcels Acquired	1 2,000,000
Businesses Displaced	0 0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0 0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	0 0

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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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	210	
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	300	0
Total	0	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	75	
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	300	
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	97	100
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	25	21
Total	497	405

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Discuss the difference between goals and outcomes and problems encountered in meeting these goals. Overall in the Program Year 2016 the City achieved all of their goals for activities that have a one year contract term. Of the activities that are multi-year, Denver believes they are on track. The City remains proactive in addressing any concerns on meeting the intended goals for both the 5-Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action plans.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans. The goals stated by the City and County in the 5-year consolidated plan were based on estimates from the community needs and market analysis that were conducted. Each year the City publishes a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) to help determine the actual goals for action plans. This process aides in meeting future stated goals.

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
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Narrative Information

Homeowners Assistance Program- individuals purchased a home through the City's downpayment assistance program.

Emergency Home Repair (EHR)- Approx 60 individuals received loans to correct emergency situations that immediately threaten the health and safety of the occupants, and would thus require the owner/renter to vacate the house.

Single Family Rehabilitation (SFR) - Approx 18 individuals whose single family homes needed rehabilitation (such as roof, electrical, plumbing repairs, etc.) received assistance through a low-interest loan program. This program allows homeowners, especially senior citizens, to make necessary repairs to bring their homes into compliance with building and housing codes, while continuing to occupy their homes.

Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)- Approx 95 individuals received assistance from these programs which provides a direct rental subsidy to individuals and families transitioning out of homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless.

For-Sale & Rental Housing Development and Preservation - These programs are designed to increase the inventory of affordable units through support for acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of affordable rental or for sale housing. In 2016, Denver committed to funding several affordable housing developments. Housing projects commonly take longer than one program year to be completed. Approximately \$409k of CDBG funds was committed to the Housing Public Services program for non-profits carrying out public service activities to support the development of units and individuals to obtain affordable housing.

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

City and County of Denver/Dept of Human Services (DHS) manages a comprehensive street outreach project through Denver's Road Home (DRH is the City's Homeless initiative). DHS/DRH coordinates cold weather shelter providing services for persons otherwise unsheltered. Both programs involve assessment and engagement activities. Each individual or family is assessed to determine vulnerability and community resources to respond.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

DHS through ESG and other funds supports operations and services for Denver's emergency overnight and day shelters. HOME funds are used to support transitional housing needs and other funds support case management and support services to encourage stabilization. A partnership with Metro Denver Homeless Initiative / Continuum of Care remains a strategy to assess the status of housing as we work towards implementation of a coordinated assessment and entry system.

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

A major part of DHS/Denver's Road Home strategy includes support for Rapid Re-Housing activities including short and medium term rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services. Targeting homeless veterans, DHS/Denver's Road Home manages 1.) Homeless Veterans Reintegration Program (HVRP) grant, 2.) Targeted Continuum of Care project and; 3.) VA Homeless Veterans Per Diem project which provide rental assistance, employment and support services for homeless women veterans. Also, there are other VA Per Diem programs managed by community based providers throughout the City. Targeting Unaccompanied Homeless and Runaway Youth, DHS manages two Continuum of Care Permanent Housing projects which provide housing resources and support services. For chronically homeless individuals DHS manages Housing First Continuum of Care Permanent Housing project with housing resources and support services. The Comprehensive Housing and Residential Treatment (CHART) program targets chronic homeless person identified in the City's detox facility and provides housing (TBRA) and treatment services. The Street to Home program involves street outreach to chronically homeless persons and through a Housing First model, homeless individuals are housed and provided treatment services. DHS/Denver's Road Home is participating in a Coordinated Intake and Assessment system for housing in partnership with the

Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (COC) that targets chronically homeless individuals, families and Veterans for placement in permanent supportive housing. DHS/Denver's Road Home is involved in the 25 Cities Initiative. Finally, DHS/Denver's Road Home has successfully piloted the use of a swipe card reader system to facilitate effective and efficient service utilization for agencies processing client services and to provide identification of homeless clients who use services from several agencies. Expansion of the system will be implemented in several high volume shelters.

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

The City's respite program provides assistance and temporary housing to medically fragile persons discharged from the hospital who are homeless and could not stay at a shelter due to their medical condition. The Family Unification Program (FUP), in partnership with Mile High United Way, targets youth aging out of the foster care system and supports them with an Independent Living Coach. The Frequent User Service Enhancement (FUSE) program identifies formerly homeless persons in the Denver Jail and provides treatment and pre-release planning and coordination. These persons are connected with mental health treatment by Mental Health Center of Denver (MHCD) and provided Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). Finally, DHS/Denver's Road Home provides rental and eviction assistance to persons at-risk of becoming homeless.

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

Introduction

The mission of the Housing Authority of the City and County of Denver (DHA) is: “to promote adequate and affordable housing, economic opportunity, and a suitable living environment free from discrimination.” Through its annual agency plans, DHA solicits and incorporates comments from citizens, including residents of public housing. DHA’s Resident Council Board (RCB) plays an influential role in guiding agency programs.

DHA continues to stimulate community growth and energize inner-city neighborhoods by creating vibrant, sustainable, healthy, high-density, mixed-income residential communities. These large-scale, multi-year redevelopment projects incorporate:

- Multiple renewable energy measures
- Sustainable and healthy living principles, and
- Convenient connections to mass transit.

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Revitalizing Denver Neighborhoods: Work continues in the completion of the mixed-income, multi-phase project (eight phases) Mariposa District a nationally recognized transit-oriented community which incorporated Healthy Living Initiatives (HLI), community driven urban design supporting multi-modal access throughout Denver (formerly South Lincoln Homes) in the La Alma neighborhood. La Alma was recently designated by the American Planning Association earned the designation as one of the [10 Great Neighborhoods in America](#).

Preservation of Affordable Housing:

DHA HUD Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI) Planning Grant: DHA completed its’ comprehensive Sun Valley CNI Transformation Plan (TPlan) which calls for a multi-phased redevelopment approach for the Sun Valley Homes (333 units), and will triple the density (1200) and launch the **Sun Valley EcoDistrict** (SVED). Through extensive community outreach eight focus areas were established, which helped inform the master planning resulting in six “*Grow Principles*”. They are **Youth + Education; Food, Opportunity, Intentional Housing, Connections + Open Space, and Sustainable Infrastructure**. This Sun Valley CNI TPlan was completed in collaboration with residents of SVH, the Office of Economic Development, Denver Public Schools, and Denver Police Department, Enterprise Communities and many other community / stakeholders.

Globeville, Elyria and Swansea Neighborhood Planning: DHA in collaboration with OED, Public Works, CDOT continue planning for the I-70 expansion and making recommendations on maintain affordable housing, minimizing the displacement of residents and small businesses in these three low income neighborhoods. DHA, OED, and other non-profits collaborate on land acquisition to develop and preserve affordable family housing.

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

DHA continues to successfully implement its' nationally recognized DHA Homeownership Program which is HUD approved Counseling Agency providing educational programming and financial classes to its participants. The program includes homeownership (HO) and financial assessments, goal setting, money management, budgeting, reducing debts, financial fitness, credit repair, savings, homebuyer's club, incentive plus classes and home buying resources. The resources can include: loans with reduced interest rate; second mortgages, down payment assistance, closing costs assistance, matching saving account and FSS escrow account. In 2015, DHA homeownership results and program outcomes include: 114 participants completed CHFA homeownership classes, 74 completed EHome Class; 44 pre-purchase counseling, 13 completed Homebuyers club, and 12 successful post-purchase counseling.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs: N/A

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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)

As part of Jump Start 2016, the City of Denver planned to strategically invest in neighborhoods hardest hit by the recession to develop eco-friendly affordable housing and sustainable economic development. The 2016 affordable housing goals are to increase affordable housing by 300 units and initiate a request for proposal (RFQ) for a pilot 4 percent bond project. The strategic initiatives to creating affordable eco-friendly housing are summarized below.

In addition to Jumpstart 2016, the City unveiled its five year housing plan, *House Denver 2015-2019* in 2016 that aims to address the housing stock in Denver, as well as address barriers to affordable housing. Please see the Housing Plan appendix for details of the plan.

- Evaluate current housing conditions and determine a strategic direction for a citywide Housing Plan that addresses affordable and market rate housing.
- Implement new IHO policy and procedures in light of Housing Plan results study.
- Institute a policy that all city-funded affordable housing will be adjacent to transit corridors.
- Identify a Net Zero Energy Neighborhood
- Coordinate with Denver Water, CPD and Public Works to contribute resources in design, policy and delivery.
- Coordinate all efforts to streamline development with Development Services.
- Explore possibility of leading solar manufacturers in the Denver region to participate as a pilot study
- Evaluate best practice on alternative approaches to funding affordable housing, such as land banking and 4 percent Private Activity Bond (PAB) financing. Land banking is the practice of purchasing raw land with the intent to hold on to it until such a time as it is profitable to sell it on to others for more than was initially paid. A PAB is a municipal security, the proceeds of which are used by one or more private entities.

The over-arching goal will be to design a flexible permit system that balances the desires of builders to move quickly through the permitting process, while at the same time, fulfills the regulatory responsibilities the city has around zoning, building and fire codes.

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

In 2013, the Mayor has convened housing, real estate, lending and social service professionals to review housing and service needs and advise the Mayor on how to best address these needs. This committee continued to meet through 2015. Additionally, the Mayor's Housing Task Force made recommendations that are appended to the Consolidated Plan that support the actions taken to address obstacles. Among the Housing Task Force recommendations is the creation of a dedicated stream of revenue to support the development of affordable housing. Lack of funding is the largest barrier to meeting underserved needs in Denver and this effort will be a major step in addressing the unmet needs of Denver residents.

In addition, as discussed previously, Denver regularly evaluates barriers to affordable housing development; this effort will continue. Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing.

The 5 Year Housing Denver annual report was released in Q1 2016.

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

As part of its loan application process, HAND required that developers intending to rehabilitate housing units built prior to 1978 provide documentation on how they plan to address any lead-based paint hazards they may encounter. This is a condition that must be met in order to receive loan/grant approval. Additionally, HAND retains the services of a construction and rehabilitation consultant who reviews project descriptions of work and construction bids in addition to conducting physical inspections for projects undergoing rehabilitation. The consultant is authorized to review work scopes and recommend additional rehabilitation work to bring projects up to current building code requirements.

OED has a full-time contract specialist who conducts annual inspections of developments that have been funded by the agency. Each inspection must certify that the development meets Housing Quality Standards (HQS) mandated by HUD. The contract specialist monitors lead-based paint regulation compliance for the Single Family Rehab programs administered by the Denver Urban Renewal Authority (DURA), Denver Neighborhood Revitalization Inc. (DNRI), Neighborhood Development Corp. (NDC), Neighborhood Stabilization program (NSP) rehabbed properties, and Del Norte Neighborhood Development Corporation. For each single family home rehabilitated under these programs, the specialist reviews the description of work and ensures that lead-safe work practices are adhered to and that lead assessments and clearances are conducted by each entity's lead certified rehab specialist or contractor.

In 2016, the City did not compete for the Lead Grant however in 2017 the City is currently working to apply for the Lead Grants from the Office of Healthy Homes.

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

Most activities undertaken by the City of Denver with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are efforts to reduce persons in poverty and improve the quality of life for residents, either directly or indirectly. Programs that directly influence the poverty level include: job enrichment, development and placement through education and economic development. In addition, our ESG funds provide direct services to homeless or those at risk of homelessness. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that upgrade the community and provide affordable housing. Consolidated Plan program funds are often used as matching funds for other grants that also reduce the number of poverty level families.

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

As the Office of Economic Development continues to grow and implement the City's goals our institutional structure has been realigned to better meet the needs of our residents and partners. The Housing and Neighborhood Development is the lead agency of the City in the development of the Consolidated Plan and annual Action Plans. HAND is a division of the Office of Economic Development (OED) within the City and County of Denver.

OED operates to create a local environment that stimulates balanced growth through job creation, business assistance, housing options and neighborhood redevelopment through its teams. OED's structure consists of five teams, which are highly dependent on each other in order to meet our goals.

- Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND)
- Division of Small Business and Opportunity (DSBO);
- Workforce Development (DWD);
- Contracts and Performance Management (CPM)
- Strategic Investments (SI)

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

The City of Denver, Division of Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND), laid the foundation for the current Five-Year Consolidated Plan through development of several supporting efforts. The efforts most closely related to the Consolidated Plan include Jumpstart Plans, Denver's Road Home, and the Denver Housing Plan.

Denver's approach to citizen participation is focused in neighborhoods with the greatest needs and is comprehensive and inclusive. Denver agrees with the concept of building and strengthening partnerships. The City collaborates on housing and neighborhood development programs with the Housing Authority of the City and County of Denver (DHA), Denver Human Services, and numerous other city agencies. Denver works in a collaborative partnership with service providers, other federal/state government agencies and the private sector on all community development programs. The City believes that good collaboration and coordination of programs, services and budgets will result in healthier communities.

Additionally a recommendation of the Mayor’s Housing Task Force is working regionally to achieve more housing balance. This effort will begin with an evaluation of how to better align funding applications for housing in Denver with those of CHFA and the State Division of Housing (DOH). The city will also continue to foster positive working relationships with its many community development corporations and nonprofits that assist special needs populations and persons who are homeless. The Mayor’s Housing Task Force had broad representation from all partners in the housing and development fields, including private sector developers and real estate agents, public agencies, lenders, nonprofit housing providers and service providers to persons who are homeless. These individuals, in addition to others, as needed, will continue to serve in an advisory role to the Mayor.

DRAFT

AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHERING FAIR HOUSING

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

In 2012, The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity (FHEO) monitored the City on their efforts to affirmatively further fair housing while encouraging the City to become a model city for fair housing. The Office of Economic Development signed a Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD in the summer of 2012 and continues to make progress towards the specific changes outlined in the agreement. Most significantly, OED has restructured its Section 3 program to ensure not only the efficacy of the program but that its efforts are well coordinated with partner programs such as the Denver Housing Authority's model Section 3 program. The Section 3 program redesign was completed in 2014. OED will continue to meet with the HUD FHEO program representative to review the current status of the VCA and will provide evidence of all related changes and/or improvements on time.

The Analysis of Impediments (AI) is a study required for all grantees who receive HUD federal funding. The study conducts an analysis of socioeconomic conditions, including examining concentrations of households by race and ethnicity, income, disability as well as household type. The AI also looks at the affordability of rental and for sale housing by location and housing cost. Extensive public participation process includes a citizen telephone survey, a stakeholder mail survey as well as stakeholder interviews. Finally, the AI includes an analysis and review of Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) data, City policy, fair housing complaints and legal cases involving fair housing law to find indicators of, and trends in, housing discrimination.

In 2015, OED completed Analysis of Impediments (AI) study in collaboration with a consulting firm that specializes in AI study development as a requirement of the 5-year Consolidated Plan. Through the development of the new AI, OED expected that the impediments may change and there may also be the need for increased education and further awareness of fair housing.

The City's AI presented the following challenges and found the following barriers to fair housing choice:

- 1. Lack of accessible and affordable housing that limits the housing choice for persons with disabilities.**
- 2. Discrimination continues to create barriers to housing choice in Denver and in the broader region.**
- 3. Lack of knowledge to fair housing laws by both landlords and renters.**

Actions Identified in the plan are:

Action item 1. Reduce fair housing barriers for persons with disabilities. *The full extent to which Denver residents with disabilities face barriers to fair housing choice is unknown, as is the shortage of accessible units to serve them. Yet the shortage of rental units in Denver is significant, and the need for affordable, accessible units near transit and services further constrains choices in a tight market.*

Action item 2. Expand housing choices for protected classes for whom housing is limited. The Denver Housing Plan contains a number of recommended actions to expand housing choices for residents and reduce barriers to affordable housing development. These action items should also expand access to housing for protected classes.

Action item 3. Continue supporting programs to improve the landlord tenant relationship and landlord understanding of possible tenant accommodations. The City and County of Denver typically provides CDBG funding annually to organizations that provide landlord tenant counseling.

The following table lists the projects allocated funding in 2016 and which of the three impediments to fair housing each project addressed. In addition, the City funds other programs through the consolidated plan that address other impediments that were not specifically identified in the AI.

2016 Activity and AI Impediments Addressed

Program	Impediment Addressed				
	Persons w/ Disabilities	Expand Housing Choice	Lack of Affordable Housing	Lack of Awareness	NIMBYism
Down payment Assistance: <i>First time Low/moderate income homebuyers</i>		X	X		
Grant Administration	X	X	X	X	X
Housing Counseling: <i>Renters/Homeowners- Homebuyers, Reverse Mortgage etc</i>	X	X	X	X	
Housing Counseling: <i>Renters/Landlords: Disputes, evictions etc.</i>	X	X	X	X	
Inclusionary Housing Ordinance:	X	X	X		X
Rental/Homeowner Development & Preservation: <i>Development Projects with HOME and CDBG</i>	X	X	X		
RHAMP Program: <i>Rehabilitation for disable renters/homeowners</i>	X	X		X	
Single Family/Emergency Rehab: <i>Rehabilitation program for renters/homeowners</i>	X	X		X	

Below is a description of the activities implemented along with an explanation of the impediment addressed and the quantitative impact on persons in specific protected class groups.

**Program Year 2016 – Due to the conversion of the CAPER to online submission the charts were removed from this section and numbers are reported in the narrative.*

a.) For-Sale & Rental Housing Development and Preservation. These programs are designed to increase the inventory of affordable units through support for acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of affordable rental or for sale housing. In 2015, Denver committed to funding seven affordable housing developments. Housing projects commonly take longer than one program year to be completed.

b.) Homeowners Assistance Program. OED has partnered with two organizations to help provide Denver area residents with down payment and homeownership counseling assistance geared toward the purchase of an affordably priced home. CDBG funds are used to fund the down payment assistance program. For 2016, \$200k of CDBG funds was allocated to assist 21 low-income households with down payment assistance to help them purchase homes. In program year 2016, Denver continued to provide down payment assistance through CHAC to homeowners in support of such efforts of homeownership.

c.) Housing Public Service. A portion of the CDBG funds in 2016 was allocated towards the Housing Public Services program. This program provides a variety of housing services, including homeownership counseling which includes first time home buyers, and foreclosure assistance and referrals for the benefit of very low-income households. Other services included are tenant/landlord counseling. The services not only include counseling but education efforts in homeownership and housing. In 2016, eight organizations were allocated \$409K of CDBG funds to assist over five thousands persons with housing services. The services are available to low- and moderate-income households.

d.) Emergency Home Repair (EHR). The City and County of Denver provides loans to correct emergency situations for very low-income homeowners. EHR only applies to situations that immediately threaten the health and safety of the occupants, and would thus require the homeowner to vacate the house. The Denver Urban Renewal Authority was allocated \$250,000 of CDBG funds to provide assistance for 60 housing units in 2015.

e.) Single Family Rehabilitation (SFR). SFR provides qualified homeowners whose single family homes need rehabilitation (such as roof, electrical, plumbing repairs, etc.) through a low-interest loan program. This program allows homeowners, especially senior citizens, to make necessary repairs to bring their homes into compliance with building and housing codes, while continuing to occupy their homes. DURA was awarded \$250,000 of CDBG to administer this program

f.) Rental/Homeownership Access and Modification Program (RHAMP). This program provides funds to a non-profit to help rehabilitate existing rental and owner occupied housing units for income-qualified individuals with disabilities. In 2016, the City provided the non-profit Atlantis Community with \$175K of CDBG funds for the rehabilitation of 21 housing units.

g.) Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). The TBRA program provides a direct rental subsidy to individuals and families transitioning out of homelessness or who are at risk of becoming homeless. The Denver TBRA program is a 12 month contract period. In 2016, \$500K of HOME funds was allocated for the TBRA program and served 95 households.

While the City addressed the impediments identified in the AI, they also identified other actions from consultations with the Denver FHEO Office in response to the VCA agreement.

Other Actions in 2016 included:

- Include the Equal Housing Opportunity logo on and language on all public outreach documents and OED materials. In addition, also require sub-recipients to include the logo as appropriate.
- Ensure Affirmative Marketing efforts to inform all residents about city programs and services.
- Creation of a TTY number and placement on all OED webpages, flyers, prints as appropriate.
- OED invited representation from HRCP to conduct training on services available; hearing impaired, vision, language etc. to OED staff members.
- OED works closely with HUD to address any discrimination issues that are brought by residents of Denver. In 2016, OED did not receive any notification of discrimination cases.
 - Any issues reported to HUD, we are notified by our HUD representative to address.
- Ensure that all facilities where meetings are held are ADA compliant, and translation services are made available to residents upon request through HRCP.
- Continued periodic updates of our language assistance directory to ensure all available language speakers are available.

OED continued to make its programs and activities available to all eligible individuals including those for whom English is not their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English. OED's most frequent contacts with limited English proficient persons have been with those who speak Spanish. OED additionally requires its sub-grantees to comply with Title VI requirements including limited English proficiency to assure that non-English speaking persons have access to their programs.

The City's Office Human Rights and Community Partnerships (HRCP) focuses on addressing discrimination in the City's housing and employment sectors. The mission of HRCP is to proactively protect human rights, build capacities, and strengthen connections that result in stronger relationships in the community through collaboration, communication and advocacy. HRCP addresses issues concerning:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ▪ Older Adults | ▪ Gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender individuals |
| ▪ Racial, ethnic and religious minorities | ▪ Immigrants and Refugees |
| ▪ Women | ▪ Neighborhood partnerships |
| ▪ People with Disabilities | ▪ Nonprofit partnerships |

HRCP also provides additional resources to residents, non-profits and city agencies that vary from reporting tenant/landlord disputes, reporting discrimination complaints to requesting interpretation services.

Please see their website for further explanation of services www.denvergov.org/humanrights

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.

To ensure compliance from the start of a project or program, the Housing and Neighborhood Development (HAND) Division uses the application process to start the monitoring process of all agencies. Each application must go through an extensive review process that is conducted to ensure that each applicant meets a national objective and that the organizational goals are aligned with the goals identified in the City's Consolidated Plan. Once the applications pass the initial review, each application is taken through an extensive public process, with the final funding decisions being made by our City Council. At that time, contracts are drawn up that identify governing regulations, scope of work, budgets and any other Federal requirements and local requirements of the grant. Once fully executed contracts are in place, the HAND Accountant/Auditor is responsible for monitoring the agencies through the life of the contract. The agencies are monitored for compliance with the program regulations as well as the content found in the City contracts.

To ensure Sub-grantees are aware of program requirements, each agency that was awarded funds received an invitation to attend a contractor meeting. This meeting allows HAND staff to reiterate Federal regulations, provide guidance on changes for the upcoming grant year, identify Federal funding concerns, and review expectations of the agencies. The City encourages at least one attendee from each agency to attend.

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.

Comments has not been recieved

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.

In 2016, The City and County of Denver did not experience any changes in their program objectives. This City met its stated program objectives. Please note some contracts were started late in 2015 and those contracts are on schedule to meet stated goals and objectives

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

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.

In 2015, the City inspected over 600 housing units. About 85% of the units met all housing quality standard (HQS) guidelines. The remainder exhibited minor problems such as, missing/inoperable smoke detectors, peeling paint, worn-out floor covering, defective water heaters, and broken windows or missing/damaged window screens, minor electrical issues and the absence of carbon monoxide detectors. These units were cited and follow-up inspections were carried out to ensure that the reported problems were adequately cured. All the units subsequently met all HQS requirements. Units not inspected during 2015 were the properties that have less than 25 total units. These properties are inspected every one, two or three years based on the total number of units. Please see below for activities/projects that were inspected in 2015.

The numbers (estimates so as not to count repeat visits) are as follows:

- CHAC DPA: XX
- HOME Project Based/Project Addresses: Approximately 300 initial unit inspections
- HOME Rehab (with some being partially funded from CDBG P.I.): XX
- TBRA (HOME): 95
- RHAMP: XX

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

The City requires developers of affordable housing to submit an affirmative marketing plan that must be approved before a final decision on the applicants loan application is made. The affirmative marketing plan requires that during the initial offering of affordable units, developers must make a good faith effort to market to eligible households that are the *least likely to apply* for those units. The City will assist the developer with determination of the populations least likely to apply as well as community resources available, should they require such assistance. Elements of a good faith marketing effort include the following:

- Hosting at least one open house
- Listing all properties in the ColoradoHousingSearch.com a free listing service for affordable housing throughout the state or Metro List Service (MLS), and/or placement of at least two advertisements during separate weeks in a local newspaper of general circulation;
- Provision of information about each property, including, square footage, number of bedrooms, price and amenities to OED so that such information may be reviewed the Housing Manager; and
- Maintaining each unit on the open market for a minimum of thirty days. Contracts-to-purchase or rent may be submitted during the marketing period; however, no contract can be accepted until the mandatory marketing period has expired
- Outreach to at least one community resource that is known to assist the population(s) identified as the least likely to apply

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

Information is being collected for this section.

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)

OED's primary tool for driving the development and preservation of affordable homes is by investing *gap financing* in affordable housing development projects. Most affordable housing units developed in Denver today are part of projects that receive an allocation of *low-income housing tax credits*. Tax credits are an essential tool for making affordable housing development and preservation financially feasible, but projects that receive tax credits typically still need additional public investment to cover all development costs.

A comprehensive strategy for creating and maintaining inclusive communities in Denver involves preservation of our existing affordable housing stock as well as new construction opportunities. When local, state and federal dollars are invested into affordable housing, a *restrictive covenant* is typically placed on the home or the land to ensure it is available at a certain price for a set amount of time, usually fifteen, twenty, thirty or more years. When the covenant expires, the owner of the rental or for sale home is no longer required to rent or sell to an income-qualified household, and the property may be at risk of converting to market rate housing, which as described in this report, is becoming unaffordable for an increasing number of Denver residents.

Denver's Preservation Ordinance helps the city preserve existing covenant-restricted affordable housing by requiring property owners with expiring covenants to notify OED if they plan to sell their building or convert existing units to market rate. In 2015, City Council adopted updates to the ordinance that expanded the number and type of projects required to notify the City of planned sale or conversion, increased the notification period to provide increased opportunity for preservation, and allowed the City or its designee the right of first refusal when owners do plan to sell. Long term preservation of these properties will require partnerships across sectors, including alignment of resources and outreach across local, state and federal housing agencies to educate existing owners on the opportunities available for preservation of their properties.

While maintaining affordability of Denver's existing covenant-restricted housing stock is a critical component of a robust preservation strategy, a large number of low and moderate-income families across Denver and the region also live in "market-affordable" housing – housing that is affordable but whose rent is not restricted by a covenant. This market-affordable housing is usually in older buildings, in a traditionally lower cost neighborhoods. As development pressures extend out from downtown and central Denver, many of these older and lower cost neighborhoods are experiencing gentrification, contributing to higher market rents and putting families in market-affordable properties at risk of involuntary displacement. Since these properties are not captured under the City's Preservation Ordinance, strategies to acquire and rehabilitate market-affordable properties

can help preserve affordability and mitigate involuntary displacement, especially in gentrifying neighborhoods.

Where resources are limited or opportunities to acquire and preserve whole buildings are difficult, OED is also exploring options that preserve and covenant-restrict a portion of homes within a larger building or development as affordable. This type of program, similar to a project based voucher, could increase the available covenant-restricted housing stock without the need for new construction and leverage of tax credits or other public resources, and create mixed-income communities across diverse neighborhoods. Research into other opportunities to protect renters and homeowners in Denver and throughout the region is ongoing within the City and through partnerships with outside stakeholders.

OED is working with internal and external partners to maintain a robust preservation strategy that focuses on mitigating involuntary displacement from our covenant-restricted and market-affordable housing stock, leveraging public and private resources to keep housing options available for low and moderate income families throughout Denver.

DRAFT

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	180	
Tenant-based rental assistance	100	
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Total	280	

Table 13 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

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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	DENVER
Organizational DUNS Number	119327752
EIN/TIN Number	846000580
Identify the Field Office	DENVER
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	0
First Name	Ben
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Levek
Suffix	0
Title	0

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	1200 Federal Boulevard
Street Address 2	0
City	DENVER
State	
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	7209442875
Extension	0
Fax Number	7209441134
Email Address	Ben.Levek@denvergov.org

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	0
First Name	Bernard
Last Name	Brady
Suffix	0
Title	0
Phone Number	7209442593
Extension	0
Email Address	Bernard.Brady@denvergov.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

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

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

Contractor Name: Catholic Charities City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80205, DUNS Number: 078342276 Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 153238	Contractor Name: Volunteers of America City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80205, DUNS Number: 144376782 Is sub recipient a victim services provider: N Sub recipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization ESG Sub grant or Contract Award Amount: 24500
Contractor Name: Senior Support City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80218, DUNS Number: 840800379 Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 22500	Contractor Name: The Gathering Place City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80218, DUNS Number: 793996182 Is sub recipient a victim services provider: N Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 34000
Contractor Name: Colorado Coalition for the Homeless City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80205, DUNS Number: 147287775 Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 175000	Contractor Name: St. Francis Center City: Denver State: CO Zip Code: 80205, DUNS Number: 842634321 Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 45000

Contractor Name: Jewish Family Service

City: Denver

State: CO

Zip Code: 80231,

DUNS Number: 078352200

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based
Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 75000

Contractor Name: Family Promise

City: Denver

State: CO

Zip Code: 80204,

DUNS Number: 003070476

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based
Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 18000

DRAFT

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

8. Shelter Utilization-

The City does not fund overnight shelters with HESG funding.

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	328,470
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 14 – Shelter Capacity

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

Metro Denver Homeless Initiative (MDHI) Denver’s regional Continuum of Care is prioritizing Rapid ReHousing and in the process of developing Performance Standards. A meeting is scheduled in December where a consultant will be on-site and a portion of the 2-day training, in which Rapid ReHousing agency providers will be required to attend, will be specific to development of these Performance Standards. Among the variables to be discussed is 1.) whether to adopt time limits or maintain the policy of maximum time allowed by HUD, 2.) determining the suitability of a household to maintain housing stability after Rapid ReHousing assistance has ended, (NOTE: The Denver Housing Market and its significant rent burden remains a challenge for many households), whether to prioritize households to secure housing choice vouchers.

It is anticipated these issues, and others, will be discussed at the December 2016 training and lead MDHI to adopt focused and defined Performance Standards for Rapid ReHousing. Given this program is the major CoC priority and Denver invests the majority of its ESG allocation there, the City has a keen interest in participating in a structured CoC process.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures- Data is not yet available for 2016

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
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 15 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	60,757	125,219	
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	24,109	37,659	
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	84,866	162,878	

Table 16 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services	34,332	26,954	
Operations	15,416	37,993	
Renovation	0	0	
Major Rehab	0	0	
Conversion	0	0	
Subtotal	49,748	64,947	

Table 17 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	21109		0

Table 18 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2014	2015	2016
	190,489	239,950	

Table 19 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	61,033	
Other Federal Funds	0	0	
State Government	0	0	
Local Government	21,109	0	
Private Funds	155,842	167,442	
Other	13,538	11,475	
Fees	0	0	
Program Income	0	0	
Total Match Amount	190,489	239,950	

Table 20 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
	380,978	479,900	

Table 21 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities