

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The 2021 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) covers the time period from January 1, 2021, to December 31, 2021. Agencies that received Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds from the King County Consortium (Consortium) completed the following activities in 2021 (including some funded in previous fiscal years):

- Developed 31 units of affordable rental housing, serving people experiencing homelessness, including families with children, people with disabilities, and Veterans. Developed 10 homeowner units for households at or below 60% Area Medium Income (AMI);
- Completed critical home repairs for 133 low-income homeowners;
- Provided homelessness prevention services to 794 people;
- Provided emergency shelter services to 1,505 people;
- Administered Other - Diversion services to 1,130 people;
- Completed facility rehabilitation in the city of Shoreline;
- Removed architectural barriers and improved sidewalks in Burien and Renton;
- Completed park improvements in SeaTac. Improved a parking lot at a childcare facility in North Bend. Combined, these projects serve over 21,000 residents; and
- Provided business assistance to 47 microenterprises.

Many of the programs funded with CDBG dollars fell short of 2021 goals due to the continuing COVID-19 pandemic which halted or slowed many in-person services. For example, to ensure safety of clients and staff, King County's Housing Repair Program scaled back its services, providing only critical emergency repairs that could be performed safely. Additionally, significant recovery funding from multiple sources impacted service providers' ability to spend all funds. Finally, moving to deintensified, non-congregate shelters impacted the number of persons served.

Affordable Housing Goals - King County continues to experience a housing affordability crisis, which has increased the demand for affordable housing beyond available financial resources. New affordable housing construction takes a few years from funding to lease up, so the outcomes may exceed goals in some years, but may not meet goals in other years of the Consolidated Plan. New unit construction for 2021 exceeded

annual goals.

Ending Homelessness – The goals set in the 2021 Action Plan have generally not been met. As stated earlier, the pandemic prompted shelters shift focus to deintensify their facilities, resulting in fewer clients being served. Additionally, some programs experienced challenges connecting with clients due to stay-at-home orders. The Housing Stability Program and Diversion activities did not spend all available funding or serve as many clients as expected in 2021 due to multiple recovery funding sources being available for programs and the higher financial need of clients.

Community and Economic Development Goals – Public Facility or infrastructure projects far exceeded the annual goals for the number of people served. This is due to the nature of these projects taking more than one year to complete. The Consortium completed projects initially funded in 2018, 2019, and 2020, leading to a boost in reported people served in 2021. However, in previous years, annual goals may not have been met because of prolonged construction timelines. The Consortium is attempting to deploy funding earlier in the calendar year than it has in the past. Prior delays in the HUD grant agreement pushed back the Consortium’s ability to complete its projects in a timely manner. King County strives to improve internal processes in order to contract construction projects in early summer which will allow for an optimum bidding and construction mobilization environment.

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
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	75	42	56.00%	15	31	206.67%
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	60	600.00%	2	60	3,000.00%

Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	40	10	25.00%	8	10	125.00%
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1000	260	26.00%	200	133	66.50%
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	7000	41449	592.13%	1400	21027	1,501.93%
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	453	45.30%	200	243	121.50%
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0		0	0	
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0			0		
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	

Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	600	127	21.17%	200	59	29.50%
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Community and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted				0		
End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	15000	3430	22.87%	3000	1505	50.17%
End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	6000	1123	18.72%	1200	794	66.17%

End Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$289248	Other	Other	9000	2474	27.49%	1800	1130	62.78%
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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.

1. Affordable Housing: Preserve and expand the supply of affordable housing. This will be accomplished through: 1) competitive funding for new affordable rental and homeownership projects; 2) preservation of existing rental units that provide housing for income-eligible households; 3) housing repair for income eligible homeowners; and 4) innovative and equitable housing models. The Consortium will engage in other housing activities, collaborations and partnerships to enhance opportunities for equitable development and the creation/preservation of affordable housing. During the course of the Consolidated Plan, funding may be prioritized for targeted areas in Skyway-West Hill, North Highline, and South King County as identified through the Communities of Opportunity Initiative and the Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategies Report or other collaborative processes. Efforts to increase affordable housing should work in tandem to support other community assets such as small businesses and cultural assets. Extensive community engagement and mitigation actions should be incorporated in affordable housing development decisions. The Consortium will plan for and support fair housing strategies and initiatives designed to further fair housing choice and increase access to housing and housing programs. Progress toward fair housing goals will be reported annually. In 2021, the Westminster Manor Senior Apartments project included fire safety upgrades for 60 units in Shoreline. King County Consortium does not typically fund rental rehabilitation, so the actual numbers served far exceeded the expected goals.

2. Ending Homelessness: Working together with collective impact, King County will work to develop a cohesive and coordinated homeless system grounded in the principle of Housing First and shared outcomes. Investments in projects will ensure that homeless households from all sub-populations (families, youth/young adults, and adults without children) are treated with dignity and respect; are returned to permanent housing as quickly as possible; receive strength-based services that emphasize recovery, as needed; are supported to graduate from temporary homeless housing as rapidly as possible, and from permanent supportive housing as soon as they are ready; receive only what they need to be returned to housing quickly through 1) a range of housing options; 2) programs and services; 3) addressing the temporary housing needs and

other needs of households when homelessness occurs; and 4) programs that prevent homelessness and that assist households in being diverted from having to enter the homeless system. Specific programs include 1) rapid re-housing; 2) emergency shelters; 3) transitional housing; 4) housing stability; and 5) shelter diversion. The Consortium will engage in planning and other activities and initiatives to end homelessness in collaboration with the King County Regional Homelessness Authority. The Consortium will also work in partnership to enhance opportunities to engage our region in exploring evidence-based best practices and promising practices to ensure that homelessness is rare, short in duration, and a one-time occurrence.

3. Community and Economic Development: Investments across the Consortium in low-income communities benefit low-income people and ensure equitable opportunities for good health, happiness, safety, and connection to community. Investments in new developments in eligible communities are designed to promote a healthy lifestyle, reflect the range of income levels in our region, and have accessible connectivity with amenities, services and opportunities. This includes support for incubator, local and small businesses, especially if owned by BIPOC populations.

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CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	6,945	34	0
Black or African American	3,901	49	0
Asian	982	11	0
American Indian or American Native	396	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	320	0	0
Total	12,544	94	0
Hispanic	3,263	4	0
Not Hispanic	11,827	90	0

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

Narrative

The race and ethnicity numbers above, for the CDBG program, do not include the multiracial categories Asian/White, Black/African American and White, American Indian/Alaskan Native and Black/African American, which increases those served by 215 persons, 26 reporting as Hispanic and three additional households. Although this information is captured in IDIS it doesn't report in the CAPER data. Additionally, although captured through IDIS beneficiary data, the CAPER reporting does not have Other Multi-Racial data. King County served an additional 2,227 persons identifying as Other Multi-Racial, 1,263 of whom reported as Hispanic and 15 Other Multi-Racial households.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	11,746,219	5,797,727
HOME	public - federal	9,410,158	5,282,575
ESG	public - federal	432,333	191,132

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

In 2020 and 2021, King County Community Development Block Grant-Coronavirus (CDBG-CV) funds assisted 363 households with rent assistance, spending \$1,579,285. The County reallocated approximately \$100,000 of remaining funds to shelter activities. The Joint Agreement Cities (JACs) Renton, Shoreline, and Burien have, to date, assisted 191 households/persons, with rent assistance spending approximately \$681,000.

Additionally, JACs have assisted 683 persons with mental health services, food assistance and youth services, spending approximately \$423,000. Funds are also being used for shelters, legal services, mental health services and foodbank programs.

King County's third round of CDBG-CV funding, \$3,255,436, has been allocated to shelter activities. Since ESG-CV funding had a spend down due date of September 30, 2022 (HUD also recently eliminated an 80% spend down requirement by March 31, 2022) the plan to spend CDBG-CV funding is just being implemented. The plan is to fund shelter operations and shelter services activities. To date, approximately \$453,281 has been or will be contracted for shelter operations and services. Of those served, 751 persons/households were Extremely-low Income, 347 were Low-Moderate Income, 57 were Moderate Income and 38 were Non-Low Moderate Income.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
North/East Sub-Region			Other
South Sub-Region			
Unincorporated King County			Other

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.

Federal funds leverage private, state and local funds. The primary sources of matching funds for HOME-funded housing were King County’s Veterans, Seniors, and Human Services Levy capital funds, Document Recording Fee, and MIDD Behavioral Health tax (MIDD) housing capital funds. The Document Recording Fee is a dedicated, state-adopted housing resource administered by King County. The Veterans, Seniors, and Human Services Levy capital funds targeted housing development projects providing permanent supportive housing to homeless veterans and other vulnerable communities. The source of match for the HOME-funded owner-occupied rehabilitation activities was owner contributions. The primary source of match for ESG projects was Washington State Consolidated Homeless Grant and Document Recording Fee funds.

King County made publicly owned land available for developing affordable housing on county-owned property in 2021. The King County Council approved an ordinance to enter into a development agreement with Bridge Housing Corporation and Community Roots Housing to develop the Northgate Park and Pool lot for affordable housing. The Council also approved an ordinance authorizing the King County Executive to convey surplus property in Bellevue Washington to Polaris at Eastgate, LLC to develop affordable housing.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	27,690,112
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	1,755,030
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	29,445,142
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	9,574
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	29,435,568

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
6242252 Eastgate PSH	08/05/2021	1,755,030	0	0	0	0	0	1,755,030

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 \$
524,295	319,494	124,547	0	719,242

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	15	0	1	0	3	11
Dollar Amount	1,719,119	0	0	0	275,675	1,443,444
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	55	5	50			
Dollar Amount	1,719,119	94,146	1,624,973			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

Parcels Acquired		6	0			
Businesses Displaced		0	0			
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0	0			
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		2	0			
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	20	31
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	32	10
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	52	41

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	52	41
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	52	41

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

King County more than doubled its Production of New Units target this year, making up for the fact that it was not met last year. King County experienced a housing affordability crisis throughout this Consolidated Plan period, which increased demand beyond available financial resources. Rapidly rising regional population and job growth, escalating costs of labor and construction materials, and constraints on land use and zoning have driven significant increases in the housing affordability gap.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The King County Consortium is looking at ways to prioritize goals and funding resources with particular emphasis on deeply affordable housing, and housing for people who are homeless or have special needs.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	81	19
Low-income	38	21
Moderate-income	24	1
Total	143	41

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Consortium 2021 funds met the requirements for serving extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income individuals.

HOME funds assisted households with incomes at or below 50% of Area Median Income for rental projects and were used to assist households with incomes at or below 60% of Area Median Income for homeownership projects.

CDBG funds were used for eligible housing activities such as rental projects and homeowner repairs.

Projects undertaken in 2021 met the requirements of Section 215.

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

Outreach to homeless persons is an important component of efforts to end homelessness in King County. Numerous longstanding programs focus on individuals with behavioral health conditions (PATH, DESC, HOST, PACT, Valley Cities Veteran Services) and chronic substance use disorder (REACH). A mobile medical outreach team operates in south King County, and Healthcare for the Homeless Network nurse/mental health outreach teams operate in six cities. Outreach workers coordinated at a system level provide outreach to homeless/LGBTQ/at-risk youth. Vehicle-focused outreach is active in both east and south King County. Kids Plus works with families on the streets, in tent cities, or car camps countywide. Veteran outreach is undertaken by King County Veteran's programs, as well as federal Supportive Services for Veteran Families program. Many of these teams take advantage of existing meal programs to make non-threatening contact with individuals or families.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Consortium utilizes CDBG and ESG resources for emergency shelter and rapid rehousing. Additionally, King County collaborated with the City of Seattle and other jurisdictions to open emergency winter shelters to address increased need. The 2021 King County Point in Time Count was not conducted. The previous Point in Time Count identified 5,578 people as unsheltered in King County. This is up from 5,228 people who were identified as unsheltered in 2019. In 2020, in response to COVID-19, King County worked to reduce shelter concentration by moving more than 700 people out of high-density congregate emergency shelters and into hotel rooms. The results of this effort reduced the spread of COVID-19 and increased favorable outcomes for clients' health and well-being. In 2021, there remain over 600 units of non-congregate shelter beds to address high density settings.

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 King County Consortium funds programs and services to assist the most vulnerable members of the community, including programs for children, youth and young adults, seniors, survivors of domestic violence, persons with developmental disabilities, and veterans returning home and rebuilding their

lives. Services provided include employment and education resources, the King County Veterans Program, assistance to residents with developmental disabilities and their families, and the Child Welfare Early Learning Partnership. The Behavioral Health and Recovery Division (BHRD) provides direct services for crisis outreach and investigation for involuntary commitment, mental health client services, and outreach and triage on the streets for people incapacitated by alcohol or drugs. Beds for people discharged from publicly-funded institutions are identified as a high need and the Housing, Homelessness, and Community Development Division is working closely with the BHRD to address this issue.

The King County Consortium prioritized system-connected housing in the 2021 Housing Finance Program's Affordable Housing Capital Projects RFP, awarding funding to these types of projects throughout the county. System-connected housing serves individuals or households with a member of the household who is involved in in-patient medical, or behavioral health systems.

In 2020, King County also established the Eviction Prevention and Rental Assistance Program (EPRAP) to provide rental and utility assistance to households impacted by the economic impacts of COVID-19. Eligible households receive assistance bringing them current on rent obligations and, since July 2021, eligible households have also received assistance with future rent payments. Support from community-based organizations providing outreach and application assistance has created accessibility for participants who may face barriers relating to language access, disability, or technical literacy. In addition to providing financial assistance, EPRAP has committed \$24 million to provide legal aid to stop evictions based on unpaid rent. Eviction prevention funds allow the Housing Justice Project to intervene in the event an EPRAP-eligible tenant faces eviction proceedings. Providing rental and utility assistance, and free legal aid to households at risk of eviction is a homelessness prevention strategy.

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

In 2021, the King County Consortium and the local Continuum of Care transferred the operations of the Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) system for homeless housing opportunities to the King County Regional Housing Authority. Progress is ongoing in making the system more effective and efficient. Several key parts of this work include determining how to prioritize people who are experiencing homelessness while addressing racial equity, developing effective and culturally sensitive outreach, overcoming barriers to people obtaining housing, and reducing screening and other barriers identified.

Along with the ongoing coordinated entry work, the Housing Connector, based in Seattle, works directly with private market and nonprofit housing providers to create a bridge that connects private property owners and managers to those most in need of housing. They use a housing platform to share

information about low barrier vacant units and renters who receive ongoing support.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Consortium Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan (Consolidated Plan) addresses two housing authorities, the King County Housing Authority (KCHA) and the Renton Housing Authority (RHA). Both housing authorities have proactive and successful maintenance programs and staffing to maintain the quality of their housing stock. The King County Housing Authority is one of 39 housing authorities nationwide originally selected to participate in the Moving to Work demonstration program. Both the King County Housing Authority and the Renton Housing Authority participate in planning and coordination efforts with public funders, the Affordable Housing Committee, King County Regional Homelessness Authority and jurisdiction partners. RHA redeveloped their public housing utilizing Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC).

As a regional housing authority, KCHA's properties and service area includes 17 school districts. KCHA serves over 15,000 children through its subsidized housing programs each year and education partnerships remain a focus. Although some of these districts rank among the strongest in the country, many face the challenge of educating large numbers of children from high-poverty communities and children from families experiencing homelessness. KCHA continues to partner with the Highline and Tukwila School Districts to provide short-term rent subsidies to school-aged children experiencing homelessness and their families, and with Highline Community College to provide time-limited rental subsidies to college students who are facing housing instability and homelessness.

KCHA continues to focus on ensuring broad geographic choice for recipients of low-income housing assistance. KCHA has piloted multiple housing mobility programs and implemented multi-tiered payment standards for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, which provide higher subsidies in more costly rental markets. The agency has also acquired a number of properties in high opportunity neighborhoods and along emerging high capacity transit corridors. KCHA's acquisitions have helped the agency grow its inventory of affordable homes to 12,411 units countywide.

KCHA continues to focus on maintaining the physical quality of its subsidized housing. In 2022, KCHA will invest nearly \$16 million to upgrade its federally assisted housing stock. These investments improve housing quality, reduce maintenance costs and energy consumption, and extend the life expectancy of its housing stock. KCHA will also continue pre-development work for the extensive rehabilitation of Kirkland Heights and Juanita View, two recently acquired Project-based Rental Assistance properties in Kirkland. As the COVID-19 pandemic continues, the agency will continue to pursue partnerships with community based organizations to ensure residents of public housing are safe and connected to critical services and resources.

In 2021, RHA opened Sunset Oaks, adding 60 studio, one- and two-bedroom apartments to Renton. RHA received the results of an Accountability Audit Report from the Washington State Auditor in 2021. The audit found RHA complies with applicable state laws, regulations, and its own policies and provided

adequate controls over the safeguarding of public resources. RHA also submitted its 5-Year PHA Plan and Administrative Plan for the HCV program to HUD in 2021.

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

KCHA has a number of programs that aim to encourage self-sufficiency among recipients of subsidized housing assistance, including operation of a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS), on-site workforce development training, and rent policies that allow residents to earn additional money before seeing an immediate change in their rent. In addition, the Authority operates five manufactured housing communities and both of its HOPE VI projects in White Center have included development of new market-rate homeownership units.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A. KCHA and RHA are not troubled PHAs.

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

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

In 2021, the King County Council unanimously approved the 2021 Countywide Planning Policies (CPPs). The CPPs are a long-range planning tool designed to create a shared framework for growth management planning (including housing) for all jurisdictions in King County. The CPPs promote equitable health and quality of life outcomes for all and are guided by data-driven measures of equity and recent engagement with diverse communities. The Housing Chapter proposal addresses issues such as residential displacement, racial homeownership gaps, the distribution of affordable housing throughout the county, and ensuring zoning regulations provide for capacity to meet twenty year growth targets.

In 2021, King County completed the Skyway-West Hill and North Highline Anti-displacement Strategies Report in response to community displacement concerns amid escalating housing prices and rents. The report recommends concrete actions King County can take to develop and retain affordable housing in the unincorporated areas of Skyway-West Hill and North Highline. Recommendations include increased outreach for the property tax exemption program, a community preference policy for affordable housing units, and implementing an inclusionary housing ordinance to require and incentivize affordable housing through land use policy. The King County Executive will transmit the inclusionary housing ordinance and implement other strategies in 2022.

The King County Council approved an ordinance permitting a temporary small house site (tiny house village) on a property owned by a religious organization in Skyway-West Hill as a Type 2 land use decision and outlining requirements for the permitting process, community engagement, and operating standards.

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

The Consortium prioritized serving people and households who are the most vulnerable and lowest income, including persons experiencing homelessness or who have special needs. During the course of the program year, the Consortium worked closely with the local Continuum of Care (CoC), and funding partners to maximize housing and services delivery.

King County's Health through Housing Initiative acquires and preserves existing single-room settings, such as hotels, to provide emergency and permanent supportive housing for people experiencing chronic homelessness. In 2021, King County opened approximately 200 units. With little or no income, living with at least one disability, living without stable housing for an extended period, and being disproportionately BIPOC and LGBTQIA+, people experiencing chronic homelessness have the greatest barriers to housing. Providing stable housing for this population creates a foundation that makes it

possible to address other needs. This work will continue in 2022.

In 2021, Housing Finance Program staff worked with developers and other public funding partners to ensure that previously funded projects acquired full funding and were able to start construction. Eastgate PSH (funded in December 2020) began construction in August 2021, and other 2020 funded projects are expected to begin construction in 2022.

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

The King County Housing, Homelessness, and Community Development Division (HHCDD) continues to implement a Lead-Based Paint Program. HHCDD follows the Title X framework established by the U.S. Congress in 1992. This legislation resulted in the final lead-based paint rule, 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 35 and 40 CFR part 745, which guides our program through this important process. As of April 22, 2010, HUD and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) collaborated on a new Lead-Based Paint Rule called Renovate, Repair and Paint Rule (RRP). This is an EPA/HUD certified training process (402 of TSCA, 40 CFR Part 745, Subpart L) that is required for all contractors and construction workers working on homes built before 1978. This rule went into effect April 22, 2010. To assist contractors doing business with the County and participating in projects through the King County Housing Repair Program (HRP), this certified EPA training, conducted by King County, is offered as an additional service to the construction community participating in Housing Repair projects. HUD has not changed the lead-based paint requirements, but has adopted the new RRP training and certificate process. Buildings constructed before 1978 and scheduled for rehabilitation are assessed for lead-based paint risks and potential hazards. A lead-based paint risk assessment is frequently obtained to assess potential lead-based paint risks in the housing projects undertaken. The Washington State Department of Commerce, through their Lead Based Paint program, regulates and coordinates all lead based paint activities in the state of Washington. King County HRP is a State certified RRP trainer and listed as a certified firm under #9033 and a State Lead Based Paint Risk Assessor.

If the construction process will disturb painted surfaces that contain lead, the contractors will implement safe work practices throughout the construction activity. Licensed and bonded contractors working on projects containing lead paint are trained and certified under the RRP training model, as well as HUD's safe-work practices and interim control procedures. These procedures are designed to reduce exposure risks when dealing with lead-based paint. At the conclusion of a construction process, the contractor will obtain a final clearance report when disturbing lead paint. This indicates the completion of the project and certification that it is clean, safe, and decent housing, and free of lead dust at time of inspection and final clearance. These techniques reduce the potential long-term exposure to lead hazards in homes of King County residents served by our programs.

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

In 2021, King County voters approved a ballot initiative to renew the Best Start for Kids Levy. Best Starts for Kids focuses on eight investment areas that prioritize promoting positive outcomes for kids,

preventing negative outcomes, intervening early when kids and families need support, and building on community strengths. The eight investment areas are:

- Investing Early (Prenatal to Five)
- Sustaining the Gain (Five to 24)
- Child Care
- Preventing Homelessness
- Communities of Opportunity
- Capital Projects
- Measuring Success – Data and Evaluation
- Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

King County’s Developmental Disabilities and Early Childhood Supports Division also assist King County residents of all ages and cultures who have developmental disabilities to achieve full, active, integrated, and productive participation in community life.

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

King County and Seattle continued to transition their homelessness response systems into the King County Regional Homelessness Authority (KCRHA). In 2021, the King County Regional Homelessness Authority selected its Chief Executive Officer, hired additional staff, and increased organizational capacity.

In 2021, the Housing Development Consortium of Seattle-King County, in coordination with the North Urban Human Services Alliance, A Regional Coalition for Housing, and Cedar River Group, implemented a contract funded by King County to support cities in North King County and the Snoqualmie Valley to increase the supply of affordable housing through subregional collaboration.

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

King County and regional partners established multiple new advisory groups in 2021 to incorporate community voices more effectively in housing-related decision-making. These new bodies all prioritize members who are from historically underrepresented communities that are most impacted by the decisions King County and other partners make regarding housing policies and investments.

- The Skyway \$5 Million Fund for Affordable Housing Community Advisory Committee met through the fall to begin the process of shaping the deployment of the \$5 million for affordable housing in Skyway-West Hill that was included in the 2021-2022 King County Biennial Budget.
- In 2021, the South King Housing and Homelessness Partners (SKHHP) Executive Board established the SKHHP Advisory Board. The SKHHP Advisory Board consists of local individuals with deep connections to South King County communities, a wide range of housing and

homelessness expertise, and a commitment to understanding and working to undo the impacts of institutionalized racism and disparities experienced by BIPOC communities.

- The Affordable Housing Committee welcomed inaugural members of its Community Partners Table. The Community Partners Table will collaborate with the Housing Interjurisdictional Team to provide recommendations to the Affordable Housing Committee. The members will develop and begin implementation of a work plan in 2022.

The Consortium continues to coordinate between public funders and stakeholders, including partner jurisdictions, Seattle-King County Public Health, King County Developmental Disabilities and Early Childhood Supports Division, King County Behavioral Health and Recovery Division, Washington State Department of Commerce, A Regional Coalition for Housing, the City of Seattle, Washington State Housing Finance Commission, King County Housing Authority, Renton Housing Authority, Veterans Administration, United Way, Seattle Foundation, Raikes Foundation, Gates Foundation, numerous nonprofit organizations, service providers, and private investors. In addition, the Affordable Housing Committee includes both elected officials and stakeholder members. Stakeholder membership includes for-profit and affordable housing developers, housing authorities, tenants' rights organizations and a Community Partners Table bringing under-represented voices to the conversation.

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

In 2021, King County designed and implemented several new programs, investments, and initiatives to reduce barriers in access to housing, mitigate inequitable impacts, and welcome and engage diverse perspectives into decision making processes, including:

- Deploying investments in eviction prevention and rental assistance;
- Investing hundreds of millions of dollars to increase permanently affordable homes through the Health through Housing initiative;
- Securing full funding for projects supporting the needs of large families;
- Working with residents to identify strategies and investments to address displacement in historically underserved communities;
- Prioritizing funds for equitable, community driven affordable housing development;
- Establishing new advisory groups to incorporate community voices more effectively in housing-related decision-making; and
- Planning for equitable long-term population and housing growth.

The King County Office of Equity and Social Justice's Civil Rights Program also investigates and resolves complaints of discrimination for unincorporated parts of King County.

The King County Consortium works closely with housing providers, the Housing Development Consortium of Seattle-King County, public funders, and the public to increase housing choice, reduce screening criteria and other barriers to people securing and maintaining housing.

King County hosts multiple boards and commissions that solicit feedback and make recommendations regarding the needs of persons with disabilities and persons with limited English proficiency, including:

- Advisory Council on Aging and Disabilities Services;
- Board for Developmental Disabilities;
- Communities of Opportunity Best Starts for Kids Levy Advisory Board;
- Employee-Based Equal Employment Opportunity /Affirmative Action Advisory Committee,
- Immigrant and Refugee Commission; and
- Veterans, Seniors, and Human Services Advisory Board.

The King County Language Access Program provides guidance and tools to departments, agencies, residents, and business as it pertains to accessible communications to individuals with limited English proficiency and barriers to communication so that all services, programs and activities are meaningfully accessible to all constituents.

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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

The public funders use a joint inspection tool, based on the HUD Real Estate Assessment Center Physical Assessment Sub-system. Visits to properties are currently coordinated between funders to minimize the burden of multiple visits to the same property over the course of a year. King County had not yet performed any HOME funded project inspections when inspections were halted due to COVID-19. King County obtained a waiver for inspections from HUD pursuant to the April 10, 2020, Notice of Availability of waivers and suspensions of the HOME Program Requirements in Response to COVID-19. HUD has extended these waivers through September 30, 2021. King County will resume inspections in the second quarter of 2022.

HUD monitored King County in 2021 and issued a finding related to the required “first ongoing periodic on-site inspections for the Kent permanent supportive housing project within twelve months of project completion.” King County acknowledged that while HUD suspended/waived annual inspections due to the COVID pandemic, the required initial inspection was not waived. King County will conduct that inspection by April 1, 2022.

King County continues to participate with the Washington State Housing Finance Commission, the State of Washington Department of Commerce, and the City of Seattle in using the Web-Based Annual Report System (WBARS). Reports from WBARS are used to monitor compliance with the HOME requirements in each project’s contract.

The Asset Management Team’s tenant income verification monitoring process provides reliable, accountable review of income documentation from sample units within each HOME-assisted project that verifies tenant income eligibility and accurate reporting in WBARS. In addition to demographic and compliance information on tenant occupants of the housing, the system collects critical year-end operating and reserve information to assist property owners and funders identify potential issues in advance of problems. The data allows staff to provide technical assistance to property owners in a timely manner.

King County includes language in all contracts including “Small Contractors and Suppliers and Minority and Women Business Enterprises Opportunities - King County encourages the Contractor to utilize small businesses, including Small Contractors and Suppliers (SCS) and minority-owned and women-owned business enterprises certified by the Washington state Office of Minority and Women's Business

Enterprises (OMWBE) in County contracts. The County encourages the Contractor to use voluntary practices to promote open competitive opportunities for small businesses, including SCS firms and minority-owned and women-owned business enterprises.

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 King County Consortium posted notices of the CAPER availability in the Seattle Times and the King County website. The CAPER was available for comment at a Zoom public meeting on March 22, 2022. There were no comments.

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CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

There were no changes to the program objectives. For the sixth year the Community Development Program used a web-based application system through Zoom Grants, providing greater efficiency and transparency. Additionally, all the rating and evaluating of projects in the RFP also used ZoomGrants, which was a more streamlined and efficient process. All programs are making formal efforts to improve accessibility to agencies which may encounter barriers to traditional funding applications due to cultural, capacity, transportation, and other challenges.

King County prioritized spending other emergency and one-time state and federal fund sources that had shorter expenditure timelines than CDBG-CV funding. This impacted King County meeting associated CDBG-CV expenditure goals. In addition, the continuing pandemic created or worsened staffing shortages, increased barriers to providing face-to-face service, and changed community needs (such as converting congregate shelters to non-congregate shelters).

The County made its final Section 108 loan payment for Greenbridge in April 2021.

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.

As discussed earlier, King County had not yet performed any HOME funded project inspections when inspections were halted due to COVID-19. King County obtained a waiver for inspections from HUD pursuant to the April 10, 2020 Notice of Availability of waivers and suspensions of the HOME Program Requirements in Response to COVID-19. HUD has extended these waivers through September 30, 2021. King County will resume inspections in the second quarter of 2022.

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

King County has policies and procedures for affirmative marketing of vacant units in projects of five or more units, per 24 CFR 92.351. Owners participating in the HOME program are informed of affirmative marketing requirements in the funding process. The Equal Housing Opportunity logo is included in all material distributed about the program and affirmative marketing policies are required in management plans.

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

In 2021, Program Income was spent on administration in the amount of \$31,953. Additionally, \$137,812 was spent for 7 housing repair projects.

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)

The King County Consortium leverages federal, state, and local funds (countywide and local jurisdictions) to develop and maintain affordable housing. The HOME funded projects completed in 2021 included RHA's Sunset Court and CHS's Kent projects which leveraged Low Income Housing Tax Credits with equity investments of over \$25.7 million and received capital awards from the Washington State Department of Commerce of \$3,000,000. In addition, the Kent project leveraged project based housing choice vouchers to serve people who were formerly homeless and disabled.

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CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours					
Total Section 3 Worker Hours					
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours					

Table 14 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					

Other.					
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Table 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

No projects were closed in 2021 in which Section 3 applied.

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 KING COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number 128086869
UEI
EIN/TIN Number 916001327
Identify the Field Office SEATTLE
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance

ESG Contact Name

Prefix Mrs
First Name Janice
Middle Name
Last Name Hougen
Suffix
Title ESG Program Manager

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 401 5th Ave, Suite 510
Street Address 2
City Seattle
State WA
ZIP Code 98104-
Phone Number 2062639089
Extension
Fax Number
Email Address janice.hougen@kingcounty.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 01/01/2021
Program Year End Date 12/31/2021

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
UEI
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount



CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

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

Table 18 – Shelter Information

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4d. Street Outreach

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

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

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

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

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

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nights provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

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CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention			

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance			
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services			
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program			
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing			

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Essential Services			
Operations			
Renovation			
Major Rehab			
Conversion			
Subtotal			

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Street Outreach			
HMIS			
Administration			

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2019	2020	2021

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2019	2020	2021
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds			
Other Federal Funds			
State Government			
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount			

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2019	2020	2021

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities