

State of Nevada

2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the fourth Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the State of Nevada's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, a five-year plan addressing the State's housing and community development needs. The CAPER provides a review of the performance of each of the four formula programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for the State of Nevada. Following is a summary of the CDBG, ESG, and HOME programs' accomplishments, as well as the Housing Trust Fund (HTF).

CDBG Program

The 2018 allocation from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to the State of Nevada's CDBG program was \$3,283,051. Of that award, \$165,661 was for CDBG program administration and \$32,831 was for training and technical assistance, leaving \$3,084,559 for competitive grant projects. De-obligated funds from 2016 and 2017 projects and a onetime re-allocation from HUD totaled \$897,752.62.

The total amount drawn down from HUD and disbursed to grantees during Program Year (PY) 2018-19 was \$1,577,643.07. Of the total, \$10,375.40 came from 2014; \$10,155.00 came from 2015 funds; \$91,145.54 came from the 2016 HUD allocation; \$1,243,064.09 came from the 2017 allocation, \$222,943.04 came from the 2018 HUD allocation.

All 2016 Administration and Technical Assistance funds had been used by the end of the PY 2018. All 2017 Administration funds had been used by June 30, 2019; Technical Assistance had a balance of 26,138.43. For 2018, there was a balance of \$42,581.22 for Administration; the full \$32,831.00 remained of the 2018 Technical Assistance funds, as of June 30, 2019.

Fourteen projects were recommended for funded during the May 30th CDBG Advisory Committee meeting.

- **Public Facility Grants:** 7 of 14 applications funded; \$2,261,711 CDBG funds; 64.6 percent of total allocations;
- **Planning & Capacity Building Grants:** 2 of 14 applications funded; \$204,000 CDBG funds; 5.8 percent of total allocations;
- **Public Services Grants:** 3 of 14 applications funded; \$33,000 CDBG funds; .09 percent of total allocations;

- **Acquisition:** 1 of 14 applications funded; \$800,000; 22.9 percent of total allocations. This project is to acquire a potential of three properties located in a designated redevelopment area that is also in a floodplain. The properties are to be demolished and redevelopment to occur.
- **Slum & Blight:** 1 of 14 applications funded; \$200,000; 5.7 percent of the total allocations. This project is to demolish slum and blight properties and replace with affordable housing.

All projects but one, which was Slum & Blight, fell under the Low – Moderate Income (LMI) National Objective. When all 2018 projects are completed, an estimated 56,841 individuals will benefit. Of the estimated beneficiaries, 32,379 or 56.96 percent are LMI.

The State CDBG Program met overall objectives for PY 2018-19 but not as identified in projections for the Consolidated Plan. The period 2015 through 2018 has revealed that needs of the communities are focused on priorities 10, 11 and 12, all relating to Suitable Living Environments. As CDBG is administered through the Governor’s Office of Economic Development (GOED), Priorities 13 through 15 (Economic Opportunity) are more effectively served by GOED’s Economic Development team who can apply products/tools that best assist with retention and expansion of existing businesses (Priority 13), recruitment and attraction of new businesses to Nevada (Priority 14), and providing employment opportunities to low- and moderate-income people (Priority 15). See later discussion in *Program Objectives and Accomplishments*.

During the 2018 program year, 15 projects were completed and closed by June 30, 2018: two (2) PY 2016 projects, 10 PY 2017 projects, and three (3) 2018 PY projects. Twenty-one projects remained open: 1 from the 2016 PY; 8 plus T.A. from the 2017 PY; 12 from the 2018 PY plus Administration and Technical Assistance.

Nevada’s grant agreement for 2018 was not signed nor funding available until the end of December 2018. This resulted in delays in requests for the first draw. As of June 30, 2019, eight (8) of the 2018 projects had not submitted a draw request. At the end of April 2019, an additional 14 projects were recommended for funding for the 2019 program year.

Administration at the Governor’s Office of Economic Development (GOED) changed during the 2018 program year. Peter J. Wallish resigned as Director of Rural Community & Economic Development to resume graduate work. Matthew Moore, a retired as Colonel from the U.S. Army, replaced Mr. Wallish mid-February of 2018. Mr. Moore was subsequently promoted to the northern Deputy Director of the Governor’s Office of Economic Development but left in February of 2019 for work in the private sector. The new Director of Rural Community & Economic Development, Patricia E. Herzog, began mid-August. A small business owner, Ms. Herzog worked in for Neumont Mining in public relations. She also served 13 years as City Council Member in Winnemucca, Nevada and brings extensive knowledge from both public and private sector perspectives.

There have been no changes in the CDBG program staff since 2015. The CDBG Program Specialist has been with the State of Nevada over 14 years and with the CDBG program since May of 2015. She had grant management experience with the state prior to her current position. In 2017, the CDBG program implemented the on-line grant application and review process. Ms. Sanders, the CDBG Program Specialist, was the lead in developing the setup of the system. She continues to manage on-line program updates in addition to other responsibilities.

The CDBG Program Administrator has been with the program since September of 2011. Prior to working with the CDBG program in Nevada, she was the ESG Program Specialist in Nebraska for six years and was on the board of NeighborWorks, Inc. in Lincoln, NE. That non-profit utilized CDBG funds in neighborhood housing and homebuyer projects. Over the years, Ms. Barrette has attended numerous trainings for HUD programs both in Nebraska and Nevada. Ms. Barrette currently is completing a four-year period as board member of COSCDA.

In 2017, training of CDBG eligible entities and other prospective applicants took place in Carson City on June 20th and 21st and June 26th and 27th in Las Vegas. Additional training is conducted to accommodate all eligible entities, as needed and/or requested. CDBG staff members arrange training that enhances Nevada's CDBG program and attempts to be as flexible as possible in working with CDBG Grant Administrators in 27 eligible cities and counties.

Training is an on-going process for CDBG staff members and grantees. CDBG staff members work with grantees in providing technical assistance, guidance in closing grants, and compliance with state and federal regulations. Additionally, the office seeks to streamline policies and procedures because of the reduced number of staff members at State, City and County levels. This is critical as those with institutional memory retire and new grant administrators are hired. Generally, CDBG grant administration is one of many responsibilities for those at the city/county level; streamlined policies and procedures help ensure effective grant management.

HOME Program

The Nevada Housing Division (NHD) is the largest producer of affordable housing in the State of Nevada. NHD administers the multi-family bond program, the low-income housing tax credit program, single-family bond program, State HOME program, State Account for Low Income Housing (Trust Funds), Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP), the Emergency Shelter Grant program and the National Housing Trust Funds (HTF). NHD allocates HOME funds on a pro-rata basis taking into consideration all HOME funds that are received by the state. The Trust Funds are also allocated on a pro-rata basis.

To ensure the financial feasibility of the bond projects and tax credit projects, HOME funds are usually used in these projects. Without the infusion of HOME or Trust funds, NHD would not be able to produce multi-family housing. Down payment assistance and homeowner rehabilitation are still a big priority in the rural areas of the state and we continue to fund this program on a yearly basis.

The NHD's Federal Grant Programs unit is stabilizing after major staffing changes in 2017 and 2018. These changes included two grant unit management positions and two grant analyst positions exiting. Currently the Federal Grant Program unit is seeking to hire one grant analyst and afterwards will be fully staffed. In 2018 a Deputy Administrator was hired, in part, to manage the Federal Grant Programs unit and provide program guidance to the new staff.

In 2018 the NHD received an allocation of \$3,008,138 in HOME Program funds from HUD which was a decrease of \$8,833 from the funding allocation in 2017. The 2018 HOME Program funds were dispersed according to the formula allocation which indicated the following: Clark County HOME Consortium received \$752,435 of which \$200,000 is to fund CHDO eligible projects, City of Henderson received \$179,563, City of Las Vegas received \$378,001, Washoe County HOME Consortium received \$269,858, the NHD received \$1,127,468 to administer in Rural areas of Nevada and the remaining \$300,813 was retained by the NHD for administration.

In PY 2018 three (3) programs were funded with HOME funds which included Valley Springs Apartments, Bristlecone Apartments and Rural Nevada Development Corporation. Valley Springs Apartments was funded \$650,000 in HOME funds to provide gap funding for the acquisition and new construction of a sixty-one (61) unit multi-family apartment complex which will support low income households in Carson City, Nevada. Bristlecone Pines Apartments was funded with \$500,000 for the acquisition and rehabilitation of a 68-unit multifamily apartment complex which will support low income households. Rural Nevada Development Corporation received \$300,000 to fund their Down Payment Assistance Program which aids low income households throughout rural Nevada in become homeowners.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program

In 2018 the NHD received an allocation of \$437,849 in ESG funds, which was an increase from the \$418,039 received in 2017. State ESG funds were awarded to local government and non-profit providers located in non-entitlement areas of rural Nevada, with a portion allocated to the City of Reno to support the Volunteers of America Shelter that was funded in part using State Low-Income Housing Trust funds several years ago.

In Nevada, there are very few resources available to offset the cost of operating homeless and domestic violence shelters, or to pay for motel vouchers in rural communities without shelters, so the maximum allowable amount of State ESG funds were allocated to existing sub-recipients for those expenses. In accordance with ESG regulations, only shelter providers that were current sub-recipients of the old Emergency Shelter Grant program were allocated shelter funding under the Emergency Solutions Grant Program. The allocation was capped at 60% of the annual award.

The remaining allocation was utilized by agencies to pay for costs associated with Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database requirements, emergency services through street outreach, and to provide limited financial assistance, along with housing relocation and

stabilization services, for homeless prevention and rapid re-housing clients. As stated above, Low-Income Housing Trust funds were also allocated to ESG sub-recipients to provide rental assistance to eligible households who were either homeless, or at imminent risk of homelessness, in rural and northern Nevada so that ESG funds could be used to offset costs of case management services.

A total of \$347,343.17 for PY 2018 was spent this past year to support programs and services allowed under the Emergency Solutions Grant Program.

A total of 1,280 adults and 299 children were provided shelter, rental assistance, utility assistance, security deposits, and case management assistance this past year. Of those assisted, 55 were veterans; 662 had at least one mental or physical health condition, including mental illness, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, chronic health condition, developmental disability, physical disability, or other unknown condition; 140 persons served were victims of domestic violence; and 179 persons served were identified as being chronically homeless.

1. OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding for housing and community and economic development through the following grant programs:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG),
- HOME Investment Partnership (HOME),
- The National Housing Trust Funds (HTF),
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and
- Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA).

The Rural Community & Economic Development Division of GOED, the Nevada Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry, and the Nevada Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services distribute these funds to non-entitlement communities (counties and cities that do not receive direct grant assistance from HUD). In managing these funds, GOED, the NHD, and the Health Division are responsible to prepare and submit the following documents:

Five-Year Consolidated Plan. This is a strategic plan for five successive program years. The plan contains analysis of data from a variety of sources and addresses housing and community development needs through goals and strategies for the five-year period. The current five-year plan for Nevada covers from 2015 through 2019. The report also includes the current Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and actions to implement over the next five years.

The State currently is preparing to develop the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan, Strategic Plan, 2020 Annual Action Plan and Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Annual Action Plan. This plan specifies actions for each grant program for the program year July 1 through June 30. The annual plan contains updates or modifications to the Consolidated Plan and describes the proposed use of Federal and State funds in the upcoming year. The five-year plan includes an integrated action plan with project goals for the first year of the Consolidated Plan.

Annual Action Plans have been submitted through the IDIS e-Con Planning Suite since 2013. A hard copy, with State and Program Certifications and SF-424 forms for each year, has been submitted to the HUD San Francisco office each year.

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). This report reviews progress for the program year ending each June 30th. The CAPER describes the past year's performance of the State of Nevada in administering the HUD Community Planning and Development (CPD) programs.

The State of Nevada and the NHD uses HUD resources in combination with other programs. This report includes reference to the following additional resources to provide a complete picture of the State's performance July 1 through June 30 each year:

- Mortgage Revenue Bonds
- Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (formerly known as Account for Low-Income Housing (Trust Funds))
- Weatherization Program

2. RESOURCES

2.1 RESOURCES AVAILABLE

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) makes funds available each year to four programs: CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG, and HOPWA. The assessment of how funds have been used and how the State of Nevada is meeting its affordable housing and community and development goals are reported each year in this report: the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

In addition to CDBG, HOME, HTF, ESG, HTF and HOPWA funds received from HUD, the State uses other funds to meet its housing and community development objectives. These additional resources are shown in Table A and are included in this report to provide a complete picture of the State's available resources in PY 2018.

During PY 2018, \$79,575,304.67 was allocated for affordable housing and community improvement activities. Of this amount, \$9,646,077.12 or 12.12 percent was provided by HUD to the formula programs of CDBG, HOME, ESG, HTF and HOPWA (Table A). The Section 8 housing is funded and operated separately from the formula programs and figures could not be attained for the 2018 program year.

Formula program resources were managed respectively by the Governor’s Office of Economic Development (GOED), the Nevada Housing Division (NHD), and the Nevada Health Division. This table does not include dollars leveraged by the units of local government (UGLGs). Leveraged and matching funds are reported in Section 2.2 and in the individual program sections.

Table A: Summary of Resources from HUD and Other Sources FY 2018-19

Administrative Agency	Program	FY 2017 Funding (\$)
GOED	CDBG	\$3,283,051.00
Nevada Housing Division	HOME	3,008,138.00
Nevada Housing Division	ESG	\$437,849.00
Nevada Health Division	HOPWA	\$317,039.12
Nevada Housing Division	HTF	\$3,000,000.00
Nevada Housing Division	Low Income Housing Tax Credits 4%	\$76,375.55
Nevada Housing Division	Low Income Housing Tax Credits 9%	\$6,793,485.00
Nevada Housing Division	State Housing Trust Fund	\$7,000,000.00
Nevada Housing Division	Weatherization	\$55,459,367.00
Nevada Housing Division	Single Family Mortgage Bond Program	\$50,000.00
Nevada Housing Division	Multi-Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program	\$150,000.00
Nevada Rural Housing Authority	HAP/Section 8	Not available
Nevada Rural Housing Authority	VASH vouchers	Not available
Total Funding		\$79,575,304.67

In addition to funding for the State-run programs listed in Table A, Nevada has several entitlement entities that receive program funding directly from HUD. These jurisdictions are Clark and Washoe County Consortiums, the City of Las Vegas, and the City of Henderson. During the year, the NHD worked closely with these entities to optimize the use of the available funds. The NHD also provided assistance to other agencies to apply directly for funding from the Federal government. In 2018 NHD had two application cycles for the 9% Tax Credits. The amount above indicates the allocation of most recent of the two cycles.

2.2. LEVERAGED AND MATCH RESOURCES

The State continues to be very successful in leveraging its resources. Regarding housing, the NHD has six major programs in one Division and can ensure that all types of funds are used in projects. The State of Nevada ranks number one in its leveraging resources when it comes to the HOME program. The reason for this is that when HOME funds are expended in tax credit and multi-family bond projects, the project is granted a tax exemption from the county in which it resides. This decreases the amount of HOME funds needed for this project to be affordable. NHD also leverages the majority of its down payment assistance funds with USDA Rural Development, which also increases the leveraging capacity by ensuring that the best interest rate is achieved for the homeowner.

a. Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Federal Law allows the State to retain two percent (\$65,661) plus \$100,000.00 of its annual CDBG allocation for program administration (\$165,661 for 2018). It also mandates that the State provides a non-federal match for the two percent. The match is documented at the time CDBG funds are drawn for the State's administrative expenditures above \$100,000.00. During the July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019 period covered by this CAPER, the State provided \$112,835.34 in matching funds.

Grantees anticipated leveraging CDBG funds with \$5,149,723.66 in funding from other sources (Cash, State/Federal and Other Funds) that included \$769,040.66 In-Kind for the PY 2018-2019 projects.

b. HOME Program

HOME match liability was met through a combination of State Trust Fund dollars invested and the tax exemption that is provided to projects when they expend HOME funds in a project. The HOME program match liability is based on 25 percent (statutory requirement) of actual expenditures of actual program dollars spent during this period. This results in the State carrying available matching funds into the next fiscal year.

c. Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG)

Regulations for the ESG program provides for a waiver of the State match requirement for the first \$100,000.00 of the ESG award. The remaining allocation is required to be matched 100% during the two (2) year grant period. Unless a waiver of the match requirement is issued by the NHD, agencies must report the type of match used for their ESG program on the draw reimbursement request form which is recorded in the ESG Match Log. Information provided is then verified during site visits.

In PY 2018 agencies expended a total of \$249,468 in ESG funds. To date, \$493,321 has been reported in match support, including in-kind and cash match sources.

d. HOPWA

Northern Nevada HOPES is the sole recipient of HOPWA funds in Northern Nevada, receiving an additional \$281,811 in HUD funds which allowed enhanced housing assistance to help alleviate client housing needs in Northern Nevada. Additionally, \$304,021 was received through the Ryan White Part B to fund additional housing and utility assistance, short-term housing, rental assistance and case managers to assist with care navigation to individuals with HIV. These leveraged funds allow the staff of Northern Nevada HOPES to provide comprehensive case management services to all clients receiving HOPWA housing services.

Northern Nevada HOPES has an established relationship with the Northern Nevada Community Housing Resource Board (NNCHRB) for several years now. NNCHRB is a local non-profit organization that develops innovative affordable housing complexes for low-income individuals. NNCHRB dedicates 27 units at three of their apartment sites to clients of HOPES at over \$200 a month off the market rate. In addition to this, at three of their other apartment sites they have set aside 9 units (at each site) for veterans. If they are unable to fill these units with veterans, they then offer the apartment units to HOPES clients. HOPES operates a donation-based housing program for individuals with an AIDS diagnosis who are not eligible for other housing programs. Most of these individuals are undocumented immigrants. HOPES continues to provide funding towards rental assistance for this group. Although it is not considered to be leveraged funds, HOPES partnership with the Reno Housing Authority (RHA) is worth mentioning. Although RHA has a very lengthy wait list, they have created a partnership with HOPES which allows any HOPES client that meets eligibility criteria to get moved up to the top of a wait list to reduce the continued risk of homelessness.

3. Overview of PROGRAM Accomplishments

Table A, in the CDBG Program Narrative Section that follows, represents HUD resources available in PY 2018 to address various community and economic development needs. All avenues for additional resources were pursued by those awarded CDBG funds. An overview of the project and accomplishments completed in PY 2018 is provided on the following page.

- Completed and closed two (2) 2016 projects. One project was a SBDC Small Business Counseling & Training Project that benefited 120 LMI-C individuals; another project was a Slum & Blight Project that benefited a community of 2,734 individuals and 1,455 individuals who are LMI.
- Completed and closed ten (10) 2017 projects: the ten projects benefited 14,478 of whom 10,638 were LMI -A and LMI-C individuals (73.5%).
- Completed three projects for the 2018 program year. The closed projects benefitted 708 LMI-C individuals.
- Provided two (2) workshops/training opportunities to the CDBG-eligible units of general local government and other interested parties. One workshop was in Carson City and the other in the City of Ely.
- Staff members attended training conducted by the Council of State Community Development Agencies (COSCDA) in September of 2018 and February of 2019.
- Provided six (6) households with down payment assistance. All 6 were funded with HOME funds.
- Provided two (2) homeowners with HOME rehabilitation funds.
- Provided rental subsidy and deposit payment assistance with State Housing Trust Funds.
- Provided State Housing Trust Funds to 100 households for assistance with the weatherization program.

- Nevada Rural Housing Authority served approximately 77 households per month for the 12 month duration of PY 2018 providing rental assistance to vulnerable low-income populations throughout rural Nevada;
- 662 with severe mental illness and chronic substance abuse in northern and rural Nevada received assistance using ESG.
- The HOPWA Project Sponsor, HOPES, currently provides medical care to over half of all PLWHA living in northern Nevada. HOPES' HIV patients are largely low-income, with 61% living at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Ninety-four percent are on antiretroviral therapy, 91% are viral load suppressed, 4% are co-infected with hepatitis C, 24% are homeless, and an estimated 16% are still uninsured after Affordable Care Act implementation. 12% are MSM, 16% are female, 21% are Hispanic and 8% are African American. For the 17% who live in rural areas, accessing care is particularly difficult given the barriers of transportation and privacy.
- This past year 130 unduplicated HIV positive individuals were served with HOPWA funds; 25 people were served through the TBRA program, 93 through STRMU, and 38 people were served through PHP service. Thirteen individuals received more than one HOPWA service (i.e. STRMU and PHP). Of the three individuals transitioning from the TBRA program this grant year, two were able independently sustain their own housing and after transitioning from the program, one was able to transition onto STRMU for short-term support with a plan to independently sustain their housing in the near future. Ten individuals served by TBRA remain on the program and will continue to need TBRA funding assistance during the next grant year. Many of the individuals continuing TBRA live on fixed Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) incomes and therefore do not anticipate their financial status changing in the near future. Six of the ten individuals served are families with one or more children.
- Eighty recipients received HOPWA assistance in the operating year prior to this report; of those, fifty-five received assistance in the two years prior to this report. Regarding previous housing situations prior to being placed on the program, 47 individuals receiving HOPWA assistance met HUD's definition of homelessness.

4. PROGRAM NARRATIVES

A. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

1. Resources

The State of Nevada received \$3,283,051 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) for the program year July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019. This amount was \$19,200 or 0.59 percent more than 2017.

Of the \$3,283,051 made available from HUD, \$165,661 was set aside for State administration (\$100,000 plus two percent); \$32,801 (or one percent) was set aside for training and technical assistance. The 2018 HUD allocation, less administration and technical assistance reflects

funding for rural Nevada of \$2,621,875.55 and \$462,683.92 for Carson City. Additionally, recaptured funds of and a onetime reallocation totaled \$897,752.62. All funds were allocated through a competitive grant application process.

On May 30, 2018, applicants' projects were presented to the CDBG Advisory Committee and allocation recommendations made. All funds were obligated/encumbered. Projects were funded in IDIS when the 2018 grant agreement was signed by HUD December 17, 2018.

2. Use of Funds

Of the 2018 CDBG award of \$3,283,051, \$165,661 was for CDBG program administration and \$32,831 was for training and technical assistance. As already noted, recaptured funds of and a onetime reallocation from HUD, resulted in an additional \$897,752.62 available for 2018 Program Year projects.

The total amount drawn down from HUD and disbursed to grantees during Program Year (PY) 2018 was \$1,577,683.07. Of the total, \$10,375.40 came from 2014; \$10,155.00 came from 2015 funds; \$91,145.54 came from the 2016 HUD allocation; \$1,243,064.09 came from the 2017 allocation, \$222,943.04 came from the 2018 HUD allocation.

All 2016 Administration and Technical Assistance funds had been used by the end of the PY 2018. All 2017 Administration funds had been used by June 30, 2019; Technical Assistance had a balance of 26,138.43. For 2018, there was a balance of \$42,581.22 for Administration; the full \$32,831.00 remained of the 2018 Technical Assistance funds, as of June 30, 2019.

Of the 14 projects selected for CDBG funding:

- 7 were public facilities and improvements (PF), valued at \$2,261,711;
- 2 were planning grants (PCB), valued at \$204,000;
- 3 were public service grants, valued at \$33,000;
- 1 was a Slum & Blight, valued at \$200,000;
- 1 was an acquisition (S/B), valued at \$800,000.

Of the seven (7) public facility type projects, two (2) were ADA compliance/accessibility projects; five (5) were for rehabilitation of downtowns and/or historic buildings (community facilities or infrastructure). The Slum & Blight was to clear spot slum and blight so properties could be used for affordable housing or public facilities. The acquisition grant (1) was to acquire and demolish three buildings in a designated redevelopment area. The two (2) planning grants were given to support planning efforts and flood risk assessment and resilience. Three Public Service grants were for food programs or homeless prevention.

3. Proposed Use of Resources and Actual Allocation of CDBG Funds

CDBG funds in Nevada are not awarded on a geographical basis but are allocated annually on a competitive basis. In past years, funds have been set aside at an annual forum for activities,

such as the Nevada Rural Continuum of Care and assistance to the Small Business Development Centers in rural Nevada. The balance of the HUD allocation was distributed among applicants who compete for the funds through an open competitive process. In 2015, the CDBG Advisory Committee made the recommendation to discontinue set asides and have all applications subject to the competitive process. They concurred that set aside projects were strong enough to be funded through the competitive process. That recommendation was adopted for the 2016 program year and has remained in place for subsequent program years.

Application workshops occur during the late spring or early summer months: applications are due the following mid-February. The application review and allocation of funds takes place February through March, providing the annual allocation is known. Recommended allocations are reviewed by the Director of Rural Community & Economic Development and the Director of the Governor's Office of Economic Development before they are forwarded to the Governor for final approval.

The Annual Action Plan, prepared and submitted annually to HUD generally by mid-May, summarizes the actual funding allocation for the up-coming program year. The majority of 2018-2019 funds were obligated to public facilities and improvements (64.6 percent). This is typical of the Nevada CDBG program as well as throughout the nation. Refer to Table A. Table B lists funding sources, including local leverage, for the 2018 PY projects.

Table A: CDBG Grants: 2018 Proposed Use of Funds; National Objectives & Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries			Community & Funding Category		HUD Nat. Obj.	CDBG Allocation	% of Total	HUD Statements	
Benef.	LMI	%	Public Facilities					Objectives	Outcomes
935	630	67.38%	Caliente	Caliente Historic Depot	LMI-A	\$ 527,994.00		Economic Opportunity	Sustainability
4646	3354	72.19%	Fernley	Main Street Beautification	LMI-A	\$ 218,625.00		Economic Opportunity	Sustainability
4685	2845	60.73%	Wendover	City Center/Downtown Development PH 1	LMI-A	\$ 525,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
200	150	75.00%	Esmeralda Co	Historical Goldfield Street Repair	LMI-S	\$ 196,300.00		Economic Opportunity	Sustainability
1435	1010	70.38%	Nye Co	Beatty Airport-Fueling Station	LMI-A	\$ 390,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
2358	1353	57.38%	Carson	College Parkway ADA	LMI-A	\$ 268,892.00		Suitable Living Environment	Sustainability
187	187	100.00%	Carson	Long Ranch ADA	LMI-A	\$ 134,900.00		Suitable Living Environment	Availability/Accessibility
14446	9529	65.96%	PUBLIC FACILITIES TOTAL			\$ 2,261,711.00	64.6%		
Benef.	LMI	%	Public Services						
140	140	100.00%	Carson	Food for Thought	LMI-C	\$ 10,000.00		Suitable Living Environment	Availability/Accessibility
300	300	100.00%	Carson	Ron Woods Reach up	LMI-C	\$ 20,000.00		Suitable Living Environment	Availability/Accessibility
120	120	100.00%	Carson	St. Vincent DePaul	LMI-C	\$ 3,000.00		Suitable Living Environment	Affordability
560	560	100.00%	PUBLIC SERVICES TOTAL			\$ 33,000.00	0.9%		
Benef.	LMI	%	Planning						
4646	3354	72.19%	Fernley	PH3 Community Center Design/Outreach	LMI-S	\$ 80,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
36110	18455	51.11%	Nye Co	Pahrump Fairgrounds Drainage Study & Flood Contr	LMI-A	\$ 124,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
		#DIV/0!	Carson	Planning & Grant Management	LMI-A	\$ 47,053.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
40756	21809	53.51%				\$ 204,000.00	5.8%		
Benef.	LMI	%	Slum & Blight						
16	16	100.00%	White Pine Co	Slum/Blight Property Abatement	LMI-S	\$ 200,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
16	16	1	SLUM & BLIGHT TOTAL			\$ 200,000.00	5.7%		
Benef.	LMI	%	Housing						
		0.00%							
0	0	0.00%	HOUSING TOTAL			\$ -	0.0%		
Benef.	LMI	%	Acquisitions						
1063	652	61.34%	Wells	RDA Land Acquisition	LMI-S	\$ 800,000.00		Economic Opportunity	Availability/Accessibility
1063	652	61.34%	ACQUISITION TOTAL			\$ 800,000.00	23%		
56841	32566	57.29%	CDBG TOTAL			\$ 3,498,711.00	100%		

Table B: CDBG Grants, PY2018: Allocation of Funds and Leveraged Resources (U.S.\$)

Community	Project	Total Project Cost	CDBG Award	Other	State	Local Cash	Local In-Kind	Total Leverage
Caliente	Caliente Depot Historic Restoration	\$ 554,594.00	\$ 527,994.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,600.00	\$ 26,600.00
Fernley	Main Street Beautification	\$ 229,425.00	\$ 218,625.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,800.00	\$ 10,800.00
Fernley	Community Center Design/Outreach	\$ 1,039,500.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 950,000.00	\$ 9,500.00	\$ 959,500.00
Wells	RDA Land Acquisition	\$ 1,485,590.00	\$ 800,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,000.00	\$535,590.00	\$ 685,590.00
Wendover	City Center/Downtown Development Ph1	\$ 2,874,299.00	\$ 525,000.00	\$ -	\$ 597,000.00	\$1,752,299.00	\$ -	\$2,349,299.00
Esmeralda Co	Historical Goldfield Street Repair	\$ 296,300.00	\$ 196,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Nye Co	Beatty Airport - Fueling Station	\$ 444,112.75	\$ 390,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 14,112.75	\$ 54,112.75
Nye Co	Pahrump Fairgrounds Drainage Study & Flood Control	\$ 138,737.91	\$ 124,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 12,737.91	\$ 14,737.91
White Pine Co	Slub/Blight Property Abatement	\$ 217,900.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,900.00	\$ 17,900.00
Carson	Food for Thought	\$ 58,200.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 28,900.00	\$ -	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 16,800.00	\$ 48,200.00
Carson	Long Ranch Estates Ramp Repair	\$ 134,900.00	\$ 134,900.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carson	Public Works ADA Repair	\$ 268,892.00	\$ 268,892.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Carson	Ron Woods Reach Up	\$ 891,984.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 357,970.00	\$ 489,014.00	\$ -	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 871,984.00
Carson	St. Vincent DePaul Homeleneess Preventon	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 3,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,000.00	\$ -	\$ 11,000.00
TOTALS		\$ 8,649,434.66	\$3,498,711.00	\$ 386,870.00	\$ 1,086,014.00	\$2,907,799.00	\$769,040.66	\$5,149,723.66

4. Program Objectives and Accomplishments

The Housing and Community Development activities that ranked as the highest needs of rural Nevada are: (1) Human Services (22.0%); (2) Housing (21.9%); (3) Economic Development (18.6%); (4) Water Systems (12.9%); (5) Public Facilities (12.9%); (6) Infrastructure (10.3%); (7) Other (1.4%). All were discussed in some detail in the Community Needs section of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. Public facility and public service needs are highlighted as well as insufficient employment opportunities and inadequate workforce training opportunities.

The Strategic Plan component of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan outlined how the state will address the housing and community development needs over the 2015-2019 plan period. Public facility needs included crisis facilities, youth centers, senior centers, and parks. Necessary infrastructure improvements, including federally-mandated upgrades, water and sewer lines and facilities, and solid waste disposal services, were also noted as high priorities. Investment in infrastructure results in the creation of short-term jobs and long-term benefits and helps create economic opportunities in Nevada's rural communities.

Fifteen (15) priority needs were identified through the five-year planning process. They are:

Housing Priorities:

Priority 1: Increase the availability of rental housing for low- to moderate- income households.

Priority 2: Increase, preserve and improve the long-term life of existing affordable rental and owner-occupied housing stock, as well as improving housing accessibility and safety.

Priority 3: Expand homeownership opportunities for low-income homebuyers.

Homeless Priorities:

Priority 4: Continue support of existing sub-recipients operating emergency shelters and transitional housing for the homeless, including motel vouchers in communities lacking adequate shelter.

Priority 5: Create additional transitional and permanent supportive housing, including the rapid re-housing program.

Priority 6: Provide financial support to assist those at imminent risk of homelessness.

Priority 7: Support effective data collection and entry activities for the homeless services provided when servicing client populations.

Special Needs Priorities:

Priority 8: Increase and preserve the supply of affordable housing available to the elderly and disabled.

Priority 9: Improve the access that special needs populations have to needed services.

Community Development Priorities:

Priority 10: Improve infrastructure by assisting with sidewalk/path, street, water and wastewater system upgrade and development projects.

Priority 11: Enhance access to quality facilities to serve the population throughout rural Nevada.

Priority 12: Provide infrastructure and other planning support for units of local government.

Economic Development Priorities:

Priority 13: Retain and expand existing businesses.

Priority 14: Support recruitment and attraction of new businesses to Nevada.

Priority 15: Provide employment opportunities low- and moderate-income people.

For the CDBG program, priorities 10 through 15 are the focus of activity.

The period 2015 through 2018 has revealed that needs of the communities are focused on priorities 10, 11 and 12. As CDBG is administered through the Governor's Office of Economic Development (GOED), Priorities 13 through 15 are more effectively served by products/tools that can best assist with retention and expansion of existing businesses (Priority 13), recruitment and attraction of new businesses to Nevada (Priority 14), and providing employment opportunities to low- and moderate-income people (Priority 15). This is supported by the fact that Nevada has one of the strongest population growth rates: from 2017 to 2018, Nevada had the highest growth rate in the nation at 2.1 percent. From the 2010 census to 2015, the beginning of this Consolidated Plan, Nevada's population grew from 2.869 million to 3.09 million projected for 2019: a 7.7 percent increase.

In addition to population growth, Nevada has had employment growth with a current unemployment level of 4.4 percent. Nevada's economy expanded the number of tenants in the Tahoe-Reno Industrial Complex (TRIC) with companies such as Panasonic/Tesla, Switch and others and also experienced expansion of Apple and other corporations outside the TRIC boundaries. To help meet the needs of an expanding workforce, GOED works with Work Force

Development, Community Colleges and Universities to support programs that train individuals for the new work skills.

As new companies view Nevada as a potential site in which to expand or move a business, they are aware that employers and employees value safe and inviting communities. To meet that need, communities have looked to CDBG funds to assist in redeveloping blighted areas: in short, to help create a Suitable Living Environment. All 2018 Public Facility projects focused on that priority, whether it was by remediating flood issues, making areas accessible to everyone, or cleaning blighted areas. All projects fell under the LMI National Objective. Of the 14 grant projects funded for the 2018 PY, two grantees had expended all grant funds by June 30, 2019 and closed out the projects.

Overall, it is expected that approximately 56,841 individuals will benefit from the completed PY 2018 CDBG grants. An estimated 32,566 LMI individuals (57.29%) will benefit. No activity funded by CDBG in PY 2018 will result in any permanent displacement of persons. The acquisition project is for vacated property.

During PY 2018 staff members succeeded in closing a total of 15 grants. The grant closures were reported in IDIS and are summarized in Table C on the following page. Since the Nevada CDBG program has focused on fewer but larger grants, there are fewer grants to close each year. While the state continues to receive 35 to 38 proposals each year, fewer proposals develop into applications or projects.

Over the past five years, the Rural Community & Economic Development Director has worked closely with regional development authorities, cities, and counties to collaborate on projects that have greater impact for the communities and regions. The type of activities the Nevada CDBG Program funds more closely align with community and economic development goals of the state and regions. This has furthered the goal of the Governor's Office of Economic Development, to fund fewer but larger grants. That focus continues because requests from communities continue to support that focus.

The on-line ZoomGrants process also assists in refining the application process. There are two steps to the process: (1) an eligibility step and (2) the application step. By working with applicants during the eligibility step, staff members can determine if a proposed project is shovel ready. All engagement with applicants helps ensure projects begin and end within an estimated timeline. For the 2017 program year, Carson City, an entitlement city, reverted to the state program. Applicants were on the same application time line as state applicants, but they had already submitted hard copies of applications for 2017. For the 2018 program year, applicants used the ZoomGrants process for the first time and will continue to do so.

Staff believe the number of open grants will continue to fluctuate between 35 to 45, with no grant open more than three years. With more intense grant management, closing approximately 14 to 20 grants per year is deemed to be a normal rate of closure.

Table C: Summary of CDBG Accomplishments in Terms of Beneficiaries from Closed Grants PY 2018-2019

Grant Year	Project Name	City/County	Date Closed	Beneficiaries	LMI Number	National Objective	Objective/ Outcome
2016	SBDC Small Business Counseling & Training	Fernley	March 20, 2019	120	120	LMI-C	EO-1
2016	Fight Blight in Mineral County	Mineral Co	May 10, 2019	2,734	1,455	LMI-A	SL-3
2017	Recoating Waste Water Tanks	Lovelock	February 25, 2019	1,120	580	LMI-A	SL-3
2017	El Rancho Business Incubator PH 1	Wells	June 27, 2019	1,063	652	LMI-A	EO-1
2017	Pumpkin Hollow Recreation Complex Feasibility Study	Yerington	March 5, 2019	2,687	1,453	LMI-A	EO-1
2017	Gerlach Economic Development Plan	Washoe Co	April 8, 2019	590	395	LMI-A	EO-1
2017	RNDC Housing Rehabilitation	White Pine Co	February 22, 2019	11	11	LMI-C	SL-3
2017	RSVP Veterans Program	Carson	February 22, 2019	56	56	LMI-C	SL-3
2017	Summer Food Bridge for Hungry Children	Carson	December 21, 2018	5,426	5,426	LMI-C	SL-2
2017	Frost Yasmer Estates	Carson	March 6, 2019	24	24	LMI-C	SL-1
2017	North Carson Pedestrian Improvement	Carson	January 29, 2019	3,100	1,640	LMI-A	SL-3
2017	Reach Up	Carson	December 21, 2018	401	401	LMI-C	SL-1
2018	St. Vincent DePaul	Carson	April 3, 2019	46	46	LMI-C	SL-1
2018	Ron Woods Reach Up	Carson	July 18, 2019	358	358	LMI-C	SL-1
2018	Food for Thought	Carson	June 6, 2019	304	304	LMI-C	SL-1
TOTAL				TOTALS	13,807	12,921	93.58%

OUTCOMES	AVAILABILITY/ACCESSIBILITY	AFFORDABILITY	SUSTAINABILITY
OBJECTIVES			
DECENT HOUSING	DH-1	DH-2	DH-3
SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT	SL-1	SL-2	SL-3
ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	EO-1	EO-2	EO-3

Table D: Summaries of CDBG Beneficiaries from Closed Grants PY2018-2019 by Race & Ethnicity for LMC, LMJ, LMH													
Location	Title	White	African American	Asian	Am. Indian/Alaskan	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Asian/White	African American/White	Am. Indian/Alaskan & White	Other Multi Racial	Total by Race	Hispanic	Total Area-Wide Benefit
Fernley	SBDC Small Business Counseling & Training	120									120		120
White Pine Co	RNDC Housing Rehabilitation	10	1								11	1	11
Carson	RSVP Veterans Program	55			1						56	3	56
Carson	Summer Food Bridge for Hungry Children	4938	54	109	109					216	5426	2123	5426
Carson	Frost Yasmer Estates	23				1					24	2	24
Carson	Reach Up	341	9	9	20					22	401	151	401
Carson	St. Vincent DePaul	38	3		2		1	1	1		46	15	46
Carson	Ron Woods Reach Up	251	1	13	8					85	358	123	358
Carson	Food for Thought	277	3	6	6					12	304	144	304
													0
													0
											0		0
	Total	6053	71	137	146	1	1	1	1	335	6746	2562	6746

Table E: Summary of CDBG Beneficiaries by Income Levels LMC, LMJ, LMH - Grants Closed in the 2018-19 Program Year.

INCOME LEVEL	BENEFICIARIES
Extremely Low Income	3,301
Low Income	3,249
Moderate Income	115
Total:	6,665

NOTE: Tables D and E reflect the direct benefit recipients by race, ethnicity, and income levels.
81 Beneficiaries are in the non-low moderate income level

5. CDBG Self Evaluation Considerations

Are the strategies and activities making an impact on identified needs?

As noted in the Executive Summary, the State CDBG Program can fund activities in all HUD outcome statements. However, applications from the communities represent their needs and applications drive the outcomes. Those needs have focused on Creating a Suitable Living Environment through Priorities 10 through 12. In focusing on Creating a Suitable Living Environment, the Nevada CDBG Program helps create communities in which small to large businesses/corporations desire to locate. Priorities 13, 14 and 15 is the focus of the Governor's Office of Economic Development, which has the resources to address those priorities. The Nevada Housing Division, in Business & Industry, is best suited for housing rehabilitation and construction.

The strategies and activities of the State CDBG Program make a significant impact on identified needs of rural Nevada, especially in the areas of public infrastructure and planning and capacity building at the local government level. Annual applications reflect the needs identified by the local rural communities. Each year the eligible 27 units of general local government apply for or sponsor projects requesting CDBG assistance over , indicating the grant program is considered worthwhile and valuable to rural Nevada and Carson City.

The following chart lists priorities identified in the Consolidated Plan and reflects progress made in addressing each priority.

Community & Economic Development Priorities: 2018 CDBG Beneficiaries – closed grants				
Priority #	PROJECT ACTIVITIES:	Five Year Goal	2018 Program Year	Total to Date: 2015-18
10	Improve infrastructure by assisting with sidewalk/path, street, water and wastewater system upgrade and development projects.	105,000 persons	9,905	55,864
11	Enhance access to quality facilities to serve the population throughout rural Nevada.	70,000 persons	5,620	17,899
12	Provide infrastructure and other planning support for units of local government.	65,000 persons	40,756	69,353
13	Retain and expand existing businesses.	100 businesses	0	120
14	Support recruitment and attraction of new businesses to Nevada.	125 businesses	0	0
15	Provide employment opportunities low- and moderate-income people.	25 Jobs or People	0	214 people
	TOTALS	240,000 persons; 225 businesses; 25 jobs	56,281	143,450

Additionally, 560 individuals will be assisted with Public Services for children and adults who are low-income (100%).

What indicators would best describe the results?

The best indicators of the impact of the CDBG program are the enhanced quality of life and viability of the rural communities served through the program. Other quantitative measures of the impact of the program are:

- the total number of persons served by a project and the LMI component contained in that number;
- the amount of money leveraged by CDBG funds is a significant indicator of collaboration and success;
- the number of improved infrastructure and facilities and reduction in deferred maintenance;
- improved emergency services and lives saved;
- increased access to facilities and places measured through attendance at the locations;
- increased economic opportunity measured by number of people employed.

What barriers may have a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and the overall vision?

Barriers that can have a negative impact on fulfilling the vision and strategies are:

- (1) the level of funding relative to the expanse and nature of the service area;
- (2) the diversity of needs throughout the service area;
- (3) the small number and turnover of staff in rural areas.

Additionally, “boom and bust” economies throughout rural Nevada can seriously impact program objectives and long-term vision. Post Great Recession, Nevada has experienced continued growth. However, economic downturns occur. Five-year objectives crafted need to be monitored and reconsidered as circumstances change throughout rural Nevada and the nation. The State of Nevada CDBG program has encouraged regional collaboration to reduce duplication and strengthen opportunities in regional areas. Regional planning is the current focus.

What adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities might meet your needs more effectively?

While the five-year plan sets out broad objectives and priority needs, program objectives are adjusted each year through the grant application and review process. Typically, the highest priority for the use of CDBG funds in the State of Nevada, as determined by the grantees themselves, is in public facilities and improvements.

The State does not propose changing this overwhelming priority use of CDBG funds. However, state priorities may affect how non-entitlement funds are prioritized in rural Nevada to coordinate and compliment economic development in each region of rural Nevada. In 2018, all applicants participated in the competitive CDBG grant process: this allows the best projects to rise to the top for funding.

Good planning remains an on-going priority. Plans awarded funding must detail how the plan will result in a project and how that project will be funded. Plans are not funded if the plan will “sit on a shelf.” Plans submitted and funded at the beginning of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan are coming to fruition as projects at the end of the five-year period. Some of the beneficiaries have been reported in prior CAPER reports; additional beneficiaries will be reported in the 2018 CAPER and next year in the remaining CAPER for the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

On-going training remains a priority for CDBG team members. Increased flexibility in methods of training help ensure new CDBG Grant Administrators are trained when they take on responsibility for the program and projects. CDBG staff members continue to assist units of general local government through workshops and on-going technical assistance, in determining community needs and making stronger applications for CDBG grant funds. The CDBG Grant Administration Manual, finalized in 2015 and on the website, is updated as needed and used for

on-going training. Each CDBG eligible entity received a hard copy of the manual in 2015 and can access updates on the website or by contacting the CDBG office. During the training for the 2019 grant cycle, a new Chapter 2, Environmental Reviews, was distributed to the CDBG Grant Administrators. Nevada was monitored for Environmental Reviews in July of 2017: because of two findings, the chapter was revised to stress aggregation of activities and continual monitoring of the project for potential impacts or changes from the initial environmental review decisions.

In June of 2018, CDBG Eligible Entities were trained in using the ZoomGrants application and grant management system. The on-line grant application and management system represents cost and time savings for both the State and the grantees. Changes in the application procedure have continued to focus on streamlining the process for applicants while maintaining the quality of an application's content. Applicants can submit two applications for the city or county and two sponsored applications, if there are no more than five currently open grants by the applicant.

Each year the CDBG Grant Application Guidebook is updated and posted to the CDBG website. For other training, CDBG staff members have found it is more effective to provide assistance or training in smaller groups or one-on-one, if appropriate. Such assistance continues to be tied in with monitoring site visits.

Other improvements targeted for 2018 were:

1) Continued Updating of the CDBG Grant Administration Manual.

CDBG staff members developed a CDBG Manual in the 2015 and have found it to be helpful and effective in the annual training. Grantees use the manuals or view chapters and exhibits on the CDBG website. Updates are posted as needed and email notices are sent to Eligible Entities to inform them of updates. As noted, a new Chapter 2 for Environmental Reviews was updated and will be posted to the new CDBG web site when the new web site design is completed.

2) Develop resource materials for use by the program and grantees.

CDBG continues to target specific training topics, such as *Actively Furthering Fair Housing Choice*, in which current or revised resource materials are needed by program staff and/or grantees. In the case where resource materials do not exist, CDBG staff researches and develops materials. CDBG staff hopes that by implementing the ZoomGrants system, time will be freed up to work on resource materials. Additionally, the HUD Integrity Bulletins help staff members communicate key issues to local jurisdictions.

3) Monitor status of grantees' civil rights & equal opportunity policies and procedures.

Silver State Fair Housing provides Fair Housing Training, which is available to CDBG grantees. The revised CDBG monitoring helps with assessing the status of the grantees' Civil Rights & Equal Opportunity Policies and Procedures. Additional training and guidance are provided as needs are assessed.

5. Monitoring

The frequency and method of monitoring grantees and grant-funded activities

Grantees are monitored through a quarterly reporting system, by site visits, regular communication with grantees, and as Draw Requests are submitted. Prior to closing grants, program staff members review the CDBG office grant files for completion, make on-site visits to ensure grantees' files are complete, and that all required reports are on file. A risk analysis approach is used in deciding which grantees require field monitoring and in determining the monitoring calendar.

During the past program year, one monitoring visit was conducted on-site. Generally, more site visits are accomplished. During the 2018 program year, the departure of the division director made additional demands on staff members of the CDBG program. Monitoring on-site is considered an opportunity to work with grantees in a reciprocal manner. Staff learns more about the community and concerns the grantee may have; the grantee learns more about CDBG regulations and processes.

Additionally, CDBG staff members have rigorous desk monitoring. The internal grant management system helps ensure that grantees are not allowed to proceed to a next step if all required documentation is not current and in place. The step process varies according to the type of grant project but has helped eliminate the problem of "missing" documentation at the end of a project. This is especially important for construction projects. Quarterly project reports are an additional tool by which to monitor projects.

What is the status of grant program?

The total amount drawn down from HUD and disbursed to grantees during Program Year (PY) 2018-19 has been provided in prior sections of this report. The Nevada CDBG Program continues to monitor grant years closely so no more than three grant years are open in any given program year. Grant years have been closed by HUD through 2013. The state intends to close out grant year 2014 during the 2019 PY.

The Ratio Expended Last 12 Months to Grant should be 1.00 or over, and generally is. The Ratio Unexpended to Grant is generally well under the 2.5 times unexpended set as the standard. The spending rate ratios are from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Line of

Credit Control System (LOCCS) Report. Nevada is usually third best in the nation in these assessment ratios following Delaware and/or Utah.

As with prior years, an effort has been made in this program year to update the accomplishments more accurately and close grants in a timely manner. Per Notice CPD-16-10, the 2017 State PER includes the PR 28 Activity Summary and Financial Summaries. The CAPER, per the definition in the Notice, is the qualitative narrative reporting as required by 24 CFR Part 91, which is applicable to State CDBG grantees. See Appendices for the PR 28 Activity Summaries for the 2018 program year.

Eight projects were not reflected in the PR 28's because there was no activity on those projects. Nevada did not receive the grant agreement and funding until the end of 2018, and that those eight grantees were not able to submit a first draw, a PR 28 does not reflect grants with no activity. The Timeliness Report for the 2018 Program Year is not due until March of 2020.

Are any activities or types of activities falling behind schedule?

Progress continued during PY 2018 in monitoring and closing-out of projects. In total, 15 projects were closed during the year. The goal is to have open grants from three grant years at the maximum (and few from the oldest year). At the end of June 30, 2018, there were 21 open grants: one (1) in PY 2016; eight (8) in PY 2017; 12 in PY 2018; an additional 13 projects will be funded when the HUD 2019 allocation is entered by activity and project in IDIS.

There are a few delays related to environmental assessments, but most projects will close within the 12- or 18-month periods established for planning and construction grants respectively. The 2016 open grant was delayed because of an easement issued. Now resolved, the grant will close by the end of 2019.

Monitoring, both desk and on-site, is an effective tool by which to manage activities. Monitoring remains a high priority of the CDBG program. The continued goal is to work closely with grantees throughout the grant period, especially at the start of a project, and assist in any way to ensure timely completion of projects and grant close-out. This is generally accomplished through thorough desk monitoring and on-going contacts with the grantees.

Are grant disbursements timely?

Draw requests from the units of local government (UGLG) are processed immediately upon receipt against a checklist of draw requirements. If all relevant documents are in the State's grantee file, the draw request is processed by the CDBG office in one to three days. It is then sent to the Governor's Office of Economic Development Business Office for processing. Approval of draw requests can be withheld if the relevant supporting information and other administrative documents are not in place at the time of the draw request.

Over the years there has been improvement in the rate at which UGLGs draw down. Generally, Nevada stays ranked in the top three or four for drawing down funds and timely expenditure of funds.

B. HOME Program

1. Investment of Resources

The State continued to invest dollars in a variety of activities to support the following types of initiatives:

- Development of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities.
- Provision of down payments, closing cost assistance, and homeownership counseling to assist families in rural areas purchase their first home.
- The acquisition, construction and rehabilitation of affordable rental units. Resources are invested to fill gaps in financing to develop rental units that are affordable to individuals at 60 percent and less of the median income for the area.
- Rehabilitation of housing through locally managed programs that assist low-income homeowners with needed home repairs.
- Funding support for communities that seek to assist low-income disabled and senior residents with rental payments.
- Education on fair housing that supports HUD required activities in support of the Fair Housing Act.

The total allocation received from HUD for the 2018 PY was \$3,008,138. Total commitments to projects and programs from July 1, 2018 – June 30, 2019 totaled \$1,450,000, which funds from 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 were allocated. \$1,579,857 was allocated to the four PJs throughout Nevada from the PY 2018 HOME Funds.

Every year the State determines the amount of funds which will be disbursed in the State based on a formula that has historically been used in the HOME program. First, the formula considers the population within the geographic regions based on the latest available statistics and takes into consideration the amount of all HOME funds coming into the state. The State then allocates a portion of the State HOME funds to all areas of the State, ensuring each area receives an adequate amount of HOME funds.

The State continues to meet its 15 percent CHDO set-aside requirement.

2. Analysis of Activity Goals

The goal of the State was to construct eight units of affordable rental units, to weatherize and rehabilitate eleven rental units and seven housing units and provide down payment assistance for ten home owners.

In the Program year (PY) 2018 the NHD was able assist six (6) households in achieving homeownership and an additional two (2) homes were rehabilitated using HOME funds. These numbers are lower than previous years because NHD no longer funded RNDC with HOME funds for the homeowner rehabilitation program. However, RNDC still receives Weatherization funds of \$24,000 to provide funds for homeowner rehabilitation. The two projects funded in PY 2018 Valley Springs Apartments and Bristlecone Apartments will result in the new construction of sixty-one low income units and the rehabilitation of sixty-eight low income units.

The State also had goals to increase and preserve the supply of affordable housing available to the elderly, disabled, and large families, improve housing accessibility and safety and improve access special need populations have to services. In PY 2018 NHD entered into two agreements to fund two (2) developments with HOME funds located in rural Nevada which include: acquisition and rehabilitation of a sixty-eight (68) unit complex with one and two bedroom elderly units in White Pine County, and the acquisition and rehabilitation of a sixty-one (61) unit complex with one and two family, elderly, and special needs housing units in Carson City, Nevada. The State continues to make elderly, special needs, and veteran housing a priority in its tax credit annual Qualified Allocation Plan. When Rural Nevada Development Corporation rehabilitates single family homes they ensure that the homes are brought up to code and if any accessibility requests are needed, they ensure that they are completed. NHD and Rural Nevada Development Corporation also refer persons who need only a ramp to Northern Nevada Center for Independent Living. They have an office in Reno, Elko and Fallon. NHD works closely with many state agencies such as the Division of Developmental Disabilities and Aging Services. Although NHD is not involved in services related to populations with special needs, they are well informed as to what agencies may assist them when they do receive calls from people asking for help. One staff member is on the Governor's Behavioral Health Planning and Advisory Council.

3. Rental Projects

The NHD both directly and in collaborations with the State sub recipients of the HOME program completed 8 Home projects in PY 2018. In collaboration with the other jurisdictions the following properties were completed: Boulder Pines Family Apartments I (new construction of 100 units), Boulder Pines Family II (new construction of 168 units), Baltimore Gardens & Cleveland Gardens (rehab of 201 units), Lamb II Project (new construction of 60 units), Donna Louise Phase I (new construction of 48 units), Lone Mountain II (new construction of 60 units), and Sierra Pointe and Granada Apartments (rehab of 175 units). In the rural areas of the state the Woodlands Village Apartments (rehab of 24 units) was completed.

4. Owner-Occupied Housing

Through the State's regular year-round HOME funding cycle, a total of \$300,000 was awarded to Rural Nevada Development Corporation in HOME funds for down payment assistance. The total amount expended on homeowner rehabilitation this year was \$43,103.38. RNDC completed two (2) homeowner rehabilitation projects this year. The amount expended for

down payment assistance was \$104,670.20. These funds assisted six (6) households, giving them the opportunity to achieve homeownership.

5. On-Site Inspections of Affordable Rental Housing

NHD has conducted the required monitoring of affordable rental housing units assisted under the HOME and Low-Income Housing Trust Fund program. During this period, the State Compliance Team conducted on-site monitoring of Tax Credit, HOME, and Trust fund-assisted rental properties. All monitor visits include an on-site review of a percentage of client files, depending on the funding and amount of units in the respective property, and a physical inspection of units for compliance to Housing Quality Standards. The monitoring of HOME-assisted projects is conducted at the same time as the tax credit and bond program audits and are incorporated into the annual monitoring schedule for those programs.

If there was an issue of non-compliance, properties were required to respond within 24 hours to 90 days to rectify the situation, depending on the severity of the issue. All properties are currently in compliance.

NHD also conducted the annual audit of State Recipients and sub-recipients funded with HOME and Low-Income Housing Trust Funds. This past year the NHD audited City of Henderson, City of Reno, Clark County and the City of Las Vegas, Elko FISH, Elko County, Humboldt County, White Pine County, Carson City HHS, Douglas County and NRHA.

Rural Nevada Development Corporation was also audited to review their Down Payment Assistance and Homeowner Rehabilitation Programs. Because there are several other existing funding sources for rehabilitation services, NHD will no longer fund the RNDC homeowner rehabilitation program with HOME funds. Home funds are provided to families at or below 80 percent of area median income and Trust Funds to families at or below 60 percent of area median income. Clients are assisted on a first-come first-served basis throughout rural Nevada.

7. Affirmative Marketing Actions and Outreach to Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

The State continues to require that all recipients of State HOME dollars adopt an affirmative marketing plan as described in 24 CFR 92.351. Requirements were set forth in funding contracts and consist of actions required by recipients to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons from all racial, ethnic and gender groups in the housing market.

The State of Nevada has a Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program. The Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Program is comprised of minority and women owned businesses that are socially and economically disadvantaged. The State keeps a list of qualified contractors on its website which can be located at <http://www.nevadadbe.com>.

The Housing Division has changed its data collections procedures to get a clearer picture of who is being served. All recipients are aware of the new data collection procedures and the Division

has incorporated the requirement into all its housing programs.

Silver State Fair Housing Council did multiple trainings throughout the State. Information was forwarded to all the managing companies. The State continues to work closely with Silver State Fair Housing Council ensuring that the State is addressing any issues that Housing and Urban Development may have regarding fair housing. Silver State Fair Housing Council provides information and assistance with fair housing issues to all residents of Nevada, including housing consumers, housing providers and state/local agencies. They have a statewide Fair Housing Hotline, which is 1-888-585-8634.

NHD continues to work closely with the Governor's Council on Disability.

8. Housing Units Produced

The Consolidated Plan established priorities for unit production by income level, rental homes, homelessness and special needs. The priorities established are shown in the following tables:

Table F: Priorities for Housing Units Produced

Type of Household	Low-Income, 0-30%, MFI	Low Income, 31-50%, MFI	Moderate Income, 51-80 % MFI
Renters—Elderly	High	Medium	Medium
Renters—Small Related (2-4) Persons	High	High	Medium
Renters—Large Related (5 or More) Persons	High	High	Medium
Homeowners	High	Medium	Low
Special Needs	High	High	High

Table G: Rental Housing Units Produced vs. Goal

Type of Renter	HOME	Trust Funds	FY 2018 Goals	FY 2018 Actual	Five Year Goal	Five Year Goal Actual
Small Related (includes 3 homeless units)	40	0	0	0	50	71
Large Related	2	0	10	2	50	40
Elderly	8	0	0	8	30	9
Renters (All Others)	1	0	0	1	0	4
Special Populations	0	0	0	0	20	26
Grand Total	51	0	10	13	150	150

Table H: Housing Units Produced by Income Level

Assistance Provided by Income Group	HOME	Trust Funds	HOPWA	Tax Credits	Total Units Produced
Extremely Low Income, 0-30% MFI	9	0	105	n/a	124
Very Low Income, 31-50% MFI	2	0	16	n/a	18
Moderate Income, 51-80% MFI	2	0	9	n/a	11
Grand Total	13	0	130	n/a	153

Note: *The information above for the production of Tax Credit units is unavailable at this time.

Table I: Homeownership Units Produced with HOME and Trust Funds

Name of Project (Agency Name)	Funding Amount	Source	County Location	No. of Units	Type of Assistance	Population
Rural Nevada Development Corporation	\$300,000	HOME	Humboldt,	6	Down Payment Assistance	4-elderly 2-family
			Elko,	0		
			Nye,	0		
			Lyon,	1		
			Churchill,	0		
			Lincoln,	0		
			Mineral,	0		
			White Pine, Douglas	0		
Total	\$300,000			6		6

Of the six households assisted with Down Payment Assistance, three (3) were elderly households and three (3) were family households with 4-7 family members. Please note although 2018 funding was in the amount of \$300,000 the households assisted with HOME funding indicated in the table was from a previous PY funding and the total amount of assistance provided to the 6 households was \$104,670.20.

Table J provides a summary of the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation projects funded in FY 2018 with HOME and Trust Funds.

Table J: Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Produced with HOME and Trust

Agency	Funding Amount	Source	County Location	Number of Units	Population
Rural Nevada Development Corporation	\$-0-	HOME	Humboldt	2	1-Single
			Elko	0	1-elderly
			Nye	0	
			Lyon	0	
			Churchill	0	
			Lincoln	0	
			Mineral	0	
			White Pine	0	
			Douglas	0	
Totals	\$150,000			2	2

Of the two households assisted with owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, one (1) was a single household and 1 (one) was an elderly household. Please note although no funding was provided to this program in 2018 the households assisted with HOME funding indicated in the table was from a previous PY funding and the total amount of assistance provided to the 2 households was \$43,103.38.

9. Worst-case housing needs and the housing needs of persons with disabilities

Six (6) low-income rural Nevada households received homeowner rehabilitation assistance in PY 2018 through HOME funds. Due to changes in the HOME program and program challenges, NHD has reevaluated funding homeowner rehabilitation programs with the HOME funds and has ultimately decided to no longer fund them with HOME funds. NHD continues to support these programs through the Weatherization programs.

10. HOME Activities in relation to Objectives in Annual Plan

OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING (RENTERS)

1. Goal: Decent Housing for very low-and low-income elderly and families with new and improved affordability.

Annual Goal: Approximate 17 units of production per year

Outcome: Create decent housing with new and improved affordability through rental housing production.

Indicator: In FY2018 Woodlands Apartments was completed which resulted in 24 units of senior housing although only 3 units are under the HOME requirements all units

receive project based rental assistance under USDA-RD Section 515. The completion of this project would not be possible without the HOME program funds invested

2. Goal: Decent Housing by enhancing suitable living environment through new and improved sustainability

Annual Goal: Provide approximately 20 units per year of tenant-based rental assistance to elderly and persons with disabilities.

Outcome: Assist elderly and disabled households to receive housing assistance with rental assistance.

Indicator: In FY2018 the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund program allocated \$547,730.92 for Tenant Based Rental Assistance and \$300,000 for Weatherization activities. NHD was able to assist elderly and disabled households with rental subsidy and Tenant Based Rental Assistance and security deposit funds. NHD completed 100 weatherization projects of which 76 households were elderly persons over 60 years of age. 48 households had at least one person with a disability.

1. Goal: Decent Housing for very low-and low-income elderly and families with new and improved affordability.

Annual Goal: Approximate 20 units of production per year

Outcome: Create decent housing with new and improved affordability through rental housing production.

Indicator: AS INDICATED ABOVE: In FY2018 Woodlands Apartments was completed which resulted in 24 units of senior housing although only 3 units are under the HOME requirements all units receive project based rental assistance under USDA-RD Section 515. The completion of this project would not be possible without the HOME program funds invested.

OBJECTIVE: PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING (OWNERS)

1. Goal: Decent Housing by creating decent housing with new/improved affordability.

Annual Goal: Assist 10 households per year at or below 80 percent of area median income with down payment assistance.

Outcome: Provide homeownership assistance to low- and moderate-income households

Indicator: In PY 2018 the HOME program spent \$104,670.20 to assist six (6) households with down payment assistance in rural Nevada.

OBJECTIVE: CREATE SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT (RENTERS)

1. Goal: Suitable living environment by increasing the availability and accessibility of transitional and permanent housing opportunities for very low-income households and persons who are homeless or on the verge of homelessness

Annual Goal: Identify potential to expand transitional and permanent housing opportunities.

Outcome: Provide housing to 5-10 homeless persons/households annually.

Indicator: In FY 2018, seven hundred and nine (709) units received funding to be preserved and created to house very low income households.

OBJECTIVE: CREATE SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT (OWNERS)

1. 1. Goal: Suitable Living Environment by enhancing suitable living environments through new and improved sustainability by providing rehabilitation to existing owner-occupied housing units.

2. Annual Goal: Provide housing rehabilitation and weatherization to approximately 10-20 low-to-moderate income owner-occupied housing units.

3. Outcome: Units meeting energy star standards and number of low and moderate income households assisted.

4. Indicator: In FY 2018 the Low-Income Housing Trust Fund program expended \$212,507.98 to weatherize one hundred (100) units, resulting in lower energy costs for low-to-moderate income households.

5. The following tables summarize the HOME program housing accomplishments for the 2018 program year.

Table K: Summary of Accomplishments HOME Program PY 2018

Priority Need Category	No. of persons served
Renters: 0 - 30% of MFI	3
31 – 50% of MFI	0
51 – 80% of MFI	0
Owners: 0 - 30% of MFI	0
31 – 50% of MFI	1
51 – 60% of MFI	0
61 – 80% of MFI	7
Homeless: Individuals	0
Families	0
Non-Homeless Special Needs	0
Total Housing	11

Table L: Summary of Accomplishments HOME Program FY 2018

Total Housing	No. of persons served
White	11
Black or African American	3
Asian	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
American Indian or Alaska Native & White	0
Asian and White	0
Black or African American & White	0
American Indian or Alaska Native & Black or African American	0
Other Multi Racial	0
TOTAL	11
Number listed above with Hispanic Ethnicity	1

11. HOME Self Evaluation Considerations

Nevada Housing Division (NHD) measures success both in terms of the efficiency with which programs are administered and the number and diversity of the individuals that are served through the programs.

Are the activities and strategies making an impact on identified needs?

NHD feels that the activities and strategies are making an impact on the identified needs. The State's identified needs continue to be multi-rental rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and

new construction-multi-family. In PY 2018 three (3) programs were funded with HOME funds which included Valley Springs Apartments, Bristlecone Apartments and Rural Nevada Development Corporation. Valley Springs Apartments was funded \$650,000 in HOME funds to provide gap funding for the acquisition and new construction of a sixty-one (61) unit multi-family apartment complex which will support low income households in Carson City, Nevada. Bristlecone Pines Apartments was funded with \$500,000 for the acquisition and rehabilitation of a 68-unit multifamily apartment complex which will support low income households. Rural Nevada Development Corporation received \$300,000 to fund their Down Payment Assistance Program which aids low income households throughout rural Nevada in become homeowners. In PY 2018 the Woodlands Apartments was completed which has three HOME assisted units and all 24 units in the project receive USDA-RD Section 515 rental vouchers.

What indicators would best describe the results?

The indicators that would describe the results are that the communities that are having HOME projects built are all very pleased with the projects that are being built or being rehabilitated. Units are being filled and the community has identified that the new projects are addressing the needs of the community.

What barriers may have a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and the overall vision?

Currently Nevada is experiencing a surge in population which, among other things, is resulting in an escalation of rental and housing prices and a competitive market. The housing stock is growing but not quickly enough to keep up with the population growth. Another challenge that Nevada is facing is the escalation in construction costs which is resulting in smaller HOME and Tax Credit projects with less units, this is especially apparent throughout the Rural counties of Nevada.

What is the status of grant programs?

There continues to be a steady demand for NHD's programs. NHD's programs are strong, effective and improving. Training and Technical Assistance continues to improve. The HOME funds are being spent in a timely manner and we hope to continue the rate of spending in the next coming year. NHD uses the LIHTF to provide the match requirements for HOME as well as gap financing for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program (LIHTC).

Are any activities or types of activities falling behind schedule?

In PY 2018 there were three Habitat for Humanity's projects that were funded through a State Recipient with NHD's HOME funds that became delayed and were approaching serious issues. NHD worked with the state recipient and HUD to determine the best course of action which was ultimately cancelation of the projects. NHD has not identified any other projects facing delay issues.

Are grant disbursements timely?

NHD has a rapid grant disbursement system. NHD's internal policy states that reimbursements must be made within thirty (30) days from receipt of the draw request, however, reimbursements for project costs are generally made within 7 days from the receipt of the draw request.

Are major goals on target?

Although the NHD feels the major goals are on target, it is very hard to report on those goals. The Annual Plan only reflected the goals of the areas of the non-entitled area and project that we directly fund HOME funds and Trust Funds. Most of the bond and tax credit projects are in Clark County. We will not be reporting on the HOME and Trust Fund projects that Clark County, Washoe County, and the City of Las Vegas are administering with State HOME and Trust Funds. However, we will report on the units that are receiving tax credits and Bond funding for informational purposes only and they will not be counted in our goal totals.

What adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities might meet your needs more effectively?

Because the NHD does allocate the HOME funds on a pro-rata basis, we have limited funds for the rural areas. Therefore, we will continue to leverage our funds with as many resources as we can find. We plan to coordinate as much with Rural Development as their funding sources allow more families to be assisted with HOME funds.

C. Emergency Shelter/Solutions Grant Program (ESG) Summary

1. Investment of Resources

In addition to using ESG allocations to fund programs in rural and northern Nevada, agencies are also required to match 100% of their ESG allocation by utilizing other available resources to address the needs of homeless and at risk of homeless households. Programs that were used to provide cash match resources included State Low-Income Housing Trust funds, Community Services Block Grant funds, county and city funds, and cash donations. In addition, shelters utilized volunteers to help with the management of local shelters and to man crisis call centers, and vouchers were provided to shelter clients, so they could obtain clothing and other needed items as needed.

ESG funds were awarded to agencies who submitted a Request for Funds application. Funds were allocated for the following programs and services:

- 41% for operational costs for emergency and transitional shelters for the homeless and domestic violence victims, including motel vouchers in communities that lack access to homeless shelters, and for homeless clients in emergency and transitional housing shelters;

- 16% of the 2018 award was allocated for rapid re-housing rental assistance and case management programs to place homeless individuals and families into apartments;
- 18% was allocated to reimburse agencies for costs of collecting and entering client data into the required Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) database, and to pay for DV shelters to have access to the HMIS comparable database;
- 11% of the allocation was awarded to HMIS Lead Agency to offset costs of maintaining the HMIS database to help offset cost of the HMIS database; and
- 5% was allocated for Street Outreach services such as engagement, case management, emergency health and mental health, transportation services and the referral to permanent supportive housing or rapid re-housing can quickly assist the individuals to obtain safe, permanent housing shall be prioritized over the provision of or referral to an emergency shelter. The target population is unsheltered homeless individuals and families, those with a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings, including a car, park, abandoned building, bus or train station, airport, or camping ground.
- 10% was allocated to Homeless Prevention activities such as Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services and short-term and medium-term rental assistance.
- 7.5% of the 2018 allocation was used to offset administration costs for the NHD and sub-recipients.

Table L: Emergency Solutions Grant Program Allocation Summary - 2017

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM PY 2017				CFDA NUMBER 14.231-17				ALL FUNDS WERE COMMITTED TO AGENCIES BY 09/01/2017. GRANT END DATE 06/30/19	
SUB-RECIPIENT	COUNTY	EMERGENCY/ TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	HOMELESS PREVENTION	STREET OUTREACH	RAPID RE-HOUSING	DATA COLLECTION	ADMIN 7.5% CAP (\$32,838.68)	TOTAL AWARDED	PERCENT EXPENDED GRANT-TO-DATE
Carson City AEDV	Carson	\$25,560.00				\$10,000.00		\$33,000.00	100%
Churchill County Social Services	Churchill County	\$14,000.00		\$5,789.00		\$2,000.00		\$21,060.00	54%
Carson City HSS	Carson		\$17,314.00		\$17,314.00	\$10,000.00	\$2,231.00	\$56,171.52	23%
City of Reno	Washoe	\$45,000.00							
FISH-Carson	Carson & Douglas Co.	\$32,000.00				\$2,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$35,500.00	100%
FISH - Elko	Elko County	\$60,000.00			\$6,450.00	\$5,000.00	\$3,550.00	\$71,500.00	100%
Humboldt County	Humboldt County		\$10,000.00					\$10,000.00	100%
Lyon Co. HHS	Lyon County	\$4,161.00		\$16,664.00	\$50,000.00	\$1,000.00		\$69,519.06	58%
Nye County	Nye		\$8,650.00			\$1,350.00			
White Pine County	White Pine		\$10,000.00						
Clark Co. DSS	Clark County					\$50,291.00		\$35,000.00	100%
State Admin							\$26,057.68	\$26,788.42	90%
TOTAL		\$180,721.00	\$45,964.00	\$22,453.00	\$73,764.00	\$81,641.00	\$32,838.68	\$418,039.00	100%

Table L. reflects the 2018 grant awards by sub-recipient, along with the amount of the allocation that has been expended as of the time of this report.

2. Analysis of Annual Goals

The annual goals impacting the ESG program were as follows:

- Support homeless shelter and transitional housing for approximately 500 persons
- Create transitional and permanent housing beds, including rapid re-housing assistance, for 50 households
- Assist approximately 500 households who are at imminent risk of homelessness; and
- Support collection of data in HMIS.

NHD allocated 41% of the 2018 ESG award to homeless shelters, domestic violence shelters, and transitional housing for the homeless to pay for shelter operation costs and case management. A total of 1579 adults and children were provided access to shelter housing and services in rural and northern Nevada.

State ESG funds were also allocated for housing relocation and stabilization cost, which provided case management and other supportive services to the homeless and those at imminent risk of homelessness. A limited amount of ESG funding was provided for rental assistance, as agencies utilized State Low Income Housing Trust funds to provide most of the rental assistance needed for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing clients.

Funding was also provided for HMIS data collection support which allowed for agencies to enter client data into the statewide HMIS database, and to provide funding for the statewide HMIS system to provide financial support since two HUD grants were not awarded funding in the northern and rural Continuum, and 7.5% was used to pay for agency and state administrative costs.

3. ESG Beneficiary and Financial Data (ESG Supplement to the CAPER)

Addendum #1 at the end of this report reflects data retrieved from HUD's IDIS software, along with all narratives and Performance Standards outcomes, as required for the ESG Program.

4. ESG Self-Evaluation Considerations

Summarize how activities and strategies are making an impact on identified needs.

The NHD expects that programs and services funded through ESG and other programs will assist local communities with efforts to address and end homelessness. Examples of actions that agencies took during this past year to help with these efforts included: utilization of employment programs to help persons obtain jobs; providing case management services to residents of homeless shelters to assist them with housing and services referrals; partnering with mental health and substance abuse providers to access shelter + care and other housing

vouchers and supportive case management services; working with the VA and local housing authorities to obtain VASH vouchers and other VA supportive services; and offering bridges out of poverty training, including financial literacy classes, to teach program participants life skills to remain stable once assistance has ended.

The NHD also required sub-recipients to take additional steps which would help ensure the long-term success of the ESG program, and to support efforts of local continuums of care in meeting HUD's goal of ending homelessness. Specifically, sub-recipients were asked to do the following:

- Integrate with local Continuums of Care;
- Increase collaboration efforts including coordination with local CDBG, CSBG, VA, faith-based groups, charities, and other programs or services to obtain funding to support ESG programs;
- Coordinate with local Workforce Investment Boards and/or Community Coalitions;
- Implement formal community-wide Discharge Plans;
- Ensure the timely expenditure of ESG program funds; and
- Help make HMIS a functional and effective database by ensuring accurate and timely data entry.

This past year sub-recipients remained actively engaged in community-wide collaborations, which will have positive and long-lasting impacts on local and statewide efforts to address and end homelessness. The following reflects some examples of partnerships that occurred:

- Medical professionals to provide participants with free, long-term, chronic medical/prescription care. Proper medical care will promote long-term housing stability.
- Chronically Homeless referred to Carson City Health & Human Resources to help place them into the Rapid Rehousing Program through NV Rural Housing - HUD.
- Refer people to the Carson City Health & Human Services for their different housing programs. Centralized Intake Form developed with other Agencies to improve efficiency,
- Access to Healthcare Network for Aging/Disability Resource Center for the Carson City area. This partnership offers elderly or disabled ESG participants an additional resource for assistance in completing applications for non-cash mainstream resources, understanding his/her benefits, and any other additional assistance they may need. They are onsite one day per week.
- Nevada State Welfare Division (NSWD) to provide onsite services. CCHHS hosts an outreach eligibility worker from NSWD three days per week. Applications for Medicaid and SNAP are processed immediately onsite.
- Financial Guidance Center (FGC), a non-profit financial consultant agency. Appointments with FGC are onsite at Carson City Health and Human Services which

assists with financial consults on debt related issues, bankruptcy, and credit options including rebuilding credit history. Nevada State Bank provides volunteers who facilitate financial workshops on budgeting, identity theft, “needs” versus “wants”, and rebuilding credit. This has been a key component in getting participants to start taking responsibility for bad decisions and understanding how credit will affect their ability to rent an apartment, employment, etc. After participants attend the workshops they get a better sense of how to communicate with bankers.

- Churchill County engages mainstream partners by co-locating in the county facility and working on program development and access so that program barriers are removed for participants. We obtain applications for all partners and assist in completion and submittal to alleviate frustration.
- Elko FISH continues to issue campsites, needed camping items, food, showers, laundry and vouchers for clothing. City of Elko enforces the camp rules/regulations. Frontier Resource Center, (Communities In School) provides improved efficient services to clients. The State of Nevada Welfare Department provides direct face to face client interaction. Additionally, assisting with SNAP benefits and Medicaid while a card can be printed immediately.

What indicators would best describe the results?

Although agencies struggled to meet some of the performance outcomes such as increased earned income and referrals to permanent housing, there have been improvements in these areas from previous years. Increased efforts by shelters to improve household income is occurring, and utilization of local coordinated intake and referral systems has provided access to housing vouchers funded by the State Low-Income Housing Trust Fund program. Because of collaboration that occurred between local communities, the rural housing authority, and the NHD, homeless and at-risk of homeless clients are being housed much sooner than would have occurred in past years.

Finally, progress continued in communities to address unemployment issues. Job creation became a priority at the state, county and local level, which resulted in continued reductions in the unemployment rate this past year.

Describe actual outcomes that occurred based on performance measures created in partnership with local Continuum’s of Care.

The NHD required that programs and services funded through the ESG program help with local efforts to address and end homelessness. Program objectives were created in partnership with the northern and rural Continuum’s of Care since these areas were funded with State ESG allocations.

Overall, most the State's outcomes were met, although a review of data obtained from HMIS reflects a need for shelters to work more closely with homeless individuals and families to increase earned and unearned income so long-term stability can be obtained.

What barriers may have a negative impact on fulfilling the strategies and the overall vision?

According to the Department of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation's (DETR) July 23rd Press Release, statewide jobs increased by 3.3 percent: a gain of 45,500 new jobs added since June of last year. According to DETR's, June 2019 economic report, total employment rose by 3.3% from the same period last year, which is a growth rate of 1.5%. The state unemployment rate is down a half a percentage point from June 2018 and holding steady at 4% since May 2019. Nevada has the fastest job growth in the nation for the 9th consecutive month.

As employment grows, long-term affordable housing continues to be a necessity throughout Nevada. Lack of sufficient permanent housing units and funding to pay for housing vouchers, continues to be significant barriers. The Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness, along with the three Continuum's of Care, have identified large gaps in the availability of permanent housing, including permanent supportive housing, to meet the needs of the growth in population created by available jobs across the state.

The Nevada Rural Housing Authority's Section 8 program has not been able to pay out vouchers due to a booming housing market and to population growth, and units not being available at Fair Market Rate, causing individuals to pay more than 30% of their income even with voucher, when accepted. This is causing agencies that would normally use ESG funds to provide rapid re-housing rental assistance to high-risk or vulnerable homeless clients to cut back. Program regulations and limited funding reduces the length of time program participants can be in ESG-funded programs, and clients will not be able to transfer into Section 8 when allocations are expended.

Funds received this upcoming year will be used to maintain housing for clients currently receiving vouchers and does not allow for increased assistance.

Implementation of a "Housing First" approach continues to be a challenge throughout Nevada. In many parts of the state, there are limited vacancies and landlords willing to rent to high-risk tenants. Vouchers are available but are not being accepted by landlords due to the willingness of non- assisted tenants to pay market rate.

The continued lack of transportation in rural communities means access to jobs can be challenging when communities lack ways for its citizens to travel between where they live and/or receive shelter or services and where they work.

Finally, although the HMIS database has become a huge component in the overall success of the ESG program, funding cuts and lack of other funds available to pay for agency staff to enter clients into HMIS continues to cause high funding costs in this area, which has resulted in 18%

of the ESG annual allocation being used for HMIS-related expenses. This equates to approximately \$81,641 in funding that could be used to provide much needed housing and services to people who are homeless and at risk of being homeless each year.

5. Monitoring and Grant Status

The frequency and method of monitoring ESG sub-recipients

The ESG Program Manager is responsible for the monitoring of ESG sub-recipients as reflected in the ESG's Policies and Procedures-Compliance Monitoring section. Each year a Risk Assessment Worksheet is completed to determine which sub-recipients require a monitoring visit in the upcoming year. In PY 2018 Division staff conducted three ESG on-site visits and there were some non-critical areas of improvement required.

NHD's financial auditor also reviews sub-recipient financial statements and notifies the ESG Program Manager of any concerns or issues that need to be addressed either immediately or during an on-site monitoring visit or desk audit. The financial auditor participates in the annual program monitor; uses information received in the annual financial statements to make recommendations of sub-recipients that may need a site visit or desk audit; and participates in the on-site monitoring visit or desk audit.

What is the status of grant programs?

2017 ESG funds are 95% expended and NHD anticipates the expenditure of the remaining 5% by the end of September 2019. 73% of the 2018 allocation awarded July 1, 2018 have also been expended. The balance will be utilized by sub-recipients during the 2019 program year.

Are any activities or types of activities falling behind schedule?

As of submission of this report three (2) agencies have expended 50% or less of their 2018 allocation. The following are summaries explaining delays in the timely expenditure of funds:

- Carson City Human and Human Services – 15% of their 2018 grant funds have been spent. Staff shortages, late start of funding expenditures and lower availability in housing units has delayed their spending.
- Nye County- 22% of their 2018 grant funds have been spent. As a new grantee Nye County encountered delays due to late start of funding expenditures and need for technical assistance as a new grantee unfamiliar with HMIS. Nye County and NHD currently and will continue to work closely together regarding technical assistance needs to ensure timely expenditure of the funds.
- White Pine- 0% of their 2018 grant funds have been expended. Similarly to Nye County, White Pine County encountered delays due to the late start as a new grantee unfamiliar with HMIS and a need for ongoing technical assistance regarding expenditure of the

funds. NHD and White Pine County are currently and will continue to work together to ensure timely expenditure of ESG funds.

Are grant disbursements timely?

The NHD has expended 73% of the 2018 allocation, and has processed drawdowns from IDIS at least quarterly as required by program regulations.

The ESG Sub-Recipient Award Agreement executed between the NHD and all sub-recipients requires draw reimbursement requests be submitted at least quarterly. Agencies that fail to meet this requirement risk the recapture of their allocation. Most agencies submitted requests at least quarterly and are processed within seven days of receipt by the NHD. Several agencies did not meet the draw reimbursement timeline requirements this past year and submitted narratives explaining the reason for delay, along with a plan to ensure all funds will be expended by the end of the grant period, with their annual reports. Division fiscal staff have reiterated to Sub-recipients that draw requests of \$0 will be expected for months where there is no spending to be reimbursed.

Related technical assistance has been provided to grantees to assist with timely spending.

What adjustments or improvements to strategies and activities might meet your needs more effectively?

The NHD will continue to monitor performance reports obtained from HMIS to see types of programs and services provided within a community; identify any unmet needs; and to use the information to divert funds from an under-performing agency to one with the capacity to meet established outcomes.

It is challenging to take funds from shelters in rural communities as there are limited resources for the homeless; however, if data shows that shelters are not improving the stability of clients served, funds may be diverted. Shelters and homeless providers must make every effort to increase the earned, cash, and non-cash income of the homeless population so that long-term stability can be obtained.

6. State of Nevada Low-Income Housing Trust Fund Welfare Set-Aside Program (WSAP)

The State's Low-Income Housing Trust Fund Welfare Set-Aside Program is a set-aside of state generated funding that is allocated to county social services agencies and the City of Henderson each year for emergency homeless prevention activities. Funds may be used for emergency rental and utility assistance, along with security deposits for apartments and utilities, to prevent homelessness throughout Nevada. In addition, counties may use these funds to provide motel vouchers for homeless individuals and families who lack a regular fixed night time residence.

Welfare Set-Aside funds are expendable for three years with an available one-year extension, however most counties use their allocation within the two years. In 2019 NHD required counties to submit an application that provides goals and more specific eligible activities. The intention of this change in the allocation process is to provide NHD with more accurate data to track.

Table N summarizes the 2018 (SFY 2019) allocation and expenditures with Welfare Set-Aside funds, as reported by agencies from July 1, 2018 through the time this report was submitted.

Table N: Welfare Set-Aside Program for Emergency Assistance

Agency	Award	Expended
Clark County Social Services	\$763,631.00	\$658,239.70
City of Henderson	\$121,311.91	\$26,805.65
Washoe County Social Services	\$182,280.99	\$0
Carson City Health and Human Services	\$17,398.31	\$5,138.11
Churchill County Social Services	\$13,962.00	\$12,717.22
Douglas County Social Services	\$17,135.00	\$10,859.30
Elko County Social Services	\$13,048.73	\$139.83
Humboldt County Indigent Services	\$10,687.00	\$8,420.00
Lincoln County	\$8,181.44	\$0
Lyon County Human Services	\$17,000.00	\$17,000.00
Mineral County (CAHS)	\$13,597.80	\$2,998.40.00
Nye County Social Services	\$13,908.45	\$0
White Pine County Social Services	\$11,423.00	\$10,204.79
TOTALS	\$1,203,566.63	\$752,523.00

7. Homeless Discharge Coordination

The NHD continues to require sub-recipients to work with community agencies to formally develop community-wide discharge plans. Agencies created action plans to implement formal discharge planning processes which included executing Memorandums of Understanding with at least 2 partner agencies.

The success of this community with identifying and addressing the issues of these chronic and vulnerable homeless has been noted and other communities have shown interest in developing similar programs.

D. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) – PY 2018.

HOPWA funds are passed through the State of Nevada Health and Human Services: Division of Public & Behavioral Health, Office of HIV/AIDS (OHA) and are allocated to local for-profit and non-profit organizations throughout Northern Nevada. Because Clark County (Las Vegas)

receives funding for housing assistance from HUD HOPWA separately and Las Vegas TGA receives Ryan White Part A program, HOPWA funds are solely allocated to Northern Nevada and the rural areas. The one (1) Project Sponsor for Northern Nevada is Nevada HOPES. HOPES receives the entire HOPWA grant minus three percent that is retained for State Administration. It should also be noted that the Ryan White Part B program (RWPB), through OHA, does complement HOPWA activities with Housing Services to assist Ryan White clients with short-term assistance to enable an individual or family to gain or maintain medical care. Many clients utilizing HOPWA funding reside within the Reno-Sparks area.

Annual monitoring occurs to ensure that programmatic and fiscal guidelines are followed. Monthly fiscal reconciliations are submitted to and reviewed by the State of Nevada. HOPES staff ensures eligibility criteria and completes all required documentation prior to providing housing services to any individual. Eligibility to other local housing resources is conducted prior to a client being placed on the program. Case files are maintained per regulations and HOPES policy and procedures.

Northern Nevada HOPES is the only HOPWA project sponsor in Northern Nevada. Using HOPWA funds, HOPES provide TBRA (Tenant Based Rental Assistance), STRMU (Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance) and PHP services to HIV positive individuals. Through the provision of these services clients are assisted in creating a plan for self-sustainment, thus aiding in the prevention of homelessness.

HOPES is a federally qualified health center (FQHC) located in Reno, Nevada that provides coordinated medical care and support services to over 10,282 individuals. HOPES' service area consists of 14 out of the 17 counties located in the state of Nevada. Since 1997, HOPES has been the only comprehensive HIV provider in northern Nevada. For 22 years, HOPES has provided medical, pharmaceutical, case management, and support services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). In recent years, HOPES has added behavioral health, psychiatry, medication assisted treatment for opioid users, radiology, transportation, medication delivery, a colorectal cancer program, a breast health program, a homeless recuperative care program, financial wellness, medical -legal partnership, Food is Medicine (In partnership with Food Bank of Northern Nevada), partnership with Washoe County Social Services with a Community Based Case Manager as well as a syringe services program to its already robust list of services offered. In May 2014, HOPES received national Patient Centered Medical Home (PCMH) Level II status recognition, and in May 2017 applied for and received PCMH Level III, the highest standing a health center can receive. In June 2017 HOPES participated in a HRSA FQHC site audit, and not only did HOPES receive a perfect score on the audit, but the agency also received three innovation recognitions for its Medical-Legal Partnership and Financial Wellness programs, as well as for its pharmacy operations. In August of 2018, HOPES applied to become a Certified Community Behavioral Health Center (CCBHC) to continue expansion of behavioral health and case management services.

HOPES currently provides medical care over half of all PLWHA living in northern Nevada. HOPES' HIV patients are largely low-income, with 61% living at or below 200% of the Federal

Poverty Level. 94% percent are on antiretroviral therapy, 91% are viral load suppressed, 4% are co-infected with hepatitis C, 40% are homeless, and an estimated [13%] are still uninsured after Affordable Care Act implementation. 12% are MSM, 16% are female, 21% are Hispanic and 8% are African American. For the 17% that live in rural areas, accessing care is particularly difficult given the barriers of transportation and privacy.

Utilizing a healthcare team of medical providers, case managers, behavioral health specialists, pharmacists, and outreach workers, HOPES provides compassionate integrative care to PLWHA living in northern Nevada. Their team-based approach to healthcare allows clients to access a range of comprehensive services in one central location. Northern Nevada HOPES currently serves all counties in Nevada except for 2 counties. Outside of the Reno/Sparks area, the geographic area that HOPES serves is primarily rural and frontier.

We housed more individuals than we anticipated into Permanent and stable housing which is a great accomplishment in the housing market in which Washoe County finds itself, year after year deteriorating with new development and tear down of affordable housing units. In our TBRA programming we were able to add additional extremely low-income clients who without our assistance would not be able to afford the Fair Market Rates in Washoe County on many of their fixed incomes. A major success throughout the year is the mere fact of being able to find and build relationships with property managers as units disappear and relationships end.

Being new to the Housing team, one of our case managers brings the perspective that with the ability to work with major mortgage companies we are keeping those clients who have had the ability at one point in their lives to purchase a home to then maintain that home and not return to the tenuous rental market. One of our clients was hurt on the job and his income was cut off and we were able to keep him housed through his recovery and subsequent return to work.

The Office of HIV does not allocate funds to specific HOPWA sub-programs (TBRA, STRMU, PHP, SS). Instead, the program sponsor receives a total funding amount and the State allows them to utilize the funds based on identified client needs. Once the identified needs are selected, a budget is worked out for service categories and approximate funding is allocated. The only initial allocation contained within the funding award is Administration, which is limited to three (3) percent of the total award amount. The HOPWA program does not have formal Threshold Factors or Grant Size Limit. Threshold factors are mainly based on the amount of the State funding award. Size of the award to the project sponsor also depends on the quality of the application. The amount awarded to the project sponsor is \$317,039.12.

HOPES is committed to caring for northern Nevada's HIV positive population and recognizes that HIV patients require a dedicated healthcare team to ensure they remain in care. Utilizing Ryan White Part's B, C, and D funding, HOPES provide PLWHA with integrative healthcare that includes: primary medical care, chronic disease management, behavioral health counseling, substance abuse counseling, mental health medication management, nutrition counseling, housing assistance, transportation, and individualized case management designed to remove barriers to accessing care.

The staff at Northern Nevada HOPES has been specially trained in HIV treatment and remains up to date on HIV treatment recommendations. Many of the HIV positive individuals presenting at Northern Nevada HOPES are experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless. HOPES utilize HOPWA funds to provide housing services to these individuals, thus increasing their likelihood of being retained in care and adherent to their medication regimen. All clients receiving HOPWA funded services are asked to apply for all public assistance/subsidy programs that they are eligible for, and when approved for said programs, are transitioned from HOPWA services to the new subsidized program.

This past year, 130 unduplicated HIV positive individuals were served with HOPWA funds; 25 people were served through the TBRA program, 93 through STRMU, and 38 people were served through PHP service. Individuals served by TBRA remain on the program and will continue to need TBRA funding assistance during the next grant year. Many of the individuals continuing TBRA live on fixed Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI) incomes and therefore do not anticipate their financial status changing soon.

Eighty recipients received HOPWA assistance in operating years prior to this report. Regarding previous housing situations prior to being placed on the program, 47 individuals receiving HOPWA assistance met HUD's definition of homelessness.

The goal for the 2018-2019 fiscal year HOPES goal was to serve 19 individuals with TBRA funds and that goal was met and exceeded with 21 served. HOPES goal was to serve 45 individuals with STRMU funds and served 93 throughout the year. Regarding PHP, 38 individuals were served, with a goal of 30. We increased or STRMU numbers helping individuals and families remained housed in a climate with very few move in options for permanent housing.

In the past year, developers are continuing to purchase and demolish many of the local motel's properties. As a result, there is a scarcity of temporary units, and the rent of other motels and apartments has skyrocketed. Because of the increase in housing prices, when a client can locate housing, HOPES now must pay more towards a client's rental assistance than in previous years. Because of the high costs of housing in Reno/Sparks, motels in the downtown Reno were being used as permanent housing alternatives for many clients. With the movement to remodel the downtown area Washoe county is experiencing more of a housing shortage and a larger number of displaced individuals. In addition to this, in large part because of the partnerships that HOPES maintains with the Northern Nevada Community Housing Resource Board, and Reno Housing Authority, HOPES was able to assist individuals with PHP funding, so they could obtain permanent housing at one of these sites.

Of important note: per an April 2019 article on The Reno Gazette Journal, "Washoe [County] was the 66th least affordable housing market among all 3,142 counties and equivalent areas in the United States, according to a study by mortgage information website Freeandclear". No matter what your socio-economic or health status is, housing (affordable or not) is scarcer than it has ever been. The data is staggering: in 2016 48.7% of renters were paying more than 30% of their income towards housing. With fewer and fewer units available, whether to rent or to

own, the numbers for 2017 and 2018 will only result in more dismal statistics and further impede the life-saving impact HOPWA services can have on keeping PLWHA off the streets or removing them from their homeless conditions in the first place. HOPES has identified the lack of affordable units as a huge barrier to successful, safe and sanitary housing options, including the closure in the last 1-2 years of temporary supported living and Substance Abuse/Behavioral Health programs and available beds. This, in turn, continues to flood the “market” with a higher volume of persons (PLWHA or not) seeking affordable and medically necessary housing/shelter options.

HOPWA funds assisted HOPES in greatly improving the lives of 130 clients, and 57 beneficiaries. As previously mentioned, funding assisted 47 previously homeless individuals in accessing and sustaining adequate housing. This was accomplished through the coordinated effort of case managers, behavioral health, and clinic staff. Most clients utilizing HOPWA funding reside within the Reno-Sparks area.

HOPES has an established relationship with the Northern Nevada Community Housing Resource Board (NNCHRB) for seven years. NNCHRB is a local non-profit organization that develops innovative affordable housing complexes for low-income individuals. NNCHRB dedicates 27 units at five of their apartment sites to clients of HOPES at over \$200 a month off the market rate. In addition to this, at three of their other apartment sites they have set aside 9 units (at each site) for veterans. If they are unable to fill these units with veterans, they then offer the apartment units to HOPES clients. Northern Nevada HOPES receives \$221,373.58 in direct service housing funds from Ryan White Part B to help supplement the housing assistance provided during the HOPWA grant year. Additionally, HOPES received money from Ryan White funding to help cover the costs of case management services for clients receiving housing services. Finally HOPES operates a donation-based housing program for individuals with an AIDS diagnosis who are not eligible for other housing programs. Most of these individuals are undocumented immigrants. HOPES provided \$7,118.00 worth of funding towards rental assistance for these individuals during the HOPWA grant year. Although it is not considered to leveraged funds, HOPES partnership with the Reno Housing Authority (RHA) is worth mentioning. Although RHA has a very lengthy wait list, they have created a partnership with HOPES and case managers work very closely with their staff to place clients in affordable units.

HOPES has experienced this past year is related to employee turnover and continued education on HOPWA Federal policies and procedures. In the past year, HOPES has added new staff members to its Case Management team and had to hire a new Housing Case Manager when one of ours left for a County job. Because there is no formal HOPWA training program, training new staff on the HOPWA program has been difficult. If possible, HOPES would like to request technical assistance and/or individualized training on the HOPWA program to ensure that the agency is operating the program per all regulations. HOPES did receive a HOPWA 101 in November of 2018, but more detailed and lengthy training is being requested.

Last grant year Northern Nevada HOPES was instructed to use HMIS to track HOPWA services. As that system was an unsuccessful upload for producing the CAPER, HOPES was instructed this

year to use its internal tracking measures and spreadsheets. HOPES was told that within the grant year, a third-party vendor would be able to extract and upload all of HOPES' CAPER data and create the report with ease. HOPES was told throughout the year that it was in the making and then HOPES would be able to start directly entering all data into CAREWare moving forward. This was completely unsuccessful in the final moments of the grant year, with the third party presenting the inability to upload the data in the month of July when the CAPER should have already been in full swing on HOPES' end. Since June 2019, perhaps even earlier, there has been lots of miscommunication on due dates and timelines as well between the State and the third-party vendor to HOPES staff.

HOPES would like to request technical assistance and/or training in operating and insuring all CAPER related information is being tracked on CAREWare as soon as possible moving forward, and that the build out to collect the data is complete and accurate, maintaining fidelity to all CAPER requirements without the confusion of RWPB Housing requirements that do differ at times. HOPES is required to log services in several databases requiring technical assistance on how to extract from HMIS to CAREWare, would be beneficial.

Considering the technical difficulties, this reporting project has had to recruit several staff members within NNHOPES to complete the CAPER. The communication challenge between the State, the third party and several HOPES staff has created delays in reporting. Housing Coordinator Rosa Gil, left to return to school full time, relocating to CA in the first week of July. There is pertinent reporting information that did not get passed on through succession training, creating another significant challenge when pressed with deadlines at this time of year. HOPES is in the process of hiring for a Housing Director currently with the initiation of a housing department. We anticipate filling the position by the end of August 2019.

Some of the barriers that project sponsor Northern Nevada HOPES has encountered that impacts their ability to effectively assist clients with housing stability are: housing affordability and availability, criminal justice history, credit history, economic stability and fixed incomes, rental history, RWPB eligibility, Federal regulations related to undocumented citizens, and PLWHA living with multiple chronic diagnoses.

Housing affordability is a major concern for PLWHA in northern Nevada. Families and single adults, working or not, often have difficulty obtaining affordable housing. In the past couple of years, because of the economic boom in Reno related to Tesla, Amazon, and other corporations moving to the area, housing prices have skyrocketed, and housing availability has drastically decreased. In some areas the rent for a one-bedroom apartment is \$100-1300+ a month. An example is clearly seen in the renovated motel adjacent to HOPES that used to rent a room (SRO) for \$600+ and now rents that "room", with no kitchen, same size as the motel, for \$1300/month. As a result, more and more PLWHA are experiencing great difficulty locating and obtaining affordable housing. This is especially true for PLWHA that are living on a fixed income. HOPES maintain partnerships with local housing developers and housing units who offer rentals to HOPES clients at a reduced rate, but these agencies are also being affected by the lack of affordable units and have implemented a wait list. In some of these apartment complexes, the

waiting list is about 2 years long. In addition to PLWHA having trouble accessing affordable housing, the less than 1% vacancy rate (for low income units) and high rental prices in Washoe County has made locating affordable housing for all low-income residents of our community difficult, which has placed PLWHA at ever more of a risk of homelessness.

When encountering individuals who are experience homelessness, the first step HOPES takes is to get the individual off the streets into a temporary or “bridge housing” unit, often a motel room. While accessing these services the participants work closely with their Case Manager to develop a plan for permanent supported/unsupported housing. These same motels were also the only option some participants had for permanent housing due to criminal records, credit history, immigration status, etc.

With the current renovations taking place in the downtown Reno area, this is becoming difficult. Developers have bought and demolished many of the motels that were previously used as permanent or transitional housing. These downtown renovations are impacting and displacing participants of the HOPWA program living on a fixed income, or who are unable of passing a background check. With many Washoe County residents on fixed incomes all scrambling to find affordable alternatives, our PLWHA patients often take a backseat to the self-pay tenants who do not have to have a third-party payer nor additional paperwork for landlords to fill out, or a waiting additional day for payments due to the necessary administration of third-party check processing. The minute the coveted unit becomes available, a “first come, first serve”/ “first to pay, first to rent” policy leaves HOPWA clients at a disadvantage. Less and less landlords are accepting promissory letters.

In recent years, PLWHA in Reno have had a hard time locating and maintaining employment that provides a livable wage. Many PLWHA have minimal marketable job skills, have poor employment history, have criminal records, are undocumented or experience mental illness and substance abuse problems that limit their ability to seek and maintain employment. Additionally, many clients of HOPES are too ill or sick to maintain a 40-hour work week. Finally, low-income clients of HOPES do not have reliable sources of transportation and therefore must take public transportation to their jobs when they do find employment. Along with the financial burden that this places on low-income clients, Reno’s public transportation is ineffective with buses often running behind and the commute being very lengthy. It is not unheard of for it to take 1.5 hours to get somewhere on public transportation that it would take 15 minutes to drive. Although in the past year many PLWHA in Washoe County have managed to obtain employment, many still earn minimum wage which does not increase their chances of obtaining afford housing. When workforce and skills development negatively impact PLWHA’s ability to locate housing, HOPES refer clients to local workforce development and employment assistance agencies.

PLWHA’s difficulty obtaining stable employment can have a snowball effect on their ability to obtain housing. Inability to maintain employment that pays a livable wage prevents PLWHA from maintaining stable housing, which results in poor rental history and poor credit history, and ultimately impacts their ability to obtain future housing. To help overcome this barrier, the

staff at Northern Nevada HOPES maintains strong working relationships with housing providers who will often overlook poor rental history and/or criminal background and agree to house a client despite their past. Additionally, many PLWHA still face discrimination and prejudice when seeking affordable housing. Through HOPES strong working relationships with housing vendors, HOPES can assist PLWHA in locating housing where they feel safe and free of discrimination and prejudice.

Per federal regulations, individuals who are not legal citizens (undocumented) of the United States may not access federally funded resources, including HOPWA. Because of this policy, many PLWHA who are unstably housed or experiencing homelessness do not have access to the financial resources that HOPWA provides. As a result, their housing situation does not get better, and often gets worse.

Many PLWHA suffer from comorbid conditions, including hepatitis C, diabetes, substance use, and untreated mental health concerns. Because of these comorbid conditions, many PLWHA experience a double burden when attempting to maintain housing. In addition to co-morbid medical concerns, many PLWHA suffer from untreated mental health and substance use concerns, which adds additional barriers for them when attempting to access/maintain housing.

HOPES has recognized the following trends in the past year, many PLWHA living with HIV for many years moving to the area, lack of affordable housing because of an influx of people moving to the area in search of employment, and discrimination related to employment and housing among PLWHA that have escalated to legal interventions.

In the past year, HOPES has conducted many intakes on long-term survivors of HIV who are moving to the area to be with family. Many of these people are not only living off limited income but are resistant to HIV medication which negatively impacts their ability to achieve economic growth and stability. As mentioned above, the Reno/Sparks area is experiencing a housing shortage. The housing shortage is driving up the cost of housing, creating gentrification and pushing "poor" people out of the affordable living areas, and causing great housing instability for PLWHA living in Washoe County. The last trend that HOPES has seen this past year is related to discrimination. Many PLWHA still face housing and employment discrimination because of their HIV status and/or sexual orientation. HOPES maintain a relationship with the Nevada Disability Advocacy and Law Center who works with HOPES HIV positive clients on the resolution of discrimination cases. HOPES has not conducted any evaluations, studies, or assessments for the HOPWA program.

HOPWA Monitoring:

The annual site monitoring visits were conducted for all Ryan White projects, including HOPWA. Site visits were conducted face-to-face to discuss programmatic, fiscal and barriers that have surfaced during the grant period. To maximize travel dollars and efficiency, the administrative, programmatic, quality management and fiscal monitors were accomplished simultaneously at

each sub grantee location, concentrating on one geographic area at a time. Appointments were scheduled in coordination with the sub grantees at least a month in advance; reporting materials were prepared for each sub grant and forwarded to the sub grantee with confirmation of their appointment. Regarding Northern Nevada HOPES, there were no corrective actions noted.

Monitoring Process is as follows: Daily – AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) is centralized through the state office, permitting a daily review of client applications, especially if a housing client needs medications. Weekly - The Quality Management (QM) Coordinator has frequent contact with sub grantees, speaking and corresponding with them, providing technical assistance as needed. Monthly – The sub grantees must submit their Reimbursement Requests along with the required backup substantiating the requested amount. These requests are reviewed and monitored by the Fiscal and Grant Manager, verifying compliance with the budgets and scope of work where any issue of concern that might arise is addressed. Quarterly – Each sub grantee submits a quarterly report to the Quality Management Coordinator identifying services and numbers of clients served, and funds spent for the reporting period. These reports include their QM reports outlining their Quality Improvement (QI) efforts; challenges, and their successes. Monitoring Process Outcomes– The communication established and maintained with our sub grantees and community partners because of the monitoring activities listed above allows for regular and timely address to any questions or concerns that may arise.

5. RURAL NEVADA CONTINUUM OF CARE (RNCOC)

Below reflects a summary of actions that occurred PY 2014 with the Balance of State Rural Nevada Continuum of Care, which many ESG recipients and the ESG Program Manager participate. Although the State consulted with all three CoC's during the allocation process, the northern and southern Nevada CoC summaries are not reflected in this document as summaries are provided in local entitlement CAPERs:

A. Accomplishments

Accomplishments of the RNCOC during the past 12-month period included:

- Successful submission of grant applications to HUD on behalf of the RNCOC;
- Conduction of the point in time (PIT) count process and results;
- Provided specific profiles for each county in the balance of state related to homelessness in the PIT report;
- Conducted ongoing training and orientation of providers in the RNCOC to enhance utilization of HMIS;
- Managing the Strategic Plan for ending homelessness in Nevada's rural and frontier counties;

- Worked with individual communities who oversee local coordinated intake and referral systems to identify the most vulnerable homeless using the VI-SPAT assessment system;
- Updated and approved Performance Measures reporting system for rural CoC and ESG recipients;
- Members participated in local community coalitions meetings to address homelessness and poverty in counties and towns.

B. Actions

The RNCOC meets quarterly to facilitate the rural continuum process. The Governing Board holds meetings and provides oversight of the RNCOC strategy to address homelessness. The Peer Review subcommittee presents grantee reports and updated the Board on grantee performance indicators. Meetings include grantees and homeless service providers from each of the rural counties and are conducted face-to-face and via teleconference to accommodate the geographic distance.

Technical meetings are held as a complement to the quarterly Board Meetings. Technical meetings are end-user meetings that cover a variety of topics and issues as identified by service providers in the balance of state. Service providers use these meetings to identify emerging trends, update the service delivery system on changes in services and to learn about resources to aid in addressing homelessness.

Topics addressed during technical meetings included:

- Implementation and ongoing process of local coordinated intake and referral systems, including discussions on what works/does not work;
- Sharing of discharge planning processes;
- Review of utilization rates and bed coverage reports for agencies participating in HMIS;
- Discussion regarding HMIS statewide issues and updates;
- Provided updates on statewide CoC and Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness meetings;
- Reviewed implementation of Statewide Performance Measures and targeted outcomes;
- Annual PIT counts and results;
- Planning and updates from CDBG forum presentation to demonstrate what the RNCOC has accomplished;
- Updates on the RNCOC strategic planning;
- Updates on funding of the renewal projects submitted as part of the RNCOC 2014 NOFA;
- Conducted ongoing meetings on how the RNCOC will fund HMIS costs since HUD did not award the HUD grants for northern and rural Nevada;
- Updates on the ESG grant, major changes and implications for RNCOC such as performance standards;

- Education, discussion, and planning regarding AHAR;
- Updates from members regarding community coalitions and local initiatives; and
- Ongoing collaboration with local educational agencies and other providers who assist homeless families.

Subcommittee meetings held throughout the year included the Strategic Planning subcommittee; the Grantee Performance/Peer Review subcommittee meetings; the annual Rating and Ranking of northern and rural grant applications; the Statewide CoC Coordination subcommittee meetings; and the annual homeless point-in-time working group.

6. AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Nevada Housing Division is the largest producer of affordable housing in Nevada. This year the Division funded the development (rehabilitation and new construction) of six hundred and twelve (612) units using its Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program. These projects will house low-income families. There were seven (7) multi-family bonds issued this year which represents an additional two hundred and eighty-eight (288) units.

NHD continues to use its HOME funds for a down payment assistance program in the non-entitled areas of the state with the remaining state funds that are left after allocating to multi-family projects.

NHD continues to use of its Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds to augment the Section 8 programs around the state. These funds are helping to relieve the waiting lists and help the worst-case needs (which are low-income families who are paying more than 30 % of their income for rent and live in substandard housing, homeless people or people who have been involuntarily displaced). The NHD funds the Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA) emergency assistance and rental assistance programs to aid low income individuals, families, elderly, and disabled households off the waiting list. NHD also continues funding a “deposit” program through NRHA for families at 60 percent of median income with Trust Funds.

7. ACTIONS TO AFFIRMATIVELY FURTHER FAIR HOUSING

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires each state to conduct an analysis to identify impediments to fair housing choice within the state and to outline and take appropriate, effective actions to ameliorate the identified impediments. The phrase “fair housing choice” refers to an environment in which persons, of similar incomes, have the same housing choices, regardless of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status, national origin, or disability.

CDBG and NHD sponsored Fair Housing training in 2013 conducted by Silver State Fair Housing Council. The training was mandatory for anyone planning on submitting a CDBG grant application for 2014. During the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan process, one action proposed is to include this as an application requirement. A process for this requirement remained under

review in the 2017 program year but was complicated by the turn-over in CDBG Grant Administrators in rural cities and counties. Fair Housing training was included in the annual CDBG application training and remains an important component of the monitoring process.

CDBG staff members continue to work on the development of a template for the 27 eligible entities to use in conducting the Four-Factor Analysis at the local level. This was not completed before the end of the 2016 or 2017 program years. The intent is to work with the State Demographer in 2018 to secure accurate data from which an accurate data for city/county templates can be created.

CDBG staff members finalized revisions for the Project Benefits Reports in 2016 to accurately capture the data required for each project type. The revised report form was used throughout the 2017 program year and is an accurate reporting tool. Unlike the other HUD programs, CDBG has no waiting lists so data collection and reporting are monitored for accuracy and completeness.

The state continues to review ADA accessibility issues; monitoring and updating buildings are part of an on-going process. State reviews are conducted on a scheduled basis by the State for all owned and leased properties.

With the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan, a new Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice was completed to inform the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The Impediments identified are:

Private Sector:

- (1) Discrimination against disabled residents and families with children.
- (2) Racial and ethnic minority home loan applicants are denied more frequently than white or non-Hispanic applicants.
- (3) Lack of understanding of fair housing laws and the role of the fair housing infrastructure.

Action steps include:

- partnering with Silver State Fair Housing Council on outreach to managers of new and existing rental housing complexes;
- working with professionals in the home lending industry and other pertinent agencies and organizations to discuss findings and address differentials;
- conduct outreach and education of prospective housing consumers on acquiring and keeping good credit;
- establish a requirement for grantees to take actions to publicize fair housing rights, responsibilities and remedies.

Public Sector:

- (1) Zoning laws and development standards have restricted some types of housing, notably group homes and other types of supportive housing.
- (2) Lack of a substantially equivalent state agency enforcing the Nevada Fair Housing Law

- (3) Lack of understanding of fair housing laws and the responsibility to affirmatively further fair housing.

Action steps include:

- Conduct a statewide survey to determine if local zoning and land-use ordinances are following recent changes to state law;
- Notify jurisdiction not in compliance with the requirements;
- Draft a compliance report.
- Contact the Equal Rights Commission to share findings of the State AI;
- Discuss with the Commission ways in which to collaborate;
- Request a copy of the Commission's most recent report.

During 2015, the Analysis of Impediments, the Consolidated Plan and the 2015 Annual Action Plan were completed. Initial action steps taken were: (1) contacting the Equal Rights Commission and (2) discussion about a Request for Proposals (RFP) to determine if local zoning and land-use ordinances are following recent changes to state law. The RFP needs to be thought out and developed. While it was scheduled to begin in late 2016 or early 2017, demand on staff time, and turnover in housing staff members, delayed this planning effort until August 2017. All priorities and action steps will be implemented over the next five years.

NHD works diligently with the developers of affordable housing in the rural areas to ensure that the development of affordable rental housing is outside of minority areas. This year NHD saw one HOME project completed. The project is located at 1040 Cypress Street, Elko, NV. Additionally, six (6) households were assisted in achieving homeownership. Of the six (6) households assisted two (2) were single parent households. When assisting a disabled person, who is living on social security, the non-profit informs the borrowers of the Rural Development program. This program allows the homeowners to receive interest rates as low as one percent. These interest rates allow persons with low-incomes to achieve the dream of homeownership.

8. OTHER ACTIONS (REPORTED VIA CR 35 IN IDIS)

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 (In IDIS)

The State of Nevada's statute NRS 361.082 is the most effective policy that affects the return on residential investment. NRS 361.082 allows for an exemption for property taxes. It states that real property and tangible personal property used for housing and related facilities for persons with low incomes are exempt from taxation if the property is part of a qualified low-income housing project that is funded in part by federal money appropriated pursuant to 42 U.S.C.§§ 12701 et. seq. The State allows the local governments to control issues such as land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment.

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs (In IDIS)

Special needs populations, the homeless, elderly, and those with very low-income continue to be the most vulnerable populations who struggle to obtain or retain housing stability. Calls received daily demonstrate the need for additional resources to not only house the homeless, but to provide assistance to individuals and families who are facing financial difficulties and are at risk of eviction.

To help address this situation NHD's Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program identified the need for projects that could house the lowest income tenants, including projects serving persons with physical or developmental disabilities, individuals and families who are homeless, and veterans. Tax credits were awarded to projects throughout the state which will provide affordable housing to these populations.

NHD also manages the PRA Section 811 grant which will provide 44 units of housing to persons with severe physical and developmental disabilities. NHD will partner with existing tax credit properties, the Division of Public and Behavioral Health, and Medicaid to provide housing and services to these households. Currently 11 units are being readied for occupancy.

NHD allocated State Low-Income Housing Trust funds in partnership with the Emergency Solutions Grant program to provide rental assistance to homeless and at-risk of homelessness populations throughout rural Nevada, and Trust funds were utilized by the Rural Housing authority to quickly house the most vulnerable homeless identified through local community screenings.

Finally, an allocation of funding is awarded to social services agencies across the state which is used to provide emergency rent and utility assistance, security deposits, and mortgage payments if needed, to households earning less than 60% of the area median income so that they don't become homeless due to eviction.

8.1 Lead Based Paint Goals (Also in IDIS)

The Nevada Healthy Homes Program initiative was developed as an expansion of the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which is a collaborative effort between the Southern Nevada Health District, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, and the State of Nevada Health Division.

The purpose of the Healthy Homes Program is to identify unhealthy conditions in the home environment and address critical determinants of health. Collaborative efforts focused on reducing asthma triggers, preventing unintentional injuries, eliminating poisoning hazards, and to educate and assist residents to identify resources so that they may modify and improve their home environment. The Healthy Housing and Lead Poisoning Surveillance System are in the testing phase. Information from hard copies of lab reports and other medical submissions is

being collected and will be used to track the voluntary submission of lead screening results. A Lead Poisoning Fact Sheet was created to build awareness for lead poisoning issues.

NHD continues to support a non-profit agency in rural Nevada that administers emergency rehabilitation, owner occupied housing rehabilitation, and acquisition and rehabilitation of existing buildings and is the point of contact for lead testing. NHD also requires that all regulations regarding Lead Based Paint screening are adhered to.

CDBG:

The Governor's Office of Economic Development: Rural Community Development/CDBG ensures that homes built prior to 1978 that are rehabilitated with CDBG funds are tested for lead-based paint hazard by the Rural Nevada Development Corporation (RNDC) staff. Any chipped, peeling, or flaking paint is tested with an XRF analyzer. If lead-based paint is present, the contractor is tasked with setting up proper containment areas during construction and with proper clean up. Any hazardous lead paint areas must be encapsulated. In some instances, the components, such as door and window frames, are replaced. Other times the peeling paint is scraped and peeled away, and a special paint is used to seal the area. [Note: One-hundred percent of the homes rehabilitated with CDBG funds are LMI households.]

The CDBG program has not been funding housing rehabilitation projects for the last two grant cycles because the program has only been able to fund about 50 to 60 percent of potential projects.

8.2 Anti-Poverty Strategy *Actions taken to reduce the number of poverty-level families (In IDIS)*

The Grants Management Unit (GMU) under the State of Nevada's Department of Health and Human Services created a mission to strengthen families, promote healthy outcomes, and support individuals to achieve self-sufficiency by working in partnerships with community agencies throughout Nevada. The GMU administers grants to support local, regional and statewide programs serving Nevadans, including the Community Services Block Grant, Children's Trust Fund, the Fund for a Healthy Nevada; and Title XX Social Services Block Grants. These programs address low-income and poverty issues through the prevention of child abuse and neglect, food security, services that support persons with disabilities and their caregivers, assisting low-income families and individuals to become more economically self-sufficient, and other services that promote the health and well-being of Nevadans. Although the GMU releases the annual report for activities and actions around October of each year, information was gathered from their website that included specific activities and initiatives that the GMU funded this past year. Below is a sampling of programs and initiatives that occurred throughout the state this past year:

- Community Action Agencies (CAA's) participated in community coalitions which were used to identify and address critical community needs affecting low-income individuals and families in areas such as unemployment, homelessness, mental health issues, and

drug abuse. Community coalition agendas addressed improved coordination of services, prioritization of needs, and the establishment of common goals;

- CAA's collaborated with other community partners in the areas of joint planning, cross-referrals, shared case-management, and resource coordination;
- The GMU and the CAA's adopted the Nevada Service Directory Model, which consisted of a standardized intake assessment across 12 domains such as employment, housing, and transportation which each client completed. The intake was scale-based and measured client status in each domain using 5 level scale: thriving, safe, stable, vulnerable, and in-crisis. The intake assessment results were used to determine the type of services that the client received, which included any combination of the following: direct services provided by the CAA, information and referral, and case management. Clients receiving case managing created goals and plans to track progress on domain scales;
- CAA's established an agency Data Model which contained an extensive list of information and referral sources that were used to link clients with services the agency was not able to provide. The CAA's maintained ongoing relationships with their network of referral agencies through meetings and phone contact. Linkages were developed and gaps in services were addressed;
- CAA's expanded employment services to families and individuals and coordinated with employment partners to provide training and workshops. Clients were registered with Job Connect and other partner agencies;
- CAA's served as the intake site for the State's Energy Assistance Program. Clients were screened and referred to emergency assistance programs as part of the intake process;
- Activities that prevented child abuse and neglect;
- Parent education classes and workshops;
- Hunger One-Stop Shop programs and other food security programs;
- Independent living programs;
- Mental health therapy services were provided to northern and rural Nevada youth between the ages of 13-17. SoS (Signs of Suicide) screening tools and educational curriculum were used to provide mental health services;
- In northeastern Nevada, a non-profit organization provided short-term quality care for children with special needs, offering a "gift of time" to families, enabling them to enhance the quality of their lives;
- Eligible children who were screened and identified as lacking access to affordable healthcare were linked to Medicaid or NV Check-up;
- Funded a program that provided behavioral health services to pediatric patients who were poor, uninsured or underinsured, and who were enrolled in Medicaid;
- Improved access to wellness and healthcare services in rural areas, focusing on low-income households that were medically underserved;
- Funded projects which assisted very low-income adults with disabilities at risk of institutionalization or homelessness in locating available housing; completing applications; and moving into and/or remaining in their accessible, affordable housing unit with community-based supportive care services; and

- Provided funding to the Crisis Call Center-First Call for Help via the statewide 2-1-1 system.

8.3 Institutional Structure and Intergovernmental Cooperation (Also in IDIS)

Intra- and inter-governmental cooperation has occurred for many years throughout the State of Nevada. The State is committed to continuing its participation and coordination with federal, state, county, local agencies, and the private and nonprofit sectors to serve the needs of low-income individuals and families across Nevada. The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health and Human Services collaborate with various entities to continually improve coordination.

The Governor's Office of Economic Development, Department of Business and Industry, and the Department of Health & Human Services all have individual institutional structures. Within each Office or Department, there are divisions that administer HUD programs. The Community Development Block Grant is in the Rural Community & Economic Development Division of the Governor's Office of Economic Development. The HOME, ESG, and NSP programs are in the Nevada Housing Division of the Department of Business and Industry. The HOPWA program is in the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services. Each Division has its institutional structure, as well.

HUD funds pass through to local governments and other entities that are eligible to receive HUD program funding. These entities, when funded, are part of the institutional structure for each program. The scope of the institutional structure is from the state level to those at the community level where projects are implemented and/or managed.

Actions taken in PY 2018 to enhance coordination and promote further development of that institutional structure included:

- Continued to support cross-jurisdiction economic development regions;
- CDBG did not fund the Rural Continuum of Care (RNCOC) for the 2017 program year. The 2015 CDBG Advisory Committee made the recommendation to not have set-aside funds for projects but to have all applications funded on a competitive basis. The CoC was funded in 2016 but the Advisory Committee recommended in 2016 that other funding be secured, as CDBG is not intended to fund on-going projects. This is reported in this section because it had been on-going funding that no longer was the focus of the GOED/CDBG program;
- Provided annual training workshops and on-going technical assistance to CDBG grantees;
- Supported planning collaboration efforts, such as Strengthening Economies Together (SET), in CDBG non-entitlement areas;
- Participated in quarterly meetings with other funders to maximize limited resources (CDBG, USDA, EPA, other collaborative funders);
- HOME continued to work with the staff of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program to ensure that the HOME funds were used to leverage this program;

- The ESG Program Manager continued participation in the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCoC) Steering Committee and the RNCOC Technical Assistance meetings. The ESG Program Manager maintains and updates Performance Standards and Written Standards for use by both the ESG and Continuum of Care programs as needed;
- Continued funding of State HOME and State Low-income Housing Trust Funds to Consortiums and local jurisdictions to supplement HOME and ESG entitlement funding;
- Ongoing meetings between members of the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care, the Reno Area Alliance for the Homeless, and the Southern Nevada Continuum of Care to address unmet needs and issues of the homeless throughout Nevada;
- Meetings with HOME Consortiums and local jurisdictions, local housing authorities and other service providers occurred to address affordable housing issues;
- Funding was provided by the NHD to non-profit housing providers and local jurisdictions to subsidize weatherization funding throughout Nevada;
- Continued funding of State Low-Income Housing Trust Funds to Nevada Rural Housing Authority for TBRA program for senior clients on the Section 8 waitlist, Emergency Assistance Program, and a Security Deposit Program;
- The NHD continued with the National Foreclosure Mitigation Grants and provided funding to Housing Counseling Agencies in northern, rural and southern Nevada;
- Division staff participated in Rating and Ranking of rural Continuum of Care applications and Northern Continuum of Care Applications;
- The Housing Division provided ESG funding to the Homeless Management Information System lead agency to ensure that the HMIS system oversight, user support, and data quality oversight would continue for the northern and rural Continua since two HUD grants were not funded to support the mandated database.

8.4 Public Housing Initiatives

Actions taken to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies (In IDIS)

The following is a list of initiatives that occurred during FY 2018 with Rural Nevada Housing Authority:

- Security Deposit Program- assisted families using State Low-Income Housing Trust funds received from the Housing Division;
- Provided elderly and disabled households TBRA Vouchers using State Low-Income Housing Trust Funds;
- Housing Choice Voucher Home Ownership Program –families participated in the HCV Home Ownership program;
- Provided homeless persons/households with State Trust-funded housing vouchers as part of the rural coordinated intake and assessment system
- Assisted homeless Veterans and their families through the VASH (Veteran Affairs Supportive Housing) Program;

- HUD Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program; and
- NRHA's active participation and willingness to resolve issues helped homeless service providers in rural Nevada to assist homeless clients with access to Housing Choice Vouchers.

8.5 Weatherization

The Low-Income Weatherization Program's mission is to reduce, when possible, the fuel or electricity required for heating and cooling for low-income eligible households. This mission is accomplished through energy conservation and management strategies, as well as general repairs to dwelling units. Most of the applicant households receive other social services in addition to weatherization services. During FY 2018 \$300,000 in Low Income Housing Trust funds was allocated to five non-profit agencies.

8.6 Multi-Family Tax Exempt Bond Production

NHD issued multi-family bonds for seven projects. The seven multi-family projects are as follows:

Capistrano Pines Apartments	\$930,692
Desert Properties	\$226,328
FT Apache Senior	\$1,289,254
North 5 th Avenue	\$975,000
Oquendo Senior Apartments	\$1,352,300
Sky Mountain Village	\$1,881,568

8.7 Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Production

Table O provides a summary of the multifamily housing units awarded Low Income Housing Tax Credits 2018.

Table O: Low Income Housing Tax Credits

Project Name	Tax Credits Awarded (\$)	City	County	LI Units	Total Units	Project Type	Population
Archie Grant	\$ 1,000,000	Las Vegas	Clark	117	125	Acquisition/Rehabilitation	Senior
Bristlecone Apts.	\$ 823,385	Ely	White Pine	41	44	Acquisition/Rehabilitation	Family
Bristlecone East Apts.	combine with above	Ely	White Pine	24	24	Acquisition/Rehabilitation	Family
Flamingo Pines II Senior Apts	\$ 1,000,000	Las Vegas	Clark	53	66	New Construction	Senior
Flamingo Pines III	\$ 851,757	Las Vegas	Clark	43	43	New Construction	Senior
North 5th Ave. II	\$ 793,494	N. Las Vegas	Clark	105	116	New Construction	Family/Veterans Preference
Silverado Apts. aka Silver Springs Village	\$ 470,000	Silver Springs	Lyon	24	24	Acquisition/Rehabilitation	Senior
Valley Springs	\$ 1,600,244	Carson City	Carson City	61	62	New Construction	Veterans Preference & Disabled
Wardelle St. Townhouses	\$ 1,000,000	Las Vegas	Clark	61	64	New Construction	Family
Willie J. Wynn aka Sutro Street Apts.	\$ 996,625	Reno	Washoe	44	44	New Construction	Senior ELI and Senior Homeless
TOTAL	\$8,535,505			573	612		

9. PROGRAM ASSISTANCE BY RACIAL AND ETHNIC BREAKDOWN

Table P provides a summary of the race and ethnicity of Nevada households and persons assisted with housing, homeless and community development activities in PY 2015.

Table P: Race and Ethnicity of Households/Clients Served

	HOME **	CDBG*	ESG	HOPWA	Welfare Set-Aside	Trust Funds ***
White	11	6053	780	108	n/a	n/a
African Amer./Black	0	71	198	14	n/a	n/a
Asian	0	137	12	0	n/a	n/a
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	146	62	2	n/a	n/a
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	0	1	10	1	n/a	n/a
Asian & White	0	1	0	0	n/a	n/a
Black/African American & White	0	1	0	0	n/a	n/a
American Indian/Alaska Native & White	0	1	0	1	n/a	n/a
Other Multi-Racial	0	335	69	4	n/a	n/a
Refused	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
Unknown	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	11	6746	1131	130	n/a	n/a
Hispanic Ethnicity	1	2562	116	25	n/a	n/a

* The CDBG figures are based on data submitted at grant closing, which included projects funded in the 2014, 2015, 2016 program years, with National Objectives of LMC and LMH only.

** HOME numbers only reflect those in the rural counties in the state, this does not include HOME projects completed within the PJs using HOME funds.

***Trust Funds data is not finalized yet for PY 2018.

10. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizen participation is a vital component of the Nevada formula grant programs. The State encouraged citizens, including low to moderate income and those with disabilities to comment on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report for Federal Year 2018. The draft report was sent out to 27 eligible rural entities and other stakeholders in the state for publication and comment on August 23rd, 2019. The public was advised, through Public Notices in three newspapers August 28th through and 31st, depending on publication dates (Elko Daily Free Press, Pahrump Valley Times, and Reno Gazette Journal), that the draft report would be available at rural city and county offices throughout the state. Copies of the Public Notices are attached to the final report. The Public Comment Period is from August 31st through September 16th, 2019.

11. ATTACHMENTS

(A) Acronyms

- (B) CDBG PR 28's & Additional Table
- (C) ESG Supplement & Additional Table
- (D) Copy CDBG Section 3 Report [Submitted with final IDIS report]
- (E) Public Notice Advertisements and Affidavits [Submitted with final IDIS report]
- (F) e-Con CAPER Download [Submitted with final IDIS report]

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A

ACRONYMS

ADA	American Disabilities Act
AI	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
CADV	Committee Against Domestic Violence
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report
CBRC	Community Business Resource Center
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CoC	Continuum of Care
COSCDAA	Council of State Community Development Agencies
CPD	Community Planning and Development
ED	Economic Development
ESG	Emergency Shelter Grant
FHIP	Fair Housing Initiatives Program
FISH	Friends in Service Helping
GOED	Governor's Office of Economic Development
HMIS	Homeless Management Inventory System
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HS	Housing
HTC	HomeTown Competitiveness Program
HUD	U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDIS	HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System
LIHTC	Low Income Housing Tax Credit
LIHTF	Low Income Housing Trust Fund
LMI	Low – Moderate Income
NAC	Nevada Administrative Code
NCED	Nevada Commission on Economic Development
NHD	Nevada Housing Division
NRDC	Nevada Rural Development Council
NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
NvRWA	Nevada Rural Water Association
NWCDI	North West Community Development Institute
PATH	Provisional Assistance and Temporary Housing
PER	Preliminary Engineering Report
PF	Public Facility
PS	Public Service
PY	Program Year
RCAC	Rural Community Assistance Corporation
RLF	Revolving Loan Fund
RNCoC	Rural Nevada Continuum of Care
SBDC	Small Business Development Center
SHP	Supportive Housing Program
UGLG	Unit of General Local Government

ATTACHMENT B. CDBG – PER: PR 28's

ATTACHMENT C: ESG Performance Standards Outcomes

State ESG funds were provided to rural communities and the City of Reno for shelter operation costs, homeless prevention and rapid re-housing programs. The State was required to develop Performance Standards for the rural and northern recipients that were in alignment with local CoC's. Those standards, along with results from this past year, are reflected below.

STATE ESG PERFORMANCE STANDARDS (Rural CoC)	
Objective #1	Average length of stay in homeless shelter shall be reduced
Outcome #1	The average length of stay in shelter is less than 45 days, and program participant has exited successfully into transitional or permanent housing
Results #1	<i>Average length of stay was 47.52 days. (Average for homeless shelters was 34 days; domestic violence shelters was 74 days.) 63.33% of persons served exited to permanent housing</i>
Objective #2	Reduce returns to homelessness
Outcome #2	Decrease the number of persons that return to homelessness after exiting an ESG-funded program by 20%
Results #2	<i>8.5% of clients assisted in all ESG funded programs exited to homelessness</i>
Objective #3	Adults will obtain employment prior to program exit
Outcome #3	At least 10% of adults will obtain employment at program exit
Results #3	<i>12.20% of adults served obtained employment by program exit.</i>
Objective #4	Improve employment income for adults in household
Outcome#4	At least 5% of disabled adults gained employment income; or at least 20% of non-disabled adults have maintained or increased employment income prior to program exit.
Results #4	<i>4.59% of disabled adults gained employment income prior to program exit. 27% of non-disabled adults maintained or increased employment income prior to program exit.</i>
Objective #5	Adults will obtain cash income sources other than employment by program exit
Outcome #5	At least 54% of adults will obtain income from other cash income sources (SSI/SSDI, veteran's benefits, etc.)
Results #5	<i>30% of adults obtained income from other cash income sources by program exit.</i>
Objective #6	Increase percentage of persons who have obtained mainstream benefits or other non-cash income at program exit
Outcome #6	At least 56% of persons will obtain access to mainstream benefits at program exit
Results #6	<i>76% of adults obtained mainstream benefits or other non-cash income by program exit.</i>
Objective #7	Increase the number of homeless families with access to housing and stabilization services (RRH Only)
Outcome #7	20% of households served during the year in RRH will be homeless families with children
Results #7	<i>29% of Rapid Re-Housing households were households with at least one adult with children</i>

Objective #8	Prevent homelessness for families and unaccompanied youth (HP Only)
Outcome #8	At least 25% of homeless prevention program participants served will included families and/or unaccompanied youth
Results #8	88% of Homeless Prevention households were families.
Objective #9	Projects will serve "harder-to-serve" homeless populations
Outcome #9	At least 10% of persons served by program at entry into shelter or other program provided with ESG funds will have at least one of the following issues: mental illness, alcohol abuse, drug abuse, chronic health condition, HIV, developmental disabilities, physical disabilities, or are chronically homeless
Results #9	33% of homeless persons served were "harder-to-serve" populations
Objective #10	Increase the number of veteran's provided referral to permanent housing
Outcome #10	25% of homeless veterans served will be provided referral to permanent housing
Results #10	59% of homeless veterans served accessed permanent housing
STATE ESG PERFORMANCE MEASURES (Northern CoC)	
Objective #1	Reduce the average length of stay in emergency shelter
Outcome #1	The average length of stay in the shelter is less than 75 days
Results #1	Average length of stay in shelters was 51 days
Objective #2	Increased discharge to permanent housing from emergency shelters
Outcome #2	At least 25% of homeless clients placed in permanent housing upon discharge from shelters
Results #2	Average for three shelters-36.67% of persons exited to a permanent destination
Objective #3	Increase income for rapid re-housing clients
Outcome #3	25% of clients will have increased income at exit from RRH programs
Results #3	Of the 27 adults who exited, 17 exited with income = 63%
Objective #4	Increased housing retention for rapid re-housing clients
Outcome #4	75% of clients placed in permanent housing will remain in that housing after 7 months
Results #4	100% of clients placed in PH remained after 7 months and did not become homeless again
Objective #5	Increased discharge to non-ESG assisted housing
Outcome #5	75% of clients receiving rapid re-housing assistance will transition to non-ESG funded permanent housing
Results #5	24 of 30 persons who exited went to PH = 80%

ATTACHMENT D: Copy CDBG Section 3 Report

ATTACHMENT E: Public Notice Advertisements and Affidavits

ATTACHMENT F: e-Con CAPER Download



Prepared by the Governor's Office of Economic Development
808 West Nye Lane, Carson City, NV 89703
Office & TDD Telephone (775) 687-9900
Partner Agencies:
State of Nevada's Housing Division
State of Nevada's Health Division

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

The *PY 2018 State of Nevada Consolidated Performance and Evaluation Report* (CAPER) represents a collaborative effort between the Governor's Office of Economic Development: Community Development Block Grant Program, the Department of Business and Industry: Nevada Housing Division, and the Department of Health and Human Services: Health Division. This document outlines the State's affordable housing and community development resources, funding objectives, and actions by the State to meet those objectives during the past fiscal year.

Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act prohibit discrimination on the basis of disability in the programs of a public agency. Persons who need information contained in this publication in an alternate format may call Jean Barrette, CDBG Program Administrator, at the Governor's Office of Economic Development, (775) 687-9900; for hearing impaired call TDD (775) 687-9906, Fax (775) 687-9924, or email @ jbarrette@diversifynevada.com.