

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

DRAFT

July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020
Prepared for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
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Department of Economic Development and Planning
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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 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) reflects activities and expenditures for the City of Lansing's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs during the program year covering the period from July 1, 2019-June 30, 2020. The CAPER outlines the progress made towards accomplishing goals identified in the Action Plan. Table 1 reflects those accomplishments from the information populated in IDIS (Integrated Disbursement Information System). However, some of the information appears to be duplicated several times. The correct numbers/activities are reflected under the actual numbers.

Table 1 shows the accomplishments of City of Lansing activities during the time period 7/1/19 - 6/30/2020. The City of Lansing made a substantial amendment to its FY2019 Annual Action Plan to accommodate CDBG and ESG funding for the coronavirus pandemic. Because the funding impacted 2020, there are some dollar amounts reflected in this report.

Also, the numbers for the actual program year has been included in the table. However, some of the information appears to be duplicated. In terms of the housing and community development activities, there were 39 owner occupied homes rehabilitated, 4 new homes constructed, down payment assistance was provided to 12 low to moderate income families, more than 240,000 persons received some type of public service activity and 80 participants took advantage of an economic development activity offered by Michigan Women Forward which included educational courses on entrepreneurial opportunities, business plan development, developing marketing and outreach efforts. The outcome indicator for Affordable housing includes activities such as down payment assistance, new construction and owner occupied rehabilitation, etc. and a total of 75 persons benefitted.

ESG activities in Table 1 shows that 1,137 persons stayed overnight at an ESG funded shelter. The number of people is less than the target. This was impacted by reductions in shelter capacity, and decongregating shelters necessary to prevent the spread of COVID-19, allowing room for people to socially distance and to shelter people safely. Seeing fewer people than expected in shelter is a positive development since the mission of the CoC is to prevent and reduce homelessness. This is offset by a larger than targeted number of people receiving prevention assistance, 361 persons or 114% of the target. This is a reduction from last year and was also impacted by COVID-19 measures enacted at the state and federal levels to minimize the impact of the pandemic by enacting an eviction moratorium. However, the legal services prevention assistance provider

also reported reduced numbers during the period prior to the eviction moratorium, likely a result of fewer eligible households facing evictions. Street outreach supports efforts targeted to youth and reached 94% of their service target. Again, seeing a number less than the expected number may be a positive sign if there were genuinely fewer homeless youth to engage with outreach services. The unexpected arrival of the pandemic and the resulting actions to prevent, prepare for and respond to COVID-19 consumed all of our community’s attention as city officials and providers worked to protect the safety of those experiencing or at-risk of homelessness. The community has been fortunate to receive resources, both federal and state, to respond to the effects of the pandemic and will be focusing those resources towards preventing homelessness where possible and creating safe environments for people to be sheltered while working to identify housing solutions. The CoC is working to align resources to effectively address the needs we know exist today and supporting a system to address uncertain future needs of the community.

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
Acquisition	Acquisition	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	1	20.00%	5	0	0.00%
CDBG General Administration	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

CHDO Operating - limited to 5%	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
CHDO Set-aside - 15% minimum required	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	1	2	200.00%	2	0	0.00%
Down Payment Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	19				
Down Payment Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	60	12	20.00%	7	0	0.00%
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$1203250	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0		0	0	
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$1203250	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	22				
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$1203250	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	15	0	0.00%			
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$1203250	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	20	46	230.00%	0	14	
Economic Development	Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / CDBG-CV: \$1203250	Other	Other	0	10		80	0	0.00%
HOME General Administration - limited to 10%	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

Homeless Svcs - Shelter Operation-Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG: \$ / ESG-CV: \$1890483	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	9835	5365	54.55%	1315	1137	86.46%
Homeless Svcs - Shelter Operation-Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG: \$ / ESG-CV: \$1890483	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1550	2108	136.00%	315	361	114.60%
Homeless Svcs - Shelter Operation-Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG: \$ / ESG-CV: \$1890483	Other	Other	2500	1284	51.36%	300	282	94.00%
New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	10	6	60.00%	4	2	50.00%
New Construction	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	10	15	150.00%			
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	8335		0	1140	
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	99		0	23	
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	90	184	204.44%	37	65	175.68%

Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Owner Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Public Housing	Public Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Public Improvements	Public Improvements	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	613006		64665	6025	9.32%
Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		15	0	0.00%
Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				
Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	9				
Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

Rental Rehabilitation/Weatherization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	300	4	1.33%	29	4	13.79%
Rental Rehabilitation/Weatherization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Rental Rehabilitation/Weatherization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Rental Rehabilitation/Weatherization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

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 City of Lansing successfully uses CDBG funds to address priorities identified in the plan. Lansing strives to provide a suitable living environment for low and moderate income families through such successful activities such as housing remediation and lead-based paint remediation activities. Lansing continues to partner CDBG funds with HUD OLHCHH LHRD funds to make homes lead-safe across the city, prioritizing units that house children under the age of six.

The City of Lansing continues to work with partners to develop affordable housing through new construction and rehabilitation of single family home. Lansing promotes homeownership for low and moderate income households by providing a successful HOME down-payment assistance program. Lansing's Economic Development activity has involved working with the Michigan Women Forward to provide educational training to low to moderate income persons and preparing them for the workforce.

Lansing continues to support recreational opportunities for children by supporting Kids Camp, a summer program that provides supervised recreational opportunities for children ages 5-13 during summer months. Lansing continues to provide funds to demolish blighted residential

structures. Remediation of lead-based paint and removal of environmental hazards as well as providing safe, healthy housing is accomplished through Lansing's Housing Rehabilitation Program, in partnership with a HUD OLHCHH LHRD grant program, Lead Safe Lansing, which is available city-wide. Lansing partners with the State of Michigan to purchase and demolish homes in the 100 year flood plain using FEMA HMGP funds. The Development Office has assisted developers in their requests for tax credits and other incentives for affordable housing in Lansing.

The City of Lansing receives Emergency Solutions Grant funds to address the needs of those homeless or at risk of homelessness through emergency shelter, homeless prevention and street outreach activities. Numerous resources are available and provided to assist the homeless population.

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	74	1	668
Black or African American	111	0	722
Asian	9	5	1
American Indian or American Native	9	0	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2
Total	203	6	1,403
Hispanic	0	0	179
Not Hispanic	203	6	1,416

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

Narrative

Table 2 represents the racial and ethnic composition of families assisted through the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. The chart illustrates that the large majority of persons receiving assistance through the CDBG programs are Black or African American 111 (55%) followed by Whites 74 or (36%) and the remaining 9% represents those that are Asian population and/or American Indian or Native American. In terms of the HOME program, there was one participant or 17% assisted with HOME funds and 5 or 83% Asians are assisted with HOME program funding.

In reference to the ESG program, a similar pattern exist for the clients served. Of the total 1,403 clients that identify as a single race, 48% (668) of ESG funding assisted people identifying as White and 51% (722) identifying as Black or African American. The remaining 1% or 13 persons assisted with ESG funding identified Asian, American Indian or American Native, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For ESG, not all people are represented in the chart. 221 people identified as more than one race, 38 people refused to provide racial information or did not identify as a race, and there were 172 people for which the information was not collected. See the Sage report attachment for complete information.

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	2,788,844	
HOME	public - federal	1,232,673	
ESG	public - federal	170,259	170,259
Other	public - federal	3,093,733	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

CDBG and HOME funds were used to provide affordable housing opportunities, housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs, remediation of lead-based paint and various Public Service activities and Economic Development activities. Matching funds from other federal grants, private funds and other sources increased the impact of CDBG and HOME in this community.

The total ESG budget of \$170,259 was spent. Funds used for street outreach and emergency shelter activities were limited to 60% of the total fiscal year grant for ESG. The City of Lansing is in compliance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act. Specifically, the ESG allocations for the 2019 CAPER reporting period is as follows: HMIS \$5,028; Administration \$11,918; Homeless Prevention \$60,000; Emergency Shelter \$93,313 and Street Outreach \$5,028. The total percentage for Emergency Shelter and Street Outreach is 54.8% of the total ESG allocation.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
BAKER DONORA			
COMSTOCK PARK			
OAK PARK			
POTTER WALSH			
PRUDDEN EAST VILLAGE			
SOUTHWEST LANSING			
URBANDALE			

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.

Since 2012, Lansing has received a 100% match waiver for HOME funds due to economic distress. FY 19 HOME Match reduction for the City of Lansing is 100%. However matching funds were still leveraged to produce successful projects. Sources of match included homebuyer and seller match funds from homebuyer projects under the Down Payment Assistance program and CDBG match.

Match contribution for HOME CHDO and other ADR activities allowed for additional investment to meet stringent HOME Standards. The sources of match included homebuyer funds and partner contributions. Again, though Lansing's match requirement has been waived for several years by HUD, Lansing is still logging a fair amount of Match funds for HOME projects. Match funds brought to the table by homebuyers and sometimes by sellers, has enhanced our Down Payment Assistance program, allowing purchase of safe, healthy housing. Lansing owned public park land and community centers accommodated public services activities to provide recreational opportunities and improve the quality of life, including Kids Camp.*

In terms of ESG Match, the City of Lansing, Human Relations and Community Services Department, overseer of the ESG program, matches ESG funding through in-kind eligible costs. The general fund grant programs are used as in-kind match in accordance with requirements that apply to ESG grant funds and meet documentation requirements, eligibility requirements, and are expended on allowable costs during the grant cycle

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

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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	75	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	75	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	29	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	4	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	37	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	0
Total	75	0

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

There are several variables that the City of Lansing identifies to address affordable housing in the community. Some of them include: assistance with down payment, new construction and housing rehabilitation for low to moderate low income individuals and families.

The City of Lansing continues to make a conscious and concerted effort to address housing in the community, including participation in outreach events to encourage potential homeowners to

attend. Information is highlighted about City of Lansing programs such as: housing rehabilitation, Lead Safe Lansing and down payment assistance.

The City of Lansing assisted low income to moderate income individuals and families, renters and owner occupied, with housing rehabilitation and remediation of lead-based paint hazards. There was 2 single family home constructed, providing affordable housing for two families. Down payment assistance was provided to 12 households, including very low, 1 low and 11 moderate income persons. The rehabilitation of housing units benefitted 39 persons.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City of Lansing continues to identify the development of new, safe and affordable housing as a great need in the community and will continue to assist developers of housing for low and moderate income households. Existing programs, Housing Rehabilitation and Lead Safe Lansing Programs, will continue as well as down payment assistance to low and moderate income households.

City coordinated efforts target and focus on persons with the greatest needs, including those with disabilities. CDBG/HOME funding provides a variety of programs such as DPA, housing rehabilitation to assist renter and owner occupied low and moderate income families. To meet the needs of persons with disabilities, new single family homes meet visitability standards.

ESG funds include the following: **Emergency Shelter** - those fleeing DV, families with children, unaccompanied youth, those with disabilities including chronically homeless, substance use, dual diagnosis. Screening by the Coordinated Entry Agency (CEA) identifies those most in need and uses diversion strategies for those who may have support systems/alternatives to shelter. **Homeless Prevention** – funds are directed for Legal Services’ Eviction Diversion Program which mediates settlements in conjunction with the CEA that uses funds to pay arrears to keep people, with no other resources, in their homes. **Street Outreach** – funds go to youth outreach to work closely with CABHI and PATH outreach teams to find unsheltered persons who may be victims of human trafficking, those with disabilities, those staying in encampments, or residing in other places not meant for human habitation. People are brought to service agencies and the CEA for screening and assessment especially chronically homeless who have most severe needs including disability.

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	9	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	2	0
Total	11	0

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Table 13 shows the number of households by economic status served with CDBG and HOME funds. In the CDBG program, nine individuals or 82% were extremely low income benefitted from affordable housing assistance and two or 18% were moderate income benefitted from affordable housing assistance. CDBG activities included housing rehabilitation, emergency repairs and lead safe lanning rehabilitation. There was no income data reported for the HOME program.

As always, to meet the needs of persons with disabilities, Lansing continues to require that new construction single family homes meet visitability standards, and encourages developers who build single story homes to incorporate barrier-free design. Lansing's new build meets visitability standards.

The City of Lansing offers down payment assistance opportunities to low and moderate income families/participants in the HOME program in the amount of \$40,000 per unit. With this effort, the City of Lansing is increasing homeownership opportunities in Lansing, as well as continuing to promote safe and healthy housing. The City of Lansing Development Office worked closely with non-profit housing developers and advocated for an increased capacity for development of safe and attractive affordable housing in Lansing, including rental housing and single family housing.

Lansing also funds the HERO Program, which installs handicapped ramps and other safety items at homes of elderly and severely disabled citizens to help improve their quality of life and provide safe access to and from their home.

Other activities included the continued collaboration with the Office of Neighborhood and Citizen Engagement outreach campaigns as well as the Financial Empowerment Center activities. The City of Lansing Development Office continues to participate, mainly via e-mails, and virtual communication, due to the pandemic, in many events to provide outreach and information to thousands of Lansing residents in several areas of the City regarding housing programs, lead-based paint remediation, down payment assistance and supported activities of sub recipients.

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

Recognizing the need for increased outreach, member agencies of the Ingham County/Lansing/East Lansing CoC launched two federally funded outreach programs in 16-17 – *Cooperative Agreements to Benefit Homeless Individuals (CABHI)* and *Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH)* in cooperation with the Eaton and Clinton CoCs. These programs were supplemented with ESG and MSHDA (State Housing Agency) funds. The PATH program continued into FY19-20 and an interagency outreach team was formed that included the ESG-funded youth street outreach program that reached 282 people in FY19-20. Outreach workers collaborated with local housing providers, the Ingham CoC, law enforcement, hospitals, day shelters, libraries, and bus stations. When many of these facilities closed during the pandemic, the CHOICE overflow shelter served as an outpost for outreach workers and the unsheltered homeless. The PATH Outreach team serves the Tri-County area of Ingham, Clinton and Eaton Counties, meeting monthly to coordinate efforts to make connections with unsheltered homeless persons. Outreach included visits to known encampments and privately-funded hotels, distributing PPE, doing COVID screenings, and arranging transport to contagion centers or testing facilities. People received VI-SPDAT assessments, immediate basic needs assistance - food, water, clothing – shelter information and referrals to the local coordinated entry agency (CEA).

Pre-pandemic, the CEA went out to all emergency shelters, the DV shelter, DHHS and the Health Department weekly. During the pandemic, the CEA has conducted virtual screenings while relying heavily on Street Outreach teams. Local shelters have been trained to do VI-SPDATS as well. The local MDHHS has a staff "Eviction Diversion" team that provides "triage" to address homeless clients including veterans who receive public benefits. The MDHHS EDP team reduces time delays in obtaining State Emergency Relief (SER) funds for re-housing clients.

The *Point In Time Count* committee was organized primarily by the PATH and Youth Outreach team in January 2020 as their expertise and knowledge of commonly known unsheltered community sites is invaluable. They are aware of site locations under bridges, "unofficial" camping or wooded areas, parking lots, alleys and other semi-sheltered areas, and are often on a first-name basis with many local unsheltered people.

The Network's annual outreach events, *Community Connect and Veteran's Standdown*, provides multiple agency connections in one place, in one day, which reached at least 300 people. The Veteran's Standdown could not be held this year.

The Inter-disciplinary Team (IDT) works with all member agencies, including City government, law

enforcement, Fire Depts, Community Mental Health and more, to assess/review frequent users of systems, including repeated homelessness. Other HRCS Department City-funded outreach events - monthly *Mobile Food Pantry*, and *School Break Feeding program* - served essential outreach functions for homeless or “at-risk” persons and became “drive-through” or “walk-up” type events this year.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

According to the 2020 PIT count, 482 people are provided with either emergency shelter or transitional housing on a given night in our CoC, while 2,287 unduplicated persons were sheltered between July 2019-June 2020, with 1,137 sheltered by ESG-funded shelters.

At times when there are no emergency shelter beds available providers tap the emergency resources for temporary hoteling programs or privately-funded hotels. The private hoteling program is run by two local non-profit agencies who are members of our CoC and are trained in HMIS. This has brought them into our Network as a viable partner. This year the National Alliance to End Homelessness selected our CoC to participate in a “learning community” of shelter providers to incorporate best practices into our shelter system. The NAEH shelter group addressed the need to reduce arbitrary rules and guidelines that are not housing related and to increase their shelter diversion practices and use of homeless prevention strategies, including rapid re-housing. The effort also helped shelters, both privately and publicly funded, to better align their rules as well as their housing-focused messaging to guests. The expectation is that as shelters become more uniform in their policies and expectations, it will help to reduce length of stays and also increase positive housing exits.

This year, with the pandemic beginning in mid-March, 2020 and continuing through September 2020 and beyond, the necessity of reducing shelter capacity to keep people safe resulted in our shelters coming together to open the CHOICE overflow shelter using ESG-CV funds, private and public (City) cash and in-kind donations from all shelters. This was a lifesaver for our community as many unsheltered people came to this temporary, low-barrier, no guidelines shelter. It had capacity for 49 people nightly and some people stayed there who had never before used a shelter. CHOICE housed 103 unique individuals with an average of 30 people each night.

Our CoC has MSHDA ESG funds for rapid re-housing, which were increased each of the last three years and has added CoC-funded RRH programs each year. The CoC 2017 & 2018 NOFAs reallocated to create three new RRH programs for FY18-19 & 19-20 – a Joint TH/RRH for youth, an RRH for families and individuals (Fresh Start) and a Joint TH/RRH for Recovery housing. The CoC 2019 NOFA successfully applied for the DV Bonus to open a DV-RRH program that will open in July 2020.

The 19-20 goals were: a) successfully transitioning at least 65% of TH participants to permanent housing, (19-20 data shows a 84% rate); b) at least 20% of homeless persons are employed at exit, (19-20 data shows a 43% rate); c) Provide at least 92 households with RRH/Prevention assistance, (19-20 data shows 142 households received assistance). Based on available research, the CoC Network decided to allow longer shelter stays for some high-needs families, such as DV or CH persons to increase their chances of

exiting to stable housing. In the absence of CH or family TH programs, this is our version of “bridge” housing that HUD has defined as a best practice for such populations.

Each person sheltered is offered the opportunity to receive a VI-SPDAT assessment and develop a Housing Plan. Not everyone cooperates with these opportunities, for various reasons.

The regional cooperative agreement with two neighboring CoCs (with no shelters), allows our shelters to access PH resources/units in the client’s county of origin, if they so choose. This makes the best use of finite resources.

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 CoC Network Committee and Interdisciplinary Team (IDT), engages front-line workers who have extensive knowledge of systems of care who may be likely to discharge people into homelessness. These teams conduct ongoing reviews of area systems discharge policies and practices that may result in homelessness. The CoC works to avoid such discharges and connect 100% of people served with mainstream resources. The City of Lansing uses General Funds to help support emergency shelters, day shelters, and the CMH *Bridges Crisis Unit* for people in mental health crises or those transitioning from hospitals, and CMH’s *The Recovery Center* for those having substance use crises. The CoC Strategic Planning Committee is currently assessing gaps for discharge planning. The CoC-wide Eviction Diversion program, held at two District Courts this year and funded by ESG-regular Prevention funds, COVID State MSHDA EDP, and City grants, provided direct prevention financial assistance, legal mediation and referrals. FY 19-20 ESG Prevention funds assisted 142 households (361 people) in FY19-20. ESG Prevention funds helped 31 households (75 people) with rental payments. The COVID State MSHDA EDP program served 365 people in 199 households facing evictions from July-Sept 2020. All prevention funding is coordinated through the CEA, in consultation with the CoC agency network and the City of Lansing HRCS Department, to prevent evictions in our community. A local fund, created in March at the Capital Area United Way, through an initiative with the City of Lansing, along with St. Vincent De Paul, was tapped to prevent evictions for households ineligible for the Federal funding. DHHS-CoC collaborations accessed state emergency relief (SER) funds for RRH, supplementing the ESG & CoC funding.

A primary causative factor of homelessness, locally and statewide, is the cost of utilities. Our CoC advocated for an amendment that eliminated the “crisis season” (formerly November – April) for DHHS assistance which had resulted in many past evictions in the spring and summer. However, funds were still inadequate to meet the need. A local relationship was forged between the City and Board of Water & Light (BWL) to create a fund to help pay utilities for those ineligible for any other programs, thus

preventing more evictions and pressure on the shelter system. This has made a big difference in preventing homelessness. The City HRCS events/programs mentioned earlier (*Mobile Food Pantry, School Break Feeding Program, etc.*) also help subsidize household budgets.

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

The CoC continued to use HMIS data and the Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (SPDAT), to identify priority chronically homeless individuals and families with the most severe needs and longest lengths of time homeless, using the HUD CH Orders of Priority, CPD-16-11. A CoC-wide CH By Name List is maintained to reduce wait times and prioritize CH persons and those with severe/high service needs for PH units. A Veterans By Name List is also maintained and intensive work done with the VA to prioritize for HUD-VASH and other vouchers.

Increasing PSH and RRH beds/units was identified as another priority to shorten length of time in homelessness. In FY16-17, three new PSH programs opened as a result of the 2015 CoC NOFA reallocation and bonus funds providing 36 new beds dedicated to CH. In the 2017 NOFA, reallocations resulted in a Joint TH/RRH for Youth and an RRH for Families/Individuals, both of which may assist people with higher services needs. Two Bonus programs were applied for in the 2019 NOFA and the DV Bonus application was successful adding another 12 units or 25 beds. In addition, 85% of the non-dedicated PSH beds are prioritized for use by CH upon turnover. Some PSH programs use leasing that simplifies housing for CH and others who cannot obtain or manage a lease on their own.

The local Public Housing Authority has created program preferences to prioritize homeless participants for Low Income Public Housing. Similar preferences are given as households are processed from the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list.

CoC RRH projects work with shelters and prioritize families to identify affordable housing and provide up to six months of rental assistance, case management, referral to financial empowerment classes and mainstream resources. State ESG funds are used for RRH while City ESG funds are targeted to Prevention. PSH and RRH providers work closely with local landlords to identify available units, and offer larger security deposits, last month's rent, etc. as incentives. More intensive work has been done with landlords during the pandemic and a "Guide" and "flier" were published and widely distributed to help people identify resources. A prevention screening tool was developed and is being used by all relevant service agencies in Ingham County.

Strategies that prevent returns to homelessness include connecting clients to mainstream resources – cash assistance, food, clothing, utilities, medical coverage, child care, jobs, mental health and substance

abuse services, financial literacy programs, and Eviction Diversion Programs. The City of Lansing HRCS' Departments programs for "at-risk" families' supplements low-income budgets. A new development in 2019 was the *Rent Smart* classes that provide education on how to be a good tenant, financial budgeting, landlord relations, etc. for those with poor rental histories. Many RRH & PSH participants are attending these classes and gaining certifications to show potential landlords.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Lansing Housing Commission (LHC) is currently completing a HUD supported RAD conversion. This conversion includes \$50 million investment in site and building improvements for 550+ public housing units. The scope includes complete renovation of the interior units and building exteriors. LHC has also made over \$2 million in investments in kitchen renovations, window replacements and HVAC upgrades in our scattered single-family homes.

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

A key element of the RAD conversion is mandatory resident meetings. We have had 3 resident meetings to inform and provide opportunity for resident questions. We also publish a quarterly newsletter that is distributed to all residents. LHC is also working with Capital Area Housing Partnership to assist individual LHC residents into home ownership. The co-op program includes financial education, working to improve credit worthiness and walking interested residents through the home buying process. LHC is also offering the sale of some of our scattered housing to current LHC residents as a part of this overall process.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

LHC is a HUD designated STANDARD PERFORMER.

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)

Actions to remove negative effects of public policies include adopting and enforcing performance standards that will ensure and promote health and safety. Lansing continues to review fees for inspection and associated administrative services to ensure representation of services are being provided. Lansing also continued to review the City's and the Ingham County Land Bank demolition procedures to ensure restorable housing is not unnecessarily demolished. The City of Lansing continues to support the Ingham County Land Bank's work as well as the work of local non-profit housing developers to rehabilitate tax foreclosed housing for sale to low and moderate income buyers, preserving the stock of affordable housing. Also, Lansing supports the construction of single family infill units where demolition has occurred. The City's Master Plan encourages mixed use development that includes affordable housing. The City promoted energy conservation retrofit for existing buildings to significantly reduce utility costs. This includes support for projects integrating alternative energy system using solar, wind or geothermal power, etc. Lansing works with the State of Michigan to mitigate flood risk.

The City has provided grants and loans to property owners to remove lead hazards and rehabilitate homes. Lansing supports a non-profit run Mobile Tool Bank and educational programs in neighborhoods to teach residents basic home repair, and home improvement skills.

Again, Planning and Zoning issues, through its Master Plan, Lansing has continue to encourage higher density development, "0" lot lines and mixed use development for new construction - provides housing styles at lower costs on smaller lots. This includes reduced front property line setbacks to building lines would lower costs because lots could be smaller. Included provisions for on-site retention of storm water runoff may reduce the higher costs of storm sewer installation The Master Plan encourages more housing development that increases density along corridors, and promotes overlay districts allowing residential use of non-residential structures in all zones. This allows a more productive and effective use of second and third floors of non-residential structures.

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

Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs include Lansing partnering with the Capital Area Housing Partnership, Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) and the Ingham County Health Department (ICHD) to address lead-based paint hazards and healthy homes issues. This is a continued collaborative effort which has developed a community-wide framework to create healthy, safe and energy efficient homes in low income neighborhoods. Lansing will continue to offer additional grant funding as an incentive to make rental units lead-safe in 3 high risk

areas within the city. The Lead Safe Lansing Program, through the partnership with ICHD and MDHHS work to enroll families of children with elevated blood lead levels, and families of children most at risk for lead poisoning in the Lead Safe Lansing Program.

Capital Area Housing Partnership process all rental housing applications for the Lead Safe Lansing Program. They are encouraged to meet with tenants at the units, and have been provided with a portable scanner to make gathering required documentation for income and asset verification easier on the tenants. Ingham County Health Department, who promotes the LSL program and meets face-to face with families of children with elevated blood lead levels and children at risk of lead poisoning specifically for the purpose of assisting with completing applications for the program.

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

The City of Lansing uses HUD OLHCHH Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant funds and CDBG funds for use at owner occupied housing rehabilitation projects where children under age 6 reside. Lansing's Lead Safe Lansing Program remediates lead paint hazards citywide in low and moderate income rental properties and in owner occupied housing. For the upcoming program year, the City of Lansing has been awarded another lead grant to address lead hazard issues in single family homes.

Lansing provides free EPA Rental Repair and Paint (RRP) classes for landlords, maintenance workers and contractors. Lansing also provides free Lead Abatement Supervisor training and State of Michigan Certification for contractors and workers.

Lansing provides outreach and education to citizen groups and rental property owners regarding the dangers of lead based paint.

Lansing supports the development of lead-safe housing rehabilitation using CDBG and HOME funds

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

It has been continuously emphasized that poverty is a challenging issue not easily addressed or controlled by the City. Economic factors beyond the control of the community continue to result in loss of jobs and reduction in personal income, primary causes of poverty. The recent coronavirus pandemic contributed to issues related to poverty. The actions that the City of Lansing will take to reduce the number of poverty-level families include continuing to be actively involved on a local and regional scale in promoting growth and expansion of job opportunities; continue to support Cristo Rey Community Center's Financial Empowerment Center, which provides professional financial counseling to low and moderate income residents. Also, the City of Lansing will continue working with the Michigan Women Forward group. The goals include: debt reduction, increasing credit score and savings accounts, and connecting individuals to banking services that are safe and affordable; continue to support local nonprofit efforts to assist low and moderate income residents in becoming entrepreneurs; continue

to provide down payment assistance. Homeownership provides a path to financial security and well-being; continue to be actively involved on a local and regional scale in promoting growth and expansion of job opportunities.

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

The institutional structure in Lansing includes a capable network of public and private housing and related services providers to carry out the affordable housing, economic development and public services strategies. Lansing continues to support non-profit organizations that contribute to the institutional structure in Lansing.

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

Formal and informal efforts at coordinating activities between or among many participants includes the city, state and federal units of government, housing commission, public agencies or private sector agencies such as lending institutions, health care provider, non-profit housing corporation, social service agencies, neighborhood organizations, etc. A good example includes the partnership between Lansing, MDCHH and the Ingham County Health Department to enroll families of poisoned children and children at high risk of lead poisoning.

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

Actions to overcome the effects of impediments include: Use demographic, rental registration and other geographically based data to track progress on objectives; continue to encourage the development of more dense housing development along corridors, work with the Greater Lansing Association of Realtors (GLAR) to promote a better image of the Lansing housing market and improving educational opportunities for youths; work with the regions large employers and identify impediments that prevent employees from living in Lansing; increase the wealth of information on the benefits and risks of land contracts through partnerships with housing providers. Use public forum, the web and newspaper to get information to the public; develop a written housing discrimination complaint intake policy for City staff and sub recipients; improve information sharing across agencies, including the City of Lansing's Human Relations and Community Services Department and the Fair Housing Center of Southeast and mid -Michigan; Consider amending the Fair Housing Ordinance for the City of Lansing and expand the ordinance to prohibit housing discrimination against persons based on familial status and other protected classes as outlined in the Michigan Elliot-Larsen Civil Rights Act, as amended; work towards the development of additional high quality affordable housing units; establish a Fair Housing Task Force (FHTF) with regular meetings and implementation tasks; developing a housing/rental rehab program in partnering with local non-profits that reduces the financial burden of costly renovations without incentivizing negligent landlords; provide increased, multi-family redeveloped site renter/owner housing options within walking distance of existing commercial and employment centers; continue to

assist families who seek to better their housing situation by offering free or reduced-cost financial literacy tools; work with the GLAR to encourage higher minority participation in the Lansing real estate market; review transit routes periodically to ensure that new developments are adequately served by regular transit service; continue to support the HOPE Scholarship, Lansing Promise and Lansing SAVES programs; Continue to support the efforts of statewide organizations as they actively work to restore funding levels of CDBG and HOME programs.

In reference to the Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice, the Lansing City Council has established an ad hoc committee on housing and has received a copy of the AI for discussion and planning purposes. There is no separate budget for housing activities as the expenses are negligible or integrated within other budgets.

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 City of Lansing Department of Economic Development and Planning (EDP) is responsible for monitoring the CDBG and HOME programs and the Human Relations and Community Services (HRCS) Department is responsible for monitoring the ESG programs.

Community Development Block Grant/HOME Program Monitoring

The primary purpose of grantee monitoring is to review grantee performance, identify areas that need improvement, establish a plan of correction and communicate with the grantee and outside parties about the organization's performance status. Annually, and prior to monitoring, sub recipients are required to submit documents to the EDP for review. These documents include policies on fair housing, conflict of interest and other required policies, lists of current board members, term expirations, board and committee meeting schedules, an organizational chart, current budget for all programs and activities, most recent audit, current insurance certificates, copies of withholding statements, chart of accounts, and more. Monitoring is done on an ongoing basis through quarterly evaluation of progress toward accomplishing milestones and objectives set forth in annual contracts and through reviewing documentation prior to disbursements. An on-site annual monitoring is conducted by a team of city staff from EDP and Finance of those organizations receiving CDBG and HOME funds. Some sub recipients with few concerns and no findings may be chosen for Desk Monitoring. Monitoring focuses on: conformance with grantee agreement, procurement requirements, outreach to women and minority businesses and contractors, record keeping and financial management practices including independent audit, source documentation, accounting, bank ledger, chart of accounts, posting procedures, payroll and withholding and internal controls. Monitoring letters are issued with any findings or concerns with follow-up to ensure implementation.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT (ESG) Program Monitoring

ESG Monitoring

The ongoing monitoring of the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program and Continuum of Care (CoC) Program is conducted by HRCS. These monitoring activities include reviewing monthly program reports, project documentation and review of expenditures, and ongoing technical assistance, both individually and through participation in the CoC. Both EDP and HRCS staff attend CoC Board, Finance, Strategic

Planning, Network, Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) and other CoC committee meetings. The City of Lansing HRCS and EDP Departments ensure the CoC activities and projects in the CoC application are consistent with the current approved Consolidated Plan, working closely with both CoC and ESG sub-recipients. Additionally, the City HRCS staff acts as HUD CoC grantee, CoC Collaborative Applicant and CoC Lead Agency and assists with review and submission of Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for the CoC projects. As the HMIS lead agency, HRCS staff participates in the CQI committee to monitor agencies' progress in achieving their objectives and outcomes through a quarterly review. Due to the pandemic, HRCS staff conducted desk reviews of agency documentation (financial reports, audits, liability insurance, conflict of interest statements, HMIS data, etc.) We are assessing the relative safety of conducting on-site case reviews and whether technology may allow us to conduct shelter inspections. These tasks have been very difficult to arrange with shelter staff during the pandemic as outsiders are not generally allowed in shelters at this time. Staff also conducted SAM searches quarterly to ensure no suspension or debarment had occurred during the year.

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 City of Lansing Economic Development and Planning Department is responsible for preparation of the performance report or the CAPER. There is a 15-day comment period where the public has an opportunity to review and comment on the document prior to final submission to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. A notice is published in a local newspaper informing the public of the availability to comment on the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report .

The City of Lansing's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) is prepared for the time period covering July 1, 2019 - June 30, 2020. Performances and accomplishments of activities are recorded and available for public review prior to final submission to HUD by the extended date of December 31, 2020.. The notice of availability was published in the Lansing City Pulse on Wednesday, November 11, 2020. The 15-day public comment period on the CAPER was November 12, 2020 - November 27, 2020. During the 15-day public comment, there were . Attached to the CAPER report is a copy of the public notice and affidavit.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

The City of Lansing continues to evaluate the success of its programs and evaluates other opportunities for programs and partnerships which would enhance our objectives. The City of Lansing anticipates upcoming changes to its designated CDBG geographic focus areas.

Lansing's Section 108 Loan met its goal of jobs created (261) in 2018 which exceeded the 230 goal originally in the agreement.

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.

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

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

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)

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	LANSING
Organizational DUNS Number	069835882
EIN/TIN Number	386004628
Identify the Field Office	DETROIT
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Lansing/East Lansing/Ingham County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Donald

CAPER

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Middle Name 0
Last Name Kulhanek
Suffix 0
Title Development Manager

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1 316 N. Capitol Ave
Street Address 2 Ste. D-2
City Lansing
State MI
ZIP Code 48933-
Phone Number 5174834050
Extension 0
Fax Number 0
Email Address don.kulhanekl@lansingmi.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix Ms
First Name Doris
Last Name Witherspoon
Suffix 0
Title Senior Planner
Phone Number 5174834063
Extension 0
Email Address doris.witherspoon@lansingmi.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2019
Program Year End Date 06/30/2020

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Loaves & Fishes Ministries
City: Lansing
State: MI
Zip Code: 48906, 5065
DUNS Number: 874956709
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 14570

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Boysville of Michigan, Inc./Holy Cross Children's Services
City: Clinton
State: MI
Zip Code: 49236, 9572
DUNS Number: 076335041
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 59000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Legal Services of South Central Michigan
City: Lansing
State: MI
Zip Code: 48911, 4253
DUNS Number: 073988081
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 35000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Child and Family Family Charities - Gateway Youth Services
Division
City: Lansing
State: MI
Zip Code: 48911, 4214
DUNS Number:
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 17600

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: Haven House
City: East Lansing
State: MI
Zip Code: 48823, 2725
DUNS Number: 607710738
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13572

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: End Violent Encounters

City: Lansing

State: MI

Zip Code: 48901, 4149

DUNS Number: 613721307

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 13571

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	194
Children	167
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	361

Table 16 – 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 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	741
Children	396
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	1,137

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	128
Children	123
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	31
Total	282

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,104
Children	699
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	31
Total	1,834

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	778
Female	933
Transgender	7
Don't Know/Refused/Other	8
Missing Information	108
Total	1,834

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	699
18-24	221
25 and over	864
Don't Know/Refused/Other	50
Missing Information	0
Total	1,834

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	41	3	0	38
Victims of Domestic Violence	239	5	0	234
Elderly	78	19	0	59
HIV/AIDS	6	0	0	6
Chronically Homeless	94	0	0	94
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	284	5	0	279
Chronic Substance Abuse	78	0	0	78
Other Disability	552	44	0	508
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	492	46	0	446

Table 23 – Special Population Served

Special Population

People in the Other Disability row are not unduplicated. See attached Sage report for complete information on disabling conditions.

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	45,635
Total Number of bed-nights provided	38,027
Capacity Utilization	83.33%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

See attached CR-70 PDF file.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	22,500	25,141	25,000
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	2,500	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	25,015	25,141	35,000
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	50,015	50,282	60,000

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
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	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Essential Services	40,352	38,007	22,572
Operations	54,705	57,527	65,713
Renovation	0	0	0

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	95,057	95,534	88,285

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2017	2018	2019
Street Outreach	5,003	5,028	5,028
HMIS	5,003	5,028	5,028
Administration	11,688	11,733	11,918

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2017	2018	2019
	166,766	167,605	170,259

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2017	2018	2019
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	10,121	10,121	10,121
Local Government	166,766	167,605	170,259

Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	176,887	177,726	180,380

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2017	2018	2019
	343,653	345,331	350,639

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities