



U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Seattle Regional Office
Seattle Federal Office Building
Office of Community Planning & Development
909 First Avenue, Suite 300
Seattle, WA 98104-1000
www.hud.gov/washington.html

APR 28 2017

Catherine Lester
Director, Human Services Department
City of Seattle
PO Box 34215
Seattle, WA 98124-421

Dear Ms. Lester:

SUBJECT: Review of Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report and Annual Performance Assessment for 2016

We have reviewed the 2016 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the City of Seattle. The city submitted the CAPER to HUD in accordance with the requirements of the Consolidated Plan regulation at 24 CFR 91.520. The CAPER provides information on the activities, accomplishments and expenditures of the county under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) programs for the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016. We have determined that the report is satisfactory.

We also conducted our annual performance assessment, as required by regulation at 91.525. This assessment covers management of program funds, compliance with the Consolidated Plan, accuracy of reports, progress towards the statutory program goals, and efforts to ensure that housing assisted with program funds meets the requirements of law. In conducting our annual program assessment, we considered information from the city's CAPER, HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), the city's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan and the results of any recent on-site HUD reviews of the city's programs.

Based on the information available to us from these sources, we have concluded that the city has met the performance requirements of HUD's annual program assessment. For the CDBG program, we have made the following additional determinations per the requirements of 24 CFR Part 570.

a) The city met the aggregate CDBG expenditures requirement for activities that meet the criteria for benefiting low and moderate income persons, consistent with the primary program objective as specified at 570.901(a).

b) The city CDBG-funded activities are being carried out in a timely manner, per the standard for overall expenditures at 570.902(a).

c) The activities assisted with CDBG funds during the program year were consistent with the city's HUD-approved Consolidated Plan, as required by the regulations at 570.903(a).

From the information in the 2016 CDBG Financial Summary included as part of the CAPER, we further conclude that the city complied with the limitations on annual obligations for public service activities and planning/program administration costs.

These determinations are based on information in the city's CAPER and entries in IDIS. Please note the city must maintain documentation to demonstrate compliance with CDBG program regulations, in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements at 570.506.

The city's commitment deadline for its 2015 HOME funds is June 30, 2017. Preliminary reviews of compliance indicated the city has a current shortfall of program funds that must be committed before this deadline.

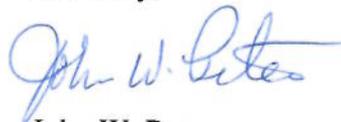
For the ESG program, based on information in IDIS PR91, we have determined that:

- a) The city has complied with the cap on administrative expenses, and
- b) The city has committed \$502,628 of 2016 program funds for shelter and street outreach activities, the equivalent of the amount of program funds that the city expended for these activities in its base year.

In addition to our annual performance assessment, we periodically perform on-site reviews to determine compliance with specific regulatory requirements. The results of these on-site reviews are reported separately, and may include findings of noncompliance that require corrective actions. Any compliance exceptions that are identified from our on-site reviews are resolved through a formal process.

If you have any questions about our CAPER review or annual performance assessment, please contact Lori Martin at (206) 220-5373. Please submit any written comments on our annual performance assessment to our office within 30 days.

Sincerely,



John W. Peters
Director
Office of Community Planning
and Development

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

As was the case with the 2015 CAPER, the following Goals and Actuals table produced by IDIS represents not a lack of progress in attaining the annual or cumulative goals anticipated for the 2016 program year but rather depicts continued functional issues with the eConPlan system and the requisite online reporting of data into IDIS. CDBG Administration staff will take this report as produced by HUD's IDIS data system and review our data reporting practices to meet the system's requirements.

From these reports, gleaned from the activity performance numbers we've inputted into IDIS and from other qualitative and quantitative information from providers and City project managers, we assess that our progress in meeting our Consolidated Plan objectives are on track and that our funds are being used for the correct purposes. This assessment is made within the context of the City's overall budget and other resources available to assist low- and moderate-income persons, such as the Families and Education Levy and the Housing Levy, the Seattle Housing Levy and general fund investments that leverage CDBG/HOME/HOPWA/ESG activities.

During this program year the City of Seattle spent a great deal of time and resources on the development of the Assessment of Fair Housing (AFH). The development of the AFH required significant coordination, facilitation, research and production among 16 different city departments plus the Seattle Housing Authority. We feel the effort will result in a strong AFH to be submitted in Spring 2017.

HSD began planning for a new performance based contract approach (Portfolio) designed to eliminate multiple contracts with agencies based upon fund sources. This approach also incentivizes allocations to agencies whose efforts lead to **desired outcomes** for homeless clients and not just performance of contract deliverables. This initiative will be rolled out in 2017 for 2018 contracting which is expected to result in a RFP for all homeless funds available from the City of Seattle, including CDBG and ESG.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Economic and Neighborhood Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	47245		0	47245	
Economic and Neighborhood Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	26		140	0	0.00%
Economic and Neighborhood Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0		0	0	
Economic and Neighborhood Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	2875	2420	84.17%	1830	2071	113.17%
Economic and Neighborhood Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	15	0	0.00%			

Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	18835		0	4868	
Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	1289		0	579	
Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	30000	13339	44.46%	13285	2100	15.81%
Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1200	593	49.42%			
Homelessness Prev., Intervention & Hous Stability	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$1783626 / ESG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	820	716	87.32%			
Increase Access to Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	320		0	320	

Increase Access to Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	225	225	100.00%	299	11	3.68%
Increase Access to Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	3150	1273	40.41%			
Increase Access to Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	60	7	11.67%			

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

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

The major priorities for the use of the Consolidated Plan funds, especially CDBG, has been to provide emergency shelter and services for homeless persons and to preserve and develop affordable housing.

All CDBG public service dollars are contracted out to providers of homeless shelters. Service levels have been reported in the summary narrative above. Providers include Downtown Emergency Service Center, YWCA of King and Snohomish Counties, AHA Noel House, and Catholic Community Services.

The Office of Economic Development invests in neighborhood business districts to create and carry out comprehensive plans to improve their district in the areas of business organization, marketing and promotion, cleaning and safety, appearance and urban design, and small business support.

- CDBG supported 9 neighborhood business districts' revitalization work, which support over 1,700 businesses.
- The Office of Economic Development allocated \$210,000 in funding to working with small businesses with a priority towards supporting immigrant and refugee owned businesses. Through this contract with a nonprofit provider the City was able to support businesses in expanding their markets through assistance such as specialized marketing campaigns and social media promotion.
- Through a \$95,000 contract with a nonprofit organization, Ventures, the City provided small business technical assistance in the form of classroom entrepreneurial training and 1-on-1 business coaching. Through this training low-income business owners or prospective entrepreneurs are able to improve their financial and operational management skills. The 1-on-1 business coaching provided an opportunity for early stage entrepreneurs to receive an initial evaluation of their business and referrals to consultant resources for further assistance.
- In 2016 the City of Seattle undertook a major road construction project in a low-income neighborhood through a business district. To better support those businesses affected by the construction, \$400,000 of CDBG funding was used to pay for business payments to help offset interruptions in business. A total of 21 businesses were provided support ranging from \$16,000-\$25,000.

Overall the Office of Housing produced 65 affordable housing units using HOME and CDBG funds throughout the City of Seattle. CDBG funds were used for the purchase of the YK Building, preserving 34 affordable housing units in the Central District.

HOME funds were used in two neighborhood projects, contributing 31 units:

- Lake City Family Housing is located in Lake City utilizing a surplus city property, formerly Fire Station 39. This project will contain 69 units of which 11 are HOME funded. The project will include 4 pre-school classrooms funded by the recently passed pre-school Levy. The project will provide family sized housing at a range of incomes, 30%-60% AMI.
- Compass Broadview is located in the Broadview area in northwest Seattle. The projects provide 58 total units, 20 are HOME funded, will provide family-sized housing units for a range of incomes. In addition, the project will serve 12 homeless families.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG
White	3,253	20	197	0
Black or African American	2,396	0	110	0
Asian	259	6	5	0
American Indian or American Native	302	0	5	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	129	0	1	0
Total	6,339	26	318	0
Hispanic	478	13	47	0
Not Hispanic	5,861	13	277	0

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

Narrative

Please note that ESG Race and Ethnicity data is not included in the table above due to the requirement to attach the ESG E-Card spreadsheet which takes the place of the CR-60 and 75 of this report. The E-Card data I attached separately to the CAPER.

Also note that the Race/Ethnicity categories used for this table do not match the categories used in IDIS for individual project tracking, especially the category for the multi-racial persons. This the data may not be a perfect match between the two sources.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		9,000,000	5,582,855
HOME		2,300,000	
HOPWA		1,700,000	1,699,730
ESG		900,000	955,943

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Leveraging

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

There is not a required match for CDBG funds, but the City does not usually fully-fund capital projects. CDBG and HOME are far less than half the cost of any given capital project. HOME match is detailed in the following table.

The city leveraged additional funds through the city's neighborhood business district program leveraged in 2016 \$720,000 in the City's General Fund, \$220,000 in earned income and \$50,000 from Seattle Investment Fund. The business districts leveraged \$802,000 in other public funding and \$1,150,000 in private funding for their projects. While these funds did not have matching requirements, they did help support the City's neighborhood business district program which is largely funding by CDBG funds, thus stretching those federal dollars and expanding the reach of our program.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	13,809,076
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	641,629
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	14,450,705
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	821,933
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	13,628,772

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
2020 Jackson	0	0	424,516	0	0	0	0	2,624,280
Operations and Maintenance	0	184,703	0	0	0	0	0	184,703
Plaza Roberto	0	0	18,625	0	0	0	0	186,250
University Commons	0	0	13,785	0	0	0	0	34,826

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
775,235	1,441,881	257,686	0	1,959,427

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	76,207,989	0	0	0	0	76,207,989
Number	7	0	0	0	0	7
Sub-Contracts						
Number	37	2	5	2	7	21
Dollar Amount	11,257,101	143,637	1,423,188	1,096,041	3,746,101	4,848,134
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	76,207,989	0	76,207,989			
Number	7	0	7			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	37	19	18			
Dollar Amount	11,257,101	4,749,571	6,507,530			

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	3	0	1	0	1	1
Dollar Amount	6,649,905	0	4,199,739	0	2,013,696	436,470

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

Parcels Acquired		2	3,376,199			
Businesses Displaced		1	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		7	7			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	7	0	0	1	2	4
Cost	700	0	0	100	200	400

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	18	12
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	686	53
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	704	65

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	37	31
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	650	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	34
Total	687	65

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The production of housing units does not happen in a linear fashion, as projects are dependent on permitting and construction schedules. Production is also dependent on developers securing sufficient financing beyond the assistance provided by these federal funds. As mentioned in the section on leveraging, the City is not the exclusive funder of any given capital project.

Compass Broadview – As mentioned in CR-05, Compass Broadview is a family-sized rental housing project in NW Seattle. The project provided 59 affordable units, and is expected to close on financing to begin construction in the Fall of 2017.

Lake City Family Housing – Will close on permanent financing in June of 2017 and will start construction of 70 multifamily units with 4 pre-school classrooms serving 80 children on the ground floor, as described in CR-05.

YK Building – The project was acquired in August of 2016, when the original term of the OH loan was met and the project was at-risk of being sold on the open market. The project was purchased by Catholic Housing Services and is proposed to serve 34 new residents half at 30% AMI and half at 50% AMI.

Home Repair Programs – The City funds two home repair programs with Consolidated Plan funds. The first, administered directly by the City’s Office of Housing, is the Major Home Repair Program, providing loans to qualifying homeowners to finance larger home rehabilitation projects. It had a 2016 goal of 30 loans closed; 23 loans were closed. OH continues to work on marketing and outreach to increase usage of the program. The second program, the Minor Home Repair Program, is operated via a contract with Senior Services of Seattle / King County by the City’s Human Services Department. It provides for repairs small-scale health and safety repairs such as plumbing and electrical outlet repairs and railing replacements. In **2015 a total of 623** repairs were made under this program.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The outcome related to the production and preservation of 65 units of which 31 were HOME funded and 34 were CDBG, which will thwart family displacement and greatly reduced the potential for homelessness within this population by that same amount. Production of affordable units will further strengthen the support for a continued robust action plan in support of the most vulnerable of the City of Seattle’s population.

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	17	31
Low-income	17	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	34	31

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

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

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

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

Coordinated Entry and Assessment (CEA) has been operational now for several years. CEA conducts VI-SPDAT assessments on families, young adults and single adults via a RHAP's or Regional Housing Access Points. Outreach providers working with unsheltered persons also conduct VI-SPDAT's and enter the results in CEA. Once assessments are entered into CEA the households are placed on the community queue for housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Seattle has recently completed a comprehensive assessment of our emergency shelter and transitional housing system. This assessment provided new information regarding a need to improve program entries from homeless situations and to shorten length of stay time for persons residing in these program types. Please see the attached "2016 Homeless Needs Assessment for detailed results.

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

The Human Services Department has worked closely with institutions and systems of care to reduce the rate of persons being exited from those programs into homelessness. Our partners working at the County jail work closely with housing providers to ensure that people completing their sentence are exiting to housing whenever possible. The State of Washington has increased support for youth aging out of the foster care system to reduce exits to homelessness. Additionally, the CEA system is funded to provide diversion and prevention assistance to households seeking assistance to retain or maintain housing before entering homelessness. The Office of Economic Development, uses over \$2 million in General Funds to support nonprofit service provider programs which train low-income, low-skill individuals to join the workforce. In addition to these training and worker readiness programs, OED staff work with local high demand industry leaders facing worker shortages and with the Community College District to develop worker training certifications aligned with their workforce needs.

OED staff work with a wide range of small business owners directly and indirectly through contract

partners. Within our contracts we include a condition which requires our contract partners to engage and serve with at least 20 percent WMBEs (women/minority-owned business enterprises). OED staff encourage WMBE vendors to register and self-identify on the City's Online Business Directory through face to face business contacts, community events, community forums, and chamber events. OED also created a Language Line account to help make OED staff and services more accessible by providing over-the-phone translation services available in over 200 languages.

The Office of Housing manages the voter approved Seattle Housing Levy that provides affordable housing for Seattle's low income residents. The 2009 seven-year levy generates \$145 million in funds to support affordable housing development, rental assistance to prevent homelessness, and support for first time home buyers. To date, under this levy, 2,527 new apartments have been built, and will be kept affordable for 50 years; 3,185 households have received rental assistance to prevent homelessness; and 191 first-time homebuyers now have their own house.

In addition, in 2016, voters approved the 2016 Housing Levy, which generate \$290 million over seven years to support affordable housing development, rental assistance to prevent homelessness, and support for low income home buyers. OH was engaged in planning around 2016 Housing levy policies and implementation.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

Through our system transformation efforts known as "Pathways Home" the City of Seattle is working to increase our system performance in terms of the decreasing the length of time households spend homeless. For detail on the Pathways project click on the link below:

<http://www.seattle.gov/pathwayshome>

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) recently adopted a strategic plan for 2016-2020; providing a framework to focus SHA's affordable housing goals:

- Create more affordable housing: Prioritize strategies and leverage resources to enable increased rental assistance and housing units for more people in need of affordable housing.
- Advance affordable housing policy: Champion public policies that will increase the viability, availability, and accessibility of affordable housing for people with low incomes.
- Diversify housing choice: Expand available housing choices, demonstrate alternative housing models, and preserve and increase access to neighborhoods throughout Seattle that would otherwise be out of reach for people with low incomes.
- Preserve and promote high quality housing: Provide safe, accessible, sustainable, and attractive living environments that contribute to the quality of Seattle neighborhoods through preservation and redevelopment of SHA's housing stock.
- Connect people to opportunity: Invest in communities through partnerships so that neighborhoods where participants live support access to opportunities such as good jobs, parks, transit, arts, high-performing schools, and healthy living.
- Strengthen community and service: Facilitate effective and supportive relationships and respectful interactions among participants, staff, partner organizations, and neighbors so that people feel valued, proud, and connected to the community they live in.
- Enhance senior and disabled living: Connect senior and disabled participants to the services they need and facilitate access to other housing choices along a continuum of care as appropriate.
- Economically empower people: Assist participants in benefiting from education and employment to increase their economic security, skills, income, assets, and financial well-being.
- Support youth achievement: Promote access to high-quality learning opportunities for young children, youth, and young adults that increase educational performance, college and career readiness, and encourage lifelong well-being.

The plan also outlines management strategies to employ to succeed in following the strategic directions described above:

- Engaging service and respectful relationships
- Staff excellence
- Partnership and coordinated action
- Financial stability and operational efficiency
- Race and social justice
- Environmental stewardship
- Innovation

The SHA employed a variety of strategies to address the financial and community needs of its residents, including job placement and referral services, case management through both SHA staff and contracts with agencies such as City of Seattle Aging and Disability Services, individualized planning and assessment to provide connections to training and education, and support for leadership development through SHA Community Builders. SHA provided support for education, including tutoring and recruitment for College Bound enrollment. SHA also continued the Workforce Opportunities System pilot, which collaborates with local community colleges and workforce support systems to build and test new pathways to living wage employment for residents.

SHA completed repair and rehabilitation work at a number of properties to extend their useful life. Building upgrades included roofs, exteriors, and elevator design work at multiple properties, including Jefferson Terrace, Longfellow Creek, scattered sites locations, and several Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHP) buildings. The agency also completed security upgrades at Westwood Heights, Jefferson Terrace, and Tri-Court, and security system design work for a number of SSHP buildings, as well as beginning work on UFAS accessibility upgrades to common areas in several SSHP buildings.

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

In 2016 SHA Community Builders supported residents in becoming involved in management, working with interested residents to form and sustain elected resident councils and issue-specific work groups to collaborate with management on issues of common interest. In addition, SHA organized and supported representatives from public housing communities to the Joint Policy Advisory Committee and Seattle Senior Housing Program Advisory Council, with which SHA regularly consults on major policy issues. Residents were also involved in planning for the use of HUD's Resident Participation Funds.

SHA supported participants to become homeowners through the Family Self Sufficiency program. SHA is also exploring programs that could enable SHA housing participants to become homeowners in the Scattered Sites portfolio and has established an approved Section 32 Homeownership Plan with Homestead Community Land Trust for this purpose.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City adopted an update to its Comprehensive Growth Management Plan in 2016 which impacts every topic listed above. See Seattle 2035 for the full plan; in particular the housing element at <http://www.seattle.gov/dpd/cityplanning/completenesslist/comprehensiveplan/whatwhy/>

In 2016, the City continued implementation of the Housing Affordability and Livability (HALA) Advisory Committee--a report with 65 recommendations to increase the affordability and availability of housing in Seattle. A key focus of City effort was passage of a Mandatory Housing Affordability (MHA) program--land use policies that will make affordable housing requirements mandatory for nearly all residential and commercial development in Seattle. Implementation of MHA included passage of framework legislation and introduction of zoning changes in the University District. Other actions were taken to prioritize surplus City-owned property for affordable housing development and coordination with Regional Transit agencies on developing affordable housing at locations with access to transit. Further detail and to view all 65 recommendations covering a broad set of topics related to affordable housing see website at <http://www.seattle.gov/hala>.

In addition, the City and Seattle Housing Authority completed extensive development work on their Assessment of Fair Housing, in response to HUD's new Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule due to be submitted in May 2017.

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

See CR - 20, 25, and 30 earlier in this report.

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

The City recognizes the need to decrease the level of lead-based paint hazards in residential units improved with City or federal funds. Contractors/workers doing repair or weatherization through one of OH's programs are required to utilize lead-safe work practices. Contractors who perform work for the home repair program are required to complete lead-safe training. The City's six primary contractors for weatherization work have pollution occurrence insurance and each contractor's field employees must possess lead-safe renovator certification. OH's property rehabilitation specialists, who specify and subsequently inspect all weatherization work, are all certified in lead-safe work practices. OH owns an X-ray fluorescence spectrum analyzer in order to accurately determine the presence of lead-based paint in buildings receiving OH HomeWise Program (weatherization) services. This equipment allows the identification of lead-based paint whenever it is present in a home. All OH HomeWise Program clients

are provided information regarding lead poisoning prevention.

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

Besides on-going programs which help stabilize and create mobility for qualifying households such as child-care subsidies, youth training programs, and homelessness job retraining programs like Seattle Conservation Corp; the City took major steps in 2015 and 2016 to help households rise above the poverty level. These include:

RRIO: The Rental Registration and Inspection Ordinance was established by the Seattle City Council after an extensive public involvement process to help ensure that all rental housing in Seattle is safe and meets basic maintenance requirements. The program educates property owners, managers, and renters about their rights and responsibilities, and through a comprehensive registration and inspection process, helps make sure that rental properties meet City housing codes.

A selection of rental housing properties will receive safety inspections starting in April 2015. These inspections are taking place under the Rental Registration and Inspection Ordinance (RRIO), which was established by the Seattle City Council to help ensure that rental housing properties in Seattle are safe and meet basic housing requirements and safety standards. "Over half of Seattle's population lives in rental housing, yet an estimated 10 percent of rental homes have moderate to severe problems," said Mayor Ed Murray. Inspectors will look for the basic safety and maintenance issues described on the RRIO Checklist, a set of plain-language requirements developed in consultation with rental property owners, renters, and other community members.

Seattle's new **Minimum Wage Ordinance** took effect on April 1, 2015. The Minimum Wage Ordinance webpage hosted by the Office of Civil Rights has information on administrative rules and implementation timeline.

Paid Parental Leave for City employees, many of whom would otherwise qualify as working poor. The intent of C.B. 118356 is to provide critical bonding time for employees of the City to have with their children. This legislation also serves to address gender pay equity initiatives within the City by prioritizing paid parental leave for both women and men, which shifts the perception that women should be the main child-care provider both in the home and at work.

Via the Office of Economic Development, the City's General Funds support over \$2 million in contracts with nonprofit service providers to fund programming targeted to support low-income, low-skill individuals to gain the training they need to join the workforce. In addition to these training and worker readiness programs, OED staff work with local high demand industry leaders facing worker shortages and with the Community College District to develop worker training certifications aligned with their workforce needs.

OED staff work with a wide range of small business owners directly and indirectly through contract

partners. Within our contracts we include a condition which requires our contract partners to engage and serve with at least 20 percent WMBEs (women/minority-owned business enterprises). OED staff encourage WMBE vendors to register and self-identify on the City's Online Business Directory through face to face business contacts, community events, community forums, and chamber events. OED also created a Language Line account to help make OED staff and services more accessible by providing over-the-phone translation services available in over 200 languages.

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

The Federal Grants Management Unit, responsible for development of the CAPER, Consolidated Plan, and Annual Action Plan reports, is housed in the Human Services Department of the City of Seattle. While ESG, HOPWA, and public services CDBG funds are retained within the Human Services Department, other CDBG funds are allocated to the Office of Housing, Office of Economic Development, Parks Department, and Office of Immigrant and Refugee Affairs. Extensive technical assistance work, especially on an activity by activity basis, is done across department lines by CDBG Administration staff to ensure program and reporting compliance.

During 2016 OH updated its Underwriting Guidelines in compliance with the new HOME guidance. In addition OH adopted Rehabilitation Standards in January of 2017. Work continued in 2016 on the Policies and Procedure Manual compiled in 2015 for the Federal Grants Management Unit (formally known as the CDBG Administration unit). These revisions continue to consolidate in one document vital policies guiding the program.

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

City of Seattle and SHA has engaged extensively with both private market housing developers and landlords to increase the availability of affordable housing in Seattle, as well as partnering with health, education, and homeless social service systems and nonprofit partners to improve supports for SHA participants.

- The City of Seattle and Seattle Housing Authority (SHA) signed an MOA agreeing to develop and submit a joint Assessment of Fair Housing in 2017. A technical workgroup with multiple members of both agencies worked together in 2016 to publish a draft in early 2017. The City of Seattle also continued policy development for the renewed Seattle Housing Levy, including developing policy for levy implementation.
- The Yesler Terrace Redevelopment project began in 2006 and continues through 2016. The critical upgrade and infrastructure, business, mixed use and housing improvements going into this project will ultimately benefit many of the 1,200 current residents who earn, on average, \$15,000 a year. The new Yesler Terrace will include 1,800 affordable homes for low and moderate-income residents, 65,000 square feet for neighborhood services, and multiple parks and space for community gardening.

- SHA has complemented its existing Economic Opportunity and Jobs Programs with the Workforce Opportunities System Pilot to provide services including an Opportunity Week developed with the Seattle College District. This forty hour college course is designed to provide participants with education, employment and career information and services aimed at increasing skills & income. SHA also collaborated with the Workforce Development Council to provide Opportunity Specialists, who meet individually with participants to provide assessments and individualized planning designed to provide direct connections to education, employment and training.
- SHA supports youth and educational achievement with multiple contracts and lease space for on-site nonprofit service providers that provide services such as tutoring in SHA communities. SHA and Seattle Public Schools have also entered into a multiyear partnership initiative to support student and family outcomes through data-driven service delivery and a focus on dual-generation supports.
- SHA also works extensively with Seattle’s Aging and Disability Services to provide support to older residents, extending their ability to remain stably housed in their units.
- SHA is participating actively in the community’s response to homelessness, including committing project-based vouchers to the King County Combined Funders allocation and the new Home from School initiative, which provides affordable housing to homeless families with children at Bailey Gatzert Elementary School in the Yesler neighborhood. This pilot program, developed in partnership with the school system and the City, benefits both families and the school as a whole in decreasing interruptions to students’ education.
- SHA continues to engage in regional work around the intersections of housing and health. SHA is currently partnering with Public Health, Seattle-King County on two Robert Wood Johnson Foundation grant funded projects. One grant is focused on integrating Seattle and King County Public Housing Authority participant data with Medicaid claims data to build a baseline understanding of the health conditions of residents that will enable better program and policy development and evaluation; the other grant is focused on studying Yesler Terrace to evaluate the health impacts of community redevelopment strategies on residents’ health and well-being. Both projects support the broader King County Accountable Communities of Health, a regional cross-sector, systems-level partnership focused on improving the health and well-being of King County residents.

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

The Seattle Office of Civil Rights (OCR) conducts education and outreach through quarterly fair housing workshops for real estate professionals and housing providers and Civil Rights 101 workshops for renters, social service providers and the public. Workshops are free and language assistance and accommodations for people with disabilities are provided. We also provide grants to the Tenants Union of WA, Solid Ground, Urban League of Metropolitan Seattle, and other organizations to include fair housing training to their members and clients.

OCR conducted fair housing campaigns in 2016 including bus and radio ads as well as ads on social media that provided education on fair housing rights. Partner community organizations provided 46 workshops to renters. OCR worked with the Rental Housing Association of WA to include information to their members.

OCR investigate complaints of discrimination in housing but does not rely solely on individuals to come forward. OCR carries out strategic enforcement via tracking Craigslist and other rental advertisement sites to monitor for compliance. OCR conducted 97 tests on the basis of familial status, disability, and use of a federal Section 8 voucher. To test for hearing disability, testers used Washington State's free Telecommunication Relay Service. Test results revealed:

- Familial status (32 tests): 2 charges / 31% of all tests showed evidence of different treatment.
- Disability (33 tests): 6 charges / 64% of all tests showed evidence of different treatment.
- Section 8 voucher (32 tests): 13 charges / 63% of all tests showed evidence of different treatment.
- OCR filed 2 additional charges (national origin and marital status) based on information that emerged from two of the tests.

Through our Race and Social Justice Initiative, the City surveys the community every two years. OCR's 2016 survey final report will be posted at www.seattle.gov/rsji in early 2017. We heard the following:

- A growing number of resident's rate Seattle's housing affordability as fair or poor. An increase of 78% of phone survey respondents in 2013 to 82% in 2016.
- Over 60% of renters said it was "not very likely" or "unlikely" that they would be able to afford living in Seattle in 5 years.
- While all racial and ethnic subgroups had strong proportions of the group reporting satisfaction with their neighborhood as a place to live, considerably fewer Black respondents reported being very satisfied relative to other groups (less than 30%), in particular to non-Hispanic whites (close to 50%).

In July of 2016, Seattle City Council unanimously passed source of income protection legislation. The law prohibits discrimination against renters who use subsidies or alternative sources of income, such as Social Security or child support to pay for their housing costs. The new law also requires landlords to cooperate with a potential or current occupant in completing and submitting required information and documentation for rental assistance from Section 8 or another subsidy program. To decrease implicit and explicit bias, the law requires a landlord to accept the first qualified applicant. This provision of the law has an 18-month evaluation period to determine any unintended consequences, including impacts on people with disabilities, people of color, and immigrant and refugee residents who may have lower rates of internet access which could detrimentally impact their chance to be "first in time" for an available unit.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Monitoring starts with accurate and adequate documentation of service levels, participant characteristics, specific actions taken to assist participants, service outcomes, project accomplishments, contractor progress payments, and expenditure records. All subrecipient agencies are required to develop and maintain this documentation under the terms of their respective funding agreements. City departments implementing CDBG-funded programs utilize the following documents and means to ensure compliance with documentation requirements:

- * Monthly Status Reports that are submitted with each invoice
- * Quarterly Narrative Reports
- * Mid-Year Progress and Year End Reports
- * On-Site Monitoring/Assessment of each agency, depending on nature of activity, some are completed on an ongoing basis, on an annual basis and/or on a 2 to 3 year cycle. On-site monitoring involves verification of reports that have been submitted, a review of organizational fiscal practices, and compliance with contract terms, which routinely include non-discrimination and affirmative marketing clauses.
- * On-going monitoring of agency throughout the year associated with the submittal of detailed invoice documentation
- * Depending on the program, compliance/eligibility is accomplished through the loan qualification process, including on-site physical inspections and tenant file reviews, in-progress inspections as needed and final inspections are completed before issuing final payment to a contractor
- * Whenever an urgent issue is identified, a site visit is scheduled by the Project Manager/Specialist and a singular review is done addressing a specific compliance issue or a more in-depth agency review is done on a case-by-case basis, as needed

Labor Standards monitoring is conducted when necessary on qualifying projects. Our Labor Standards monitor conducts preconstruction meetings, on-site interviews with workers, and reviews weekly certified payrolls. Enforcement of Davis-Bacon wages and related requirements are enforced by the withholding of retainage from contractors.

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

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

The draft CAPER is made available for public review and comment during the month of March. Comments are solicited and due prior to March 31 to ensure they can be included where appropriate into the submitted CAPER.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction’s program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

No changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives were made during this program year.

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

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

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

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

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

Please see attachment with full table of rental housing program activities.

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

Seattle's Office of Housing has an affirmative marketing policy as part of the Housing Policies section of its Consolidated Plan. The policy applies to all borrowers of Seattle rental housing production and preservation funds, regardless of fund source (CDBG, HOME, Seattle Housing Levy, Housing Bonus, etc.). The following is the policy text: "Borrowers are required to affirmatively market vacant units. Borrowers must use marketing methods designed to reach persons from all segments of the community, including minorities, persons of color and persons with disabilities. In addition, owners are strongly encouraged to inform providers of emergency shelters and transitional housing about their projects and to promote access to households ready to move into permanent housing. Owners will be required to maintain records of their affirmative marketing efforts and to report annually to OH on those efforts. Borrowers of funding for transitional housing will be required to develop processes to assure that homeless individuals or families coming out of emergency shelters have equal access to transitional housing projects as people coming from other places."

The Race/Ethnicity composition of households served in our multifamily rental housing program is assessed on an annual basis. Results consistently demonstrate that households served in the rental housing program is comparable to, or exceed, the Race/Ethnicity of Seattle's Low-Income renter population, based on CHAS American Community Survey 5-year average data. Black/African American households comprise 12% of Seattle's Low-Income renter households, but represent 29% of households served in the OH rental housing program. Non-white, non-Hispanic households make up 62% of Seattle's total Low-Income renter households, but make up only 44% of households served.

In 2016, Seattle Office of Housing began external stakeholder engagement around our Affirmative Marketing Policy, to ascertain ways it can be strengthened. However, we are pleased to see that minority groups and communities of color served by the program generally reflect demographics of Low-Income renters of the city, or exceed them.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects,

including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

During this Program Year the City of Seattle expended over \$488,000 in HOME Program Income toward the development of 22 new affordable rental housing units in two developments. The Interbay Supportive Housing includes 11 HOME assisted efficiency/studio units occupied by households of 0-30% AMI. The Jackson Workforce includes 4 efficiency/studio units, 4 one-bedroom units and 3 two-bedroom units occupied by households of 30-50% AMI.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

Through Seattle's housing initiatives, over the course of 30 years, the City has established a solid foundation of housing resources used by thousands of households. With each year's newly funded units, the Office of Housing's portfolio grows, meaning even more housing in Seattle remains affordable to low- and modest-income families and individuals. Our office's Asset Management specialists work with housing providers to keep these buildings financially viable and in good condition from year to year.

In 2016, we continued implementing housing programs funded by our local Housing Levy, passed by Seattle voters by a 66% margin in November 2009. This is the fifth ballot measure since 1981 that Seattle voters have approved for low-income housing. The Seattle Housing Levy provides \$145 million for affordable housing for seven years (2010-2016). The largest levy component allocates \$104 million for low-income rental production and preservation. Our portfolio dates back 3 decades, with some of the older properties needing recapitalization. Part of our accountability to voters and to supporters of the Housing Levy is that our affordable housing portfolio be maintained in good condition and continue to serve its intended population.

The Seattle Office of Housing enjoyed another successful year in 2016 with the continued administration of the 2009 Housing Levy. With the completion of 6 affordable housing rental projects, the Office of Housing added 477 units to the portfolio (466 of which are income and rent-restricted; 11 are unrestricted for live-in staff). In total, the Office of Housing's rental housing portfolio in operations as of 12/31/15 (projects submitting reports on 6/30/16 for CY2015 operations) was 13,505 units (12,484 City-funded). With long term affordability secured with these units, the Office of Housing will ensure that there is housing opportunity in Seattle for households at all income levels.

The Asset Management unit within the Office of Housing had another busy year with physical inspections of 98 properties (about one third of our portfolio) and the review of annual reports of 278 projects. This nuts and bolts review process is labor intensive for the staff of the Asset Management unit but it is vital that the Office of Housing keep a watchful eye on the portfolio to ensure that we continue our financial fiduciary responsibility to the tax payers of the City of Seattle.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	56	82
Tenant-based rental assistance	20	32
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	125	125
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	8	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

See separate HOPWA CAPER attachment

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	SEATTLE
Organizational DUNS Number	612695425
EIN/TIN Number	916001275
Identify the Field Office	SEATTLE
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Seattle/King County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Jennifer
Middle Name	0
Last Name	Yost
Suffix	0
Title	Manager, Federal Grants

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	P. O. Box 34215
Street Address 2	0
City	Seattle
State	WA
ZIP Code	98124-4215
Phone Number	2066151717
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	jennifer.yost@seattle.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	
First Name	
Last Name	
Suffix	
Title	
Phone Number	
Extension	
Email Address	

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 01/01/2016
Program Year End Date 12/31/2016

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: SEATTLE

City: Seattle

State: WA

Zip Code: 98104, 1850

DUNS Number: 612695425

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Unit of Government

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 819850

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	0
Female	0
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 20 - Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	0
18-24	0
25 and over	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	0	0	0	0
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	0	0	0	0
Chronic Substance Abuse	0	0	0	0
Other Disability	0	0	0	0
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	0	0	0	0

Table 22 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	71,736
Total Number of bed-nights provided	74,109
Capacity Utilization	103.31%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

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

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	330,345
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	330,345

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	103,198
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	103,198

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	397,215
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	397,215

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2014	2015	2016
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0
Street Outreach	0	0	105,413

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2014	2015	2016
830,758	0	0	830,758

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2014	2015	2016
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	1,080,322
Other Federal Funds	0	0	10,309
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	550,839
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	237,550
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	1,879,020

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2014	2015	2016
2,709,778	0	0	2,709,778

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment

2016 HOPWA CAPER



Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) Measuring Performance Outcomes

Revised 1/22/15

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 12/31/2017)

The CAPER report for HOPWA formula grantees provides annual information on program accomplishments that supports program evaluation and the ability to measure program beneficiary outcomes as related to: maintain housing stability; prevent homelessness; and improve access to care and support. This information is also covered under the Consolidated Plan Management Process (CPMP) report and includes Narrative Responses and Performance Charts required under the Consolidated Planning regulations. The public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 42 hours per manual response, or less if an automated data collection and retrieval system is in use, along with 60 hours for record keeping, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Grantees are required to report on the activities undertaken only, thus there may be components of these reporting requirements that may not be applicable. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless that collection displays a valid OMB control number.

Previous editions are obsolete

form HUD-40110-D (Expiration Date: 10/31/2017)

Overview. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) provides annual performance reporting on client outputs and outcomes that enables an assessment of grantee performance in achieving the housing stability outcome measure. The CAPER, in conjunction with the Integrated Disbursement Information System (IDIS), fulfills statutory and regulatory program reporting requirements and provides the grantee and HUD with the necessary information to assess the overall program performance and accomplishments against planned goals and objectives.

HOPWA formula grantees are required to submit a CAPER, and complete annual performance information for all activities undertaken during each program year in the IDIS, demonstrating coordination with other Consolidated Plan resources. HUD uses the CAPER and IDIS data to obtain essential information on grant activities, project sponsors, Subrecipient organizations, housing sites, units and households, and beneficiaries (which includes racial and ethnic data on program participants). The Consolidated Plan Management Process tool (CPMP) provides an optional tool to integrate the reporting of HOPWA specific activities with other planning and reporting on Consolidated Plan activities.

Table of Contents

PART 1: Grantee Executive Summary

1. Grantee Information
2. Project Sponsor Information
3. Administrative Subrecipient Information
4. Program Subrecipient Information
5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment
 - a. Grantee and Community Overview
 - b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan
 - c. Barriers or Trends Overview
 - d. Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging
2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

PART 3: Accomplishment Data: Planned Goals and Actual Outputs

PART 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

1. Housing Stability: Permanent Housing and Related Facilities
2. Prevention of Homelessness: Short-Term Housing Payments
3. Access to Care and Support: Housing Subsidy Assistance with Supportive Services

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Use for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (Only)

PART 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

- A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility Based Units, Master Leased Units ONLY)
- B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

Continued Use Periods. Grantees that received HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitations are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA-eligible beneficiaries for a ten (10) years period. If no further HOPWA funds are used to support the facility, in place of completing Section 7B of the CAPER, the grantee must submit an Annual Certification of Continued Project Operation throughout the required use periods. This certification is included in Part 6 in CAPER. The required use period is three (3) years if the rehabilitation is non-substantial.

In connection with the development of the Department's standards for Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS), universal data elements are being collected for clients of HOPWA-funded homeless assistance projects. These project sponsor/subrecipient records would include: Name, Social Security Number, Date of Birth, Ethnicity and Race, Gender, Veteran Status, Disabling Conditions, Residence Prior to Program Entry, Zip Code of Last Permanent Address, Housing Status, Program Entry Date, Program Exit Date, Personal Identification Number, and Household Identification Number. These are intended to match the elements under HMIS. The HOPWA program-level data elements include: Income and Sources, Non-Cash Benefits, HIV/AIDS Status, Services Provided, and Housing Status or Destination at the end of the operating year. Other suggested but optional elements are: Physical Disability, Developmental Disability, Chronic Health Condition, Mental Health, Substance Abuse, Domestic Violence, Date of Contact, Date of Engagement, Financial

Assistance, Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services, Employment, Education, General Health Status, Pregnancy Status, Reasons for Leaving, Veteran's Information, and Children's Education. Other HOPWA projects sponsors may also benefit from collecting these data elements.

Final Assembly of Report. After the entire report is assembled, please number each page sequentially.

Filing Requirements. Within 90 days of the completion of each program year, grantees must submit their completed CAPER to the CPD Director in the grantee's State or Local HUD Field Office, and to the HOPWA Program Office at HOPWA@hud.gov. Electronic submission to HOPWA Program office is preferred; however, if electronic submission is not possible, hard copies can be mailed to: Office of HIV/AIDS Housing, Room 7212, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, D.C.

Record Keeping. Names and other individual information must be kept confidential, as required by 24 CFR 574.440. However, HUD reserves the right to review the information used to complete this report for grants management oversight purposes, except for recording any names and other identifying information. In the case that HUD must review client level data, no client names or identifying information will be retained or recorded. Information is reported in aggregate to HUD without personal identification. Do not submit client or personal information in data systems to HUD.

Definitions

Adjustment for Duplication: Enables the calculation of unduplicated output totals by accounting for the total number of households or units that received more than one type of HOPWA assistance in a given service category such as HOPWA Subsidy Assistance or Supportive Services. For example, if a client household received both TBRA and STRMU during the operating year, report that household in the category of HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance in Part 3, Chart 1, Column [1b] in the following manner:

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Outputs: Number of Households
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	1
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units	
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies	
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year	
4.	Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance	1
5.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	1
6.	TOTAL Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1-4 minus Row 5)	1

Administrative Costs: Costs for general management, oversight, coordination, evaluation, and reporting. By statute, grantee administrative costs are limited to 3% of total grant award, to be expended over the life of the grant. Project sponsor administrative costs are limited to 7% of the portion of the grant amount they receive.

Beneficiary(ies): All members of a household who received HOPWA assistance during the operating year including the one individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance as well as any other members of the household (with or without HIV) who benefited from the assistance.

Central Contractor Registration (CCR): The primary registrant database for the U.S. Federal Government. CCR collects, validates, stores, and disseminates data in support of agency acquisition missions, including Federal agency contract and assistance awards. Both current and potential federal government registrants (grantees) are required to register in CCR in order to be awarded contracts by the federal government. Registrants must update or renew their registration at least once per year to maintain an active status. Although recipients of direct federal contracts and grant awards have been required to be registered with CCR since 2003, this requirement is now being extended to indirect recipients of federal funds with the passage of ARRA (American Recovery and Reinvestment Act). Per ARRA and FFATA (Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act) federal regulations, all grantees and sub-grantees or subcontractors receiving federal grant awards or contracts must have a DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) Number.

Chronically Homeless Person: An individual or family who: (i) is homeless and lives or resides individual or family who: (i) is homeless and lives or resides in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter; (ii) has been homeless and living or residing in a place not meant for human habitation, a safe haven, or in an emergency shelter continuously for at least 1 year or on at least 4 separate occasions in the last 3 years; and (iii) has an adult head of household (or a minor head of household if no adult is present in the household) with a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability (as defined in section 102 of the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 15002)), post traumatic stress disorder, cognitive impairments resulting from a brain injury, or chronic physical illness or disability, including the co-occurrence of 2 or more of those conditions. Additionally, the statutory definition includes as chronically homeless a person who currently lives or resides in an institutional care facility, including a jail, substance abuse or mental health treatment facility, hospital or other similar facility, and has resided there for fewer than 90 days if such person met the other criteria for homeless prior to entering that facility. (See 42 U.S.C. 11360(2)) This does not include doubled-up or overcrowding situations.

Disabling Condition: Evidencing a diagnosable substance use disorder, serious mental illness, developmental disability, chronic physical illness, or disability, including the co-occurrence of two or more of these conditions. In addition, a disabling condition may limit an individual's ability to work or perform one or more activities of daily living. An HIV/AIDS diagnosis is considered a disabling condition.

Facility-Based Housing Assistance: All eligible HOPWA Housing expenditures for or associated with supporting facilities including community residences, SRO dwellings, short-term facilities, project-based rental units, master leased units, and other housing facilities approved by HUD.

Faith-Based Organization: Religious organizations of three types: (1) congregations; (2) national networks, which include national denominations, their social service arms (for example, Catholic Charities, Lutheran Social Services), and networks of related organizations (such as YMCA and YWCA); and (3) freestanding religious organizations, which are incorporated separately from congregations and national networks.

Grassroots Organization: An organization headquartered in the local community where it provides services; has a social services budget of \$300,000 or less annually, and six or fewer full-time equivalent employees. Local affiliates of national organizations are not considered

"grassroots."

HOPWA Eligible Individual: The one (1) low-income person with HIV/AIDS who qualifies a household for HOPWA assistance. This person may be considered "Head of Household." When the CAPER asks for information on eligible individuals, report on this individual person only. Where there is more than one person with HIV/AIDS in the household, the additional PWH/A(s), would be considered a beneficiary(s).

HOPWA Housing Information Services: Services dedicated to helping persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families to identify, locate, and acquire housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, familial status, or handicap/disability.

HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Total: The unduplicated number of households receiving housing subsidies (TBRA, STRMU, Permanent Housing Placement services and Master Leasing) and/or residing in units of facilities dedicated to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families and supported with HOPWA funds during the operating year.

Household: A single individual or a family composed of two or more persons for which household incomes are used to determine eligibility and for calculation of the resident rent payment. The term is used for collecting data on changes in income, changes in access to services, receipt of housing information services, and outcomes on achieving housing stability. Live-In Aides (see definition for Live-In Aide) and non-beneficiaries (e.g. a shared housing arrangement with a roommate) who resided in the unit are not reported on in the CAPER.

Housing Stability: The degree to which the HOPWA project assisted beneficiaries to remain in stable housing during the operating year. See Part 5: Determining Housing Stability Outcomes for definitions of stable and unstable housing situations.

In-kind Leveraged Resources: These involve additional types of support provided to assist HOPWA beneficiaries such as volunteer services, materials, use of equipment and building space. The actual value of the support can be the contribution of professional services, based on customary rates for this specialized support, or actual costs contributed from other leveraged resources. In determining a rate for the contribution of volunteer time and services, use the rate established in HUD notices, such as the rate of ten dollars per hour. The value of any donated material, equipment, building, or lease should be based on the fair market value at time of donation. Related documentation can be from recent bills of sales, advertised prices, appraisals, or other information for comparable property similarly situated.

Leveraged Funds: The amount of funds expended during the operating year from non-HOPWA federal, state, local, and private sources by grantees or sponsors in dedicating assistance to this client population. Leveraged funds or other assistance are used directly in or in support of HOPWA program delivery.

Live-In Aide: A person who resides with the HOPWA Eligible Individual and who meets the following criteria: (1) is essential to the care and well-being of the person; (2) is not obligated for the support of the person; and (3) would not be living in the unit except to provide the necessary supportive services. See the Code of Federal Regulations Title 24, Part 5.403 and the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide for additional reference.

Master Leasing: Applies to a nonprofit or public agency that leases units of housing (scattered-sites or entire buildings) from a landlord, and subleases the units to homeless or low-income tenants. By assuming the tenancy burden, the agency facilitates housing of clients who may not be able to maintain a lease on their own due to poor credit, evictions, or lack of sufficient income.

Operating Costs: Applies to facility-based housing only, for facilities that are currently open. Operating costs can include day-to-day housing

function and operation costs like utilities, maintenance, equipment, insurance, security, furnishings, supplies and salary for staff costs directly related to the housing project but not staff costs for delivering services.

Outcome: The degree to which the HOPWA assisted household has been enabled to establish or maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, (per the regulations at 24 CFR 574.310(b)) and to reduce the risks of homelessness, and improve access to HIV treatment and other health care and support.

Output: The number of units of housing or households that receive HOPWA assistance during the operating year.

Permanent Housing Placement: A supportive housing service that helps establish the household in the housing unit, including but not limited to reasonable costs for security deposits not to exceed two months of rent costs.

Program Income: Gross income directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. See grant administration requirements on program income for state and local governments at 24 CFR 85.25, or for non-profits at 24 CFR 84.24.

Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA): A rental subsidy program that is tied to specific facilities or units owned or controlled by a project sponsor or Subrecipient. Assistance is tied directly to the properties and is not portable or transferable.

Project Sponsor Organizations: Any nonprofit organization or governmental housing agency that receives funds under a contract with the grantee to provide eligible housing and other support services or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. Project Sponsor organizations are required to provide performance data on households served and funds expended. Funding flows to a project sponsor as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor

Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance: A time-limited, housing subsidy assistance designed to prevent homelessness and increase housing stability. Grantees may provide assistance for up to 21 weeks in any 52 week period. The amount of assistance varies per client depending on funds available, tenant need and program guidelines.

Stewardship Units: Units developed with HOPWA, where HOPWA funds were used for acquisition, new construction and rehabilitation that no longer receive operating subsidies from HOPWA. Report information for the units is subject to the three-year use agreement if rehabilitation is non-substantial and to the ten-year use agreement if rehabilitation is substantial.

Subrecipient Organization: Any organization that receives funds from a project sponsor to provide eligible housing and other support services and/or administrative services as defined in 24 CFR 574.300. If a subrecipient organization provides housing and/or other supportive services directly to clients, the subrecipient organization must provide performance data on household served and funds expended. Funding flows to subrecipients as follows:

HUD Funding → Grantee → Project Sponsor → Subrecipient

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA): TBRA is a rental subsidy program similar to the Housing Choice Voucher program that grantees can provide to help low-income households access affordable housing. The TBRA voucher is not tied to a specific unit, so tenants may move to a different unit without losing their assistance, subject to individual program rules. The subsidy amount is determined in part based on household income and rental costs associated with the tenant's lease.

Transgender: Transgender is defined as a person who identifies with, or presents as, a gender that is different from his/her gender at birth.

Veteran: A veteran is someone who has served on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. This does not include inactive military reserves or the National Guard unless the person was called up to active duty.

Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA)
 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)
 Measuring Performance Outputs and Outcomes

OMB Number 2506-0133 (Expiration Date: 10/31/2017)

Part 1: Grantee Executive Summary

As applicable, complete the charts below to provide more detailed information about the agencies and organizations responsible for the administration and implementation of the HOPWA program. Chart 1 requests general Grantee Information and Chart 2 is to be completed for each organization selected or designated as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. In Chart 3, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement of \$25,000 or greater that assists grantees or project sponsors carrying out their administrative or evaluation activities. In Chart 4, indicate each subrecipient organization with a contract/agreement to provide HOPWA-funded services to client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definition section for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A. Do not leave any section blank.

1. Grantee Information

HUD Grant Number WAH16F001		Operating Year for this report From (mm/dd/yy) 01/01/2016 To (mm/dd/yy) 12/31/2016			
Grantee Name City of Seattle, Human Services Department					
Business Address		700 5th Ave Ste 5800			
City, County, State, Zip		Seattle	King	WA	98104-5017
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		91-6001275			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):		790597814	Central Contractor Registration (CCR): Is the grantee's CCR status currently active? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, provide CCR Number:		
Congressional District of Grantee's Business Address		WA-007			
* Congressional District of Primary Service Area(s)		WA-007 WA-002			
* City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)		Cities: Seattle Everett		Counties: King Snohomish	
Organization's Website Address http://www.seattle.gov/humanservices/		Is there a waiting list(s) for HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance Services in the Grantee service Area? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, explain in the narrative section what services maintain a waiting list and how this list is administered.			

* Service delivery area information only needed for program activities being directly carried out by the grantee.

2. Project Sponsor Information

Please complete Chart 2 for each organization designated or selected to serve as a project sponsor, as defined by CFR 574.3. Use this section to report on organizations involved in the direct delivery of services for client households. These elements address requirements in the Federal Financial Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Project Sponsor Agency Name Catholic Community Services of Western Washington		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency Email Address Business Address	Faith Simonelli, Housing Manager FaithS@ccaww.org 1918 Everett Avenue			
City, County, State, Zip,	Everett	Snohomish	WA	98201-3607
Phone Number (with area code)	425-257-2111			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	91-1585652 799006341	Fax Number (with area code) 425-257-2120		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WA-002			
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WA-002 WA-001			
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s) Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	Cities: Everett, Lynnwood, Mountlake Terrace, Marysville, Arlington, Monroe, Snohomish, Lake Stevens, Mill Creek, Bothell \$266,128	Counties: Snohomish		
Organization's Website Address	www.ccaww.org			
Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>		If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.		

Project Sponsor Agency Name Downtown Emergency Service Center		Parent Company Name, if applicable N/A		
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency Email Address Business Address	Dan Burton, Sr. Admin Manager, Housing dburton@desc.org 515 3rd Avenue			
City, County, State, Zip,	Seattle	King	WA	98104-2304
Phone Number (with area code)	206-515-1521			
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN) DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	91-1275815 165580226	Fax Number (with area code) 206-624-4196		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WA-007			

Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WA-007		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Seattle	Counties: King	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$174,089		
Organization's Website Address	http://desc.org/		

Is the sponsor a nonprofit or organization? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.

Project Sponsor Agency Name	Harborview Medical Center				Parent Company Name, if applicable	University of Washington				
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Jennifer Magnani									
Email Address	jmagnani@uw.edu									
Business Address	Box 359760, 325 9 th Avenue									
City, County, State, Zip,	Seattle	King	WA	98104						
Phone Number (with area code)	(206) 744-5159									
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	91-1631806				Fax Number (with area code)		(206) 744-8652			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	136578817									
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WA-09									

Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WA-01, WA-07, WA-08, and WA-09		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Seattle	Counties: King	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$45,369		
Organization's Website Address	http://depts.washington.edu/maddi/		

Is the sponsor a nonprofit or organization? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Does your organization maintain a waiting list? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Please check if yes and a faith-based organization. <input type="checkbox"/> Please check if yes and a grassroots organization. <input type="checkbox"/>	If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.

Project Sponsor Agency Name	Lifelong AIDS Alliance				Parent Company Name, if applicable	N/A				
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Laura Jones, Housing Manager									
Email Address	lauraj@lifelong.org									
Business Address	210 S. Lucile Street									
City, County, State, Zip,	Seattle	King	WA	98108-2432						
Phone Number (with area code)	206-957-1762									
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	91-1275815				Fax Number (with area code)		206-960-6326			

DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	190494849		
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WA-007		
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WA-007 WA-008 WA-009 WA-001 WA-002		
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Seattle, Renton, Federal Way, Bellevue	Counties: King	
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$1,155,307		
Organization's Website Address	http://lifelongaidalliance.org		

Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? Yes No

Does your organization maintain a waiting list? Yes No

Please check if yes and a faith-based organization.
Please check if yes and a grassroots organization.

If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.

Project Sponsor Agency Name	Sound Mental Health				Parent Company Name, if applicable	N/A			
Name and Title of Contact at Project Sponsor Agency	Annamaria Gueco, Program Manager-Supportive Housing								
Email Address	annamariad@smh.org								
Business Address	1600 East Olive Street								
City, County, State, Zip,	Seattle	King	WA	98122-2735					
Phone Number (with area code)	206-302-2716								
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)	910818971				Fax Number (with area code)	206-324-9433			
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):	078201399								
Congressional District of Project Sponsor's Business Address	WA-007								
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area(s)	WA-009								
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities: Seattle				Counties: King				
Total HOPWA contract amount for this Organization for the operating year	\$57,460								
Organization's Website Address	http://www.smh.org								

Is the sponsor a nonprofit organization? Yes No

Does your organization maintain a waiting list? Yes No

Please check if yes and a faith-based organization.
Please check if yes and a grassroots organization.

If yes, explain in the narrative section how this list is administered.

3. Administrative Subrecipient Information N/A

Use Chart 3 to provide the following information for each subrecipient with a contract/agreement of \$25,000 or greater that assists project sponsors to carry out their administrative services but no services directly to client households. Agreements include: grants, subgrants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders. (Organizations listed may have contracts with project sponsors) These elements address requirements in the Federal Funding and Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-282).

Note: Please see the definitions for distinctions between project sponsor and subrecipient.

Note: If any information does not apply to your organization, please enter N/A.

Subrecipient Name	Parent Company Name, if applicable	
Name and Title of Contact at Subrecipient		
Email Address		
Business Address		
City, State, Zip, County		
Phone Number (with area code)		Fax Number (include area code)
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)		
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS):		
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code		
Congressional District of Subrecipient's Business Address		
Congressional District of Primary Service Area		
City (ies) and County (ies) of Primary Service Area(s)	Cities:	Countries:
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year		

4. Program Subrecipient Information N/A

Complete the following information for each subrecipient organization providing HOPWA-funded services to client households. These organizations would hold a contract/agreement with a project sponsor(s) to provide these services. For example, a subrecipient organization may receive funds from a project sponsor to provide nutritional services for clients residing within a HOPWA facility-based housing program. Please note that subrecipients who work directly with client households must provide performance data for the grantee to include in Parts 2-7 of the CAPER.

Note: Please see the definition of a subrecipient for more information.

Note: Types of contracts/agreements may include: grants, sub-grants, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, and other forms of financial assistance; and contracts, subcontracts, purchase orders, task orders, and delivery orders.

Note: If any information is not applicable to the organization, please report N/A in the appropriate box. Do not leave boxes blank.

Sub-recipient Name				Parent Company Name, if applicable
Name and Title of Contact at Contractor/ Sub-contractor Agency				
Email Address				
Business Address				
City, County, State, Zip				
Phone Number (include area code)			Fax Number (include area code)	
Employer Identification Number (EIN) or Tax Identification Number (TIN)				
DUN & Bradstreet Number (DUNS)				
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code				
Congressional District of the Sub-recipient's Business Address				
Congressional District(s) of Primary Service Area				
City(ies) and County(ies) of Primary Service Area	Cities:	Counties:		
Total HOPWA Subcontract Amount of this Organization for the operating year				

5. Grantee Narrative and Performance Assessment

a. Grantee and Community Overview

Provide a one to three page narrative summarizing major achievements and highlights that were proposed and completed during the program year. Include a brief description of the grant organization, area of service, the name(s) of the program contact(s), and an overview of the range/type of housing activities provided. This overview may be used for public information, including posting on HUD's website. Note: Text fields are expandable.

City of Seattle Human Services Department - King County & Snohomish County, WA

The City of Seattle Human Services Department (HSD) is the regional grantee and coordinator of the federally funded Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program. HOPWA provides funding for housing and related services that support housing stability and homelessness prevention. In 2016 HSD allocated approximately \$1.7 million for the service area consisting of King County and Snohomish County.

The HOPWA program is an integral part of our HIV/AIDS system of care services. HOPWA provides funding for a coordinated continuum of HIV-dedicated housing units designed to place and support people living with HIV and AIDS into the most appropriate housing possible, based on assessment of individual needs. The range of housing options in 2016 included transitional and permanent housing in supported and independent units, permanent supportive housing programs, rapid rehousing, and homelessness prevention through Short Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance.

In King and Snohomish Counties, HOPWA funds are allocated to project based and tenant based rental assistance for set-aside units in nonprofit housing developments, housing operating costs, resource development, housing placement, prevention assistance, and supportive services. Tenant based rental assistance also provides subsidies for units in the private rental market. These subsidies provide more choice and independence for low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS.

2016 HOPWA Project Sponsors:

In 2016, five local housing and service providers expended approximately \$1.65 million in HOPWA grants and provided housing assistance to 579 households with housing and supportive services. This included 323 eligible households who received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance. See table below for a listing of HOPWA project sponsors. HOPWA funds transitioned people from homelessness into housing, prevented displacement and homelessness, and provided support to maintain housing stability.

- HOPWA investments were allocated to five agencies in King and Snohomish Counties: Lifelong, Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC), Sound Mental Health, Catholic Community Services of Western Washington, and Harborview Medical Center.
- In King County, Lifelong is the centralized housing intake and referral agency and provides information, assessment, and placement for people who are in need of independent and supportive housing as well as homelessness prevention services. The agency maintains a waiting list for both short term and long term housing assistance.
- In Snohomish County, Catholic Community Services of Western Washington (CCS) acts as the central provider for HOPWA-funded housing and services. The agency maintains a waiting list for both short term and long term housing assistance.
- Both Lifelong and Catholic Community Services, as the lead housing referral agencies, determine eligibility for HOPWA housing subsidy assistance: persons living with HIV/AIDS and who have household incomes at or below 50% of area median income (not exceeding 80% of area median income for STRMU assistance).
- Madison Clinic at Harborview Medical Center (the largest medical case management program in King County) continues to run the Housing Navigator program, launched in May of 2015 and continued through 2016. The Navigator is made available to all medical case management clients who are homeless and unstably housed but is focused on housing resources for people of color. Many clients have multiple barriers to accessing and retaining housing, and the navigator position was able to locate alternative housing resources and successfully negotiate with landlords for housing placement for people traditionally screened out of housing.

System Coordination, Planning and Policy Development:

Several 2016 initiatives involved HOPWA in system coordination and planning:

- King County Coordinated Entry for All now includes single adults. HOPWA-funded permanent supportive housing is in the countywide mix of permanent supportive housing. This means that low income people with HIV can access this housing resource through regional hubs as well as Lifelong, and the inventory of housing available to people with HIV is also expanded to include other permanent supportive housing developments.
- For the first time, we combined HOPWA and Ryan White Part A funding into one Request for Applications for Housing and Stability Services for People with HIV/AIDS. The combined funding was designed to support the direct connection between homelessness prevention and housing stability and access to and retention in medical care and viral suppression. Ryan White funds were allocated to services and case management which freed additional HOPWA funds for rental assistance. Contracts will begin March 1, 2017.
- HOPWA staff is a member of the Ryan White Planning Council and regularly attends meeting and participates in discussions about housing and services needs and funding coordination.
- HSD is working to align its HOPWA resources with Pathways Home, Seattle's person-centered systemic response to homelessness.

Project Sponsor Program Overview:

Lifelong AIDS Alliance is the central, HIV/AIDS housing referral and placement agency in King County. HOPWA provides funding for tenant based and project based rental assistance, placement, referral, and housing supportive services to clients in units dedicated for PLWHA.

Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC) operates the Lyon Building, a permanent supportive housing program. The Lyon Building provides a range of on-site supportive and housing stabilization services specifically for residents living with mental health and/or chemical dependency issues. HOPWA provides funding for supportive services and operating costs in set-aside units.

Sound Mental Health provides the supportive services staff for Kenyon House, an 18- unit permanent supportive housing development for people with HIV/AIDS, mental illness, and chemical dependency.

Harborview Medical Center's Madison Clinic runs the HIV/AIDS Housing Navigator, locating housing resources for low income people of color with HIV/AIDS and providing placement services.

Catholic Community Services of Western Washington provides a range of housing assistance and supportive services to PLWHA in Snohomish County. HOPWA provides funding for supportive services (housing search, referral and stabilization), short-term housing subsidy, transitional tenant-based rental assistance, and permanent housing placement.

HOPWA Grantee – City of Seattle Human Services Department Contacts:
Genie Sheth and Amy Brickley, Senior Grants and Contracts Specialists
Kim von Henkle, Planning and Development Specialist
Adrienne Easter, Homeless Investments Manager
Sean Walsh, Planning Unit Supervisor

b. Annual Performance under the Action Plan

Provide a narrative addressing each of the following four items:

1. **Outputs Reported.** Describe significant accomplishments or challenges in achieving the number of housing units supported and the number households assisted with HOPWA funds during this operating year compared to plans for this assistance, as approved in the Consolidated Plan/Action Plan. Describe how HOPWA funds were distributed during your program year among

different categories of housing and geographic areas to address needs throughout the grant service area, consistent with approved plans.

Distribution of Funding by Type of Program Services:

HOPWA funding was distributed to Seattle/King County project sponsors based on funding awards made through a competitive process in 2014 and a review of Snohomish County need, funding, and performance. Program expenditures in 2016 were \$1,699,729.99, including program administration. The details for funding outcomes are included in Part 3, Chart 1: Accomplishment Data – Planned and Actual Outputs.

Housing Assistance	
28% Tenant Based Rental Assistance	
50% Permanent Housing (operating & leased units)	\$1,080,532.73
0% Transitional Housing (operating & leased units)	
14% Short-Term Rent Mortgage Utility Assistance	
8% Permanent Housing Placement	
Housing Development (Capital Rehabilitation)	\$0.00
Supportive Services & Housing Information Services	\$471,446.87
Resource Identification	\$0.00
Administration (Grantee and Project Sponsor Activities)	\$147,750.39

Geographic Distribution of Funding:

HOPWA funds are distributed to agencies to provide services in King County and Snohomish County. Approximately 15% of the annual HOPWA award is allocated to programs in Snohomish County. The funding level is based on the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Snohomish as a proportion of the two-county area.

Number of Households/Housing Units Receiving Assistance:

The total output for all HOPWA programs in 2016 was 557 households, including 324 households that received housing subsidy assistance. These subsidies included short-term rent, mortgage, utility assistance payment, tenant-based rental subsidies or assistance in a HOPWA-subsidized transitional or permanent housing unit (operating subsidy/leased unit), and permanent housing placement.

Summary Overview of Individuals and Families Receiving HOPWA Rental Assistance:

The HOPWA program is providing rental assistance and support to extremely low-income households, many of whom have histories of homelessness.

- The majority of the households who received housing subsidies in 2016 had extremely low incomes. About 95% percent had incomes that were less than 30% of the area median income.
- Homelessness: In 2016, 44 or 30% of the new individuals enrolled into HOPWA housing assistance had a history of homelessness and reported their prior living arrangement was emergency shelter, a place not meant for human habitation or a transitional or permanent housing setting for formerly homeless persons.
- Agencies reported that 35 individuals were chronically homeless before receiving HOPWA assistance.
- Housing subsidy assistance beneficiaries included 324 individuals with HIV/AIDS and 80 other persons residing with the eligible HOPWA assisted clients. Among the total 404 individual beneficiaries:
- Gender: 71.3% of beneficiaries were male; 27.5% beneficiaries were female; and 1.2% beneficiaries were transgender.
- Age: Close to half are between 31 and 50 years old for HOPWA eligible individuals and beneficiaries. However, project sponsors report serving a growing number of aging clients who have been living with HIV for a long time.

Under 18 years	8.9%
18 to 30 years	9.7%
31 to 50 years	43.7%
51 years and older	37.7%

- Race and Ethnicity of individuals with HIV/AIDS:

Race	HOPWA eligible individuals %	King County Cases %
White/Caucasian	60.8%	61%
Black/African American	34.0%	19%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	1.5%	1%
Other Multi-Racial	1.9%	2%
Asian	1.5%	4%
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	0.3%	<1%
Ethnicity		
Hispanic/Latino	14.5%	13%

2. Outcomes Assessed. Assess your program's success in enabling HOPWA beneficiaries to establish and/or better maintain a stable living environment in housing that is safe, decent, and sanitary, and improve access to care. Compare current year results to baseline results for clients. Describe how program activities/projects contributed to meeting stated goals. If program did not achieve expected targets, please describe how your program plans to address challenges in program implementation and the steps currently being taken to achieve goals in next operating year. If your program exceeded program targets, please describe strategies the program utilized and how those contributed to program successes.

Housing Stability Outcomes:

The HUD target result for HOPWA housing assistance is that at least 80% of HOPWA clients maintain housing stability, avoid homelessness and access care. Overall, our local outcomes demonstrate that 98.3% of households were in stable housing in 2016 (see table below, summarized from Outcomes reported in Part 4). A total of 232 clients remained stable with a HOPWA program subsidy in 2016. People exiting transitional programs largely moved on to private housing or other non-HOPWA subsidized housing programs, including Section 8, Shelter Plus Care or community-based affordable housing projects.

Type Hsg. Assistance	Unstable Arrangement	Temporary Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Life Events**	Stable/Permanent Housing	% Stable
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	0	1	2	29	100%
Perm. Facility-Based	2	1	0	122	99.2%
Transitional/Short Term	0	0	0	0	N/A
Subtotal TBRA, Permanent & Transitional Assistance	2	2	2	151	98.7%
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Unstable Arrangement	Temporary Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Life Events**	Stable/Permanent Housing	% Stable
STRMU	2	5	1	74	97.5%
Total HOPWA Hsg Assistance	4	7	3	225	98.3%

*The HUD target result for HOPWA Housing Assistance is: At least 80% of all Housing Assistance participants who exit the Program will do so into Stable housing environments as defined below.

HUD Stable Housing Outcomes: Other HOPWA-subsidized (temp. or perm.), other subsidized permanent housing; market-rate permanent housing; other transitional/temporary housing program; Long-term care/supportive living facility, or hospitalized

HUD Unstable Housing Outcomes: Homeless shelter/streets. Evicted, moved out whereabouts unknown, left for unknown reasons, or otherwise disconnected. Evicted, moved out whereabouts unknown, left for unknown reasons, or otherwise disconnected. Jail/Prison.

**Life Events reflect number of deaths (i.e. those who remained in housing until death). This characteristic is not factored into the housing stability equation.

3. Coordination. Report on program coordination with other mainstream housing and supportive services resources, including the use of committed leveraging from other public and private sources that helped to address needs for eligible persons identified in the Consolidated Plan/Strategic Plan.

System Coordination:

2016 was a year of rethinking and retooling our system and funding coordination. HOPWA and Ryan White Part A funds were combined into one funding process for the first time, connecting housing and services in support of viral load suppression. We anticipate that our 2017 outcomes will tell the story of "housing is healthcare."

We are also reshaping our housing and services advisory committees. We have historically had two different committees; one for housing and one for services. With the launch of the joint funding process, we are also bringing housing and services advisory groups under one roof, now known as Housing and Services Stakeholders. Participants include nonprofit housing providers, housing and medical case managers, homeless programs, funders, and representation from other systems such as corrections. The purpose and goals of this group are to develop strategies to increase the inventory of housing for people with HIV/AIDS and assist with the implementation of the system change to streamline access to housing, stability services, and other Ryan White funded services in support of health care for low income people with HIV/AIDS.

HOPWA staff will work to align housing and stability resources with Pathways Home, Seattle's person-centered, systemic response to homelessness, as well as combined funding, county-wide competitive processes.

Leveraging Resources: In 2016, project sponsors in King and Snohomish Counties leveraged over \$6 million primarily from federal and state government sources such as Ryan White, Housing Choice Voucher Program, Shelter Plus Care, and other HUD programs.

4. Technical Assistance. Describe any program technical assistance needs and how they would benefit program beneficiaries.

Technical assistance was provided to project sponsors for questions relating directly to clients around multiple issues. Project Sponsors were also informed of HOPWA-related and client-focused training and guidance from HUD and Seattle-King County CoC.

c. Barriers and Trends Overview

Provide a narrative addressing items 1 through 3. Explain how barriers and trends affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed in the previous section.

1. Describe any barriers (including regulatory and non-regulatory) encountered in the administration or implementation of the HOPWA program, how they affected your program's ability to achieve the objectives and outcomes discussed, and, actions taken in response to barriers, and recommendations for program improvement. Provide an explanation for each barrier selected.

<input type="checkbox"/> HOPWA/HUD Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Availability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rent Determination and Fair Market Rents
<input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination/Confidentiality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Diagnoses	<input type="checkbox"/> Eligibility	<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Assistance or Training
<input type="checkbox"/> Supportive Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Credit History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rental History	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Criminal Justice History
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Affordability	<input type="checkbox"/> Geography/Rural Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Other, please explain further	

Housing Affordability and Availability

Housing availability and affordability continue to be significant issues. Seattle rents rose about 4 times faster than any other U.S. city in 2016 and now average close to \$2,000 per month for a 1 bedroom apartment. These rents are unaffordable for

many, and people are having to move to south King County in search of affordability. Additionally, there is an insufficient supply of subsidized housing to meet demand and a shortage of Section-8 rental assistance vouchers and other rental subsidy programs. This impacted the ability of our area agencies to work with clients to find apartments that met fair market rents, as required for HOPWA rental assistance, or affordable housing without a subsidy.

In addition, a proportion of low income people with HIV/AIDS in need of housing continue to struggle with barriers to accessing housing such as criminal history, mental illness, and chemical dependency. Case managers report that we need a mental health system that can respond to client needs quickly and efficiently. Without such a system in place, housing placement and stability may be jeopardized due to untreated anger, anxiety or paranoia.

2. Describe any trends in the community that may affect the way in which the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS are being addressed, and provide any other information important to the future provision of services to this population.

Aging

Providers are encountering increasing numbers of people with HIV who are aging and presenting with age-related health and dementia issues. While the system has not done specific planning around supporting the aging population, there will be opportunity to identify strategies in the Housing and Services Stakeholder group.

Crisis of Homelessness

Homelessness is a crisis in King County and people living with HIV/AIDS. 2014 King County survey data show that 14% of people in HIV care reported homelessness in the past year. This number is close to 900 people, not all of whom are reflected in the Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs. Those figures are based only on the waiting lists of King and Snohomish Counties centralized intake and referral organizations.

- Expanding funding for program approaches that are most effective at exiting people from homelessness such as diversion, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing.
- Prioritizing shelter and housing access for people living unsheltered and people who have the longest histories of homelessness.
- Orienting all aspects of the homeless response system towards exits to permanent housing.
- Working together urgently and boldly to implement meaningful solutions.

Racial Equity

We continue to work to increase racially equitable access to housing and services for low income people with HIV/AIDS through the Housing Navigator Pilot. People of color, including immigrants and refugees, may not know about or choose not to access resources through the centralized system due to cultural or other challenges. Madison Clinic at Harborview Hospital offers alternative, culturally relevant access to housing resources.

In addition, all of HSD's funding processes, including HOPWA, incorporate racial equity goals that all applicants must address in their proposals.

Coordinated Entry

Seattle-King County is moving toward coordinated entry for all, with the single adults to be included in 2017. This will likely have some impacts on Lifelong's centralized housing intake and referral.

3. Identify any evaluations, studies, or other assessments of the HOPWA program that are available to the public.

- 2013-2016 HOPWA Investment Plan
- 2014 Medical Case Manager Interview Project
- HOPWA Contract Year-End Outcomes Data

d. Unmet Housing Needs: An Assessment of Unmet Housing Needs

In Chart 1, provide an assessment of the number of HOPWA-eligible households that require HOPWA housing subsidy assistance but are not currently served by any HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance in this service area.

In Row 1, report the total unmet need of the geographical service area, as reported in Unmet Needs for Persons with HIV/AIDS, Chart 1B of the Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), or as reported under HOPWA worksheet in the Needs Workbook of the Consolidated Planning Management Process (CPMP) tool.

Note: Report most current data available, through Consolidated or Annual Plan(s), and account for local housing issues, or changes in HIV/AIDS cases, by using combination of one or more of the sources in Chart 2.

If data is collected on the type of housing that is needed in Rows a. through c., enter the number of HOPWA-eligible households by type of housing subsidy assistance needed. For an approximate breakdown of overall unmet need by type of housing subsidy assistance refer to the Consolidated or Annual Plan (s), CPMP tool or local distribution of funds. Do not include clients who are already receiving HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance.

Refer to Chart 2, and check all sources consulted to calculate unmet need. Reference any data from neighboring states' or municipalities' Consolidated Plan or other planning efforts that informed the assessment of Unmet Need in your service area. Note: In order to ensure that the unmet need assessment for the region is comprehensive, HOPWA formula grantees should include those unmet needs assessed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating within the service area.

1. Planning Estimate of Area's Unmet Needs for HOPWA-Eligible Households

1. Total number of households that have unmet housing subsidy assistance need.	360
2. From the total reported in Row 1, identify the number of households with unmet housing needs by type of housing subsidy assistance:	293
a. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	
b. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility payments (STRMU)	40
• Assistance with rental costs	29
• Assistance with mortgage payments	1
• Assistance with utility costs.	10
c. Housing Facilities, such as community residences, SRO dwellings, other housing facilities	27

2. Recommended Data Sources for Assessing Unmet Need (check all sources used)

X	= Data as reported in the area Consolidated Plan, e.g. Table 1B, CPMP charts, and related narratives
	= Data established by area HIV/AIDS housing planning and coordination efforts, e.g. Continuum of Care
	= Data from client information provided in Homeless Management Information Systems (HMIS)
X	= Data from project sponsors or housing providers, including waiting lists for assistance or other assessments on need including those completed by HOPWA competitive grantees operating in the region.
	= Data from prisons or jails on persons being discharged with HIV/AIDS, if mandatory testing is conducted
	= Data from local Ryan White Planning Councils or reported in CARE Act Data Reports, e.g. number of clients with permanent housing
	= Data collected for HIV/AIDS surveillance reporting or other health assessments, e.g. local health department or CDC surveillance data

End of PART 1

PART 2: Sources of Leveraging and Program Income

1. Sources of Leveraging

Report the source(s) of cash or in-kind leveraged federal, state, local or private resources identified in the Consolidated or Annual Plan and used in the delivery of the HOPWA program and the amount of leveraged dollars. In Column [1], identify the type of leveraging. Some common sources of leveraged funds have been provided as a reference point. You may add Rows as necessary to report all sources of leveraged funds. Include Resident Rent payments paid by clients directly to private landlords. Do NOT include rents paid directly to a HOPWA program as this will be reported in the next section. In Column [2] report the amount of leveraged funds expended during the operating year. Use Column [3] to provide some detail about the type of leveraged contribution (e.g., case management services or clothing donations). In Column [4], check the appropriate box to indicate whether the leveraged contribution was a housing subsidy assistance or another form of support.

Note: Be sure to report on the number of households supported with these leveraged funds in Part 3, Chart 1, Column d.

A. Source of Leveraging Chart

[1] Source of Leveraging	[2] Amount of Leveraged Funds	[3] Type of Contribution	[4] Housing Subsidy Assistance or Other Support
Public Funding			
Ryan White-Housing Assistance	\$1,163,760	Housing Assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Ryan White-Other	\$581,731	Supportive Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance
Housing Choice Voucher Program	\$616,338	Housing Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Low Income Housing Tax Credit			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
HOME			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance
Shelter Plus Care	\$560,670	Housing Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Emergency Solutions Grant			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: HUD Continuum of Care	\$69,622	Supportive Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public: Title 19 Case Management	\$597,252	Supportive Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance
Other Public: WA Department of Health	\$1,433,212	Supportive Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Public:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Private Funding			
Grants	\$3,000	Housing Assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
In-kind Resources			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private: Contributions	\$44,918	Supportive Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support <input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Private:			<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Other Funding			
Grantee/Project Sponsor/Subrecipient (Agency) Cash	\$266,924	Supportive Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Housing Subsidy Assistance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Support
Resident Rent Payments by Client to Private Landlord	\$907,204		
TOTAL (Sum of all Rows)	\$6,244,631		

2. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments

In Section 2, Chart A., report the total amount of program income and resident rent payments directly generated from the use of HOPWA funds, including repayments. Include resident rent payments collected or paid directly to the HOPWA program. Do NOT include payments made directly from a client household to a private landlord.

Note: Please see report directions section for definition of program income. (Additional information on program income is available in the HOPWA Grantee Oversight Resource Guide).

A. Total Amount Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Collected During the Operating Year

Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Collected		Total Amount of Program Income (for this operating year)
1.	Program income (e.g. repayments)	\$3,333.75
2.	Resident Rent Payments made directly to HOPWA Program	\$116,660.00
3.	Total Program Income and Resident Rent Payments (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$119,993.75

B. Program Income and Resident Rent Payments Expended To Assist HOPWA Households

In Chart B, report on the total program income and resident rent payments (as reported above in Chart A) expended during the operating year. Use Row 1 to report Program Income and Resident Rent Payments expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance Programs (i.e., TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Master Leased Units, and Facility-Based Housing). Use Row 2 to report on the Program Income and Resident Rent Payment expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct Housing Costs.

Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on HOPWA programs		Total Amount of Program Income Expended (for this operating year)
1.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Housing Subsidy Assistance costs	\$3,333.75
2.	Program Income and Resident Rent Payment Expended on Supportive Services and other non-direct housing costs	\$116,660.00
3.	Total Program Income Expended (Sum of Rows 1 and 2)	\$119,993.75

End of PART 2

PART 3: Accomplishment Data Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

In Chart 1, enter performance information (goals and actual outputs) for all activities undertaken during the operating year supported with HOPWA funds. Performance is measured by the number of households and units of housing that were supported with HOPWA or other federal, state, local, or private funds for the purposes of providing housing assistance and support to persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Note: The total households assisted with HOPWA funds and reported in PART 3 of the CAPER should be the same as reported in the annual year-end IDIS data, and goals reported should be consistent with the Annual Plan information. Any discrepancies or deviations should be explained in the narrative section of PART 1.

1. HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual Outputs

HOPWA Performance Planned Goal and Actual		[1] Output: Households		[2] Output: Funding			
		HOPWA Assistance		Leveraged Households	HOPWA Funds		
		a	b	c	d	e	f
		Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	HOPWA Budget	HOPWA Actual
HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance		[1] Output: Households		[2] Output: Funding			
1.	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	28	32		\$329,485.75	\$302,842.50	
2a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	122	125		\$535,376.50	\$540,861.22	
2b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Received Operating Subsidies/Leased units (Households Served)	0	0		\$0.00	\$0.00	
3a.	Permanent Housing Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)	0	0		\$0.00	\$0.00	
3b.	Transitional/Short-term Facilities: Capital Development Projects placed in service during the operating year (Households Served)	0	0		\$0.00	\$0.00	
4.	Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance	81	82		\$152,923.00	\$154,008.95	
5.	Permanent Housing Placement Services	108	109		\$71,830.75	\$82,820.06	
6.	Adjustments for duplication (subtract)	0	24				
7.	Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (Columns a. – d. equal the sum of Rows 1-5 minus Row 6; Columns e. and f. equal the sum of Rows 1-5)	339	324		\$1,089,616.00	\$1,080,532.73	
Housing Development (Construction and Stewardship of facility based housing)		[1] Output: Housing Units		[2] Output: Funding			
8.	Facility-based units; Capital Development Projects not yet opened (Housing Units)	0	0		\$0.00	\$0.00	
9.	Stewardship Units subject to 3 or 10 year use agreements	20	20				
10.	Total Housing Developed (Sum of Rows 8 & 9)	20	20		\$0.00	\$0.00	
Supportive Services		[1] Output: Households		[2] Output: Funding			
11a.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that also delivered HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	403	557		\$328,188.50	\$320,880.61	
11b.	Supportive Services provided by project sponsors/subrecipient that only provided supportive services.	20	22		\$57,460.00	\$38,927.18	
12.	Adjustment for duplication (subtract)	0	0				
13.	Total Supportive Services (Columns a. – d. equal the sum of Rows 11 a. & b. minus Row 12; Columns e. and f. equal the sum of Rows 11a. & 11b.)	423	579		\$385,648.50	\$359,807.79	
Housing Information Services		[1] Output: Households		[2] Output: Funding			
14.	Housing Information Services	260	290		\$119,470.00	\$111,639.08	
15.	Total Housing Information Services	260	290		\$119,470.00	\$111,639.08	

Grant Administration and Other Activities		[1] Output: Households			[2] Output: Funding	
16.	Resource Identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources				\$0.00	\$0.00
17.	Technical Assistance (if approved in grant agreement)				\$0.00	\$0.00
18.	Grantee Administration (maximum 3% of total HOPWA grant)				\$53,508.00	\$54,017.06
19.	Project Sponsor Administration (maximum 7% of portion of HOPWA grant awarded)				\$103,618.50	\$93,733.33
20.	Total Grant Administration and Other Activities (Sum of Rows 16 – 19)				\$157,126.50	\$147,750.39
Total Expended					[2] Outputs: HOPWA Funds Expended	
					Budget	Actual
21.	Total Expenditures for program year (Sum of Rows 7, 10, 13, 15, and 20)				\$1,751,861.00	\$1,699,729.99

2. Listing of Supportive Services

Report on the households served and use of HOPWA funds for all supportive services. Do NOT report on supportive services leveraged with non-HOPWA funds.

Data check: Total unduplicated households and expenditures reported in Row 17 equal totals reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 13.

Supportive Services		[1] Output: Number of Households	[2] Output: Amount of HOPWA Funds Expended
1.	Adult day care and personal assistance		
2.	Alcohol and drug abuse services		
3.	Case management	579	\$350,449.70
4.	Child care and other child services		
5.	Education		
6.	Employment assistance and training		
7.	Health/medical/intensive care services, if approved Note: Client records must conform with 24 CFR §574.310		
8.	Legal services		
9.	Life skills management (outside of case management)		
10.	Meals/nutritional services	53	\$9,358.09
11.	Mental health services		
12.	Outreach		
13.	Transportation		
14.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement). Specify:		
15.	Sub-Total Households receiving Supportive Services (Sum of Rows 1-14)	632	
16.	Adjustment for Duplication (subtract)	53	
17.	TOTAL Unduplicated Households receiving Supportive Services (Column [1] equals Row 15 minus Row 16; Column [2] equals sum of Rows 1-14)	579	\$359,807.79

3. Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility Assistance (STRMU) Summary

In Row a., enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended on Short-Term Rent, Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) Assistance. In Row b., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with mortgage costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row c., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both mortgage and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row d., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with rental costs only (no utility costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row e., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with both rental and utility costs and the amount expended assisting these households. In Row f., enter the total number of STRMU-assisted households that received assistance with utility costs only (not including rent or mortgage costs) and the amount expended assisting these households. In row g., report the amount of STRMU funds expended to support direct program costs such as program operation staff.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Row a., column [1] and the total amount of HOPWA funds reported as expended in Row a., column [2] equals the household and expenditure total reported for STRMU in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Columns b. and f., respectively.

Data Check: The total number of households reported in Column [1], Rows b., c., d., e., and f. equal the total number of STRMU households reported in Column [1], Row a. The total amount reported as expended in Column [2], Rows b., c., d., e., f., and g. equal the total amount of STRMU expenditures reported in Column [2], Row a.

Housing Subsidy Assistance Categories (STRMU)		[1] Output: Number of Households Served	[2] Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended on STRMU during Operating Year
a.	Total Short-term mortgage, rent and/or utility (STRMU) assistance	82	\$154,008.95
b.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage costs ONLY.	3	\$3,223.59
c.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with mortgage and utility costs.	0	\$0.00
d.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental costs ONLY.	68	\$93,038.46
e.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with rental and utility costs.	11	\$24,276.08
f.	Of the total STRMU reported on Row a, total who received assistance with utility costs ONLY.	0	\$0.00
g.	Direct program delivery costs (e.g., program operations staff time)		\$33,470.82

End of PART 3

Part 4: Summary of Performance Outcomes

In Column [1], report the total number of eligible households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, by type. In Column [2], enter the number of households that continued to access each type of housing subsidy assistance into next operating year. In Column [3], report the housing status of all households that exited the program. Data Check: The sum of Columns [2] (Number of Households Continuing) and [3] (Exited Households) equals the total reported in Column[1]. Note: Refer to the housing stability codes that appear in Part 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes.

Section 1. Housing Stability: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Maintaining Housing Stability (Permanent Housing and Related Facilities)

A. Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting	[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	32	27	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing 1	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing 1	
			4 Other HOPWA 1	
			5 Other Subsidy	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			6 Institution	
			7 Jail/Prison	Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown	
			9 Death 2	Life Event
Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities/ Units	125	117	1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing 1	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	
			4 Other HOPWA 1	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			5 Other Subsidy 3	
			6 Institution 1	
			7 Jail/Prison	Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/Unknown 2	
			9 Death	Life Event

B. Transitional Housing Assistance

	[1] Output: Total Number of Households Served	[2] Assessment: Number of Households that Continued Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance into the Next Operating Year	[3] Assessment: Number of Households that exited this HOPWA Program; their Housing Status after Exiting	[4] HOPWA Client Outcomes
Transitional/ Short-Term Housing Facilities/ Units			1 Emergency Shelter/Streets	Unstable Arrangements
			2 Temporary Housing	Temporarily Stable with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
			3 Private Housing	
			4 Other HOPWA	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
			5 Other Subsidy	
			6 Institution	
			7 Jail/Prison	Unstable Arrangements
			8 Disconnected/unknown	
			9 Death	Life Event

Section 2. Prevention of Homelessness: Assessment of Client Outcomes on Reduced Risks of Homelessness (Short-Term Housing Subsidy Assistance)

Report the total number of households that received STRMU assistance in Column [1].

In Column [2], identify the outcomes of the households reported in Column [1] either at the time that they were known to have left the STRMU program or through the project sponsor or subrecipient's best assessment for stability at the end of the operating year.

Information in Column [3] provides a description of housing outcomes; therefore, data is not required.

At the bottom of the chart:

- In Row 1a., report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the prior operating year.
- In Row 1b., report those households that received STRMU assistance during the operating year of this report, and the two prior operating years.

Data Check: The total households reported as served with STRMU in Column [1] equals the total reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 4, Column b.

Data Check: The sum of Column [2] should equal the number of households reported in Column [1].

Assessment of Households that Received STRMU Assistance

[1] Output: Total number of households	[2] Assessment of Housing Status		[3] HOPWA Client Outcomes
82	Maintain Private Housing <u>without</u> subsidy (e.g. Assistance provided/completed and client is stable, not likely to seek additional support)	57	Stable/Permanent Housing (PH)
	Other Private Housing without subsidy (e.g. client switched housing units and is now stable, not likely to seek additional support)	10	
	Other HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	1	
	Other Housing Subsidy (PH)	6	
	Institution (e.g. residential and long-term care)		
	Likely that additional STRMU is needed to maintain current housing arrangements	4	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness
	Transitional Facilities/Short-term (e.g. temporary or transitional arrangement)	1	
	Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangement (e.g. gave up lease, and moved in with family or friends but expects to live there less than 90 days)		
	Emergency Shelter/street		Unstable Arrangements
	Jail/Prison		
Disconnected	2		
Death	1	Life Event	
1a. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the prior operating year (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in two consecutive operating years).			22
1b. Total number of those households that received STRMU Assistance in the operating year of this report that also received STRMU assistance in the two prior operating years (e.g. households that received STRMU assistance in three consecutive operating years).			1

Section 3. HOPWA Outcomes on Access to Care and Support

1a. Total Number of Households

Line [1]: For project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based, PHP and Master Leasing) and HOPWA funded case management services. Use Row c. to adjust for duplication among the service categories and Row d. to provide an unduplicated household total.

Line [2]: For project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance identify in the appropriate row the number of households that received HOPWA funded case management services.

Note: These numbers will help you to determine which clients to report Access to Care and Support Outcomes for and will be used by HUD as a basis for analyzing the percentage of households who demonstrated or maintained connections to care and support as identified in Chart 1b. below.

Total Number of Households	
1. For Project Sponsor/Subrecipients that provided HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded services:	
a. Housing Subsidy Assistance (duplicated)-TBRA, STRMU, PHP, Facility-Based Housing, and Master Leasing	348
b. Case Management	557
c. Adjustment for duplication (subtraction)	348
d. Total Households Served by Project Sponsor/Subrecipients with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows a.b. minus Row c.)	557
2. For Project Sponsor/Subrecipients did NOT provide HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance: Identify the total number of households that received the following HOPWA-funded service:	
a. HOPWA Case Management	22
b. Total Households Served by Project Sponsor/Subrecipients without Housing Subsidy Assistance	22

1b. Status of Households Accessing Care and Support

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a., Row 1d. above, report the number of households that demonstrated access or maintained connections to care and support within the program year.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a., Row 2b., report the number of households that demonstrated improved access or maintained connections to care and support within the program year.

Note: For information on types and sources of income and medical insurance/assistance, refer to Charts below.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsor/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsor/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	Outcome Indicator
1. Has a housing plan for maintaining or establishing stable on-going housing	527	22	Support for Stable Housing
2. Had contact with case manager/benefits counselor consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan (may include leveraged services such as Ryan White Medical Case Management)	557	22	Access to Support
3. Had contact with a primary health care provider consistent with the schedule specified in client's individual service plan	384	20	Access to Health Care
4. Accessed and maintained medical insurance/assistance	433	20	Access to Health Care
5. Successfully accessed or maintained qualification for sources of income	426	17	Sources of Income

Chart 1b., Line 4: Sources of Medical Insurance and Assistance include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MEDICAID Health Insurance Program, or use local program name • MEDICARE Health Insurance Program, or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterans Affairs Medical Services • AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP) • State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), or use local program name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ryan White-funded Medical or Dental Assistance
--	--	--

Chart 1b., Row 5: Sources of Income include, but are not limited to the following (Reference only)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earned Income • Veteran's Pension • Unemployment Insurance • Pension from Former Job • Supplemental Security Income (SSI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Support • Social Security Disability Income (SSDI) • Alimony or other Spousal Support • Veteran's Disability Payment • Retirement Income from Social Security • Worker's Compensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Assistance (GA), or use local program name • Private Disability Insurance • Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) • Other Income Sources
---	--	--

1c. Households that Obtained Employment

Column [1]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as identified in Chart 1a., Row 1d. above, report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or related case management/counseling services.

Column [2]: Of the households identified as receiving services from project sponsors/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as reported in Chart 1a., Row 2b., report on the number of households that include persons who obtained an income-producing job during the operating year that resulted from HOPWA-funded Job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

Note: This includes jobs created by this project sponsor/subrecipients or obtained outside this agency.

Note: Do not include jobs that resulted from leveraged job training, employment assistance, education or case management/counseling services.

Categories of Services Accessed	[1] For project sponsor/subrecipients that provided HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:	[2] For project sponsor/subrecipients that did NOT provide HOPWA housing subsidy assistance, identify the households who demonstrated the following:
Total number of households that obtained an income-producing job	14	0

End of PART 4

PART 5: Worksheet - Determining Housing Stability Outcomes (optional)

1. This chart is designed to assess program results based on the information reported in Part 4 and to help Grantees determine overall program performance. Completion of this worksheet is optional.

Permanent Housing Subsidy Assistance	Stable Housing (# of households remaining in program plus 3+4+5+6)	Temporary Housing (2)	Unstable Arrangements (1+7+8)	Life Event (9)
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)				
Permanent Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Transitional/Short-Term Facility-based Housing Assistance/Units				
Total Permanent HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				
Reduced Risk of Homelessness: Short-Term Assistance	Stable/Permanent Housing	Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness	Unstable Arrangements	Life Events
Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU)				
Total HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance				

Background on HOPWA Housing Stability Codes

Stable Permanent Housing/Ongoing Participation

3 = Private Housing in the private rental or home ownership market (without known subsidy, including permanent placement with families or other self-sufficient arrangements) with reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed.

4 = Other HOPWA-funded housing subsidy assistance (not STRMU), e.g. TBRA or Facility-Based Assistance.

5 = Other subsidized house or apartment (non-HOPWA sources, e.g., Section 8, HOME, public housing).

6 = Institutional setting with greater support and continued residence expected (e.g., residential or long-term care facility).

Temporary Housing

2 = Temporary housing - moved in with family/friends or other short-term arrangement, such as Ryan White subsidy, transitional housing for homeless, or temporary placement in institution (e.g., hospital, psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility, substance abuse treatment facility or detox center).

Unstable Arrangements

1 = Emergency shelter or no housing destination such as places not meant for habitation (e.g., a vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station, or anywhere outside).

7 = Jail /prison.

8 = Disconnected or disappeared from project support, unknown destination or no assessments of housing needs were undertaken.

Life Event

9 = Death, i.e., remained in housing until death. This characteristic is not factored into the housing stability equation.

Tenant-based Rental Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as reported under: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item: 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Permanent Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) remain in the housing and (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Transitional/Short-Term Facility-Based Housing Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that (i) continue in the residences (ii) those that left the assistance as shown as items: 3, 4, 5, and 6. Other Temporary Housing is the number of households that accessed assistance, and left their current housing for a non-permanent housing arrangement, as reported under item 2. Unstable Situations is the sum of numbers reported under items: 1, 7, and 8.

Tenure Assessment. A baseline of households in transitional/short-term facilities for assessment purposes, indicate the number of households whose tenure exceeded 24 months.

STRMU Assistance: Stable Housing is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period and there is reasonable expectation that additional support is not needed in order to maintain permanent housing living situation (as this is a time-limited form of housing support) as reported under housing status: Maintain Private Housing with subsidy; Other Private with Subsidy; Other HOPWA support; Other Housing Subsidy; and Institution. Temporarily Stable, with Reduced Risk of Homelessness is the sum of the number of households that accessed assistance for some portion of the permitted 21-week period or left their current housing arrangement for a transitional facility or other temporary/non-permanent housing arrangement and there is reasonable expectation additional support will be needed to maintain housing arrangements in the next year, as reported under housing status: Likely to maintain current housing arrangements, with additional STRMU assistance; Transitional Facilities/Short-term; and Temporary/Non-Permanent Housing arrangements. Unstable Situation is the sum of number of households reported under housing status: Emergency Shelter; Jail/Prison; and Disconnected.

End of PART 5

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Certification of Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used, they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s) WA116001	Operating Year for this report from 01/01/16 to 12/31/16 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> final Yr <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6
Grantee Name City of Seattle, Human Services Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10 Date facility began operations (month/day) 02/22/06

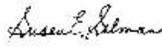
2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name: Genesee Housing	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (submits to 3- or 10-year use periods)	4	\$2092

3. Details of Project Site

Project Site Name of HOPWA funded project	Genesee Housing 4425 Martin Luther King Jr Way South, Seattle, WA
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	98108
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	WA-009
Is this address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, project information, do not list <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential; information can be made available to the public.
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/location, if business address is different from facility address	Bellwether Housing Administrative Office 1654 Bellevue Avenue, Seattle, WA 98122 206-623-0506; bellwether@bellwetherhousing.org

I certify that the facility had received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program and operated as a facility in accordance with HOPWA eligible persons from the date shown above. I also certify that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through leveraged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompanying records, is true and accurate.	
Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility: Susan Selman, Director of Property Management	Signature & Date (month/day):  March 10, 2017
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (person who can answer questions about the report and program) Leslie Sheth, Sr. Grants and Contracts Specialist	Contact Phone (with area code) 206-664-0273

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Certification of Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that use HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General Information

HUD Grant Number(s)	Operating Year for this season From 01/01/16 To 12/31/16 <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr
WASHIF001	<input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6;
Grantee Name	<input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10;
City of Seattle, Human Services Department	Date Facility Began Operations (month/day)
	12/09/15

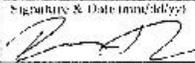
2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name: Rainier House	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10-year use periods)	6	\$101,541.46

3. Details of Project Site

Project: Short Name of HOPWA Funded project	Interbay Place
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	98119
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	WA-007
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, project information, are not list <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential, information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/orator, if business address is different from facility address	Downtown Emergency Service Center Administrative Office 515 3rd Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104 206-454-1570; info@descc.org

I certify that the facility that received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program has operated as a facility to assist HOPWA-eligible persons from the date shown above. It is so certified that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through leveraged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

I hereby certify that all information given herein, as well as any information provided to me by any person herein, is true and accurate.	
Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility:	Signature & Date (month/day)
Tim Burton, Housing Sr. Administrative Manager	 3/15/17
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (person who can answer questions about the report and program)	Contact Phone (with area code)
Condi Shook, Sr. Grants and Contracts Specialist	206 684-0273

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Certification of Usage for HOPWA Facility Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Structured site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General Information

HUD Grant Number: WAH5F001	Operating Year for this report <i>From 01/01/16 to 12/31/16</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr
Grantee Name: City of Seattle, Human Services Department	<input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 3: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yr 8: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9: <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10: Date Facility Began Operations (month/day): 03/23/09

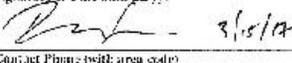
2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name/ Ruler/ Home	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA Funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (Subject to 3- or 10- year use periods)	2	\$42,482.86

3. Details of Project Site

Project Street Name of HOPWA funded project	Rainier House 5728 Rainier Avenue South, Seattle, WA
Site Information: Project ZIP Code(s)	98116
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	WA-009
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, project information is sensitive <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, project information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the street information, phone, email address/location. If bus was address is different from facility address	Duwamish Emergency Service Center Administrative Office 315 3rd Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104 206-464-1570; info@desa.org

I certify that the facility that received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program was operated as a facility to assist HOPWA eligible persons from the date shown above. I also certify that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through averaged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

I hereby certify that all the information stated herein is correct and information provided is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.	
Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility: Dan Lozier, Housing Sr. Administrative Manager	Signing & Date (month/day)  3/15/17
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (Person who can answer questions about the report and program) Gino Schembri, Sr. Grants and Contracts Specialist	Contact Phone (with area code) 206-464-0273

PART 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY)

The Annual Certification of Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units is to be used in place of Part 7B of the CAPER if the facility was originally acquired, rehabilitated or constructed/developed in part with HOPWA funds but no HOPWA funds were expended during the operating year. Scattered site units may be grouped together on one page.

Grantees that used HOPWA funding for new construction, acquisition, or substantial rehabilitation are required to operate their facilities for HOPWA eligible individuals for at least ten (10) years. If non-substantial rehabilitation funds were used they are required to operate for at least three (3) years. Stewardship begins once the facility is put into operation.

Note: See definition of Stewardship Units.

1. General information

HUD Grant Number(s) WAH16F001	Operating Year for this report From 01/01/16 To 12/31/16 <input type="checkbox"/> Final Yr <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 1; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 2; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yr 3; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 4; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 5; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 6; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 7; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 8; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 9; <input type="checkbox"/> Yr 10;
Grantee Name City of Seattle, Human Services Department	Date Facility Began Operations (mm/dd/yy) 05/05/2014

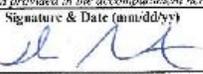
2. Number of Units and Non-HOPWA Expenditures

Facility Name: Pacific Hotel	Number of Stewardship Units Developed with HOPWA funds	Amount of Non-HOPWA Funds Expended in Support of the Stewardship Units during the Operating Year
Total Stewardship Units (subject to 3- or 10-year use periods)	8	71,145.62

3. Details of Project Site

Project Site: Name of HOPWA-funded project:	Pacific Hotel 317 Marion Street, Seattle, WA
Site Information: Project Zip Code(s)	98104
Site Information: Congressional District(s)	WA-007
Is the address of the project site confidential?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not list <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not confidential; information can be made available to the public
If the site is not confidential: Please provide the contact information, phone, email address/location if business address is different from facility address	Plymouth Housing Group Administrative Office 2113 3rd Avenue, Seattle, WA 98121 206-374-9409

I certify that the facility that received assistance for acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program has operated as a facility to assist HOPWA-eligible persons from the date shown above. I also certify that the grant is still serving the planned number of HOPWA-eligible households at this facility through leveraged resources and all other requirements of the grant agreement are being satisfied.

<i>I hereby certify that all the information stated herein, as well as any information provided in the accompanying herewith, is true and accurate.</i>	
Name & Title of Authorized Official of the organization that continues to operate the facility: Diane Piotrowski, CPA, Chief Financial Officer	Signature & Date (mm/dd/yy)  3/16/17
Name & Title of Contact at Grantee Agency (person who can answer questions about the report and program) Genie Smith, Sr. Grants and Contracts Specialist	Contact Phone (with area code) 206-465-6273

End of PART 6

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities

A. Information on Individuals, Beneficiaries, and Households Receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance (TBRA, STRMU, Facility-Based Units, Permanent Housing Placement and Master Leased Units ONLY)

Note: Reporting for this section should include ONLY those individuals, beneficiaries, or households that received and/or resided in a household that received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Part 3, Chart 1, Row 7, Column b. (e.g., do not include households that received HOPWA supportive services ONLY).

Section 1. HOPWA-Eligible Individuals who Received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

a. Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Living with HIV/AIDS

In Chart a., provide the total number of eligible (and unduplicated) low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance during the operating year. This total should include only the individual who qualified the household for HOPWA assistance, NOT all HIV positive individuals in the household.

Individuals Served with Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total
Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified their household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.	324

Chart b. Prior Living Situation

In Chart b., report the prior living situations for all Eligible Individuals reported in Chart a. In Row 1, report the total number of individuals who continued to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance from the prior operating year into this operating year. In Rows 2 through 17, indicate the prior living arrangements for all new HOPWA housing subsidy assistance recipients during the operating year.

Data Check: The total number of eligible individuals served in Row 18 equals the total number of individuals served through housing subsidy assistance reported in Chart a. above.

Category	Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Receiving Housing Subsidy Assistance
1. Continuing to receive HOPWA support from the prior operating year	181
New Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance support during Operating Year	
2. Place not meant for human habitation (such as a vehicle, abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport, or outside)	11
3. Emergency shelter (including hotel, motel, or campground paid for with emergency shelter voucher)	27
4. Transitional housing for homeless persons	6
5. Total number of new Eligible Individuals who received HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance with a Prior Living Situation that meets HUD definition of homelessness (Sum of Rows 2 – 4)	44
6. Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as Shelter Plus Care, SHP, or SRO Mod Rehab)	6
7. Psychiatric hospital or other psychiatric facility	0
8. Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center	0
9. Hospital (non-psychiatric facility)	1
10. Foster care home or foster care group home	0
11. Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility	1
12. Rented room, apartment, or house	44
13. House you own	4
14. Staying or living in someone else's (family and friends) room, apartment, or house	14
15. Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher	2
16. Other	20
17. Don't Know or Refused	7
18. TOTAL Number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals (sum of Rows 1 and 5-17)	324

c. Homeless Individual Summary

In Chart c., indicate the number of eligible individuals reported in Chart b., Row 5 as homeless who also are homeless Veterans and/or meet the definition for Chronically Homeless (See Definition section of CAPER). The totals in Chart c. do not need to equal the total in Chart b., Row 5.

Category	Number of Homeless Veteran(s)	Number of Chronically Homeless
HOPWA eligible individuals served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	13	35

Section 2. Beneficiaries

In Chart a., report the total number of HOPWA eligible individuals living with HIV/AIDS who received HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (as reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a.), and all associated members of their household who benefitted from receiving HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (resided with HOPWA eligible individuals).

Note: See definition of HOPWA Eligible Individual

Note: See definition of Transgender.

Note: See definition of Beneficiaries.

Data Check: The sum of each of the Charts b. & c. on the following two pages equals the total number of beneficiaries served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance as determined in Chart a., Row 4 below.

a. Total Number of Beneficiaries Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance

Individuals and Families Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance	Total Number
1. Number of individuals with HIV/AIDS who qualified the household to receive HOPWA housing subsidy assistance (equals the number of HOPWA Eligible Individuals reported in Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a.)	324
2. Number of ALL other persons diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individuals identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance	29
3. Number of ALL other persons NOT diagnosed as HIV positive who reside with the HOPWA eligible individual identified in Row 1 and who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy	51
4. TOTAL number of ALL <u>beneficiaries</u> served with Housing Subsidy Assistance (Sum of Rows 1,2, & 3)	404

b. Age and Gender

In Chart b., indicate the Age and Gender of all beneficiaries as reported in Chart a. directly above. Report the Age and Gender of all HOPWA Eligible Individuals (those reported in Chart a., Row 1) using Rows 1-5 below and the Age and Gender of all other beneficiaries (those reported in Chart a., Rows 2 and 3) using Rows 6-10 below. The number of individuals reported in Row 11, Column E, equals the total number of beneficiaries reported in Part 7, Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.

HOPWA Eligible Individuals (Chart a, Row 1)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
1.	Under 18	0	0	0	0	0
2.	18 to 30 years	17	4	0	0	21
3.	31 to 50 years	120	41	3	0	164
4.	51 years and Older	114	23	2	0	139
5.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 1-4)	251	68	5	0	324
All Other Beneficiaries (Chart a, Rows 2 and 3)						
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
		Male	Female	Transgender M to F	Transgender F to M	TOTAL (Sum of Columns A-D)
6.	Under 18	16	20	0	0	36
7.	18 to 30 years	17	11	0	0	28
8.	31 to 50 years	8	5	0	0	13
9.	51 years and Older	8	7	0	0	15
10.	Subtotal (Sum of Rows 6-9)	37	43	0	0	80
Total Beneficiaries (Chart a, Row 4)						
11.	TOTAL (Sum of Rows 5 & 10)	288	111	5	0	404

c. Race and Ethnicity*

In Chart c., indicate the Race and Ethnicity of all beneficiaries receiving HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance as reported in Section 2, Chart a., Row 4. Report the race of all HOPWA eligible individuals in Column [A]. Report the ethnicity of all HOPWA eligible individuals in column [B]. Report the race of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [C]. Report the ethnicity of all other individuals who benefitted from the HOPWA housing subsidy assistance in column [D]. The summed total of columns [A] and [C] equals the total number of beneficiaries reported above in Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.

Category	HOPWA Eligible Individuals		All Other Beneficiaries	
	[A] Race [all individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a., Row 1]	[B] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]	[C] Race [total of individuals reported in Section 2, Chart a., Rows 2 & 3]	[D] Ethnicity [Also identified as Hispanic or Latino]
1. American Indian/Alaskan Native	0	0	2	0
2. Asian	0	0	5	0
3. Black/African American	110	2	40	0
4. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1	0	0	0
5. White	197	43	33	11
6. American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0
7. Asian & White	0	0	0	0
8. Black/African American & White	0	0	0	0
9. American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/African American	0	0	0	0
10. Other Multi-Racial	0	2	2	0
11. Column Totals (Sum of Rows 1-10)	324	47	80	11

Data Check: Sum of Row 11 Column A and Row 11 Column C equals the total number HOPWA Beneficiaries reported in Part 3A, Section 2, Chart a., Row 4.

*Reference (data requested consistent with Form HUD-27061 Race and Ethnic Data Reporting Form)

Section 3. Households

Household Area Median Income

Report the area median income(s) for all households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance.

Data Check: The total number of households served with HOPWA housing subsidy assistance should equal Part 3C, Row 7, Column b and Part 7A, Section 1, Chart a. (Total HOPWA Eligible Individuals Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance).

Note: Refer to http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/il/il2010/select_Geography_mfi.odn for information on area median income in your community.

Percentage of Area Median Income		Households Served with HOPWA Housing Subsidy Assistance
1.	0-30% of area median income (extremely low)	308
2.	31-50% of area median income (very low)	15
3.	51-80% of area median income (low)	1
4.	Total (Sum of Rows 1-3)	324

Part 7: Summary Overview of Grant Activities
B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a., Project Site Information, and 2b., Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

Catholic Community Services of Western Washington (CCS)

2. Capital Development

2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility:
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$	\$	
a. Purchase/lease of property:			Date (mm/dd/yy):
b. Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:			Date started: Date Completed:
c. Operation dates:			Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d. Date supportive services began:			Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e. Number of units in the facility:			HOPWA-funded units = Total Units =
f. Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year
g. What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?			
h. Is the address of the project site confidential?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a, please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired <u>with or without</u> rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor or Subrecipient
Charts 3a, 3b, and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a. and 3b., indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
 Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units: CCS-PBRA Scattered Sites

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor/subrecipient	Total Number of Units in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
	SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a. Single room occupancy dwelling						
b. Community residence						
c. Project-based rental assistance units or leased units		6	2			
d. Other housing facility <u>Specify:</u>						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing	Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor/subrecipient
a. Leasing Costs		
b. Operating Costs		
c. Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units	8	\$54,752.89
d. Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) <u>Specify:</u>		
e. Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f. TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)	8	\$54,752.89

B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a., Project Site Information, and 2b., Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

Downtown Emergency Service Center (DESC)

2. Capital Development

2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility:
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$	\$	
a. Purchase/lease of property:			Date (mm/dd/yy):
b. Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:			Date started: Date Completed:
c. Operation dates:			Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d. Date supportive services began:			Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e. Number of units in the facility:			HOPWA-funded units = Total Units =
f. Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year
g. What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?			
h. Is the address of the project site confidential?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a, please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired with or without rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor or Subrecipient
 Charts 3a, 3b, and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a, and 3b., indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
- Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units: DESC-Lyon Building

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor/subrecipient	Total Number of Units in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
	SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a. Single room occupancy dwelling						
b. Community residence						
c. Project-based rental assistance units or leased units						
d. Other housing facility Specify: Permanent Supportive Housing	40	12				

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing	Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor/subrecipient
a. Leasing Costs		
b. Operating Costs	53	\$92,715.89
c. Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units		
d. Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:		
e. Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f. TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)	53	\$92,715.89

B. Facility-Based Housing Assistance

Complete one Part 7B for each facility developed or supported through HOPWA funds.

Do not complete this Section for programs originally developed with HOPWA funds but no longer supported with HOPWA funds. If a facility was developed with HOPWA funds (subject to ten years of operation for acquisition, new construction and substantial rehabilitation costs of stewardship units, or three years for non-substantial rehabilitation costs), but HOPWA funds are no longer used to support the facility, the project sponsor or subrecipient should complete Part 6: Annual Certification of Continued Usage for HOPWA Facility-Based Stewardship Units (ONLY).

Complete Charts 2a., Project Site Information, and 2b., Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units, for all Development Projects, including facilities that were past development projects, but continued to receive HOPWA operating dollars this reporting year.

1. Project Sponsor/Subrecipient Agency Name (Required)

Lifelong AIDS Alliance (LLAA)

2. Capital Development

2a. Project Site Information for HOPWA Capital Development of Projects (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this reporting year)

Note: If units are scattered-sites, report on them as a group and under type of Facility write "Scattered Sites."

Type of Development this operating year	HOPWA Funds Expended this operating year (if applicable)	Non-HOPWA funds Expended (if applicable)	Name of Facility:
<input type="checkbox"/> New construction	\$	\$	Type of Facility [Check <u>only one</u> box.] <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing <input type="checkbox"/> Short-term Shelter or Transitional housing <input type="checkbox"/> Supportive services only facility
<input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Acquisition	\$	\$	
<input type="checkbox"/> Operating	\$	\$	
a. Purchase/lease of property:			Date (mm/dd/yy):
b. Rehabilitation/Construction Dates:			Date started: Date Completed:
c. Operation dates:			Date residents began to occupy: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet occupied
d. Date supportive services began:			Date started: <input type="checkbox"/> Not yet providing services
e. Number of units in the facility:			HOPWA-funded units = Total Units =
f. Is a waiting list maintained for the facility?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, number of participants on the list at the end of operating year
g. What is the address of the facility (if different from business address)?			
h. Is the address of the project site confidential?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, protect information; do not publish list <input type="checkbox"/> No, can be made available to the public

2b. Number and Type of HOPWA Capital Development Project Units (For Current or Past Capital Development Projects that receive HOPWA Operating Costs this Reporting Year)

For units entered above in 2a, please list the number of HOPWA units that fulfill the following criteria:

	Number Designated for the Chronically Homeless	Number Designated to Assist the Homeless	Number Energy-Star Compliant	Number 504 Accessible
Rental units constructed (new) and/or acquired with or without rehab				
Rental units rehabbed				
Homeownership units constructed (if approved)				

3. Units Assisted in Types of Housing Facility/Units Leased by Project Sponsor or Subrecipient
 Charts 3a, 3b, and 4 are required for each facility. In Charts 3a, and 3b., indicate the type and number of housing units in the facility, including master leased units, project-based or other scattered site units leased by the organization, categorized by the number of bedrooms per unit.

Note: The number units may not equal the total number of households served.

Please complete separate charts for each housing facility assisted. Scattered site units may be grouped together.

3a. Check one only

- Permanent Supportive Housing Facility/Units
- Short-term Shelter or Transitional Supportive Housing Facility/Units

3b. Type of Facility

Complete the following Chart for all facilities leased, master leased, project-based, or operated with HOPWA funds during the reporting year.

Name of Project Sponsor/Agency Operating the Facility/Leased Units: LLAA-PBRA Scattered Site

Type of housing facility operated by the project sponsor/subrecipient	Total Number of Units in use during the Operating Year Categorized by the Number of Bedrooms per Units					
	SRO/Studio/0 bdrm	1 bdrm	2 bdrm	3 bdrm	4 bdrm	5+bdrm
a. Single room occupancy dwelling						
b. Community residence						
c. Project-based rental assistance units or leased units	21	38	2			
d. Other housing facility Specify:						

4. Households and Housing Expenditures

Enter the total number of households served and the amount of HOPWA funds expended by the project sponsor/subrecipient on subsidies for housing involving the use of facilities, master leased units, project based or other scattered site units leased by the organization.

Housing Assistance Category: Facility Based Housing		Output: Number of Households	Output: Total HOPWA Funds Expended during Operating Year by Project Sponsor/subrecipient
a.	Leasing Costs		
b.	Operating Costs		
c.	Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA) or other leased units	64	\$393,392.44
d.	Other Activity (if approved in grant agreement) Specify:		
e.	Adjustment to eliminate duplication (subtract)		
f.	TOTAL Facility-Based Housing Assistance (Sum Rows a. through d. minus Row e.)	64	\$393,392.44

HOME Inspection Report

HOME CR-50

Project Name and Address	Home Units	Total Units	Owner - Borrower	Last Inspection Date	Passed Inspection?	Annual Report recv'd	Performance Letter sent to Owner	Comments
10355 Wallingford Ave*	2	3	Parkview Services	10/21/15	YES	6/30/16	9/26/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2014. State Commerce conducted site inspection in 2015.
11545 30th Avenue NE	2	3	Parkview Services	2/26/14	YES	6/30/16	9/14/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2016.
13736 Meridian Ave N *	2	3	Parkview Services	10/21/15	YES	6/30/16	9/29/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2014. State Commerce conducted site inspection in 2015.
14010 Courtland Place N	2	3	Parkview Services	2/26/14	YES	6/30/16	9/14/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2016.
1811 Eastlake*	11	75	DESC	4/30/15	YES	6/30/16	7/28/16	
18th Ave Apts	5	9	CHH	3/29/16	YES	6/30/16	8/18/16	
2500 East Union*	6	7	YWCA Seattle/KC	5/8/14	YES	6/30/16	8/25/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2007.
3512 NE 140th Street*	2	3	Parkview Services	3/20/2014* and 10/21/15	YES	6/30/16	9/23/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2014. *HOME tenant file review only. State Commerce conducted site inspection in 2015.
500 N. 141st Street	2	3	Parkview Services	2/26/14	YES	6/30/16	9/15/16	
814 Hiawatha Place S.	1	3	Parkview Services	2/26/14	YES	6/30/16	9/15/16	
8217 5th Ave. NE	1	2	Parkview Services	2/26/14	YES	6/30/16	9/13/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2016.
Abbey Lincoln Court (aka Jackson Street Workforce Housing)	11	68	LIHI	10/4/16	YES	First annual report due 6/30/17 for CY2016		Certificate of Occupancy 9/29/16. IDIS Project Completion 1/18/17.
Aki Kurose II- 11520 Stone Ave N	7	36	LIHI	2/25/15	YES	6/30/16	8/2/16	
Albion Place - 3521 Albion Place N	3	12	CPC	5/11/16	YES	6/30/16	8/9/16	
Alder Crest - 6520 35th Ave SW	4	36	SHA	3/26/14	Minor Fail	6/30/16	8/30/16	Owner corrected deficiencies.
Ambassador II Condos* - 506 E.	6	6	T.H.S. ONE	5/27/15	YES	6/30/16	8/9/16	HOME period of affordability expired in

Howell								2012.
Avalon Way Mutual Hsng.*- 2980 SW Avalon Way	10	15	Transitional Resources	6/2/15	YES	6/30/16	7/25/16	
Bakhita Gardens* - N 118 Bell St.	11	90	Catholic Housing Services	3/26/15	YES	6/30/16	10/24/16	
Bergan Place - 101 N 104th St	28	38	Compass Housing Alliance	4/30/14	YES	6/30/16	7/25/16	
Brierwood* - 11020 Greenwood Ave N	5	24	Community House M.H.	5/22/14	YES	6/30/16	11/23/16	
Broadway Crossing - 1531 Broadway	9	44	CHH	2/25/14	YES	6/30/16	8/26/16	
Cal Anderson House - 400 Broadway	23	24	Plymouth Housing Grp	2/24/15	YES	6/30/16	7/19/16	HOME period of affordability expired 2014.
Canaday House*- 424 Minor Ave N	7	83	DESC	4/23/15	YES	6/30/16	8/3/16	
Cannon House - 113 23rd Ave S	11	120	SeaMar	4/28/16	YES	6/30/16	11/16/16	
Cate Apartments - 312 NW 85th St	6	31	LIHI	5/19/16	YES	6/30/16	8/22/16	
Centerwood Apartments - 8427 Delridge Way SW	1	12	DNDA	5/5/16	YES	6/30/16	10/3/16	
Claremont Apts - 3333 Rainier Ave S	11	68	SEED	3/31/16	YES	6/30/16	11/8/16	
Columbia City Station Apts - MLK Jr Way S	13	52	Mercy Housing NW	2/10/16	YES	6/30/16	9/14/16	
Columbia Hotel - 4900 Rainier Ave S	8	8	SEED	3/10/14	YES	6/30/16	10/14/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2005.
Croft Place - 6701 21st Ave SW	4	21	DNDA	5/12/16	Minor Fail	6/30/16	10/3/16	Owner in process of correcting deficiencies. Next inspection scheduled 4/4/17. Maintaining on annual inspection cycle (risk-based monitoring) until all deficiencies corrected.

Delridge Heights Apts - 8630 Delridge Way SW	2	12	DNDA	6/15/16	Minor Fail	6/30/16	10/3/16	Owner is developing scope of work and financing plan for near-term capital improvement needs. Maintaining on annual inspection cycle (risk-based monitoring) until capital improvements completed. Inspected on 2/9/17.
Denice Hunt Townhomes- 620 N 85th St	20	30	LIHI	4/20/16	YES	6/30/16	8/29/16	
Domingo Viernes - 721 S Lane St	7	57	SCIPDPA	2/27/14	YES	6/30/16	10/27/16	
Ernestine Anderson Place - 2010 S. Jackson St	11	61	LIHI	3/3/16	YES	6/30/16	8/15/16	
Firwood - 10751 2nd Ave NW	8	28	Community House M.H.	5/22/14	YES	6/30/16	11/23/16	
Frye Hotel - 223 Yesler Way	233	234	LIHI	4/5/16	YES	6/30/16	10/26/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2007.
Glen Hotel - 1413 3rd Ave	37	38	LIHI	4/6/16	YES	6/30/16	10/26/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2009.
Good Shephard Center - 4649 Sunnyside Ave N	5	6	Historic Seattle	2/11/15	YES	6/30/16	9/16/16	
Gossett Place - 4719 12th Ave. NE	11	63	LIHI	2/19/15	YES	6/30/16	10/26/15	
Helen V Apartments - 1319 E Union St	7	38	CHH	2/24/16	YES	6/30/16	10/25/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2007.
Hiawatha Artists Lofts - 843 Hiawatha Pl S	11	61	ArtSpace	2/25/15	YES	6/30/16	7/25/16	
Historic Cooper School - 4408 Deldridge Way SW	5	36	DNDA	4/1/15	YES	6/30/16	9/19/16	
Holden Manor - 1213 SW Holden St	4	10	DNDA	5/12/16	YES	6/30/16	10/14/16	
Humphrey House - 2630 1st Ave	11	84	Plymouth Housing Grp	5/9/14	YES	6/30/16	8/2/16	
Interbay Place*	11	97	DESC	7/14/16	YES	First annual report due 6/30/17 for CY2016		Certificate of Occupancy 11/17/15. ISIS Project Completion Date 1/18/17.
Jordan House* - 13340 3rd Ave NE	8	8	SMH	5/14/14	YES	6/30/16	10/20/16	HOME period of affordability expired in

									2010.
Julie Apts - 1922 9th Ave	24	47	LIHI	2/26/16	YES	6/30/16	10/20/16		HOME period of affordability expired in 2012.
Katherine's Place - 3512 S Juneau St	6	26	Catholic Housing Services	5/20/15	YES	6/30/16	8/9/16		
Kenyon Housing - 3936 S Kenyon St	11	18	SMH	2/18/15	YES	6/30/16	9/22/16		
Las Brisas Del Mar* - 501 S Sullivan St	10	11	Consejo	5/13/14	YES	6/30/16	7/27/16		HOME period of affordability expired 2016. Additional site visit to assess and discuss near- term capital needs 6/29/16.
Leroy Helms - 416 2nd Ave S	11	11	Catholic Housing Services	2/5/15	YES	6/30/16	8/11/16		HOME period of affordability expired 2015.
Longfellow/Westwood Court - 9413 27th Ave SW	9	45	Compass Housing Alliance	6/10/15	YES	6/30/16	9/1/16		
Marion West	19	49	LIHI	6/23/16	YES	First annual report due 6/30/17 for CY2016			Certificate of Occupancy date 7/13/16. IDIS Project Completion Date 3/8/17.
Martin Court - 6188 4th Ave S	24	42	LIHI	3/9/16	Minor Fail	6/30/16	8/12/16		HOME period of affordability expired 2015. Owner is developing scope of work and financing plan for near- term capital improvement needs. Maintaining on annual inspection cycle (risk-based monitoring) until capital improvements completed. Next inspection scheduled 4/5/17.
McDermott Place* - 12730 33rd Ave NE	11	76	LIHI	3/2/16	YES	6/30/16	8/29/16		
McKinney Manor - 1916 E Madison St	40	64	Mt Zion	5/26/16	YES	6/30/16	9/8/16		
Meadowbrook View - 11032 Lake City Way NE	7	50	LIHI	3/2/16	YES	6/30/16	8/19/16		
Monica's Village Place I - 100 23rd Ave S	11	51	Catholic Housing Services	2/3/15	YES	6/30/16	9/7/16		
New Holly II - 7001 32nd Ave S	19	96	SHA	4/12/16	YES	6/30/16	9/15/16		

New Holly III - 7001 32nd Ave S	30	219	SHA	5/12/15	YES	6/30/16	9/22/16	
Pacific Hotel - 317 Marion St	111	112	Plymouth Housing Grp	6/3/15	YES	6/30/16	8/3/16	HOME period of affordability expired in 2002.
Phinney Place* - 11021 Phinney Ave N	8	8	Community House M.H.	5/22/14	YES	6/30/16	11/4/16	
Plaza Roberto Maestas	11	112	El Centro de la Raza	12/8/16	YES	First annual report due 6/30/17 for CY2016		Certificate of Occupancy date 7/22/16. IDIS Project Completion Date 12/20/16.
Rainier House* - 5270 Rainier Ave S	11	50	DESC	4/29/15	YES	6/30/16	8/3/16	
Rose Street Apts - 8124 Rainier Ave. S	23	71	Bellwether	3/24/15	YES	6/30/16	7/28/16	
Santa Teresita del nino Jesus - 2427 SW Holden St	10	26	Catholic Housing Services	3/21/16	YES	6/30/16	7/26/16	
Security House - 2225 4th Ave	13	107	Bellwether	5/24/16	YES	6/30/16	8/5/16	
Simons Senior Apts - 2119 3rd Ave	9	95	Plymouth Housing Grp	5/20/15	YES	6/30/16	8/4/16	
Stoneway Apartments - 1215 N 45th St	8	70	Bellwether	2/10/16	YES	6/30/16	7/27/16	
Tyree Scott Apartments - 4000 ML King Jr Way S	2	21	LIHI	3/17/16	YES	6/30/16	9/9/16	
Villa Park Townhomes - 9111 50th Ave S	42	43	SHA	4/29/15	YES	6/30/16	9/27/16	
Vivian McLean Place - 5423 Delridge Way SW	4	19	DNDA	4/1/15	YES	6/30/16	9/19/16	
72 completed projects with total units:	1,089	3,304						
53 projects in operations within HOME affordability period	570	2,701						

Notes:

*16 also funded with Seattle Levy O & M Subsidy

Bellwether previously known as/aka Housing Resources Group (HRG).

Catholic Housing Services previously known as/aka Archdiocesan Housing Authority (AHA).

LATCH (listed owner in 2009 for Bergan Place and Longfellow/Westwood Court) merged with Compass Housing Alliance.

Other changes in listed Owner/Borrower from 2009 to 2010 report relate to 2010 report listing General Partner name rather than LLC or LP.

2009 CAPERS report included Lake City Village - 12536 33rd Ave NE as "under development." This project did not end up receiving HOME funding from City of Seattle.

2012 CAPERS report included Ballard Senior Apts. This project, re-named Cheryl Chow Court, did not end up receiving HOME funding from City of Seattle.

Seattle 2016 Homeless Needs Assessment

CITY OF SEATTLE



REPORT PRODUCED BY ASR

CITY OF SEATTLE 2016 HOMELESS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

REPORT PRODUCED BY APPLIED SURVEY RESEARCH

Acknowledgements

The 2016 City of Seattle Homeless Assessment planning team would like to thank the many individuals and agencies who contributed their considerable talents and efforts to this project. The participation of partner agencies and individuals with lived experience is critical to the success of the project, from the initial planning meetings, to data collection, and through the final stages of the project. Dozens of city and county staff and local community-based organizations assisted with different aspects of the project. We thank these individuals for their valued guidance and input.

The City of Seattle and ASR would like to mention the following individuals in particular for their many hours in planning and oversight.

- Lindsey Garrity – City of Seattle
- Carolynn Hammen – City of Seattle
- Joy Hunt – City of Seattle
- Nissa Limbach – City of Seattle
- Jon Morrison Winters – City of Seattle
- Emily Nolan – City of Seattle
- Adam Petkun – City of Seattle
- Karyn Poblocki – All Home
- Andrew Constantino - Nickelsville
- Leslie Brinson Price – City of Seattle
- Sola Plumacher – City of Seattle
- Mark Putnam – All Home
- Noel Rees – Healthcare for the Homeless
- John Gilvar – Healthcare for the Homeless
- Rodrigo Sanchez – City of Seattle
- Kate Speltz – King County
- Tina Walha – City of Seattle

We would also like to thank the following organizations for hosting focus groups and ensuring diverse participation and insight.

- New Horizons
- St. Luke’s Episcopal Church
- Mary’s Place
- Peter’s Place

Table of Contents

Table of Figures	4	Health Needs, Access and Drug Use.....	26
Executive Summary	1	Drug Use	27
General Findings	8	Domestic Violence and Abuse	28
Survey Demographics	8	Appendix I: Methodology	29
Living Accommodations before		Survey Planning and Implementation	29
Homelessness.....	15	Survey Administration Details	29
Duration and Recurrence of		Focus Group Methodology	31
Homelessness.....	18	Focus Group Recruitment.....	31
Cause of Homelessness, Prevention and		Focus Group Challenges and Limitations .	31
Housing Assistance.....	19	Appendix II: Survey Results	32
Access to Services	22	Table of Figures	32
Justice System Involvement.....	25		

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Age Breakdown.....	8		
Figure 2. Age at which Resident First Experienced Homelessness	9		
Figure 3. Gender	10		
Figure 4. Sexual Orientation	10		
Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity.....	11		
Figure 6. Educational Attainment.....	11		
Figure 7. Employment Status.....	12		
Figure 8. Primary Language is English.....	12		
Figure 9. Veterans Status.....	13		
Figure 10. Relationship of People Currently Living in Household.....	14		
Figure 11. Number of Individuals Currently Living with vs Number of Individuals Preferred to Seek Housing with	15		
Figure 12. Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless.....	16		
Figure 13. Originally From Seattle	16		
Figure 14. Length of Time living in Seattle ..	16		
Figure 15. Reason For Moving to Seattle.....	16		
Figure 16. Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to Experiencing Homelessness This Time	16		
Figure 17. Where Residents Have Stayed At Some Point In the Last Month	17		
Figure 18. Was Approached By an Outreach Worker While Unsheltered By Location, Respondents Answering Yes	17		
Figure 19. Length of Homelessness This Current Time	18		
Figure 20. Number of Times Experiencing Homelessness in the Last Year and in the Past Three Years, Including This Time	19		
Figure 21. Primary Event or Condition That Led to Respondents’ Current Episode of Homelessness	20		
Figure 22. What Would Help You Obtain Permanent Housing.....	21		
Figure 23. Would Move Inside if Safe, Affordable Housing Were Available	21		
Figure 24. Government Assistance	24		
Figure 25. Local Services	24		
Figure 26. Shelter Use	25		
Figure 27. Reasons for Not Currently Using any Type of Shelter Services.....	25		
Figure 28. On Probation or Parole at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless	26		
Figure 29. Health Conditions	26		
Figure 30. Usual Place of Medical Care	27		
Figure 32. Experienced Domestic Violence or Abuse.....	28		

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On November 2, 2015 Seattle Mayor Ed Murray declared a “State of Emergency on Homelessness” and directed his staff to lead a coordinated response to this growing phenomenon. Many efforts have been underway since his declaration and there is progress on many fronts. Early on, the plan emphasized the need to gather more information about people living unsheltered in Seattle to help inform the response effort, and to educate the public, program planners, and policy makers.

The project goals were to develop an increased understanding of individuals and families residing on the streets, in encampments, and in emergency shelters of the city. The city was interested in developing a profile and description of the population as well as defining current service needs in order to better serve and mitigate the experience of homelessness. The study was not intended to be a prevalence study nor a gap analysis. Instead it was designed to elicit a personal perspective of existing needs and satisfaction with the current system of care as well as an exploration of what those who were experiencing homelessness felt would assist them. The project combined both quantitative and qualitative data collection in order to gain understanding on the breadth and depth of homelessness in the City of Seattle.

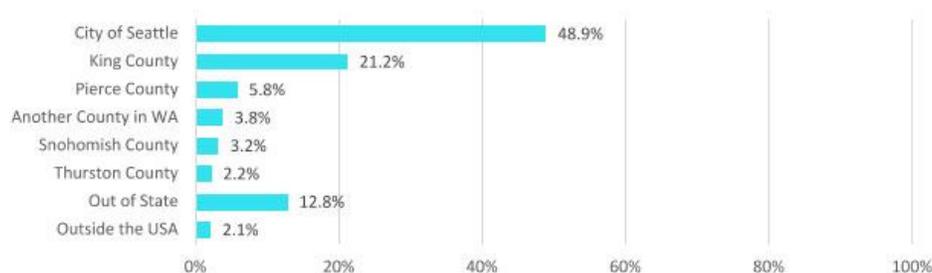
In November 2016, the coordinated response continued, and more than 1,050 unique surveys were completed with individuals experiencing homelessness in the city of Seattle. The survey was then supplemented by six targeted focus groups, held with roughly 80 individuals representing different subpopulations within the city. Focus group discussions were facilitated to further reflect on the preliminary survey data and provide additional insight into experiences that could not be obtained from a brief survey. Focus group recruitment was designed to reach targeted subpopulations identified by the city including youth, families with children, those who stay in authorized encampments, those who stay in unsanctioned encampments, persons in emergency shelters, and those who sleep in vehicles.

Survey Results

Majority of respondents living in Seattle/King County when they became homeless

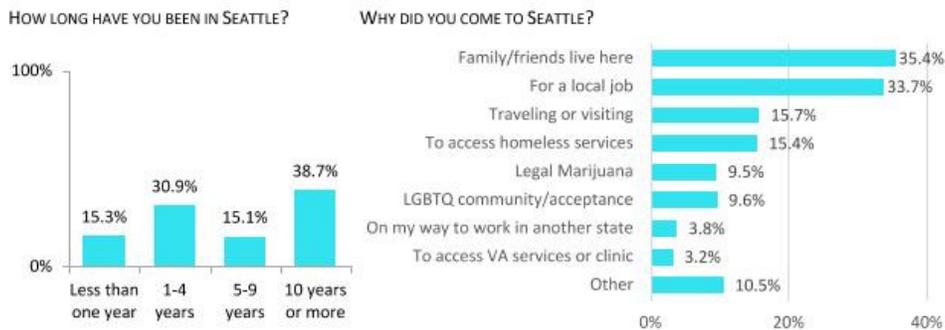
A common question that arises in planning a community response to homelessness has to do with residence and whether the services are attracting persons experiencing homelessness to the city. This is a complex question but the data shows that Seattle’s population experiencing homelessness are generally “homegrown” with around 70% having said they lived in Seattle or King County when they were last stably housed. This is consistent with other communities who solicit this information.

WHERE RESPONDENTS WERE LIVING AT THE TIME THEY MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS



Majority of respondents came to Seattle to join personal network or job opportunity

Another common perception is that this population are recent arrivals to the city and county who have been attracted to the homeless service network and local resources. The survey suggests that the length of time of local residence is probably not too different from the general population and people come to the area to access their personal safety nets, job opportunities, and for other common reasons.



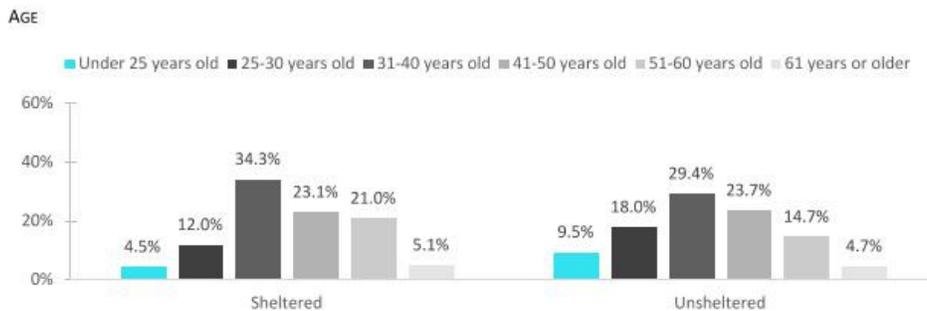
More than half of respondents have been homeless for more than a year

Respondents were also asked about their length of homelessness in the survey. Roughly 50% had been homeless for a year or more which is consistent with many communities.

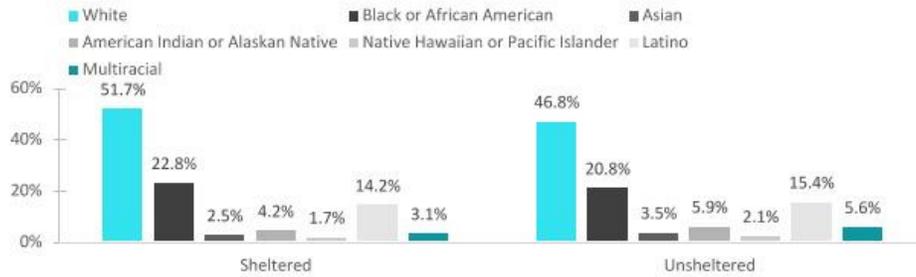
Similar demographic profiles were found across people accessing shelter compared to people living outdoors

There are frequently many questions about the different characteristics of those persons experiencing homeless who have found shelter and those that haven't. The survey responses suggest there is little difference in the demographic characteristics of sheltered and unsheltered individuals. We asked about immigrant and refugee experience and found almost 11% described themselves as such and a similar percentage said English was not their primary language.

The following charts profile some of the basic demographic characteristics found through the survey:



WHICH RACIAL GROUP DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH MOST?



CURRENT LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS



Homeless services can be challenging to navigate, but people want to be housed

Focus group participants spoke extensively about their challenges in navigating the “system” including physical, mental, and behavioral health, the housing support network as well as challenges in obtaining basic needs. Long waiting lists, communication, paperwork and follow-up challenges, inexperienced case management, and insufficient outreach services were all common themes in focus groups.

Another question posed to respondents addressed a common perception that many experiencing homelessness do not want help; they are travelers or sojourners, and they prefer to be left alone. Well over 90% of respondents said they would move into safe and affordable housing if it were offered. Housing affordability is a clearly stated issue as 41% of respondents worked full time, part time, temporarily or seasonally. Only 20% claimed they were unable to work. Less than 20% did not finish high school and 35% had some college or a college degree (12%). When unsheltered respondents were asked to respond to why they didn’t use local shelter services the responses were varied but there are clearly barriers to effective housing placement.

WHY DON'T YOU USE SHELTER SERVICES?

	Unsheltered
They are too crowded	37%
Bugs	30%
There are too many rules	28%
They are full	27%
I can't stay with my partner/family	23%
Germs	22%
They don't accept my pet	22%
There is nowhere to store my stuff	19%
They are too far away	18%
I can't stay with my friends	13%

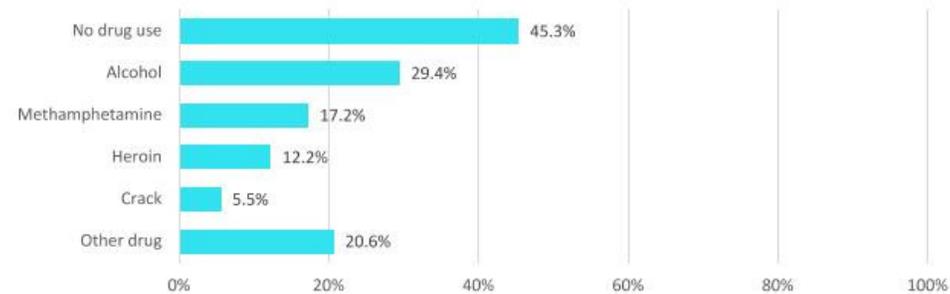
Significant experience with domestic violence and/or foster care during lifetime

The survey also asked about domestic violence (DV) and abuse. Almost 42% reported they had a DV experience in their lifetime with especially high rates for transgender respondents (almost 70%) and youth under 25 years of age (51%). Over 23% of our respondents reported a history of foster care which is much greater than the general population.

Reported drug use and mental health issues

Drug use is frequently mentioned as a primary cause and characteristic of persons experiencing homelessness. While drug and alcohol use is documented, the survey indicates that 45% do not engage in drug use (marijuana was not specifically profiled, though the high response rate under "other" could include reports of marijuana use which was not asked in the survey.)

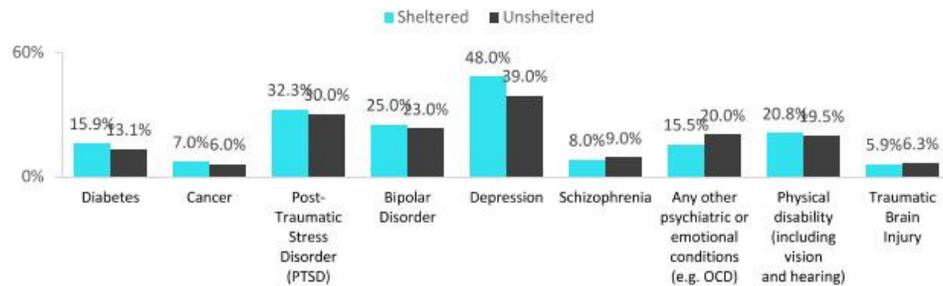
DRUG USE



"People think that most the people out here are on dope. Most people out here have mental issues."

Focus group respondents noted a perceived prejudice from local law enforcement that there was a majority of drug users in the population and explained that this is not correct. Focus group attendees explained this perception by noting that while there is some drug use, there are significant health conditions that also could contribute to the perception of drug addiction. The chart below indicates many mental health conditions that support this.

HEALTH CONDITIONS



GENERAL FINDINGS - HEALTH CONDITIONS

Health Condition	Experience	Prevent Work or Housing
Depression	42%	21%
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	31%	1%
Bipolar Disorder	24%	13%
A physical disability	20%	11%
Any other psychiatric or emotional condition	19%	10%
Diabetes	14%	4%
Schizophrenia	9%	5%
Cancer	7%	3%
Traumatic Brain injury	6%	3%

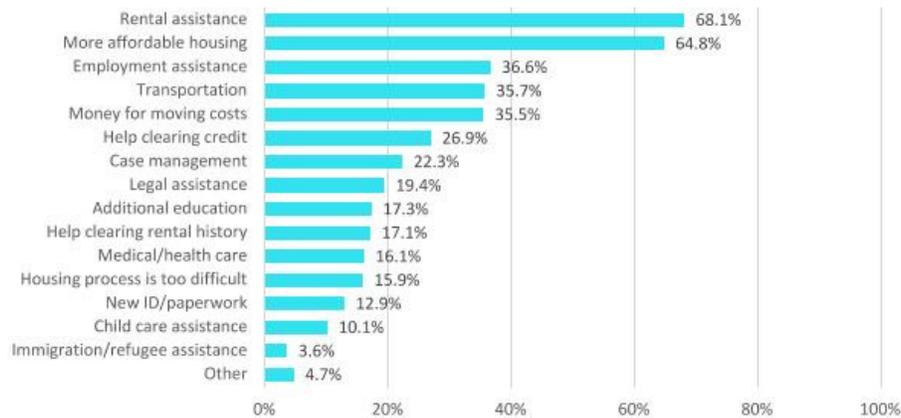
N = 997-1,013

"The problem is we don't heal ourselves. We start doing more, more, and more. We lose our self-values, our self-respect. We don't care about anybody because they don't care about us. Like with Seattle, I grew up here. We're a number. I don't have an identity. I don't have a name."

Housing affordability a key component in the complex causes of homelessness

There is a lot of interest in what elements are some of the primary causes of homelessness. We know from experience that this is complicated and there are a constellation of factors which contribute to an individual becoming homeless. In the competitive and skyrocketing Seattle real estate market there are concerns about the role of housing affordability as causes of homelessness. Approximately 20% of respondents listed housing affordability issues as the primary event/condition that led to their homelessness; these include rent increases (11%), friends and family not being able to affording having the person stay (3%), eviction (3%), and foreclosure (3%). In families, the prevalence of evictions were higher at 9%. Focus group respondents noted that property managers and landlords were raising rents radically to take advantage of surging demand and that deposit requirements and other eligibility stipulations were unattainable for many homeless. They also mentioned a significant level of discrimination that was perceived during their application and clear attempts to discourage their interest in available property.

One of the consistent findings in our surveys and focus group efforts was a strong desire to obtain permanent housing and become self-sufficient. When asked to list what specific interventions would help, respondents were clear in what they needed.

WHAT WOULD HELP YOU OBTAIN PERMANENT HOUSING?**Seattle is not alone in these findings**

The City of Seattle staff were generally interested in any significant difference we observed in our study effort compared to other locations where ASR has worked where a similar research methodology was used. Some differences were observed but the general findings were similar to other West Coastal communities. Direct comparisons are challenging due to many factors but several findings are consistent with our other research efforts. Some similarities we noted generally include:

- Seattle's homeless are generally 'local' to the area and come to the city for opportunity
- Significant number of encampments all over the city
- 30% of respondents are chronically homeless
- High percentage of foster youth
- Large number of homeless veterans
- Significant demand for mental and behavioral health and rehab services
- Large number of employed homeless
- High rates of domestic violence and trauma
- Need for more qualified and peer-sourced outreach workers
- Strong client perception that coordinated entry, case management and referral system is not working
- Large numbers of vehicularly housed

The complete report that follows includes a more detailed profile of the characteristics of homelessness in the City of Seattle. Survey results are presented for the overall population, for unaccompanied youth under 25, and for a comparison of sheltered and unsheltered respondents. While the body of the report contains the key findings and areas of interest, all responses are profiled in the appendix and may be accessed through a directory. Additionally, survey crosstabs were developed for youth respondents under 25 in a separate appendix and there is an additional

display of responses that compares the responses of sheltered and unsheltered persons. Finally, due to the complex nature of many survey questions follow-up focus groups were convened to review basic findings and enable more detailed discussion of key research themes. These responses have been integrated into the report text where appropriate.

GENERAL FINDINGS

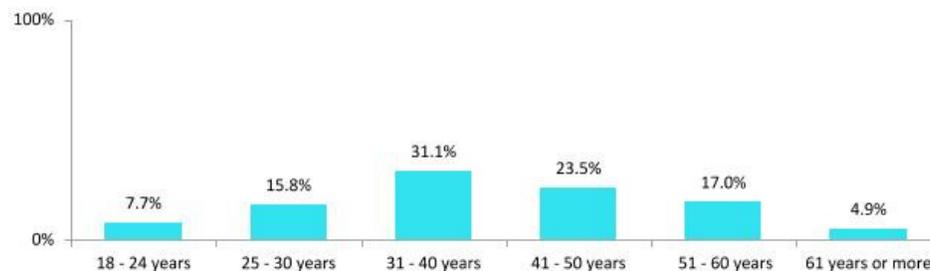
Survey Demographics

To gain a more comprehensive understanding of those experiencing homelessness in the city of Seattle, respondents were asked basic demographic questions, including age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity and race.

Age

Eight percent (8%) of survey respondents were under the age of 25 at the time of the survey. Forty-seven percent (47%) were between the ages of 25 and 40, 41% were between the ages of 41 and 60, and 5% were 61 years of age or older at the time of the survey. Due to constraints on data collection and human subjects' protection during this project, surveys were not conducted with children under the age of 18.

Figure 1. AGE BREAKDOWN



N = 1,050, note: no one surveyed was under the age of 18.

We found that the unsheltered population tended to be younger than the sheltered population; 28% of the unsheltered population respondents were 30 or younger, while only 18% of the sheltered respondents were in that same age range.

In an effort to better understand the experiences of those without housing, respondents were asked how old they were the first time they experienced homelessness. In response, 18% reported that they were under the age of 18, 25% reported they were between the ages of 18-24, 47% reported they were between the ages of 25 and 49, and 9% reported they were over 50 the first time they experienced homelessness.

These data are of particular interest given the relatively small percentage of survey respondents who reported their current age was under 25 years old and points to the large number of individuals who experience homelessness early on, either on their own or as a child of a homeless family.

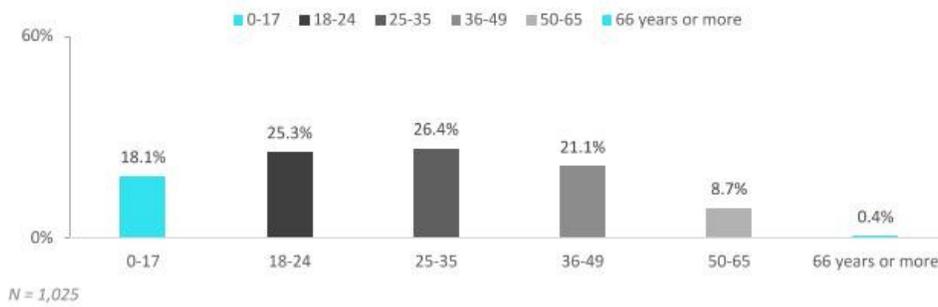
First Episode

Data suggests multiple episodes of homelessness over a lifetime are the origins of chronic homelessness. About 18% of respondents between the ages of 25 and 55 reported that they were

under 18 years of age when they first experienced homelessness. There has also been increased interest in the number of seniors experiencing homelessness for the first time. While 22% of respondents were over age 51, 9% reported their first experience with homelessness between the ages of 50 and 65, while less than 1% indicated that they first experienced homelessness over the age of 66.

However, these data have implications for service delivery, stressing the need for increased outreach to homeless families and unaccompanied children and youth. In 2016, 16% of the homeless population of King County were under the age of 18 (both unaccompanied and in families), 9% were between the ages of 18-24 years old, and 75% were over age 25. National point-in-time count data were similar and showed the 22% of persons experiencing homelessness were under age 18, 9% were between the ages of 18-24, and 69% were 25 or older.

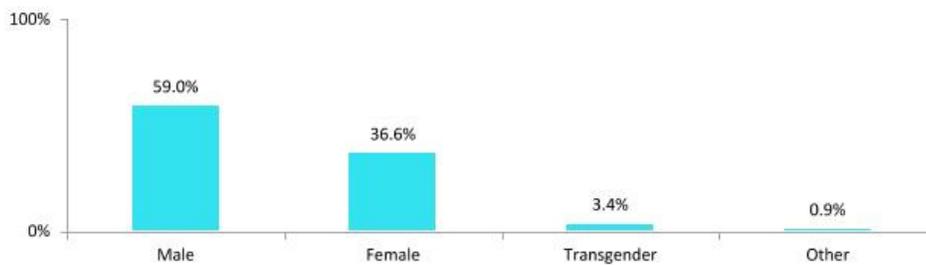
Figure 2. AGE AT WHICH RESIDENT FIRST EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS



Gender and Sexual Orientation

Fifty-nine percent (59%) of survey respondents identified as male, 37% female, 3% transgender, and 1% reported an alternative gender identification. While there are limited data on the number of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Queer (LGBTQ) individuals experiencing homelessness, available data suggests that LGBTQ individuals experience homelessness at higher rates, especially in the youth and young adult population. A 2008 study on health outcomes for LGBTQ residents in King County also showed poorer health outcomes compared to non-LGBTQ residents.¹ In total, 28% of survey respondents identified as LGBTQ. Five percent (5%) identified as gay, 4% as lesbian, 3% as queer, 12% as bisexual, and 4% as an alternative sexual orientation.

Figure 3. GENDER



N = 1,050

Figure 4. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

	Percentage	Respondents
Straight	73.8%	765
Bisexual	12.2%	126
Gay	5.4%	56
Other	3.8%	39
Lesbian	3.5%	36
Queer	3.0%	31

N=1,037 respondents offering 1,053 responses.

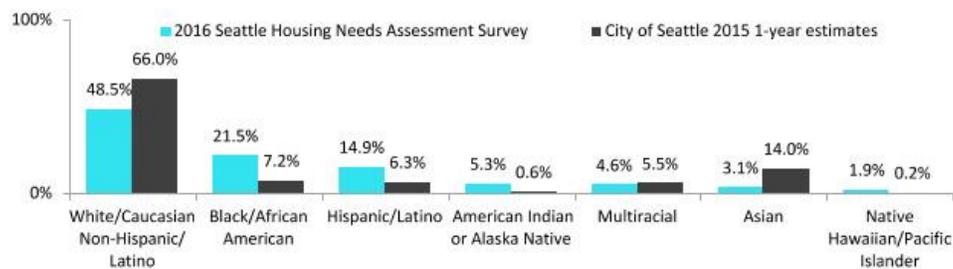
¹ 2016 from <https://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/SeattleLGBTCommission/documents/LGBTReportFinal12-17-07.pdf>

Race/Ethnicity

Questions regarding race/ethnicity matched those asked by the US Census Bureau allowing for comparison of the survey population and the general population of Seattle. About 14% of homeless survey respondents identified as Hispanic or Latino, while only 6% of the general population of Seattle identified as Hispanic or Latino².

In order to provide additional clarity on the population, race and ethnicity were combined to provide a picture of the overall survey population. Based upon these more than half of survey respondents identified as White/Caucasian (Non-Hispanic/Latino), 23% as Black/African American (Non-Hispanic/Latino), and 16% as Hispanic/Latino.

Figure 5. RACE/ETHNICITY

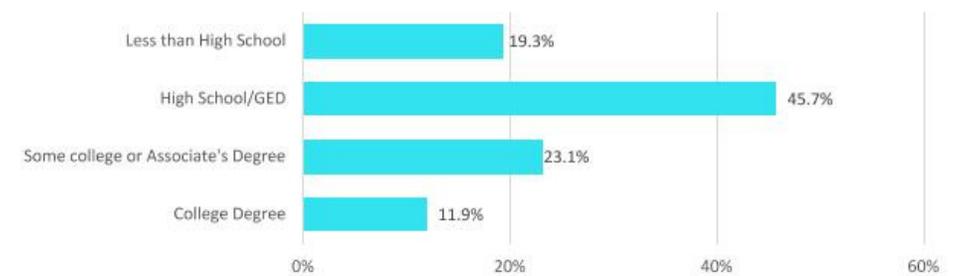


N = 990; Source: United States Census Bureau. (2016). 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates.

Education and Employment

Survey respondents were asked their highest level of education. Forty-six percent (46%) of respondents reported they had completed High School or obtained a GED, 23% had completed some college or obtained an Associate’s Degree. An additional 12% had a College degree or higher. Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents reported they had not completed High School.

Figure 6. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

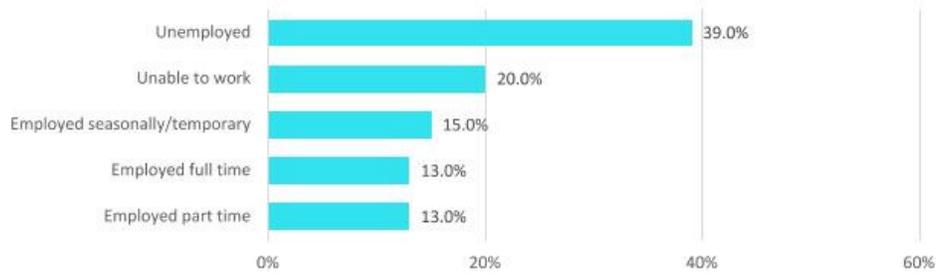


N = 1,037

² [https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/15_5YR/DP05/1600000U\\$5363000](https://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/15_5YR/DP05/1600000U$5363000)

Thirty-nine percent (39%) of survey respondents reported they were unemployed, an additional 20% reported they were unable to work. Thirteen percent (13%) reported they were employed full time. An additional 28% reported they were employed part-time or in temporary/seasonal employment.

Figure 7. EMPLOYMENT STATUS

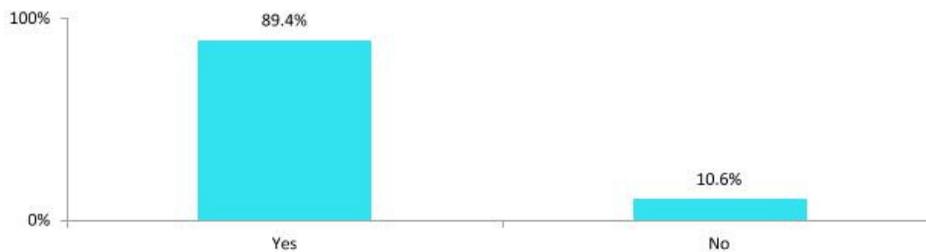


N = 1,034

English as Primary Language

Eleven percent (11%) of survey respondents reported that English was **not** their primary language. Thirty-five percent (35%) of respondents who reported English was not their primary language reported staying in Transitional Housing or Emergency Shelter. Forty-two percent (42%) of Hispanic/Latino respondents, 40% of Asian respondents, and 21% of American Indian or Alaskan Native respondents reported English was not their primary language.

Figure 8. PRIMARY LANGUAGE IS ENGLISH



N = 1,029

Refugees and US Immigrants

When asked about refugee or immigration status, 11% of respondents considered themselves a United States immigrant or refugee. Fifty-five percent (55%) of respondents who identified as refugees reported their primary language was English. Thirty-five percent (35%) reported they were staying in Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing and an additional 15% reported staying in Motels/Hotels. Of refugee respondents, more than half (54%) were between the ages of 30-50 years old, less than 6% were under the age of 25. Forty percent (40%) of United States immigrant or

refugee respondents were Hispanic/Latino, while 19% were White and 16% were Black, African, or African American.

Veterans Status

Despite efforts to address veteran homelessness at the local and federal level, 14% of the population were identified as veterans. More than half (55%) were unsheltered. Of those who were unsheltered, 19% were living in sanctioned encampments. Seventy-two percent (72%) identified as male, 24% as female and 3% as transgender. Three percent (3%) of veterans were under age 25, 25% of veterans were ages 51-60, and 11% were over the age of 60. Thirty-one percent (31%) of veterans reported they had not received health care or benefits from the VA.

Figure 9. VETERANS STATUS

	Yes	No
Have you ever served in the US Armed Forces?	13.6%	86.4%
Have you ever received health care or benefits from the VA? (Veterans)	68.5%	31.5%

N = 1,011 (US Armed Forces); n = 143(Health Care or Benefits from VA)

"As a veteran, I hate those encampments (authorized). All the neighborhood hates your guts. It is so not secure. Your security at these encampments is other people. Do you know how many times everyone's been thieved from there? There's not security."

History of Foster Care

It has been estimated that one in four former foster youth experience homelessness within four years of exiting the foster care system. Transitional housing programs and supportive services are available for youth 18-24. It is hoped that the programs and services assist foster youth with their transition to independence and prevent them from becoming homeless.

"When I was younger, for a couple of months I lived at a bus stop. This life is what I know. When they put me in foster care for a couple of years, I didn't do very well. I'm not use to having a room and a place like that so I was always running away."

Focus group participants, especially those in the youth and family groups, identified the lack of support for youth transitioning out of foster care, combined with previous experiences of instability and abuse in foster care homes, as causes of homelessness for this vulnerable population. Others also identified family instability and drug use as contributing factors for young people experiencing homelessness for the first time. In addition, involvement in the criminal justice system and previous criminal records contribute to the lack of housing available to people in Seattle. As a participant noted, *"Don't be a felon in the city and try to get an apartment. No amount of money can get you past a felony."* Finally, some people noted that lacking job experience, child care, and legal immigration status are other issues people face that contribute to homelessness.

"There definitely needs to be more supervision, because pretty much every female that I've talked to that has been in the foster care system, one point of the time. I mean, one point time or other they have been molested, raped and a lot of them, because of that situation they start having... you know what happens when they're raped, they start blaming themselves and then they start turning into prostituting."

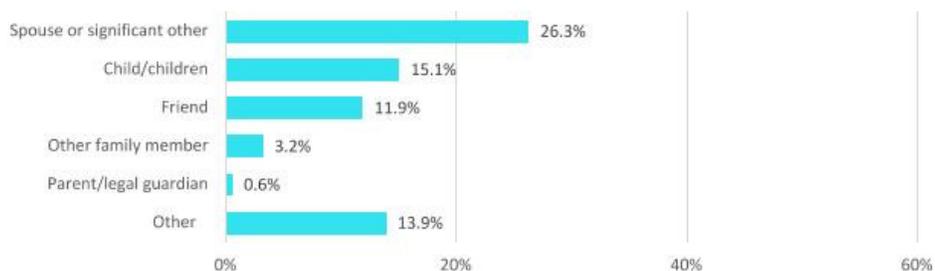
Twenty-three percent (23%) of all survey respondents reported a history of foster care. Of these respondents, 12.9% were under the age of 25, 77.6% were between the ages of 25 and 55 and 9.5% were over the age of 55. By age group, 40% of respondents under the age of 25, 22% of respondents between the ages of 25 and 55 and 18% of respondents over the age of 55 reported a history of foster care. Four percent (4%) of respondents with an experience of foster care reported aging out of foster care as the primary cause of their homelessness, and 6% reported living in foster care immediately before they became homeless.

Sixty-nine percent (69%) of respondents with an experience of foster care reported living in Seattle or King County immediately before they became homeless, while 17% reported living elsewhere in the State of Washington.

Household Composition

For those experiencing homelessness, household makeup can affect housing opportunities and access to other supportive services. Forty-four percent (44%) of survey respondents reported living in multi-person households.

Figure 10. RELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE CURRENTLY LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD



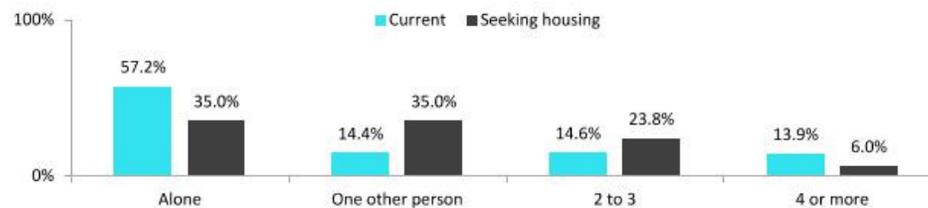
N = 601 respondents offering 745 responses

While 41% of respondents reported having children of their own, less than 8% of survey respondents reported they were currently living with their own child under the age of 18. In fact, a higher than expected number of respondents reported living with their adult children. Of respondents who had children living with them, 32% of children were under the age of five, and 26% were between the ages of six and seventeen, and 42% were 18 and over. It should be noted that data on homeless families with children can be misleading and our data does not represent the full extent of homeless children and families. The Washington State Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (OSPI) uses a broader definition of homelessness that includes double-up and hotel/motel living situations and their 2014/2015 school year identified 7,260 homeless students in K12 schools.

Shared Housing Interest

Survey respondents were asked about the number of individuals they would include in their housing request. Most (70%) reported that they would prefer to seek housing alone or with one other person.

Figure 11. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY LIVING WITH VS NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PREFERRED TO SEEK HOUSING WITH



N = 989 (Currently Living With); N = 995 (Prefer Seeking Housing With)

Pregnancy

Eleven percent (11%) of female survey respondents (N=364) reported they were pregnant at the time of the survey. More than half of these women were not already living with a child. Twenty eight percent (28%) of pregnant females were under age 25. Thirty-one percent (31%) of pregnant females were staying in shelter or transitional housing.

"Childcare has always been a big problem. You fight so hard to do the things they say about your child, you want to work, but you can't afford childcare along with the other bills you have."

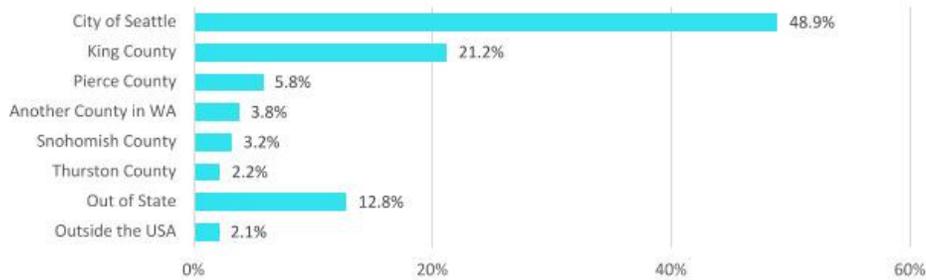
Living Accommodations before Homelessness

The way in which an individual seeks services as well as their ability to access support from friends or family is affected by where they lived prior to experiencing homelessness. Previous circumstances can point to gaps in the system of care and opportunities for systemic improvement and homelessness prevention. Focus group participants reported that they were hesitant to look for housing outside of Seattle unless there was convenient transportation. They felt that work, their social support network and services were all in the city and moving away would require a lot of movement that was not always possible.

Housing History

Respondents were asked where they lived when they last had stable housing. The majority (49%) of respondents reported they were living in the City of Seattle at the time they most recently became homeless. Thirty-one percent (31%) of respondents report being originally from Seattle. Of the 69% of respondents not originally from Seattle, (15%) report living in Seattle for 10 or more years.

Figure 12. WHERE RESPONDENTS WERE LIVING AT THE TIME THEY MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS

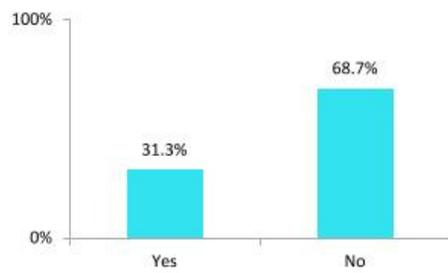


N = 1,042

Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents reported that they were living outside of the state when they became homeless, while 21% reported they were in King County, and 9% reported they were in another county in Washington. The most common reason respondents cited moving to Seattle was because family/friends live in Seattle (35%) and for a local job (34%). Fifteen percent (15%) of respondents cited moving to Seattle to access homeless services. Of respondents who moved for work, 36% had full or part-time employment.

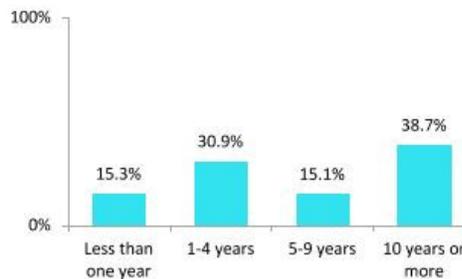
Due to the City’s interest in residency history and homeless migration patterns, we compared the survey responses of local and King County respondents to those from out of state and out of County. We found no significant differences in responses that were outside a normal margin of error nor any patterns which would suggest a special reason to come to Seattle.

Figure 13. ORIGINALLY FROM SEATTLE



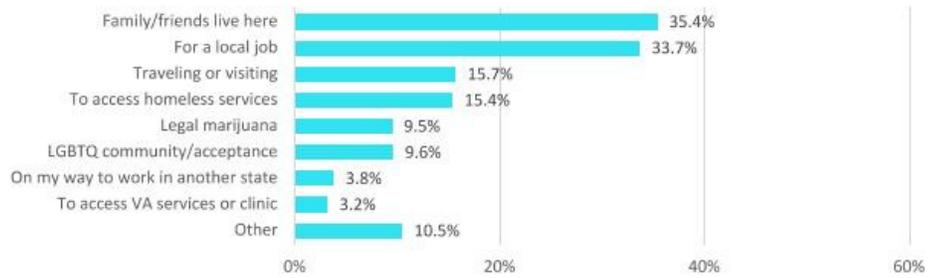
N = 1,050

Figure 14. LENGTH OF TIME LIVING IN SEATTLE



N = 1,006

Figure 15. REASON FOR MOVING TO SEATTLE



N = 706 respondents offering 967 responses

Prior Living Arrangements

Forty-one percent (41%) of survey respondents reported living in a home owned or rented by themselves or their partner immediately prior to becoming homeless, closely followed by 27% who reported staying with friends or family. Twelve percent (12%) were connected to an institution or system immediately prior to experiencing homelessness: 8% were in a jail or prison facility, 2% were on a military base/active duty, 1% were in foster care, and 1% were in a juvenile justice facility.

Figure 16. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS THIS TIME



N = 1,008

Current Living Arrangements

Close to half of survey respondents reported spending the prior night living outdoors (41%). Of those who stayed in an outdoor location, 30% reported staying in an authorized encampment³, 22% in a park, 9% in an automobile, 8% in a camper/RV/van, and 34% in another outdoor location like a sidewalk or public right of way.

Figure 17. WHERE RESIDENTS HAVE STAYED AT SOME POINT IN THE LAST MONTH



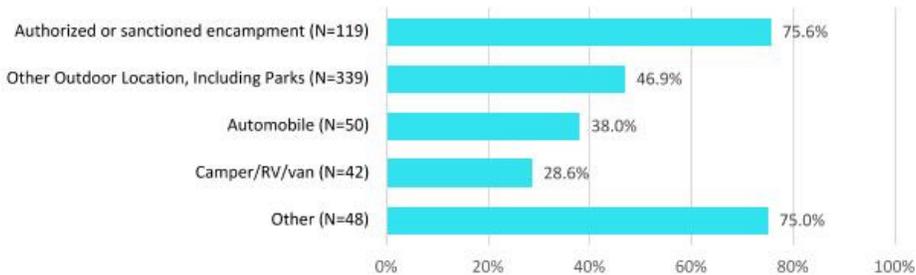
N = 1,002 respondents offering 2,051 responses

Outreach Access

Respondents were also asked if they were ever approached by an outreach worker at any unsheltered locations. Seventy-six percent (76%) of respondents reported being approached by an outreach worker while at an authorized or sanctioned encampment. Forty-one percent (41%) of survey respondents had been asked, at least once, to move sleeping locations as the result of an encampment clean-up.

"They would tell me that I would have to meet with the social worker and I didn't even know what a social worker was. I was so confused, I did not know what to do. My brain was spinning, I felt really dumb when I was talking to her, and I was like 'how do I not know this stuff? I don't understand.'"

Figure 18. WAS APPROACHED BY AN OUTREACH WORKER WHILE UNSHELTERED BY LOCATION, RESPONDENTS ANSWERING YES



³ There are approximately 200-250 people living in authorized encampments in the City of Seattle at any one time. In an attempt to best represent this population, this survey includes responses from 119 of them.

Duration and Recurrence of Homelessness

Challenges in ending an individual's homelessness often increase with extended duration of time spent without housing. Extended periods of time also result in increased health risks and early morbidity. Ending homelessness requires shorter durations and the prevention of recurrence.

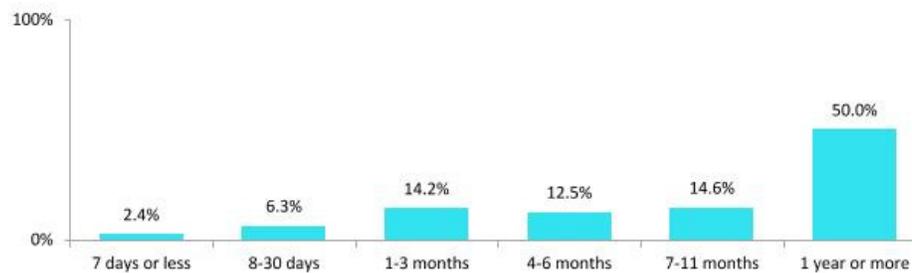
First Time Homelessness

Unstable living conditions often lead to individuals falling in and out of homelessness and challenges in receiving supportive services. A little less than half of survey respondents reported they were experiencing homelessness for the first time (44%).

Duration of Homelessness

For many, the experience of homelessness is part of a long and recurring history of housing instability. Survey respondents were asked about duration of their current experience or episode of homelessness. Half of respondents reported they had been homeless for a year or more (50%). Eight percent (8%) had been homeless for less than one month.

Figure 19. LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS THIS CURRENT TIME



N = 1,007

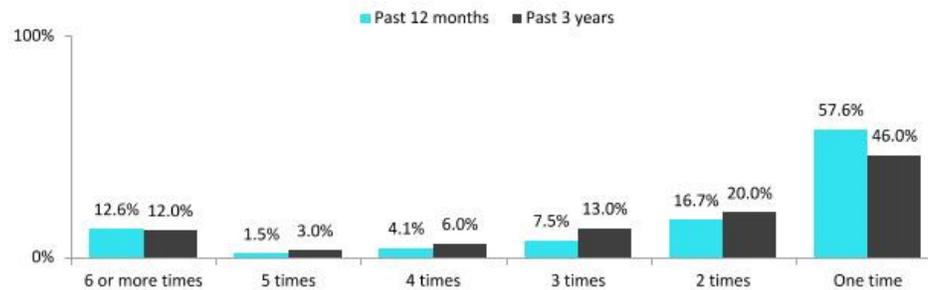
Recurrence of Homelessness

Nineteen percent (19%) of respondents reported they had experienced homelessness four or more times in the past year. When asked how many times they had been homeless in the past three years, 21% reported they had been homeless four or more times.

Chronic Homelessness

Under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's new definition, a chronically homeless individual is someone who has experienced homelessness for a year or longer, or who has experienced at least four episodes of homelessness in the last three years (must be a cumulative of 12 months), and has a disability. A family with an adult member who meets this description would also be considered chronically homeless. Our survey queried this phenomenon and found that just under 30% of our respondents met this definition. As a point of reference, the 2015 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report to Congress stated that nationally the chronic rate is 15%. Our research has shown that other West Coast counties have chronic homelessness rates closer to Seattle's than the national average.

Figure 20. NUMBER OF TIMES EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS IN THE LAST YEAR AND IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, INCLUDING THIS TIME



N = 999 (12 months) N = 1,029 (3 years)

Despite common challenges there was some optimism expressed by respondents. This correlates to a belief that many homeless are in need of a “light touch” from the system. Fifty-four percent (54%) of respondents reported they expected to have housing in the next 12 months. Among those who expected to have housing a greater percentage were employed full or part-time (32%) compared to those who did not expect to find housing (20%). Respondents who were unable and unemployed were just as likely to expect housing as not to. Those who reported they worked seasonally or sporadically were less likely to expect housing.

Cause of Homelessness, Prevention and Housing Assistance

The primary cause of an individual’s homelessness is not always clear and often the result of multiple and compounding causes. One quarter (25%) of respondents self-reported job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness. Thirteen percent (13%) reported alcohol or drug use, 11% reported an inability to afford rent increase, and 9% reported a divorce, separation, or breakup as the primary cause of their homelessness.

In the discussion of the cause of homelessness, there were two large differences between the respondents that lived in Seattle or King County and elsewhere immediately prior to their recent episode of homelessness. Twenty-eight percent (28%) of those from Seattle or King County reported job loss as the primary cause of their homelessness, while only 16% of those from elsewhere in the State of Washington and 19% of those from out of the state or country reported job loss as the primary cause. Fifteen percent (15%) of those from Seattle or King County reported alcohol or drug use as the primary cause of their homelessness, while only 8% of those from elsewhere in the State of Washington and 9% of those from out of the state or country reported alcohol or drug use as the primary cause. Other indicators varied only by a few percent when geographically analyzed. Rent increase was cited as the primary cause for homelessness by 11% of respondents from Seattle/King County, 11% for those from the State of Washington, and 10% for those from out of the state/US.

Figure 21. PRIMARY EVENT OR CONDITION THAT LED TO RESPONDENTS' CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS



N = 1,031 respondents offering 1,297 responses

Housing Assistance

Focus group participants reported that looking ahead, the City of Seattle could better serve the people currently or at-risk of experiencing homeless by providing subsidized housing according to current income, offering cash assistance beyond the initial deposit and rent payments, and supporting housing options within a reasonable distance from the city and/or close to public transportation.

"If housing was available, it should be built along transportation corridors so that folks can find ways to get to the City even if they're not staying in the City."

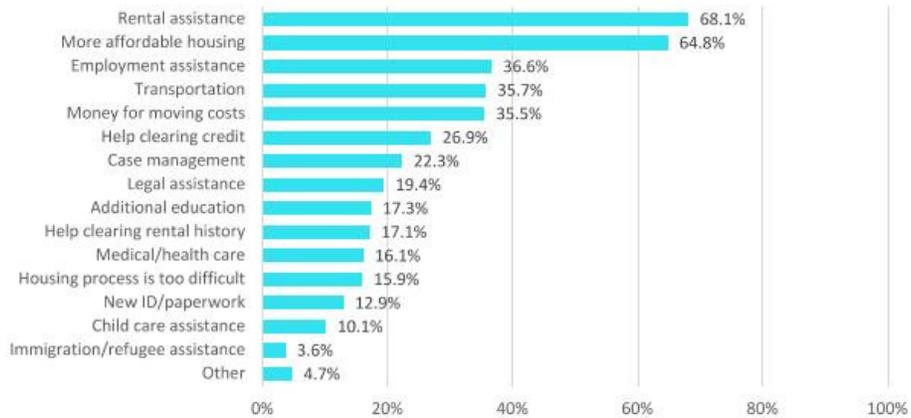
Participants called for the City of Seattle to offer more affordable housing, including subsidized housing at or below 30% of people's current income. In terms of cash assistance, many worried about how to make ends meet past the initial deposit and first/last month's rent and whether that meant they might end up without a home again after a few months.

When asked about housing options outside the City, responses were mixed. While some participants shared that they just wanted "to get off the streets," others worried about commuting to jobs if they were too far outside the City if they lacked access to public transportation, as well as furthering the effects of gentrification. The consensus was that housing options within an hour of the City might be reasonable as long as they were located along transportation corridors, provided enough space as in the case of families, allowed for people to stay together with their partners and friends if they so choose, and provided basic necessities.

"My credit is actually not horrible. Even when I could find an apartment that I could afford, I'm looking at like 2 to 3 months security deposit for a lot of places in Seattle."

Survey respondents were also asked what would help them obtain permanent housing. The majority (68%) reported rental assistance, followed by 65% who reported that an increase in affordable housing would help them in obtaining permanent housing.

Figure 22. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU OBTAIN PERMANENT HOUSING

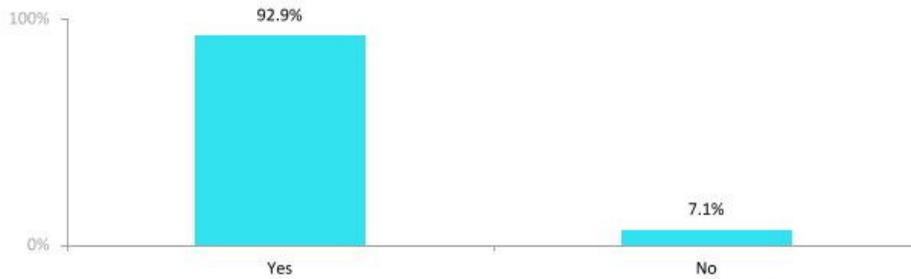


N = 1,028 respondents offering 4,184 responses

Housing Interest

Ninety-three percent (93%) of survey respondents reported that they would move inside if safe, affordable housing were available. This is commonly referred to as the “homeless by choice” question and suggests that the “traveler” or “nomadic” sojourner does not represent a significant group. The highest percent (71%) of respondents reported that they could afford a monthly rent of less than five hundred dollars, followed by 24% who reported they could afford between \$500 and \$1,000 monthly.

Figure 23. WOULD MOVE INSIDE IF SAFE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING WERE AVAILABLE



N = 892

“I didn’t know not having credit was just as bad as having bad credit.”

Access to Services

Focus group participants had a lot to say about the current system of care in Seattle in terms of providers, programs and service needs. Participants noted that they had difficulty accessing available services due to lack of support navigating the resource and referral system. Participants noted that they often had to call repeatedly to get someone on the phone or felt they could not follow up with services because they were only offered during certain times, such as regular business hours. A participant explained the difficulty in attaining service resources and referrals, *“They don’t know enough. They don’t know where to go. Nobody directs you to the right resources.”* Others reported additional difficulties accessing services due to lack of transportation and appropriate counseling services. A participant shared that services are *“so widespread and broken under these tiny little programs all over the place”* that getting there by public transportation was very challenging.

“I didn’t even know what a social worker was. I was so confused, I did not know what to do. My brain was spinning, I feel really dumb when I was talking to her, I was like how do I not know this stuff? I don’t understand.”

Effective Services

Some participants felt there were too many steps to accessing services, duplication of services across providers and some felt service placement was unfair. A participant explained, *“You have to go to this lady who has to then evaluate you and then go to that lady who has to then recommend you. It’s like they eat up more of your time just keeping themselves employed duplicating the same process.”* Across focus groups, some participants expressed mistrust of both governmental and nonprofit organizations and lack of connection with program staff who may be unavailable or do not connect with the homeless clients they serve.

“You call them and they have no resources, or they don’t have funding. There’s always an excuse to why they can’t help you. Then you get frustrated and you’re like, ‘Well now where do I go?’ There’s not enough people standing on corners saying, if you’re homeless go this way. It’s just like they’re throwing you out there and telling you to fend for yourself.”

Participants felt good programs should include clinical assessments, long-term support, and staff who care and invest in individuals. Participants reported that programming felt paternalistic and that services did not recognize them as people. Participants had recommendations for improving the system. For example, they felt outreach should be peer-based, and through search and rescue teams. They noted that as most people currently find out about services and programs through word of mouth rather than through outreach workers or program staff.

“You need counseling, you need love, you need ‘I’m here for you’. I’m going to talk down to you or whatever but if you can show the love, we get passed that all of a sudden I start respecting myself and start respecting you.”

Participants felt that after outreach, effective support should include comprehensive clinical assessments on an individual’s medical history, mental health and capacity to engage in the workforce and other programs. Long-term support was also identified as a key element of a well-designed program, especially in relation to housing assistance programs, particularly in relation to rapid re-housing programs and the challenges of keeping up with rent. One participant elaborated on this recurring theme, *“I don’t understand why they leave you after 2 months, why can’t they just [help] 6 months to a year if you need it. Then people find themselves right back in the same position that they were in, homeless because they something out of their control happens.”*

*"I think if people aren't using the services, it's because they don't know about them or because they're so widespread and broken under these tiny little programs all over the place.
In order to get to the places to get your bus ticket, you have to use your bus ticket.
You're basically using your bus ticket getting from one place to go to another place. Transportation is huge."*

Coordinated Intake and Assessment

Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) is a project run by All Home, King County's coordinating body for homeless services. The goal of coordinated entry is to ensure that all people experiencing homelessness are fairly identified, assessed, and connected to assistance based on their existing needs. Intimately coordinated intake and assessment is designed to ensure there is no wrong door and that individuals can access the services they need no matter how they enter the system.

One third (33%) of all survey respondents reported they had completed a coordinated entry assessment. Of the respondents staying outdoors, 27% of people have completed a coordinated assessment, and of the respondents staying in shelter, 37% have completed the assessment, while the percentage of respondents living in authorized encampments who completed a coordinated entry was 26%.

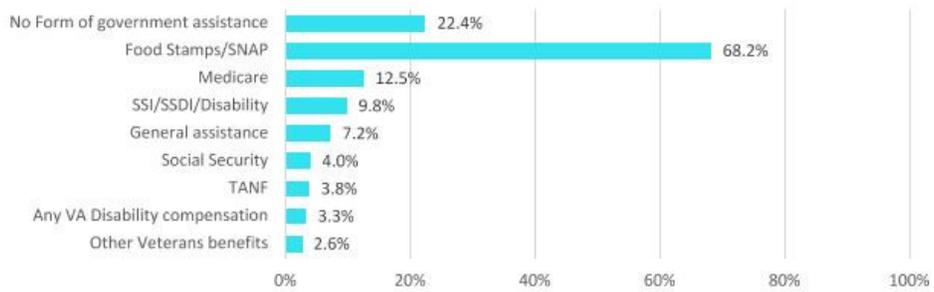
*"The only people that should really be doing outreach are homeless because they're the ones that actually know what homeless people are going through. You got a lot of people their hearts are in the right place or they're really good people and they really do want to help but they're clueless.
They don't know what we need because everybody's different."*

Government Assistance and Benefits

Over three-quarters (78%) of respondents reported they were receiving some form of government assistance. The largest percentage of respondents (68%) reported receiving Food Stamps or SNAP, followed by 13% who reported receiving Medicare. Ten percent (10%) reported receiving non-veteran disability, SSI, or SSSDI, 7% were receiving General Assistance, 4% were receiving Social Security, 4% were receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), 3% were receiving VA disability compensation, and 3% were receiving other Veteran's benefits.

Individuals who reported they were not receiving any form of government assistance were not clearly different from those who were receiving services. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of youth 18-24 were not receiving services, slightly higher than other age groups. Thirty-nine percent (39%) of individuals who reported they were on parole reported they were not receiving benefits however this was compared to 16% of individuals who reported they were on probation. There was little variability in where respondents reported staying the night prior to the survey. There was a small difference between sheltered and unsheltered populations receiving government assistance, 20% and 24% respectively. There was some additional variability between specific sleeping locations. Only 8% of individuals who reported staying in a place in a house not meant for sleeping reported they were not receiving services, however these individuals represented a very small number of overall respondents and therefore may not be representative.

Figure 24. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE



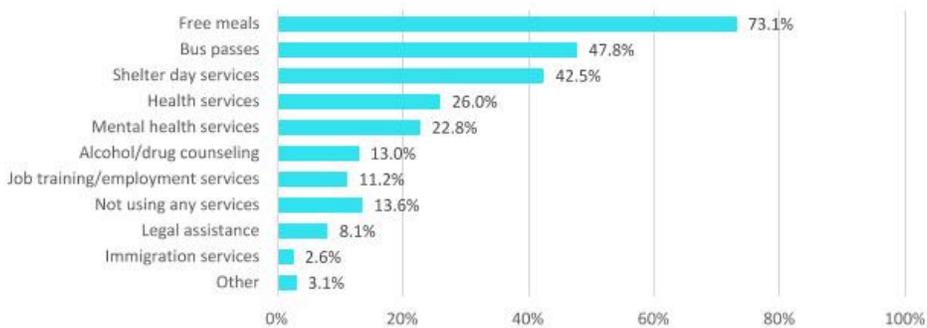
N = 1,005 respondents offering 1,340 responses

Twenty nine percent (29%) of the population reported they were receiving some form of disability benefits or Social Security income.

Non-Housing Services

Almost three quarters (73%) of respondents reported using meal services, and almost half (48%) reported using bus passes. Fourteen percent (14%) of respondents reported not using any services.

Figure 25. LOCAL SERVICES



N = 1,038

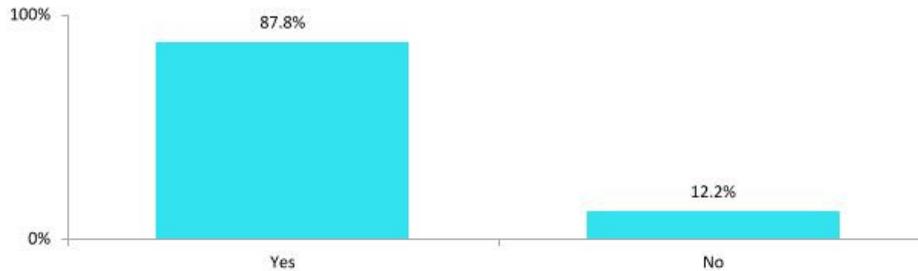
Eighty-eight percent (88%) of respondents reported using shelters. Of those not using shelters, 36% did not use because they were too crowded, 30% because of bugs, and 29% because the shelters were full. Twenty percent (20%) reported not using shelters because they don't accept pets, and 21% because individuals can't stay with their partners.

"I think they should have ones [authorized encampments] geared towards families only, instead of just a bunch of people and then you'd come with your children. I wouldn't want my children around a bunch of men, especially in that kind of environment. It's just not safe."

"[We] want more sanctioned encampments, plus there's talk, maybe, of low barrier encampments, which means six more. Just think of how many more people we could help. I firmly believe in sanctioned encampments because in sanctioned encampments, there's safety and there's security."

Shelter Access

Figure 26. SHELTER USE



N = 1,042

Figure 27. REASONS FOR NOT CURRENTLY USING ANY TYPE OF SHELTER SERVICES

Response	Percentage
They are too crowded	36.4%
Bugs	30.1%
There are too many rules	29.1%
They are full	28.9%
Germs	22.2%
I can't stay with my partner	21.4%
They don't accept my pet	20.4%
There is nowhere to store my stuff	17.9%
They are far away	16.6%
I can't stay with my friends	13.3%

N = 481 respondents offering 1,137 responses

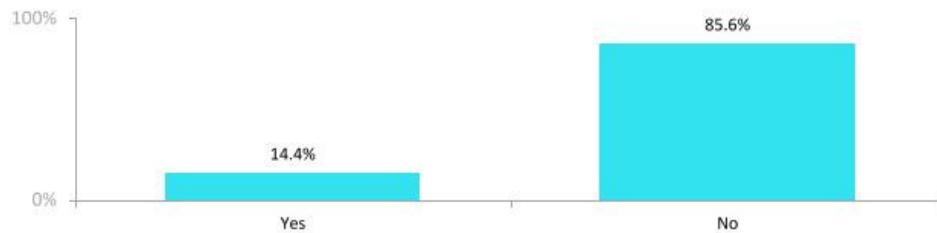
"You've got to actively self-advocate. In that regard I see why the system is the way it is. It almost has to be. Only the serious people will be the one to get the housing and keep it. Squeaky wheel gets the grease man."

Justice System Involvement

Focus group participants had a mixed response. Some reported involvement with the justice system prevents people from accessing needed services and presented barriers to obtaining housing, particularly when individuals had a history of a felony offense. However, others knew that there were services targeted to those with criminal records and almost felt that this prioritization presented a challenge for those without a criminal record. Most striking to us was the overall lack of discussion regarding police involvement and the criminalization of homelessness in focus group discussions compared to our experiences working in other cities across the nation.

Among survey respondents, 9% reported they were on probation at the time of the survey, 4% reported they were on parole. Roughly one percent reported they were on both probation and parole at the time of the survey. Fourteen percent reported they were on probation or parole at the time they most recently became homeless and 28% reported they were involved in the justice system prior to experiencing homelessness. A small percentage (18%) of respondents on probation or parole reported staying in transitional housing or emergency shelters, of those who were unsheltered 12% were in sanctioned encampments, 18% in unsanctioned encampments and 18% in a vehicle.

Figure 28. ON PROBATION OR PAROLE AT THE TIME THEY MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS



N = 863

Health Needs, Access and Drug Use

Without regular access to health care, individuals suffer preventable illness, longer hospitalizations, and a higher rate of premature death. Focus group participants identified key challenges related to accessing medical care, including lacking legal immigration status, having criminal records, experiencing difficulty applying to health insurance online or completing paperwork, and lacking awareness about available services. A participant called for mobile clinics with on-site doctors to provide care, especially for those who only access medical care in case of emergency.

One of the greatest challenges participants identified was drug addiction as a contributing factor to homelessness. Respondents agreed that not all persons experiencing homelessness are addicted to drugs and alcohol, and that this misconception about homeless communities has adverse consequences. However, they also agreed that drug use is linked to dealing with the stresses of being homeless, and self-medicating to manage pain. In addition, those seeking drug addiction support indicated that they would like counselors who have the life experience with previous addiction in order to make service offerings more effective and relevant.

Healthcare Needs

Thirty percent (30%) of respondents reported they went without needed health care since experiencing homelessness. Access to dental care is often harder for individuals to access due to limited dental coverage and a small number of providers accepting Medicare and other low cost coverage. Nearly half of respondents reported going without needed dental care.

Figure 29. HEALTH CONDITIONS

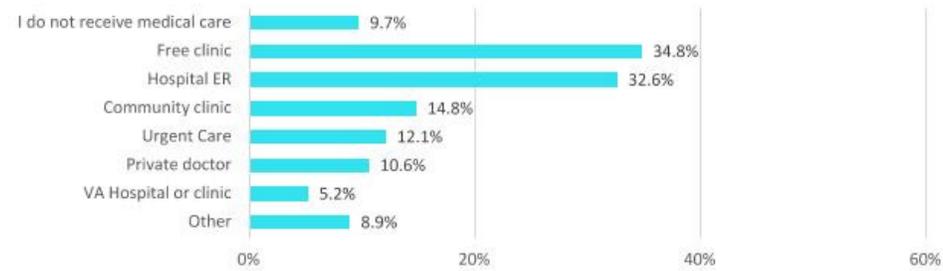
	Experience	Prevent Work or Housing
Depression	42.2%	21.9%
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	30.9%	18.4%
Bipolar Disorder	23.6%	13.6%
A physical disability	19.9%	12.0%
Any other psychiatric or emotional condition	18.5%	10.6%
Diabetes	14.1%	4.4%
Schizophrenia	8.5%	5.2%
Cancer	6.5%	2.8%
Traumatic Brain injury	6.1%	3.3%

N = 997-1,013

Healthcare Access

More than half of respondents (51%) reported they had been to the ER in the year prior to the survey and 28% reported a hospitalization. Previous research suggests that on average, individuals experiencing homelessness stay in the hospital four days longer than persons with stable housing.⁴

Figure 30. USUAL PLACE OF MEDICAL CARE

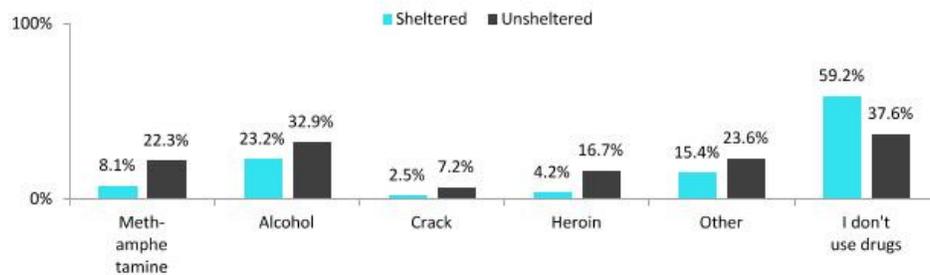


N = 1,031 respondents offering 1,328 responses

Drug Use

Forty-five percent (45%) of survey respondents reported they did not use drugs. Twenty-nine percent reported using alcohol. Thirteen percent (13%) of respondents reported drug or alcohol abuse was the primary cause of their homelessness, while 13% of respondents reported they were accessing drug or alcohol counseling services. When comparing respondents who were living unsheltered with those in shelter, we found a higher prevalence of drug use in each category with people living unsheltered.

Figure 31. DRUG USE



Sheltered, N=358 respondents offering 403 responses; Unsheltered, N=641 respondents offering 899 responses

"Before I was homeless I was two or three years clean, but within my first week of being homeless, I was using again. I was using meth and all that. I never would have thought I would have been back doing that, but then the only reason why I was doing that, so I could stay warm and literally forget the fact that I was homeless."

⁴ Salit S.A., Kuhn E.M., Hartz A.J., Vu J.M., Mosso A.L. Hospitalization costs associated with homelessness in New York City. *New England Journal of Medicine* 1998; 338: 1734-1740.

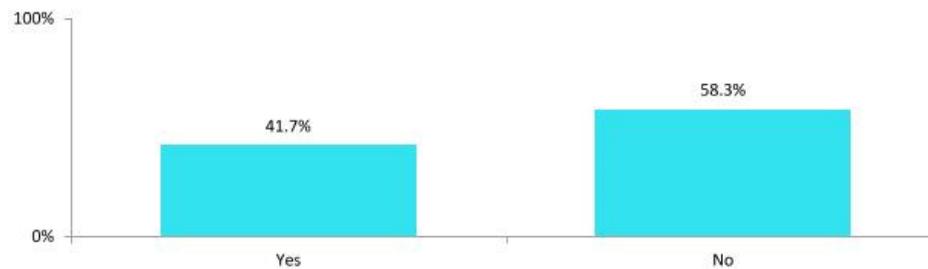
Domestic Violence and Abuse

Forty-two percent (42%) of survey respondents reported they had an experience of domestic violence or abuse. However, 5% reported it was the primary cause of their homelessness.

A higher percentage of female respondents reported experiencing domestic violence than male, 58% to 30%. Transgender respondents and those who identified as a gender other than male, female or transgender reported even higher percentages, 63% and 78% respectively. More than half (51%) of youth under 25 reported experiences of domestic violence or abuse. Abuse was also higher among those living outdoors compared to those in county shelters, 44% and 38%.

“When it comes down to it, there’s a lot of people who have come from upbringings where the parents were either mentally abusive, verbally abusive or physically abusive; more like a domestic violence, like she was saying. Once they get to a certain age, multiple things happen to you. The parent kicks them out, because the kid finally stands up for themselves or the kid gets tired of getting beat on.”

Figure 32. EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR ABUSE



N = 881

APPENDIX I: METHODOLOGY

Survey Planning and Implementation

The survey of 1,050 homeless persons was conducted in order to yield qualitative data about the community experiencing homelessness and their housing needs in the City of Seattle. These data will be used by the city to better respond to the needs of the homeless community in Seattle. The survey elicited information such as gender, family status, military service, length and recurrence of homelessness, usual nighttime accommodations, causes of homelessness, and access to services through open-ended, closed-ended, and multiple response questions. The survey data also brought greater perspective to current issues of homelessness and to the provision and delivery of services. Surveys were conducted by peers and shelter staff who were trained by Applied Survey Research. Training sessions led potential interviewers through a comprehensive orientation that included project background information along with detailed instruction on respondent eligibility, interviewing protocol, and confidentiality. Peers were compensated at a rate of \$7 per completed survey.

It was determined that survey response rates would improve if an incentive gift was offered to respondents in appreciation for their time and participation. Gift cards valued at \$5 to McDonald's were given as an incentive for participating in the 2016 homeless survey. The gift cards were easy to obtain and distribute, were thought to have wide appeal, and could be provided within the project budget. This approach enabled surveys to be conducted at any time during the day. The gift proved to be a great incentive and was widely accepted among survey respondents.

Survey Administration Details

The 2016 City of Seattle Housing Needs Assessment was administered by the trained survey team between October 4 and November 17, 2016. In all, the survey team collected 1,050 unique surveys. The survey team was comprised of 37 individuals, recruited for their general knowledge and familiarity of homelessness in the City of Seattle, as well as additional knowledge and familiarity of various subpopulations, including youth, those living sanctioned and unsanctioned encampments, and those who stayed in transitional housing shelters.

Survey Sampling

While there have been a number of local assessments, evaluations and strategic planning projects conducted within the City of Seattle, King County and the State of Washington, data on the unsheltered populations is limited. Information on where individuals reside within the city and demographic details were limited and therefore prevent a more accurate survey sampling strategy. Due to these challenges, ASR worked with local surveyors and providers to identify locations and individuals to conduct interviews in all neighborhoods. Outreach efforts were adjusted throughout the process to ensure adequate representation, and additional surveys were completed to ensure non-encampment residents were adequately sampled.

The planning team initially recommended a target of approximately 800 surveys. After roughly 650 surveys were completed, an additional 250 surveys were added to the total to address concerns about oversampling individuals who were staying in sanctioned encampments. All reasonable attempts at randomizing respondent selection were made. Individuals residing in emergency shelters were reached through street surveys. Strategic attempts were made to reach individuals in

various geographic locations and of various subset groups such as homeless youth, those residing in transitional housing, and families. Surveyors were encouraged to gather surveys from neighborhoods throughout the city, based, in part, on the locations of individuals experiencing homelessness in neighborhoods that had been reported by service provider and city staff. The survey coordinator then compared the locations of completed surveys to make sure that all neighborhoods were represented and that no one neighborhood was overrepresented.

One way to increase representation and the participation of various subpopulation groups was to recruit peer survey workers from these groups. In order to increase randomization of sample respondents, survey workers were trained to employ an “every third encounter” survey approach. Survey workers were instructed to approach every third person they encountered whom they considered to be an eligible survey respondent. If the person declined to take the survey, the survey worker could approach the next eligible person they encountered. After completing a survey, the randomized approach was resumed. It is important to recognize that while efforts are made to randomize the respondents, it is not a random sample methodology.

Care was taken by interviewers to ensure that respondents felt comfortable regardless of the street or shelter location where the survey occurred. During the interviews, respondents were encouraged to be candid in their responses and were informed that these responses would be framed as general findings, would be kept confidential, and would not be traceable to any one individual.

Data Analysis

To avoid potential duplication of respondents, the survey requested respondents’ initials and date of birth, so that duplication could be avoided without compromising the respondents’ anonymity. Upon completion of the survey effort, an extensive verification process was conducted to eliminate duplicates. This process examined respondents’ date of birth, initials, gender, ethnicity, and length of homelessness, and consistencies in patterns of responses to other questions on the survey.

Survey Challenges and Limitations

There may be some variance in the data that the homeless individuals self-reported. However, using a peer interviewing methodology is believed to allow the respondents to be more candid with their answers and may help reduce the uneasiness of revealing personal information. Further, service providers recommended individuals who would be the best to conduct interviews and they received comprehensive training about how to conduct interviews. The service providers also reviewed the surveys to ensure quality responses. Surveys that were considered incomplete or containing false responses were not accepted. Neighborhood information was also a challenge, as some neighborhoods names were unfamiliar to either surveyors or the survey coordinator.

FOCUS GROUP METHODOLOGY

Focus groups were designed to follow up on the survey results, building upon data to better inform the focus group process. After an initial analysis of 650 surveys, questions focused on data points flagged as relevant or interesting by ASR staff, working with help from an advisory group from the City of Seattle. The advisory group also identified areas of interest that they would like to see questions focused on. Additionally questions were included to serve as warm-ups and to provide general knowledge of topics common to the issue of homelessness.

Focus groups were centered around 6 different subpopulations from the Seattle area, based in part on findings from initial survey results. There was a focus group for youth, families, those who stay in sanctioned encampments, those who stay in unsanctioned encampments, those who stay in shelters, and those who sleep in vehicles. The youth focus group and family focus group were comprised exclusively of members of those demographics, while the remaining focus groups mixed in individuals from the general population experiencing homelessness.

Focus groups lasted for approximately 1.5 hours. Focus group participants were made aware that a voice recorder would be operating during the focus group, though it was not started until after introductions, to protect their anonymity. Participants were asked to speak one at a time, were encouraged to stay on topic, and were asked to share their experiences as well as those of the population experiencing homelessness they have encountered during their time on the street. Participants were asked to be respectful of other participants and allow them the opportunity to share their stories without fear of judgement. Focus group facilitators followed up, when appropriate, to gather greater and more in-depth information on relevant topics.

Focus Group Recruitment

There were over 80 participants in 6 different focus groups. Focus groups took place across Seattle, allowing for responses to reflect any geographic concerns. They were also held in shelters across the city, to ensure that participants felt safe and comfortable. Participants received \$30 for the 2 hours of the focus group and received a meal. All participants were informed that their answers were confidential and would be kept anonymous.

Individual participants were recruited in a variety of manners. Individuals experiencing homelessness were identified from the list of surveyors who helped conduct surveys during the survey portion of the project. To supplement those numbers, recruitment efforts were put in place to identify individuals who were members of the relevant subpopulation and who had knowledge, familiarity, and experience with homelessness in Seattle. Additional focus group participants were identified by shelter and program staff looking for the same criteria. Participants were recruited from various neighborhoods in Seattle.

Focus Group Challenges and Limitations

Due to the limits of time and flow of conversation, not all focus group participants were asked the same questions. Additionally, some focus groups were asked questions relevant exclusively to their subpopulation. While measures were taken to prevent this, some participants may have felt that they could not share entirely and completely. While recruitment efforts were designed to represent individuals from multiple subpopulations and geographies, not all subpopulations and geographies of the homeless community were present.

APPENDIX II: SURVEY RESULTS

Table of Figures

Figure 31. Drug Use	27	Figure 24. Currently the First Experience of Homelessness.....	41
Figure 1. Age Breakdown.....	34	Figure 25. Length of Homelessness this current time	41
Figure 2. Age at which Resident First Experienced Homelessness	34	Figure 26. Number of Times Experiencing Homeless in the Last Year and in the Past Three Years, Including This Time.....	41
Figure 3. Gender	34	Figure 27. Expect Stable Housing in the Next 12 months	42
Figure 4. Sexual Orientation	35	Figure 28. Primary Event or Condition That Led to Respondents' Current Episode of Homelessness	42
Figure 5. Race/Ethnicity.....	35	Figure 29. What Would Help You to Obtain Permanent Housing.....	43
Figure 6. Educational Attainment.....	35	Figure 30. Would Move Inside if Safe, Affordable Housing Were Available	43
Figure 7. Employment Status.....	35	Figure 31. Monthly amount one could afford in rent/utilities.....	43
Figure 8. Primary Language	36	Figure 32. Has Completed A Coordinated Assessment.....	44
Figure 9. Veterans Status.....	36	Figure 33. Government Assistance	44
Figure 10. Foster Care Experience	36	Figure 34. Disability Benefits.....	44
Figure 11. Single vs Multi-person Households	36	Figure 35. Local Services	45
Figure 12. Relationship of People Currently Living in Household.....	37	Figure 36. Shelter Use	45
Figure 13. Number of Individuals currently Living with vs Number of Individuals preferred to seek housing with	37	Figure 37. Reasons for Not Currently Using any type of shelter services.....	45
Figure 14. Pregnancy (Females Only)	37	Figure 38. Are you currently on probation or Parole	46
Figure 15. Where Respondents Were Living at the Time They Most Recently Became Homeless.....	38	Figure 39. On Probation or Parole at the time they most recently became Homeless	46
Figure 16. Originally From Seattle	38	Figure 40. Were involved with the justice system prior to experiencing homelessness	46
Figure 17. Length of Time living in Seattle ..	38	Figure 41. Number of Times Respondents Reported Being in Jail or Prison in the Past Year	47
Figure 18. Reason For moving to Seattle.....	39	Figure 42. Type of Crime Committed	47
Figure 19. Living Arrangements Immediately Prior to experiencing homelessness This Time.....	39		
Figure 20. Where Residents Stayed Last Night.....	39		
Figure 21. Where Residents Stayed Outdoors Last Night (subset of respondents).....	40		
Figure 22. Where Residents Have Stayed At Some Point In the Last Month	40		
Figure 23. Was Approached By an Outreach Worker While Unsheltered.....	40		

Figure 43. Went without needed medical or dental care since becoming homeless 47

Figure 44. Health Conditions 48

Figure 45. Number of Times Used the Hospital or ER in the Past 12 Months 48

Figure 46. Usual Place of Medical Care 48

Figure 47. Drug Use 49

Figure 48. Experienced Domestic Violence or Abuse 49

Figure 49. Age Breakdown 49

Figure 50. Which racial group do you identify with most? 50

Figure 51. U.S. Armed Forces Involvement . 50

Figure 52. How many people would you like to find housing with? 50

Figure 53. Ages of Children 51

Figure 54. Are your children in this age range currently living with you (those who responded 'yes')? 51

Figure 55. Where were you living at the time you most recently became homeless? 51

Figure 56. Reasons for Moving to Seattle.... 52

Figure 57. Age at First Experience with Homelessness 52

Figure 58. Current Length of Homelessness 52

Figure 59. Respondents Who Expect To Have Housing in the Next 12 Months.. 53

Figure 60. Government Assistance 53

Figure 61. Using Services and Assistance 54

Figure 62. Were you involved with the criminal justice system prior to experiencing homelessness?..... 54

Figure 63. Respondents Who Have Needed Care Since Becoming Homeless and been unable to receive it? (% who responded "Yes")..... 54

Figure 64. Health Conditions 55

Figure 65. Drug Use 55

Figure 66. Race Among Respondents by Respondents Age..... 55

Figure 67. Sexual Orientation Among Youth Respondents by Respondents Age..... 56

Figure 68. Employment Status Among Respondents by Respondents Age..... 56

Figure 69. Where Did You Stay Last Night by Respondents Age..... 57

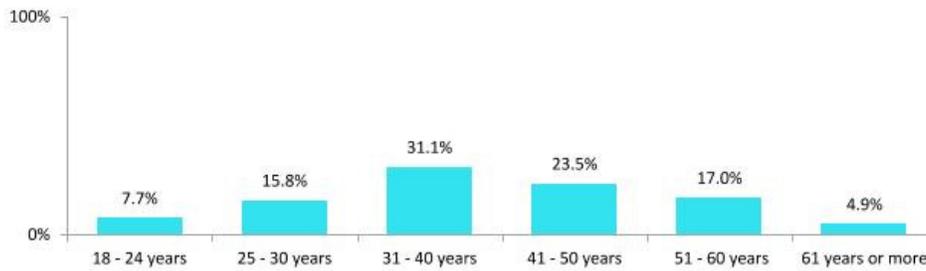
Figure 70. Length of Homelessness This Current Time by Respondents Age..... 57

Figure 71. Primary Cause of Homelessness Among Respondents by Respondents Age..... 58

Figure 72. Health Conditions Among Respondents by Respondents Age..... 59

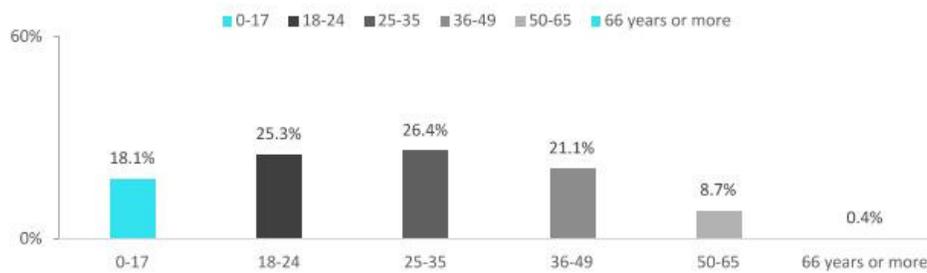
Figure 73. Percent Who Regularly Use Drugs by Respondents Age 59

Figure 1. AGE BREAKDOWN



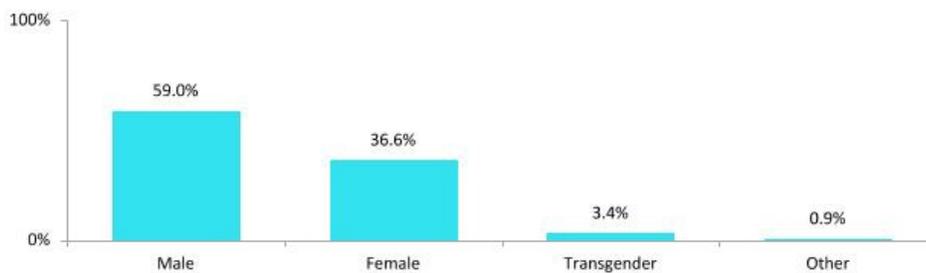
N = 1,050, note: no one surveyed was under the age of 18.

Figure 2. AGE AT WHICH RESIDENT FIRST EXPERIENCED HOMELESSNESS



N = 1,025

Figure 3. GENDER

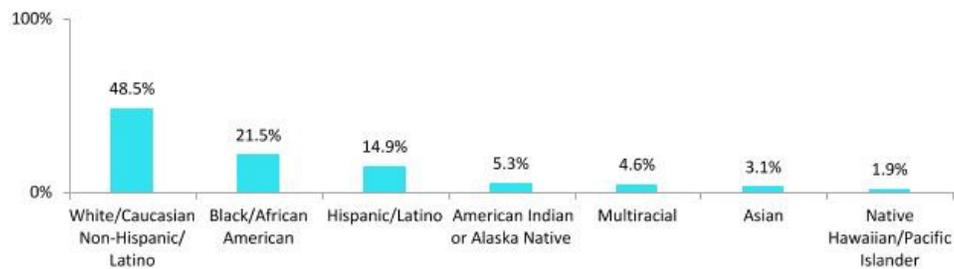


N = 1,050

Figure 4. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

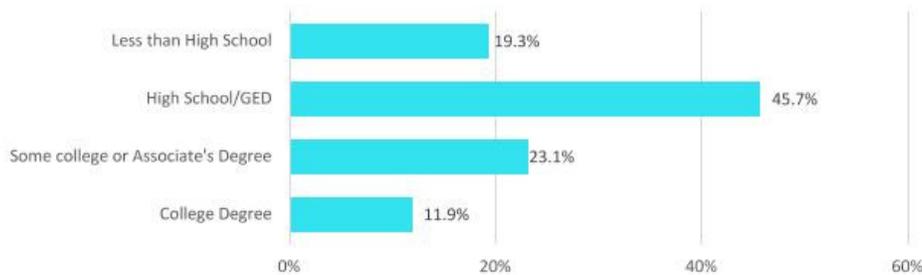
	Percentage	Respondents
Straight	73.8%	765
Gay	5.4%	56
Lesbian	3.5%	36
Queer	3.0%	31
Bisexual	12.2%	126
Other	3.8%	39

Figure 5. RACE/ETHNICITY



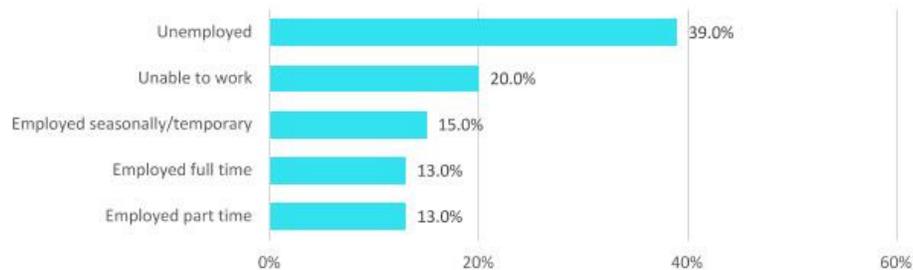
N = 990

Figure 6. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



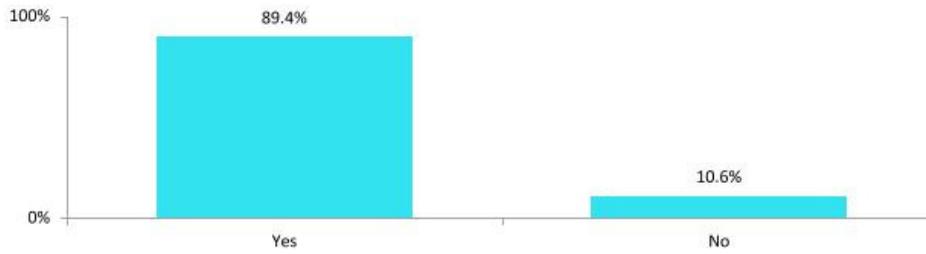
N = 1,037

Figure 7. EMPLOYMENT STATUS



N = 1,034

Figure 8. PRIMARY LANGUAGE



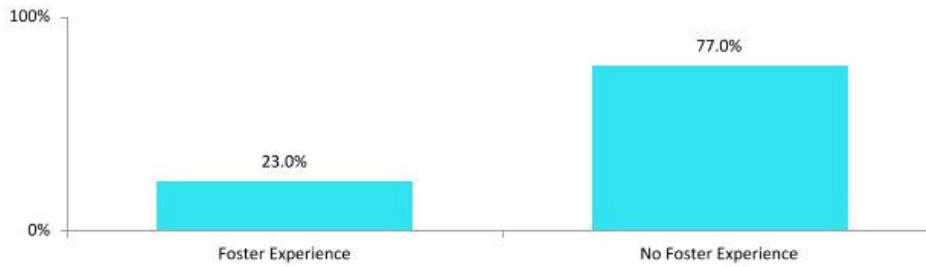
N = 1,029

Figure 9. VETERANS STATUS

	Yes	No
Have you ever served in the US Armed Forces?	13.6%	86.4%
Have you ever received health care or benefits from the VA?	68.5%	31.5%

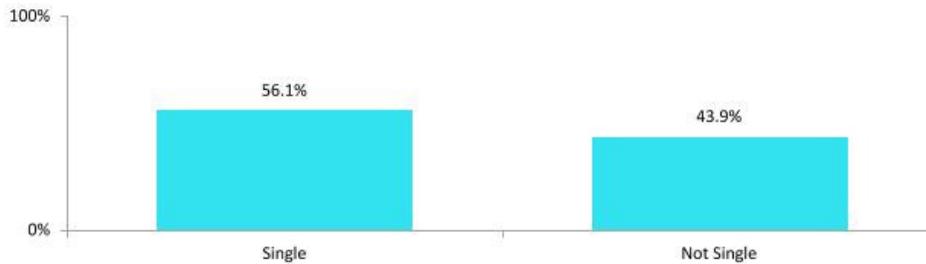
N = 1,011 (US Armed Forces); n = 143(Health Care or Benefits from VA)

Figure 10.FOSTER CARE EXPERIENCE



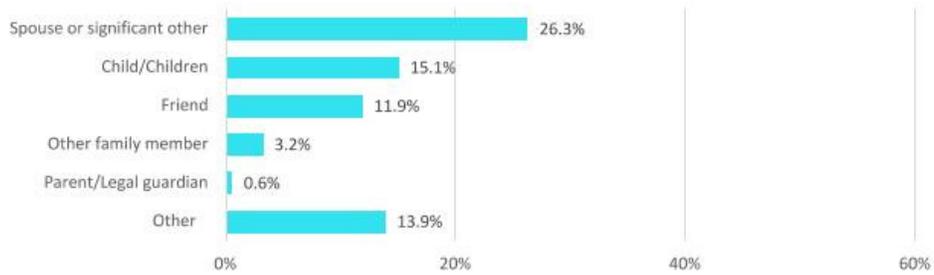
N = 1,010

Figure 11.SINGLE VS MULTI-PERSON HOUSEHOLDS



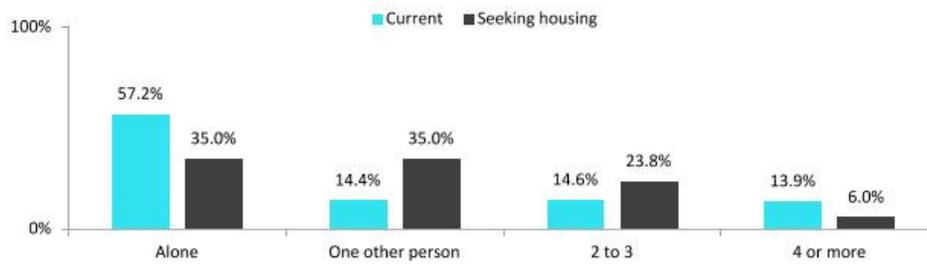
N = 1,050

Figure 12. RELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE CURRENTLY LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD



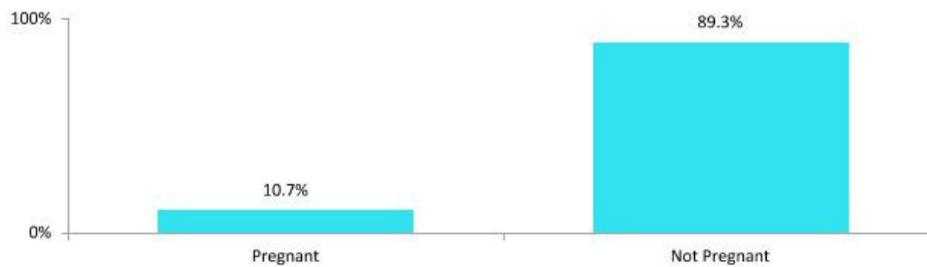
N = 601 respondents offering 745 responses

Figure 13. NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS CURRENTLY LIVING WITH VS NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS PREFERRED TO SEEK HOUSING WITH



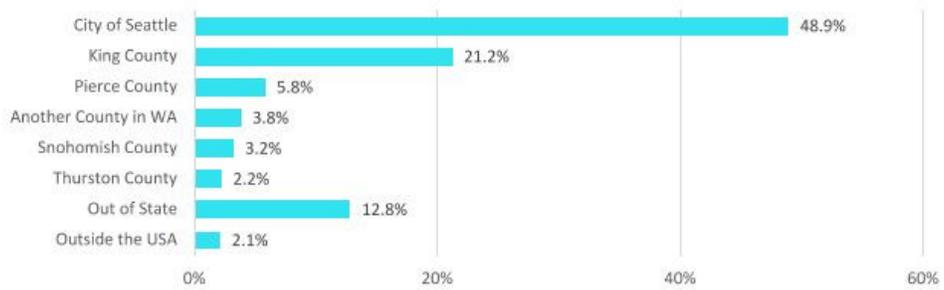
N = 989 (Currently Living With); N = 995 (Prefer Seeking Housing With)

Figure 14. PREGNANCY (FEMALES ONLY)



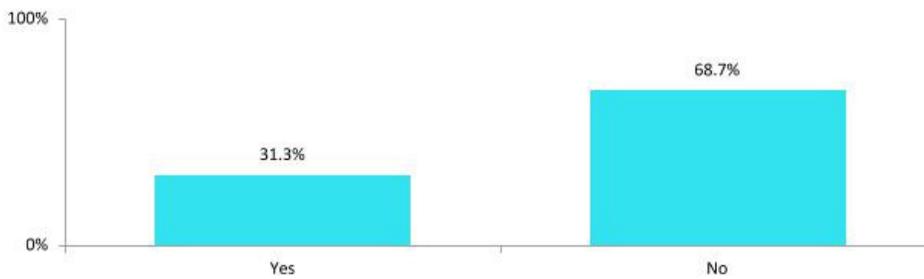
N = 364

Figure 15. WHERE RESPONDENTS WERE LIVING AT THE TIME THEY MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS



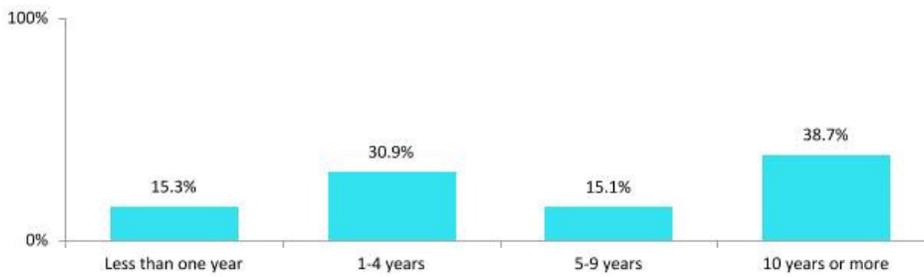
N = 1,042

Figure 16. ORIGINALLY FROM SEATTLE



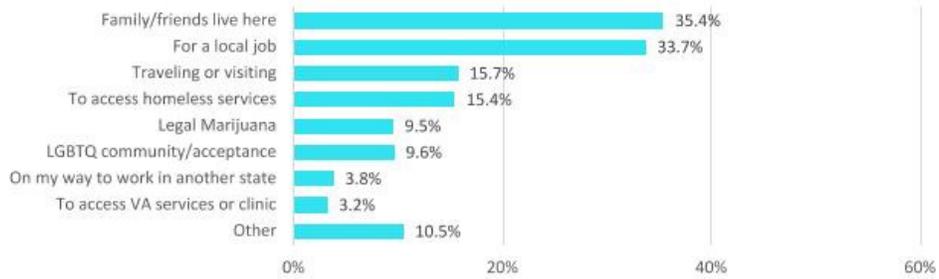
N = 1,050

Figure 17. LENGTH OF TIME LIVING IN SEATTLE



N = 1,006

Figure 18. REASON FOR MOVING TO SEATTLE



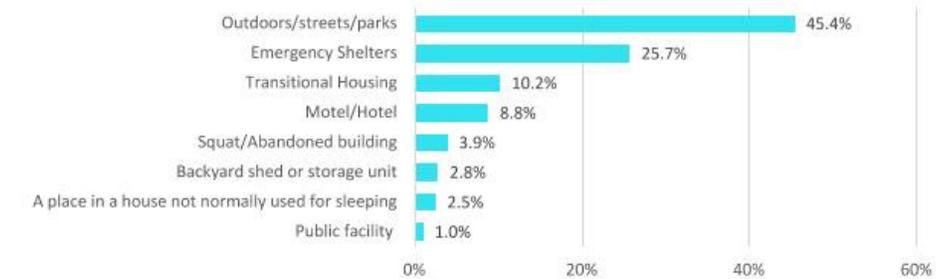
N = 706 respondents offering 967 responses

Figure 19. LIVING ARRANGEMENTS IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS THIS TIME



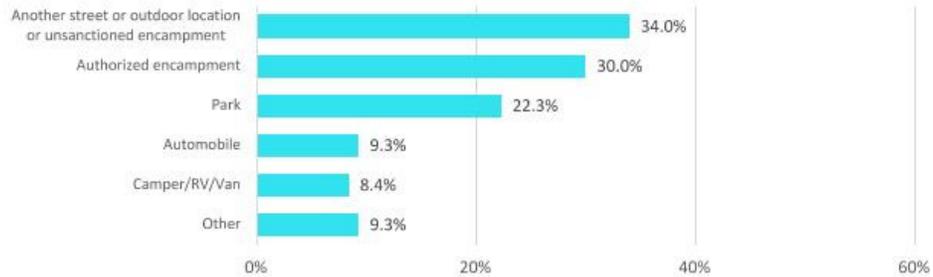
N = 1,008

Figure 20. WHERE RESIDENTS STAYED LAST NIGHT



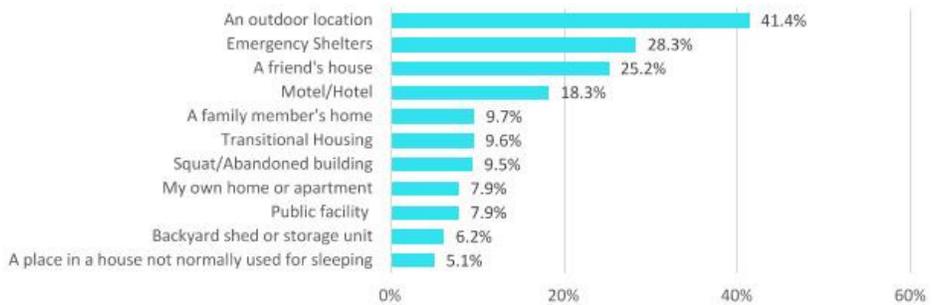
N = 1,045

Figure 21. WHERE RESIDENTS STAYED OUTDOORS LAST NIGHT (SUBSET OF RESPONDENTS)



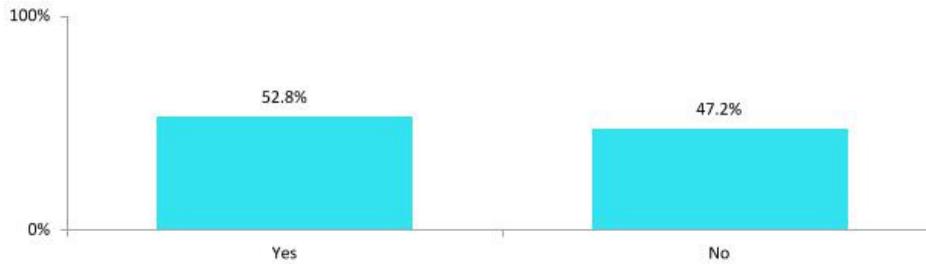
N = 453

Figure 22. WHERE RESIDENTS HAVE STAYED AT SOME POINT IN THE LAST MONTH



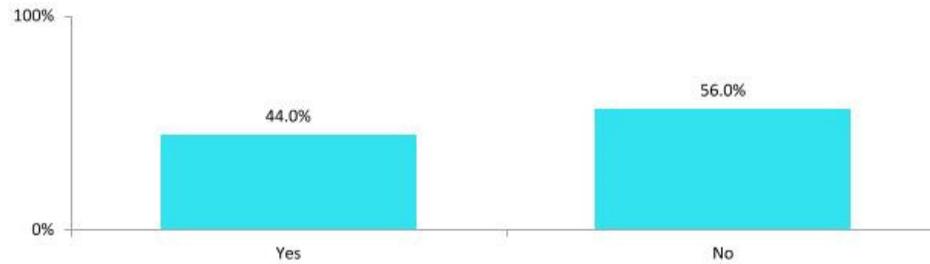
N = 1,002 respondents offering 2,051 responses

Figure 23. WAS APPROACHED BY AN OUTREACH WORKER WHILE UNSHELTERED



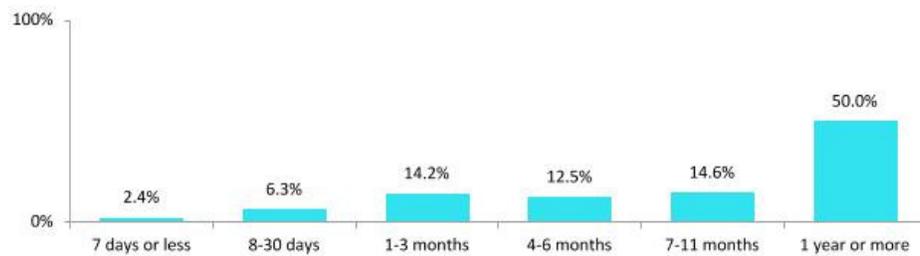
N = 598

Figure 24. CURRENTLY THE FIRST EXPERIENCE OF HOMELESSNESS



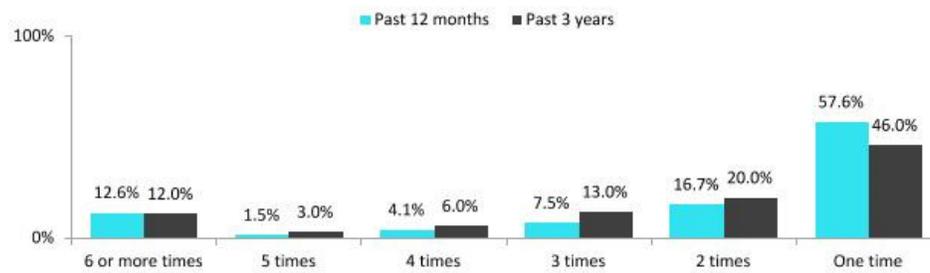
N = 1,012

Figure 25. LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS THIS CURRENT TIME



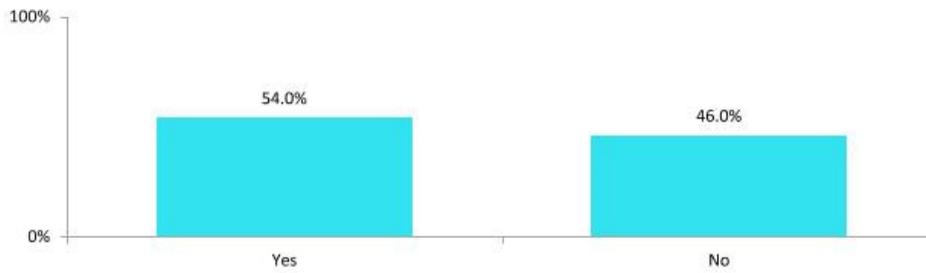
N = 1,007

Figure 26. NUMBER OF TIMES EXPERIENCING HOMELESS IN THE LAST YEAR AND IN THE PAST THREE YEARS, INCLUDING THIS TIME



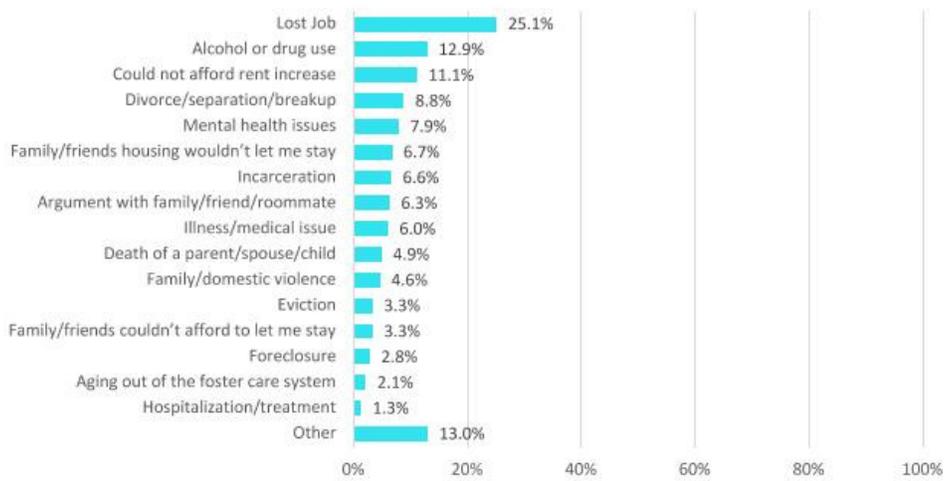
N = 999 (12 months) N = 1,029 (3 years)

Figure 27. EXPECT STABLE HOUSING IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



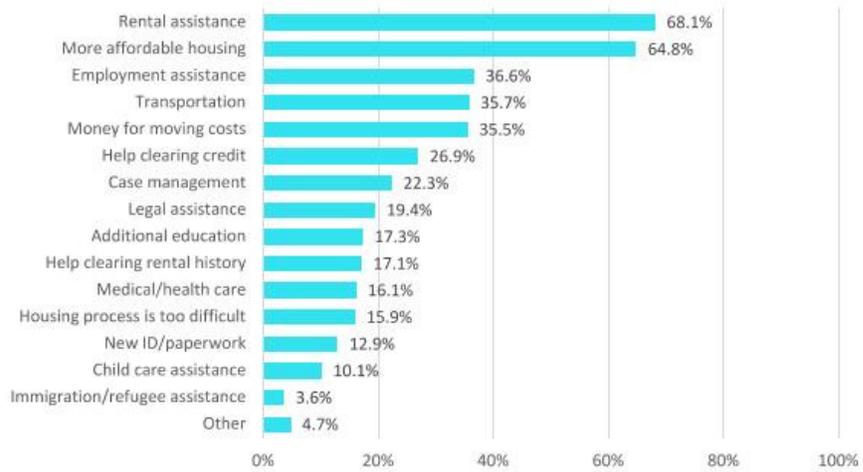
N = 997

Figure 28. PRIMARY EVENT OR CONDITION THAT LED TO RESPONDENTS' CURRENT EPISODE OF HOMELESSNESS



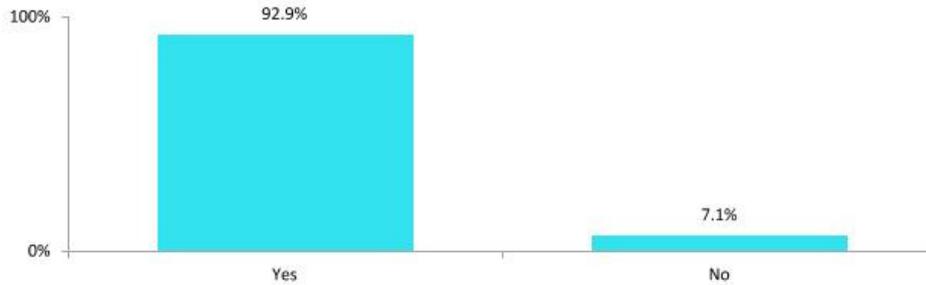
N = 1,031 respondents offering 1,297 responses

Figure 29. WHAT WOULD HELP YOU TO OBTAIN PERMANENT HOUSING



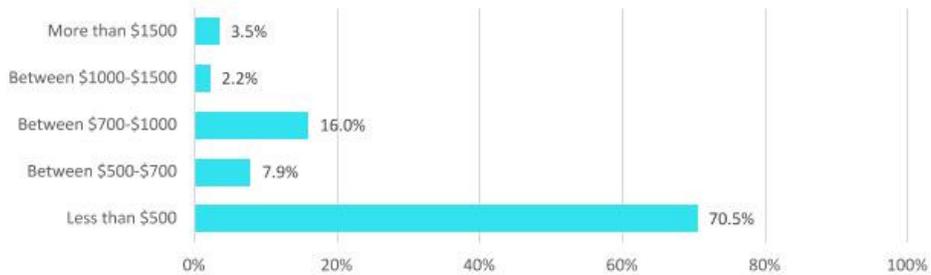
N = 1,028 respondents offering 4,184 responses

Figure 30. WOULD MOVE INSIDE IF SAFE, AFFORDABLE HOUSING WERE AVAILABLE



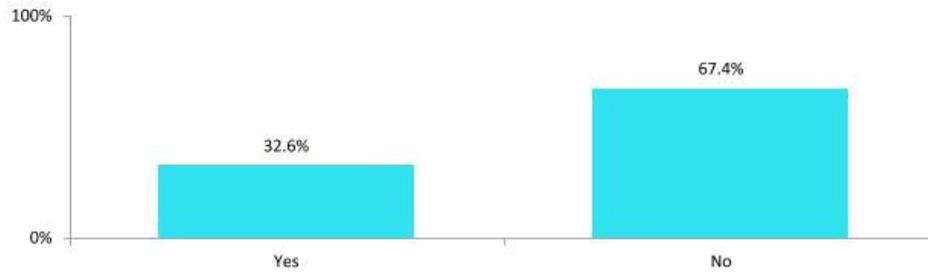
N = 1,006

Figure 31. MONTHLY AMOUNT ONE COULD AFFORD IN RENT/UTILITIES



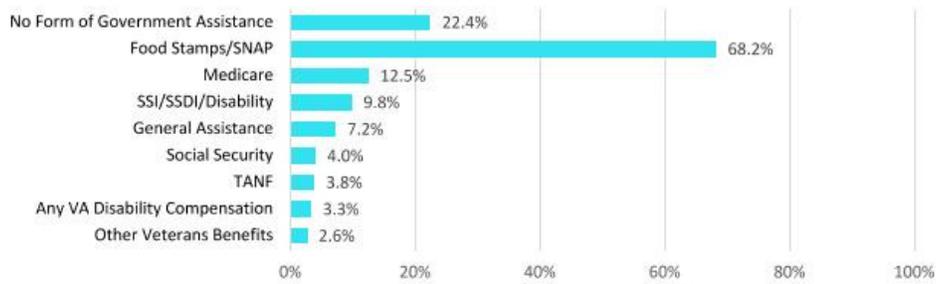
N = 892

Figure 32. HAS COMPLETED A COORDINATED ASSESSMENT



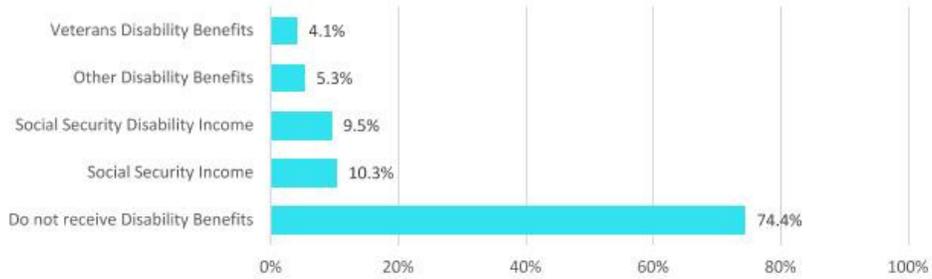
N = 963

Figure 33. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE



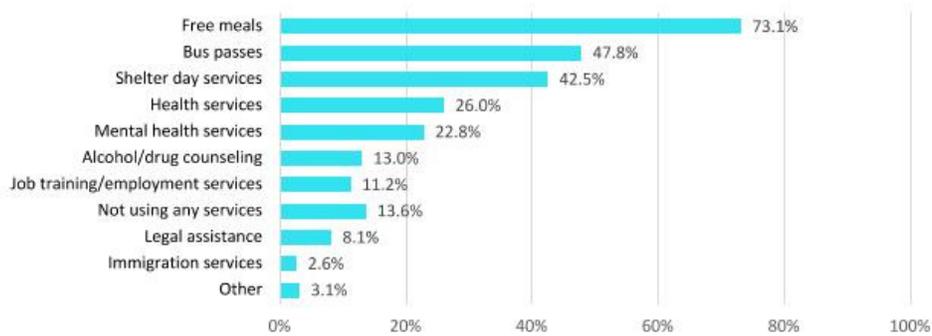
N = 1,005 respondents offering 1340 responses

Figure 34. DISABILITY BENEFITS



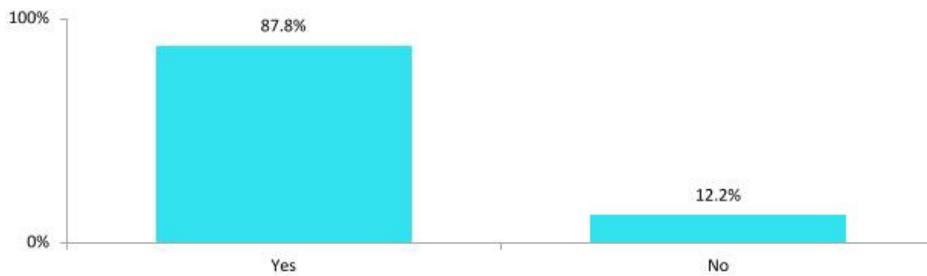
N = 985 respondents offering 1,020 responses

Figure 35. LOCAL SERVICES



N = 1,038

Figure 36. SHELTER USE



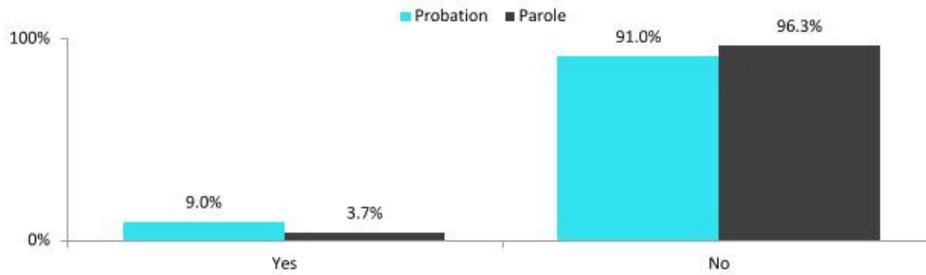
N = 1,042

Figure 37. REASONS FOR NOT CURRENTLY USING ANY TYPE OF SHELTER SERVICES

Response	Percentage
They are too crowded	36.4%
Bugs	30.1%
They are full	28.9%
There are too many rules	29.1%
Germs	22.2%
I can't stay with my partner	21.4%
They don't accept my pet	20.4%
There is nowhere to store my stuff	17.9%
They are far away	16.6%
I can't stay with my friends	13.3%

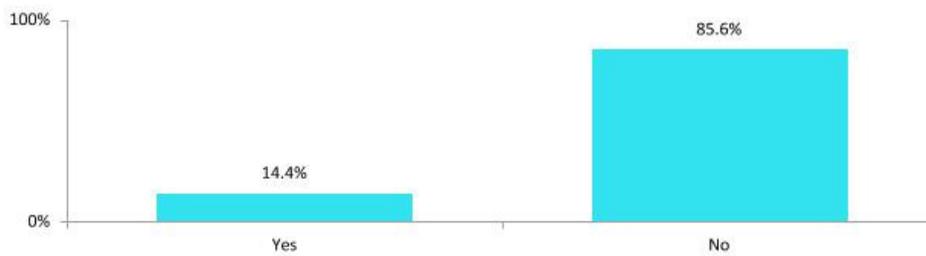
N = 481 respondents offering 1,137 responses

Figure 38. ARE YOU CURRENTLY ON PROBATION OR PAROLE



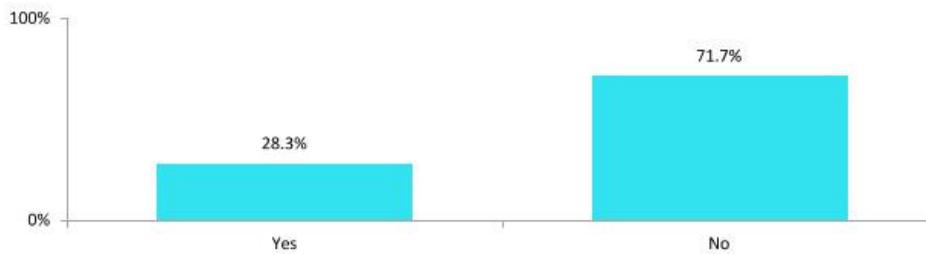
N = 1,005 (Probation); N = 624 (Parole)

Figure 39. ON PROBATION OR PAROLE AT THE TIME THEY MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS



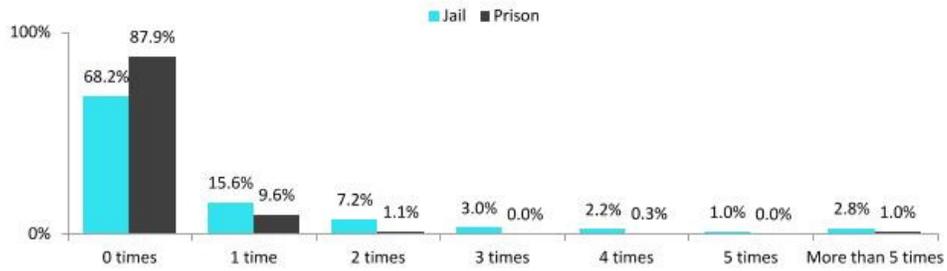
N = 863

Figure 40. WERE INVOLVED WITH THE JUSTICE SYSTEM PRIOR TO EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS



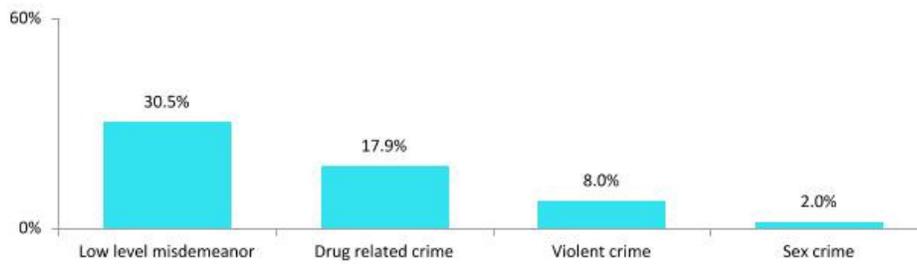
N = 844

Figure 41. NUMBER OF TIMES RESPONDENTS REPORTED BEING IN JAIL OR PRISON IN THE PAST YEAR



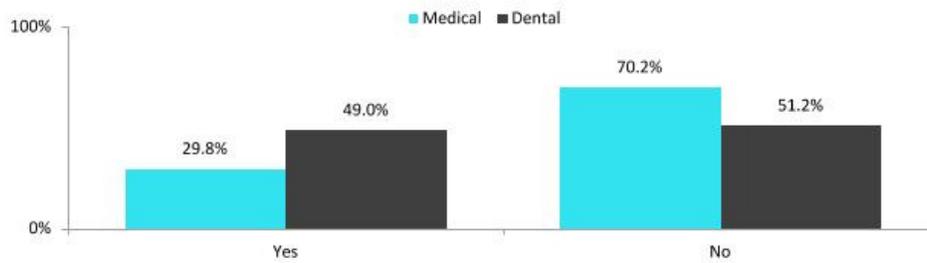
N = 970 (Jail); N = 971 (Prison)

Figure 42. TYPE OF CRIME COMMITTED



N = 453

Figure 43. WENT WITHOUT NEEDED MEDICAL OR DENTAL CARE SINCE BECOMING HOMELESS



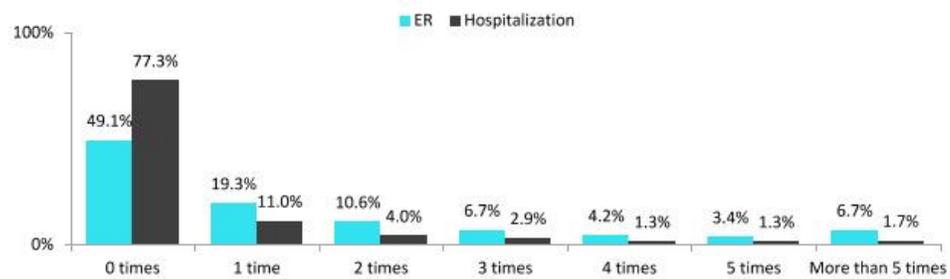
N = 954 (Medical); N = 670 (Dental)

Figure 44. HEALTH CONDITIONS

	Experience	Prevent Work or Housing
Diabetes	14.1%	4.4%
Cancer	6.5%	2.8%
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	30.9%	18.4%
Bipolar Disorder	23.6%	13.6%
Depression	42.2%	21.9%
Schizophrenia	8.5%	5.2%
Any other psychiatric or emotional condition	18.5%	10.6%
A physical disability	19.9%	12.0%
Traumatic Brain injury	6.1%	3.3%

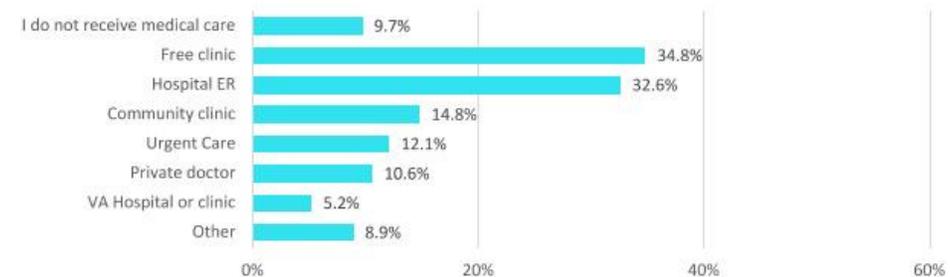
N = 997-1,013

Figure 45. NUMBER OF TIMES USED THE HOSPITAL OR ER IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS



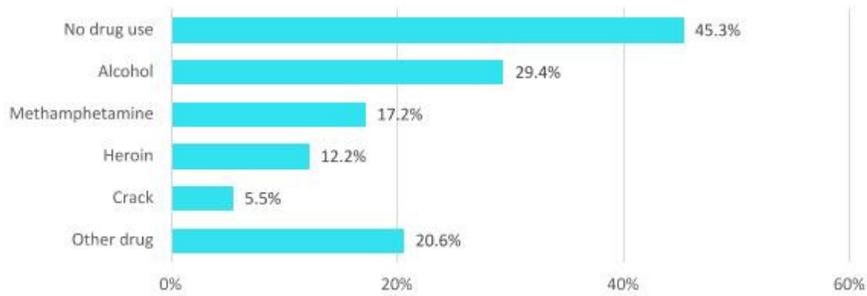
N = 833 (ER); N = 752 (Hospitalization)

Figure 46. USUAL PLACE OF MEDICAL CARE



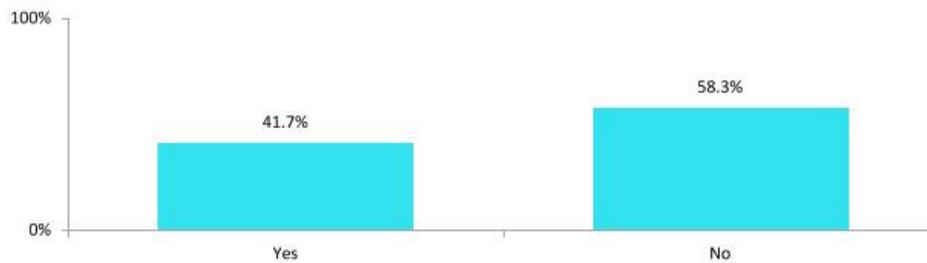
N = 1,031 respondents offering 1,328 responses

Figure 47. DRUG USE



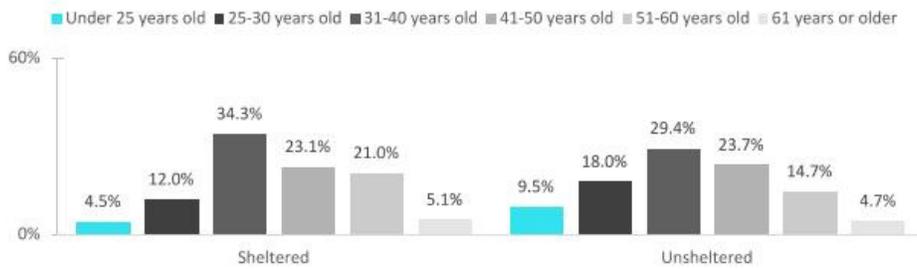
N = 999 respondents offering 1,302 responses

Figure 48. EXPERIENCED DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR ABUSE



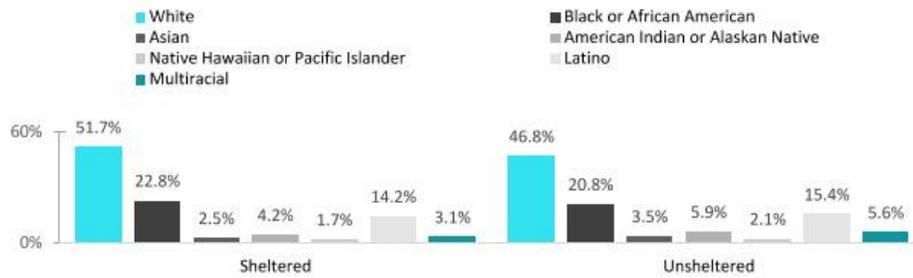
N = 881

Figure 49. AGE BREAKDOWN



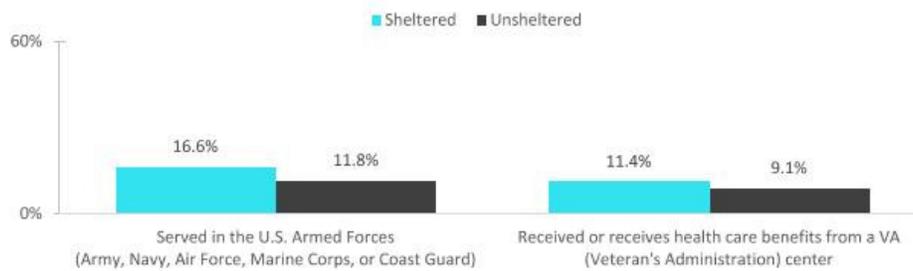
Sheltered, N=376; Unsheltered, N=674

Figure 50. WHICH RACIAL GROUP DO YOU IDENTIFY WITH MOST?



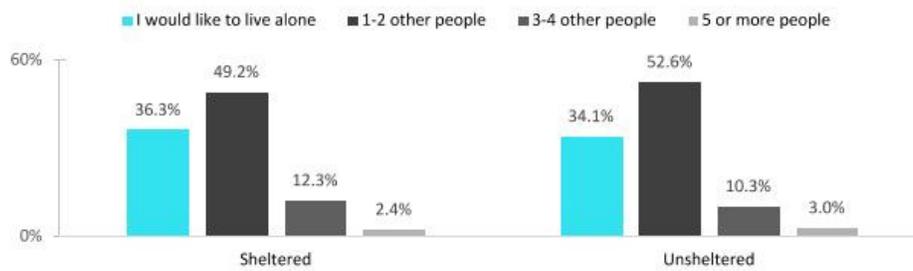
Sheltered, N=360; Unsheltered, N=630

Figure 51. U.S. ARMED FORCES INVOLVEMENT



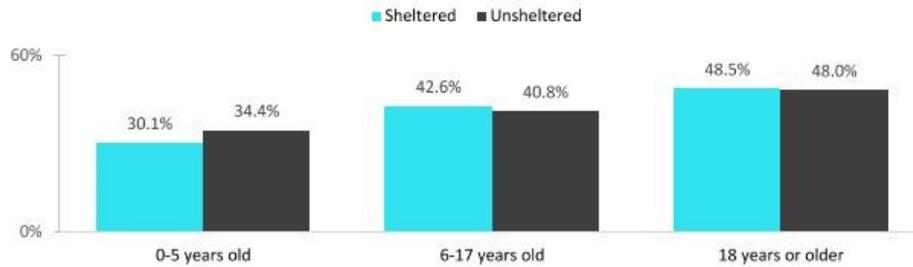
Served in U.S. Armed Forces: Sheltered, N=367; Unsheltered, N=644; Receives health care from VA: Sheltered, N=350; Unsheltered, N=635

Figure 52. HOW MANY PEOPLE WOULD YOU LIKE TO FIND HOUSING WITH?



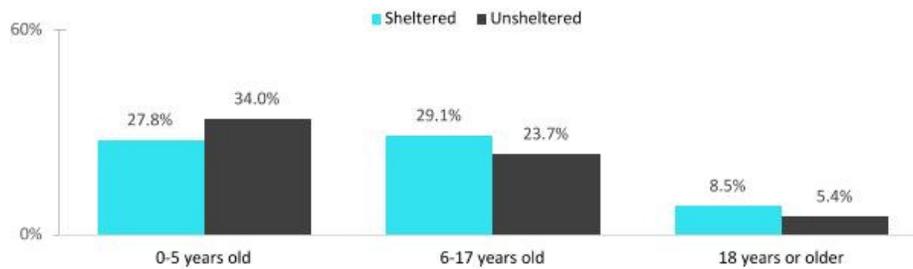
Sheltered, N=350; Unsheltered, N=645

Figure 53. AGES OF CHILDREN



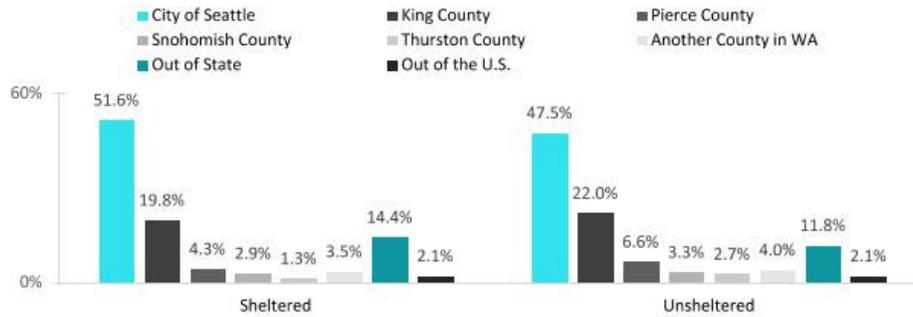
Sheltered, N=136 respondents offering 165 responses; Unsheltered, N=250 respondents offering 308 responses

Figure 54. ARE YOUR CHILDREN IN THIS AGE RANGE CURRENTLY LIVING WITH YOU (THOSE WHO RESPONDED 'YES')?



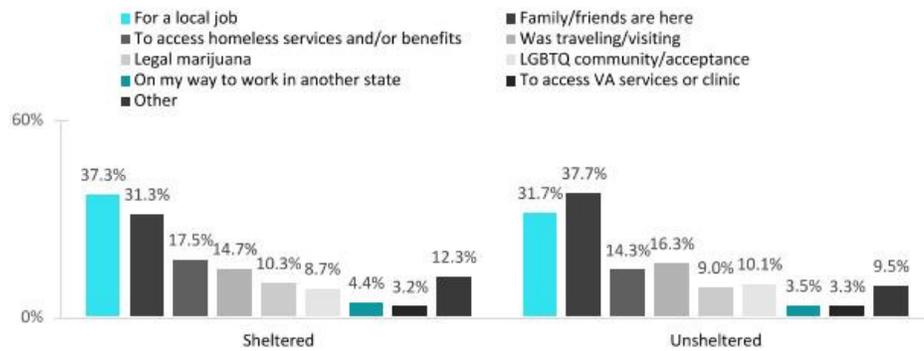
Note: 0-5: Sheltered, N=54; Unsheltered, N=106; 16-17: Sheltered, N=55; Unsheltered, N=97; 18+: Sheltered, N=59, Unsheltered, N=111

Figure 55. WHERE WERE YOU LIVING AT THE TIME YOU MOST RECENTLY BECAME HOMELESS?



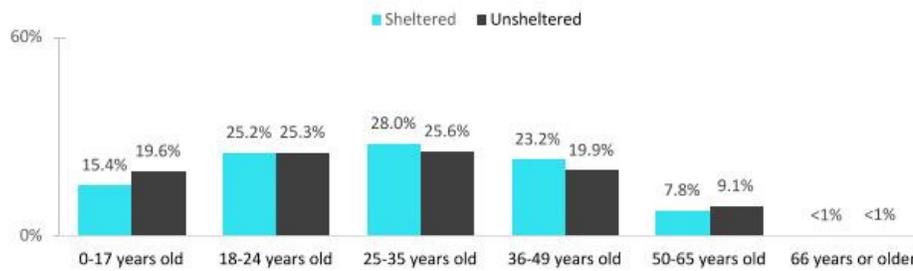
Note: Sheltered, N=374; Unsheltered, N=668

Figure 56. REASONS FOR MOVING TO SEATTLE



Sheltered, N=252 respondents offering 352 responses; Unsheltered, N=454 respondents offering 615 responses

Figure 57. AGE AT FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH HOMELESSNESS



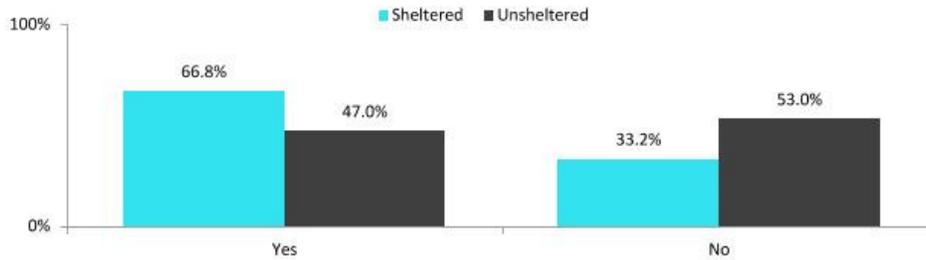
Note: Sheltered, N=357; Unsheltered, N=668

Figure 58. CURRENT LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS



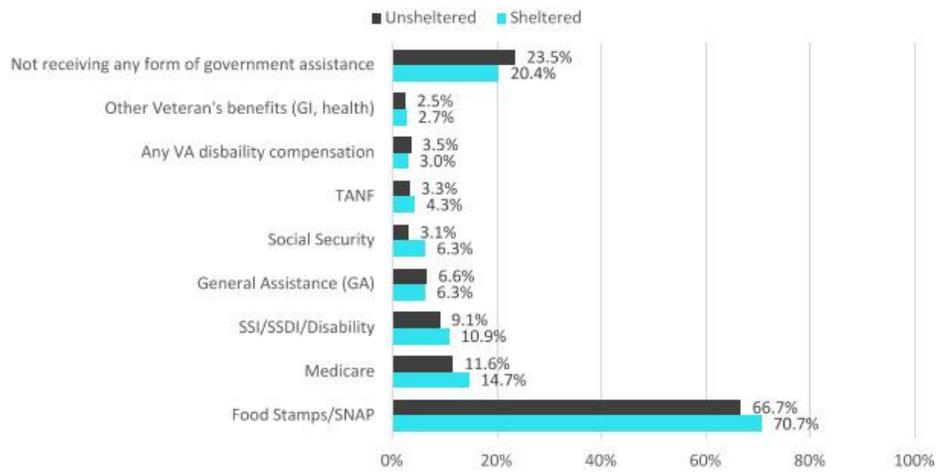
Sheltered, N=345; Unsheltered, N=662

Figure 59. RESPONDENTS WHO EXPECT TO HAVE HOUSING IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS



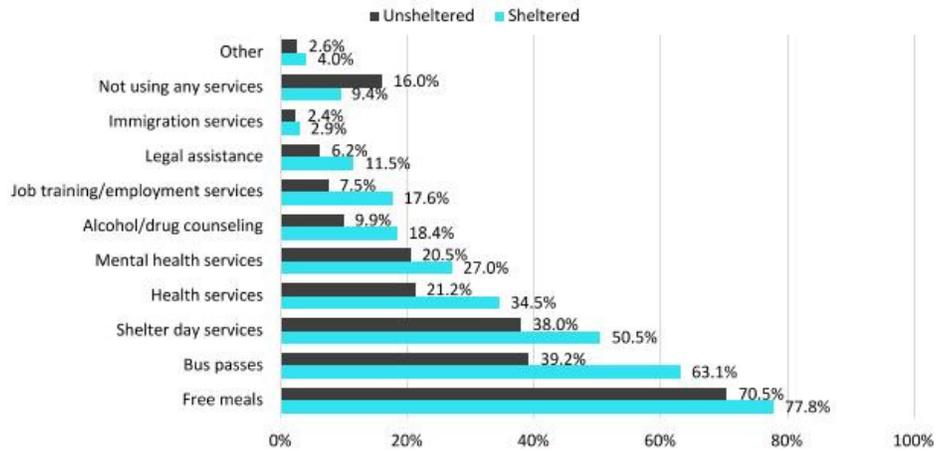
Sheltered, N=358; Unsheltered, N=663

Figure 60. GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE



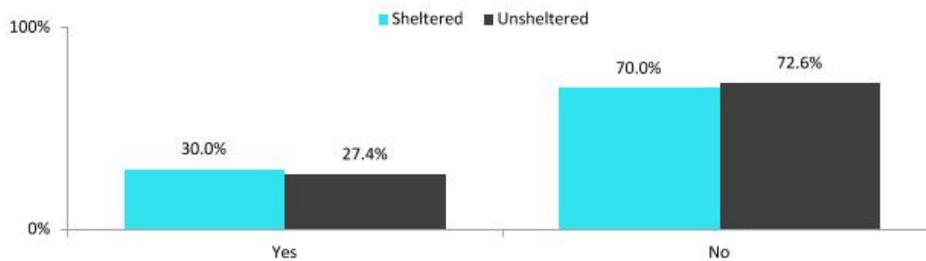
Sheltered, N=368 respondents offering 512 responses; Unsheltered, N=637 respondents offering 828 responses

Figure 61. USING SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE



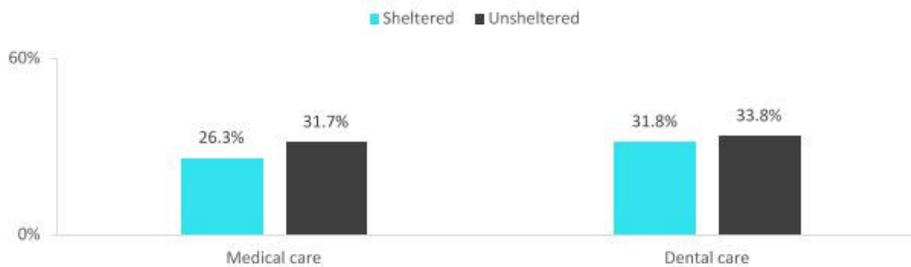
Sheltered, N=374 respondents offering 1,185 responses; Unsheltered, N=664 respondents offering 1,553 responses

Figure 62. WERE YOU INVOLVED WITH THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM PRIOR TO EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS?



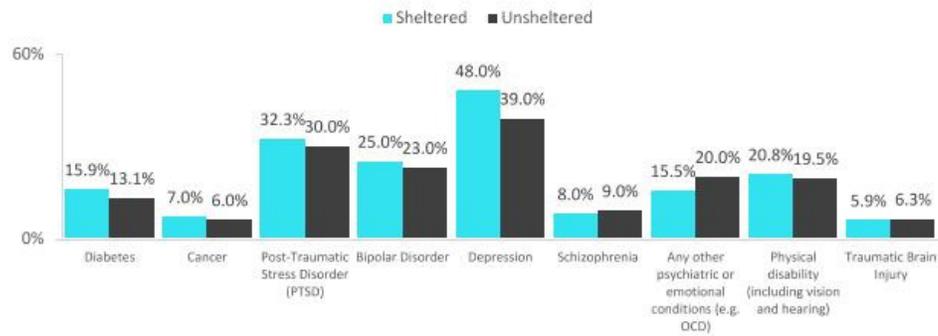
Sheltered, N=311; Unsheltered, N=533

Figure 63. RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE NEEDED CARE SINCE BECOMING HOMELESS AND BEEN UNABLE TO RECEIVE IT? (% WHO RESPONDED "Yes")



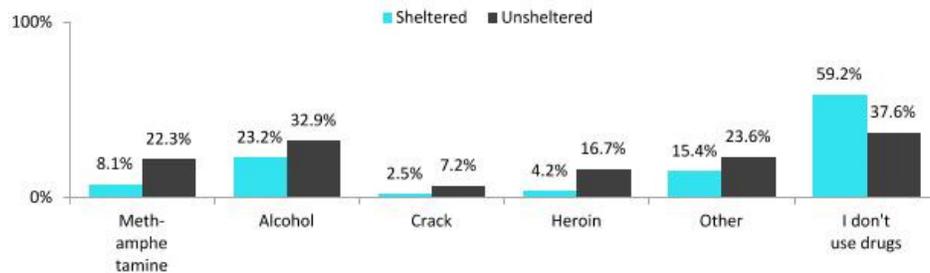
Medical care: Sheltered, N=342; Unsheltered, N=612; Dental care: Sheltered, N=359, Unsheltered, N=629

Figure 64. HEALTH CONDITIONS



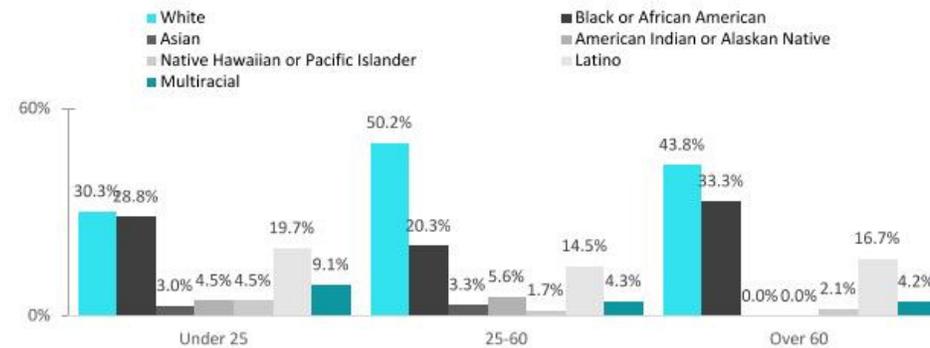
Note: Sheltered, N=354-362; Unsheltered, N=640-652

Figure 65. DRUG USE



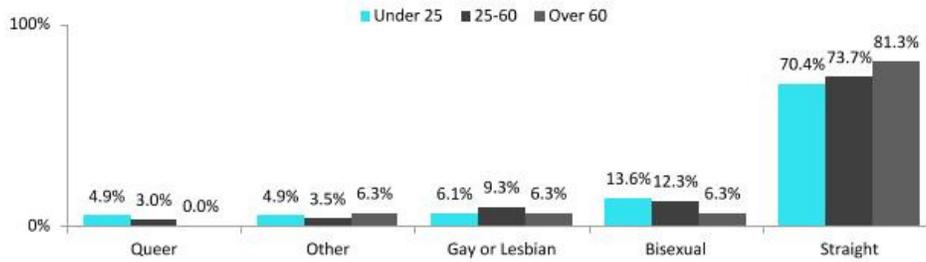
Sheltered, N=358 respondents offering 403 responses; Unsheltered, N=641 respondents offering 899 responses

Figure 66. RACE AMONG RESPONDENTS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



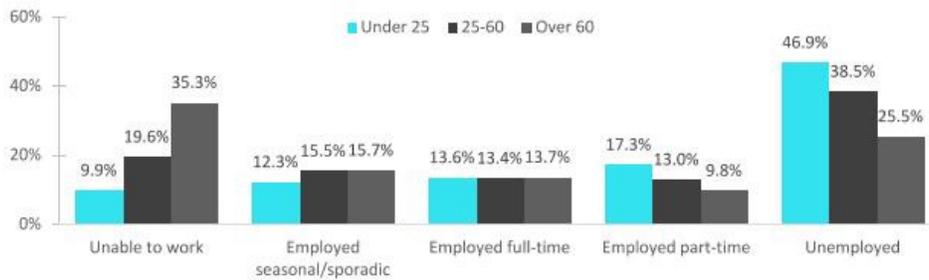
Under 25 N = 66; 25-60 N = 876, Over 60 N=48

Figure 67. SEXUAL ORIENTATION AMONG YOUTH RESPONDENTS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



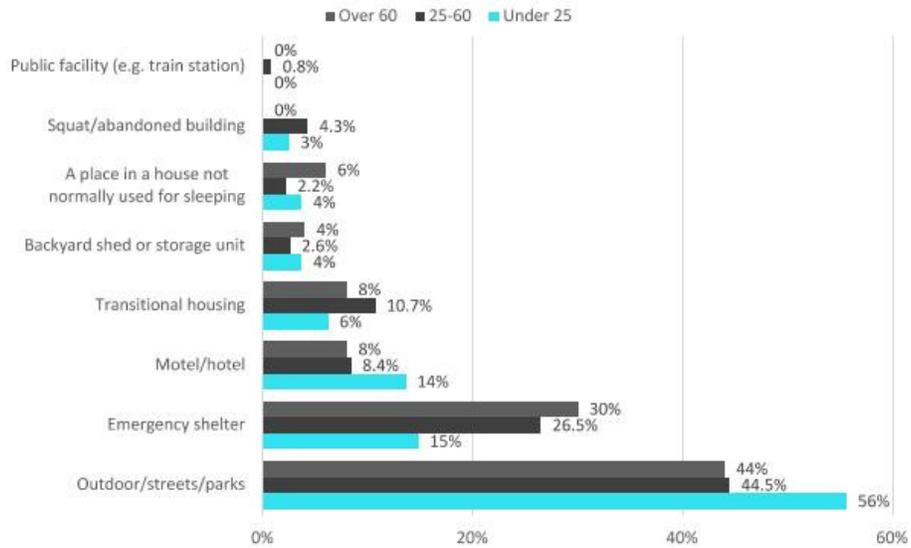
Under 25 N = 81; 25-60 N = 908, Over 60 N=48

Figure 68. EMPLOYMENT STATUS AMONG RESPONDENTS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



Under 25 N = 81; 25-60 N = 902, Over 60 N = 51

Figure 69. WHERE DID YOU STAY LAST NIGHT BY RESPONDENTS AGE



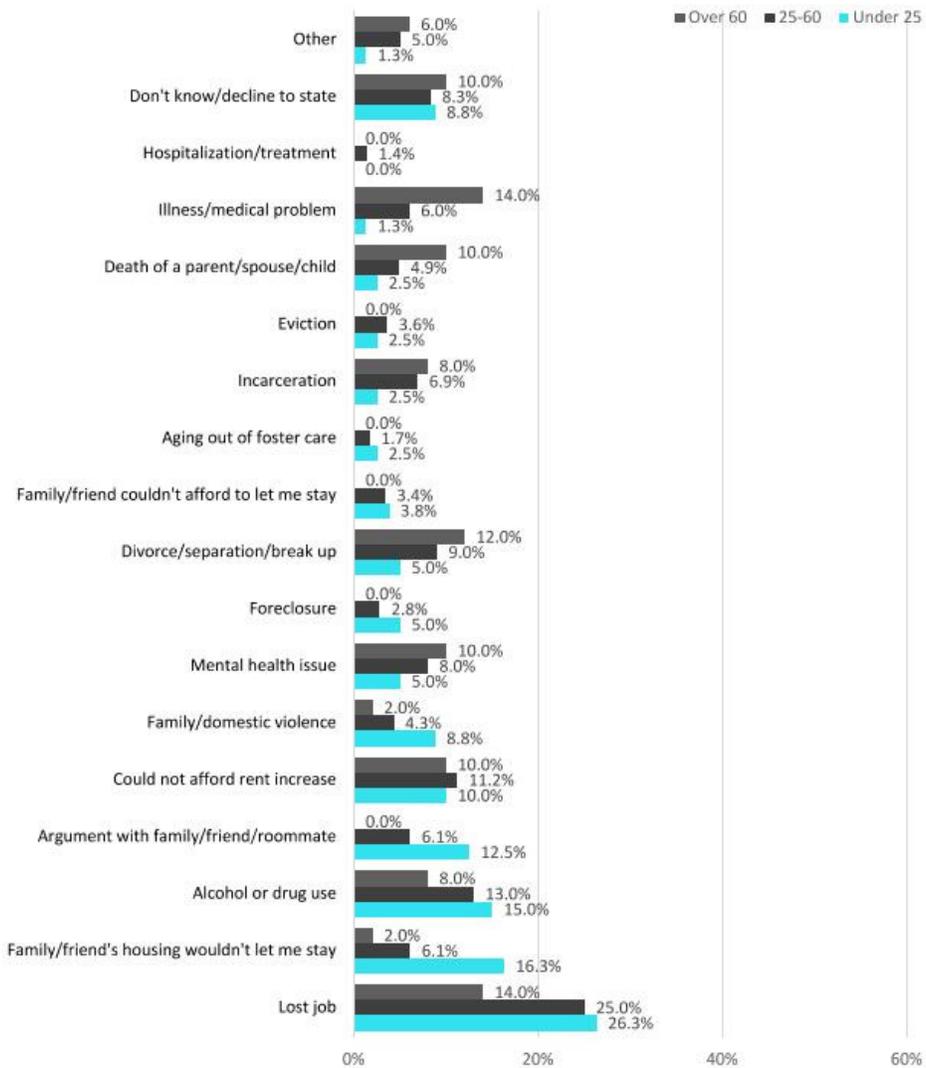
Under 25 N = 81; 25-60 N = 914, Over 60 N = 50

Figure 70. LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS THIS CURRENT TIME BY RESPONDENTS AGE



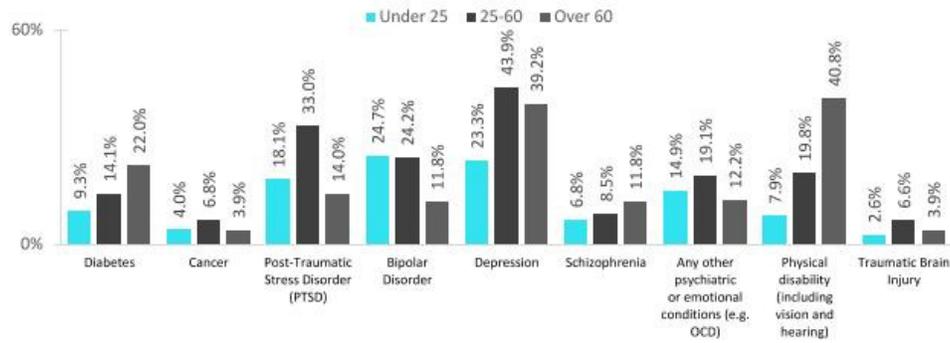
Under 25 N = 80; 25-60 N = 876, Over 60 N=51

Figure 71. PRIMARY CAUSE OF HOMELESSNESS AMONG RESPONDENTS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



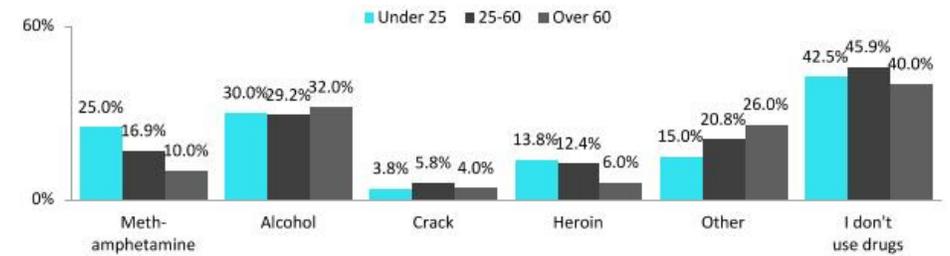
Under 25, N = 80 respondents offering 103 responses; 25-60 901 respondents offering 1,141 responses; Over 60 50 respondents offering 53 responses

Figure 72. HEALTH CONDITIONS AMONG RESPONDENTS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



Under 25, N=72-76; 25-60, N= 873-888; Over 60, N=49-51

Figure 73. PERCENT WHO REGULARLY USE DRUGS BY RESPONDENTS AGE



Under 25, N=80 respondents offering 104 responses; 25-60, N=869 respondents offering 1,139 responses, Over 60, N= 50 respondents offering 59 responses