

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

W/K

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.

Urban Development is administering the HUD Pandemic related CDBG-CV and ESG-CV funds and U.S. Treasury Emergency Rental Assistance 1 and 2 programs. A Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Grant was received from HUD and efforts focused on training contractors, approving applications and completing LIRAs. A grant was received from the Nebraska Forestry Service to remove dying and dangerous trees for low-moderate income homeowners. A HOME-ARP Grant has also been received with planning underway and a Youth Homelessness Demonstration Grant was received and is also in the planning stages. Urban Development is also implementing a Rental Rehabilitation Program in the South of Downtown neighborhood utilizing TIF (tax increment financing) Funds. Staff are also working on developing a low-barrier homeless shelter.

The FY 21 Action Plan represents the fourth year of the five-year Strategic Plan. Therefore, goals and objectives should be at about 80% of the Strategic Plan targets. All Strategic and Action Plan housing goals and objectives are on track except for those noted (i.e., highlighted in yellow) in the next table below. A quick takeaway from this year is below:

We completed a 80% of our acquisition goal.

NeighborWorks Lincoln administers the First Home Program and due to the rising costs of homes for sale, the number of homebuyers seeking loans was reduced. Urban Development increased the amount available for down payment assistance from \$25,000 to \$40,000 to help address the increased home sale price.

The homeless landlord provider program did not have any applicants this year. Responding to the COVID pandemic (i.e., CARES, ERA, etc.) superseded these efforts.

We did not complete three of fifty-one actions. We did not hold a civil rights conference due to the COVID pandemic. Our partners at LES were focused on ERA efforts and our fair housing messaging was not inserted into bills. Our efforts with building and safety to include fair housing information in their electronic registration system was also delayed due to technical issues and a focus on ERA efforts.

One barrier removal project was completed this year; the goal was three.

Our Public Service (CBDO) report is lower due to updated census data that IDIS uses in its calculation. Our five-year goal was set at one year's level but is not adjusted for subsequent years of census data.

There were 20 fewer housing rehab loans than anticipated.

We had approximately half the number of households supported with security deposits as expected.

Non-housing targets not met are the implementation of our Analysis of Impediments action. Concerning our actions to address fair housing impediments, we achieved a 94% success rate for identified items this year, and will continue to work on the four incomplete actions in future reporting years.

This year we again addressed our homeless reporting differently. We zeroed out those related goals and chose to add an explanation of those effort in a new text box below. Our reporting in IDIS, SAGE and HDX needed a level of harmony.

Above all, due to the coronavirus pandemic, many of our 'normal' expectations were challenged. Our outcomes are varied and help communicate the 'adjusted' realities that were a result.

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.

Ron/Bradd

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	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	15	12	80.00%	3	3	100.00%
Construction of Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	20	16	80.00%	3	3	100.00%
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	300	143	47.67%	60	28	46.67%
General Program Administration	Administration	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	100	80	80.00%	100	100	100.00%
Home CHDO Operating Cost	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Other	Other	100	80	80.00%	100	100	100.00%

Home Program Administration	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Other	Other	100	80	80.00%	100	100	100.00%
Homeless Provider Landlord Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Homeless Provider Landlord Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Housing Rehabilitation Administration	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	100	80	80.00%	100	100	100.00%
Implement AI Fair Housing Actions	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	256	151	58.98%	51	0	0.00%
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	2		0	0	0.00%
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	34	68.00%	5	12	240.00%
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Livable Neighborhood Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	27350		0	24930	
Livable Neighborhood Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	100	50	50.00%	100	0	0.00%
Non Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0			1	
Non Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	15	3	20.00%	3	0	0.00%
Non Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	5	3	60.00%	1	0	0.00%
Planning	Administration	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	100	80	80.00%	100	100	100.00%

Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3500	18506	528.74%	700	1136	162.29%
Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	100	0	0.00%			
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	467570	351407	75.16%	93514	89070	95.25%

Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	791	158.20%	100	159	159.00%
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	1				
Rapid Rehousing & Unsheltered Motel/Hotel Vouchers	Homeless		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	335	255				
Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	907				
Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0		20	0	0.00%

Reduce homeless to housing back to homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	28		20	0	0.00%
Reduce the length of time persons remain homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	72		1	0	0.00%
Reduce the number of homeless people	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	32		10	0	0.00%
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	4		0	1	
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	475	293	61.68%	95	70	73.68%
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Security Deposit	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	225	141	62.67%	45	25	55.56%

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.

Wynn

Urban Development has a variety of housing programs using CDBG funds to meet affordable housing goals. The Direct/Deferred Payment Loan Program (DPL) serving homeowners up to 80% of median income, is for more extensive housing rehabilitation and is available city-wide. The Emergency Repair Program is limited to homeowners at 50% of median income and is also available city-wide.

Affordable housing is one of the highest priorities in Lincoln. As such, the majority of CDBG and HOME funds are used for housing-related programs administered by the Livable Neighborhoods Division. Improving neighborhood livability is also a high priority and some CDBG funding, administered by Livable Neighborhoods and Economic Opportunity Division staff, is used for projects in low-to-moderate income neighborhoods — such as park improvements and neighborhood commercial area streetscapes. Implementation of the Lincoln Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan addresses our committed action towards addressing non homeless special needs.

City of Lincoln Homeless Information

Bradd

The homeless goals identified in the Strategic Plan match key System Performance Goals HUD requires municipalities to track on an annual basis. Since these goals are system-wide, they reflect all funding sources devoted to homeless activities, including ESG CV, CDBG CV, ESG, and CoC. The System Performance goals for FY 21 are listed in the table below. For additional information, please refer to the attached SAGE document, the FY21 CoC application, or City of Lincoln data on HDX. We will provide a rolling update on a yearly basis here for the public to see our action answered in a way that addresses our homeless goals. We regret that these goals are not best suited for the IDIS environment and will rely on other HUD systems as noted above. FY 2021 Report: (1) Reduce the number becoming homeless for the 1st time: FY21 907 individuals (2) Reduce the number of individuals who return to homelessness after receiving shelter/housing: FY21 28 individuals (a) Total number who exited Permanent Housing in 24 months = 708 (b) Total number of individuals who returned to homelessness within 6-12 months after exiting PH=28 (3) Reduce the length of time persons remain homeless: FY21 Average Length of Time homeless before admittance to an emergency shelter or

supportive housing = 72 days (4) Reduce the number of homeless people: FY21 = 32 (a) Total number of individuals counted as unsheltered in the FY21 PIT count (5) ESG CV, ESG, and CDBG CV were used to provide an additional 132 households with Rapid Rehousing beds during FY21

Requested CV Accomplishments Narrative

Bradd

ESG-CV response: In collaboration with Lincoln CoC, the City of Lincoln Urban Development Department continued to focus ESG-CV funding on Rapid Re-Housing programming (RRH). During the program year, subgrantees provided RRH to 255 persons in 132 HH . ESG-CV funding has allowed a much-needed expansion of RRH beds and services in Lincoln's CoC. Clients are drawn directly from Lincoln's Coordinated Entry list. The extension of ESG-CV funding thru September 2023 is crucial for the continued delivery of RRH programs to assist additional households.

CDBG-CV response: City of Lincoln Urban Development focused CDBG-CV funding on mortgage and utility payments along with food insecurity and childcare.

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) Ron/Bradd

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	443	141	28
Black or African American	98	65	8
Asian	80	20	0
American Indian or American Native	2	14	2
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	1
Total	623	240	44
Hispanic	26	35	39
Not Hispanic	597	205	5

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

Narrative

Kurt

A total of 622 individuals were assisted with CDBG. Of the total 443 or 71% were white, 98 or 15.7% were Black or African American and 80, 12.8% were Asian, 2 or 0.003% were American Indian, and 0 were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Regarding ethnicity, 26 or 4% identified themselves as Hispanic.

Within HOME a total of 240 households were assisted. Of the total 141 or 59% were white, 65 or 27% were Black or African American, 20 or 8.3% were Asian, 14 or 508% were American Indian or American Native, and 0 were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Regarding ethnicity, 35 or 14.5% identified themselves as Hispanic.

A total of 44 households were assisted with ESG. The table above does not include all possible rows provided through SAGE reports. 5 Selected Multiple Races and none selected 'Client doesn't know/Client refused'. Of the total 49 or 57.1% were white, 8 or 16.3% were Black or African American and 2 or 4% were American Indian, 1 or 2% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander the remaining 5 or 10.2% were multiple races, did not know or refused to answer. About ethnicity, 39 or 79.5% identified themselves as Hispanic.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Pat

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	5,638,720*	2,577,809
HOME	public - federal	3,031,216*	878,035
ESG	public - federal	320,757*	225,947
OTHER	Public - federal	1,710,865*	1,710,865

*includes carryover

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Antelope Valley Area	0	0	
City-wide Program Area	35	49.84	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
Low- and Moderate-Income Area	20	11.16	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
NRSA (2018)	45	39.00	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
South Capital (2018)	0	0	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

These areas were identified in the Five-Year 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan.

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.

Pat

HOME funds are used for Habitat for Humanity to purchase buildable lots. Cash, materials, and labor for the construction of the houses are donated. The 25 percent match requirement for the HOME funds is exceeded each fiscal year. See form HUD-Form-40107-A Home Match Report in attachments. The First Home Program uses HOME funds for down payment and “gap” financing for low/mod income buyers to purchase new and existing houses. The assistance of non-federal funds to make new construction affordable and the HOME funds to assist the buyer in the purchase makes it possible for the buyers to obtain the first mortgage from a private lender. Non-housing Community Development projects are primarily funded with CDBG.

No city owned site was used as a distribution site. Existing private partners were able to accommodate increased need. Community CROPS did not extend their existing capacity onto new city sites. Concerning urban agriculture, a preferred site was identified. This site is held by a joint public agency of which the city of Lincoln is a member. No reportable actions were completed in **FY21**. Lastly, NeighborWorks continues to assess a very limited number of vacant city property. The City of Lincoln maintains a list of property it owns, its use, restrictions and interest. The city follows a local regulation to sell non-needed land. These land areas have been assessed and deemed, at the moment, not desirable.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	7,3567,695
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	559,420
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	7,917,115
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	67,446
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	7,849,699

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
	08/31/2022	165,667				393,754		559,421

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Ron

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 \$
\$0	\$344,272.69	\$344,272.69	\$330.00	\$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						
Number	23	0	0	0	0	23
Dollar Amount	\$199,041	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$199,041
Sub-Contracts						
Number	13	0	0	0	0	13
Dollar Amount	\$16,971	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,971
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	23	0	23			
Dollar Amount	\$199,041	\$0	\$199,041			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	13	0	13			
Dollar Amount	\$16,971	\$0	\$16,971			

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)

Kurt/Ron/Bradd

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	235	042
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	4,170	4,598
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	750	750
Total	5,155	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	45	25
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	4	6
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	95	82
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	0
Total	147	113

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Kurt/Ron

Steady progress has been made in meeting the specific objectives of providing affordable housing.

Our goal for 'Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units' was 4,170 units; however, our reporting was higher at 4,598. This data is solely LHA data, and is pulled from their

annual report https://www.l-housing.com/Documents/LHA_2021_Annual_Report_NEWweb.pdf

Our goal for 'Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units' was 235 units; however, our reporting was substantially lower at 42. When this goal was created, we were allocating funds to many community partners and were then able to count all those they assisted; however, we began awarding to a single entity and now only record those that they assist. This value is LHA Homeless Data (25 Tenant-Based Assistance) + SAGE Report Q23c Perm. Subtotal (17). Note in reporting ESG data for this table. State trust fund dollars are not included, now just our own ESG funded partners (CAP). In previous years we were directed to spread our funding out which allowed our initial Homeless goal of 2300 to be created through the reporting of many agencies' efforts; however, we received direction that we could place that funding into one provider (CAP) and hence why our actual value is lower.

Our goal for 'Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units' was 750; however, our reporting at 750 is an estimate only as we don't believe funding for them has been reduced. This value was obtained from the Nebraska Health and Human Services and represents the number of vouchers provided for persons with developmental disabilities. When we created our five-year plan this data was available; however, DHHS has become much more rigid in obtaining this data.

Urban Development has a variety of housing programs using CDBG funds to meet our affordable housing goals. The Deferred Payment Loan Program (DPL) (serves homeowners up to 80% of medium income) is funded by CDBG and is for more extensive housing rehabilitation throughout the city. The Emergency Repair Program is limited to homeowners at 50% of median income and is also available city-wide. The Barrier Removal Program is used to overcome architectural barriers and facilitate the installation of wheelchair ramps or lifts and bathroom modifications.

Our goal for 'Number of households supported through rental assistance was 45; however, our reporting was lower at 25. The number of people requiring this program was less due to the pandemic and the support of emergency rental assistance programs via treasury dollars. The declared global pandemic concerning COVID-19 surely altered how many households choose to take on additional burdens and interact with community supports.

Our goal for 'Number of households supported through the production of new units was 4 and our reporting was 6. Three units were created through the Troubled Property Program and three units were created through Habitat for Humanity.

Our goal for 'Number of households supported through rehab of existing units was 95; however, our reporting was lower at 84. Homeowner rehabilitation was made available through the Direct/Deferred

Loan Program, Emergency Repair Loan Program, Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program, and Barrier Removal Program.

These 84 households consisted of 28 direct/deferred loans (16 were in the NRSA), 43 were emergency repair loans (28 were in the NRSA), one barrier removal, and 12 lead-based paint hazard reductions (7 were in the NRSA).

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Pat/Kurt/Ron

Our understanding and sources of data have improved. We will continue to monitor the availability of affordable housing including those served and adjust as needed. We have completed the Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan that will likely impact future annual action plans.

According to Section 215 (<https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/12745>) our total affordable housing provided/built and rehabilitated is 101 units. Per direction from the Omaha field office we are only reporting on those units we assisted with our entitlement. Included in this are numbers from our construction goals, direct homeowner assistance goal, and our rehabilitation goal. We didn't feel barrier removal or lead-based paint units meet the criteria of Section 215.

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.

Ron

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	12	0
Low-income	32	10
Moderate-income	25	22
Total	69	32

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

N/A

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:

Bradd

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

Homeless outreach is conducted by several agencies in Lincoln (primarily Centerpointe, Matt Talbot Kitchen & Outreach, People's City Mission, Cedars, and Friendship Home). Outreach occurs seven days a week and is available after business hours and on an as needed basis. There are 7.5 FTE dedicated outreach staff, some of whom provide services directly aimed at supporting vets and youth. Outreach is tailored towards high density locations in the downtown area, known encampments along creeks, public parks, and wilderness areas. Outreach efforts are connected through the Coordinated Entry system, which allows case managers from multiple agencies to use the same vulnerability assessment, evaluation, and referral tools. The assessment leads to a "By Name" list that allows Lincoln's CoC to prioritize services to Lincoln's most vulnerable consumers in a systematic and objective way. Coordinated Entry provides case managers with a low-barrier way to work across agencies as a team. Outreach serves as the front door to Lincoln's homeless service system. All outreach staff use Language Link to bridge language barriers.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The end goal for homeless persons in emergency shelter or transitional housing is to obtain permanent or permanent supportive housing. Many of Lincoln's transitional housing beds are connected to mental health and substance abuse services. Consumers exiting from these programs often move to halfway houses, which aren't considered permanent housing by HUD. Although moving from transitional housing to a halfway housing is a successful outcome, it does negatively impact measurement towards HUD objectives. During FY21, Lincoln's CoC continued to implement goals to move homeless persons into permanent housing: an increased emphasis on employment services, collaboration with private market housing providers, and expansion of the Coordinated Entry program, which provide case managers with real-time appropriate housing options and current housing availability at intake. Agencies receiving HUD and/or HSATF funds for transitional and shelter services and operations include Community Action, Cedars, Centerpointe, Fresh Start, Friendship Home, Matt Talbot Kitchen & Outreach, and People's City Mission.

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.

System wide Continuum of Care (CoC) performance data indicates the number of persons who became homeless for the first time in Lincoln decreased significantly compared to the previous year (923 first time homeless in FY19, to 725 in FY20). This is undoubtedly related to massive pandemic funding, which has resulted in a robust eviction prevention programing, rent and utility assistance, and has increased rapid rehousing options. Urban Development subgrants Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds for prevention and rapid re-housing activities at Community Action and administers other homeless funding sources for relevant programming at Matt Talbot Kitchen & Outreach, Fresh Start, Cedars, Friendship Home, People's City Mission, and UNL's Center for Children, Family, and the Law. These services include case management, financial assistance, and rent assistance, with the goal of stabilizing financial situations so that individuals and families were able to maintain self-sufficient housing. HMIS tracks system performance data, and risk factors for those who become homeless, to further strengthen prevention efforts.

Matt Talbot Kitchen & Outreach continues to administer a Homeless Diversion program designed to screen and target those at immediate risk of homelessness, and to provide them with specific one-time assistance to keep them housed.

The average and median Length of Time homeless for those in emergency shelter and supportive housing increased by 2 days compared to the same time frame last year (FY19=77, FY20=77=9).

During FY20, only 13% of those consumers who received services returned to homelessness within 6 months. After 12 months, that number decreases even further to 6.48%.

Regarding discharge from publicly funded institutions of care, Lincoln continued to evaluate policies to help low-income individuals and families to avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income families who are being discharged from the publicly funded institutions and systems of care, such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, youth facilities, and criminal justice programs. Lincoln's CoC actively pursues coordination with community providers and works towards integrating individuals served with mainstream resources and services. Many agencies have case managers who connect with incarcerated individuals in the process of re-entry to begin applications and establish supports in the community to help reduce recidivism. In addition, Lincoln will continue to support the CoC's efforts to provide permanent supportive housing options for those individuals at highest risk of becoming homeless through the utilization of coordinated entry process.

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.

Lincoln's CoC requires that agencies receiving HUD or state of Nebraska HSATF funds use the Housing First model, participate in coordinated entry, and use rapid re-housing programs, with the goal of attaining functional zero for all homeless individuals and families. Work continues full implementation of coordinated entry for rapid re-housing units, which will allow increased optimization of ESG and HSATF funded programs. Lincoln currently uses a common assessment tool to identify the most vulnerable and chronically homeless individuals, youth, and families. Higher scores correspond to greater need, and prioritization on the housing list for either permanent supportive housing, or rapid re-housing if less support is needed. The coordinated entry system incorporated transition aged youth as a specialized population which received priority for transitional housing or rapid re-housing programs. Regarding homelessness for Veterans and their families, Lincoln's CoC was officially acknowledged to have Ended Veterans Homelessness by the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness.

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

Kurt

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing.

The Lincoln Housing Authority (LHA) has historically owned and operated 320 units of housing developed under the federal Public Housing program administered by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Two hundred of these units are single-family houses or duplexes, scattered on single sites at various locations throughout the City of Lincoln. The remaining 120 units were in Mahoney Manor, an eight-story high-rise apartment building for seniors.

During the FY2019-20 plan year LHA and HUD converted Mahoney Manor from Public Housing to Project-Based Vouchers through HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Under this program LHA entered a long-term contract to provide project-based vouchers to current and future residents of the property. The project-based vouchers are administered by LHA and funded by HUD under a Voucher Annual Contributions Contract, RAD Use Agreement and the Moving to Work (MTW) Agreement. The stable voucher funding will ensure that Mahoney Manor remains high quality affordable rental property for the foreseeable future.

For the remaining 200 scattered site Public Housing units, LHA will continue to receive federal funds from HUD to operate, maintain, and make capital improvements to the above properties. HUD funds these activities through the provision of operating subsidies and capital funding (known as the Capital Fund). Congress and HUD have underfunded operating funds and capital funds for many years, threatening the viability of Public Housing across the country. Despite this shortfall LHA has maintained their Public Housing units in good condition and has been designated a "high performing" housing authority by HUD since 1992. However, the many years of underfunding Public Housing by the federal government is putting stress on LHA's ability to maintain its units at the "high performer" level and threatens the long-term viability of the remaining public housing units. LHA will continue to address the needs of Public Housing as best it can while exploring more stable and reliable funding options.

LHA is working on an application for disposition of scattered site units under HUD's Section 18 disposition process. Lincoln Housing Authority plans to convert assistance of all its 200 remaining public housing units (AMP 2, and AMP 3) to Section 8 Vouchers through Section 18 disposition. Like the RAD conversion of Mahoney Manor, most of the vouchers would be project-based and will be administered by LHA and funded by HUD under a Voucher Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) and the Moving to Work Agreement. LHA's goal is to stabilize the funding to ensure this remains high quality affordable rental property for the foreseeable future. Due to the good condition of LHA's units, LHA does not plan any substantial rehabilitation of the units and does not intend to seek additional outside financing.

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

LHA's Resident Advisory Board meets annually to review LHA practices and procedures and provide input to management and LHA's Board of Commissioners regarding LHA's MTW Annual Plan. In addition, several housing facilities have standing resident councils who assist management in the governance and activities of the building.

LHA also operates two homeownership programs. 1) LHA builds one house each year in partnership with Lincoln Northeast High School. Students help build the house, and LHA sells or leases-to-purchase the home to a current resident within existing programs. 2) LHA provides down-payment assistance to graduates of its Family Self Sufficiency program (Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher clients) who are ready to purchase a home.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs.

LHA has been designated as a "high performing" housing authority by HUD since 1992. In addition, LHA has been designated as a Moving to Work (MTW) agency since 1997, one of a select few agencies in the country. MTW is a demonstration program that provides greater flexibility in the operation of Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher programs and is considered the policy lab for testing changes to these federal housing programs. There are no troubled PHAs in Lincoln.

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).

Wynn

The Lincoln Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan includes a strategy to review Lincoln's zoning code to identify barriers to affordable housing. Work continues and included City Council approval of subdivision of non-conforming lots to allow sale of housing where two houses were built on one lot.

The City offers an impact fee exemption to low income, owner-occupied home buyers. The funding source is the City's General Fund. The purpose of the incentive is to provide home buyers with additional funds for down payment or payment of fees associated with originating their mortgage.

The Urban Development Department and NeighborWorks®Lincoln have established programs to help finance the rehabilitation of owner-occupied units in the NRSA and LMI areas that help to remove or ameliorate the negative effects that some facets may have on affordable housing. In addition, the strategic plan identifies actions that address fair housing impediments.

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

Most housing programs provided by the Urban Development Department are aimed at improving affordability. Existing affordable housing is located primarily in the Low- to Moderate-Income (LMI) area. The First Home Program administered by NeighborWorks®Lincoln, offers 50% forgiveness on assistance if a buyer purchases a home in the NRSA or LMI areas and 0% forgiveness on a home purchased outside of these areas. The emergency repair program is available city-wide and assists homeowners at 50% or less of area median income.

Urban Development has assisted low-income buyers in obtaining housing outside of the LMI area by partnering with Habitat for Humanity.

Lack of funding is a principal barrier to meeting underserved needs, particularly for affordable housing. Two local, additional financing sources have been established by the City of Lincoln to augment federal funds. Turnback Tax was allowed by State Legislation, from sales tax generated near Pinnacle Bank arena, to be used for low-income housing projects. Up to 10 percent of Lincoln's turnback

taxes are earmarked for this purpose. These funds give priority to assisting with Low Income Housing Tax Credit Projects and if none are underway, then in qualified census tracts for affordable housing.

The City also implemented a fee for Tax Increment Financing (TIF) projects. Fees more than \$200,000 in the City's two-year budget cycle are earmarked for affordable housing.

The City's TIF policy was amended to require a percentage of affordable housing units when a project includes housing and allows for an "in-lieu of" payment.

Strategies in the South of Downtown Redevelopment and Strategic Plan address obstacles to meet underserved needs in ten priority areas.

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

Urban Development's Rehabilitation Specialists are trained and certified as Risk Assessors. NeighborWorks®Lincoln also has a certified Risk Assessor for the inspection work involved in the homebuyer program.

The Lead-based Paint Hazard Reduction Program is designed to offset additional costs to the homebuyer owner due to the implementation of the final rule on lead-based paint issued by HUD. The homeowner receives a grant for the portion of the rehabilitation project that is lead-related, such as the additional cost of safe-work practices, hazard reduction, clean-up, clearance, and items required by the contractor to meet the rules. The Housing Rehabilitation staff conducts a lead evaluation on every rehabilitation project and provides technical assistance to other agencies on lead issues.

The City was also successful in pursuing a Lead Hazard Reduction Control and Healthy Homes Grant and was awarded \$3.4 million for a 42-month period in January 2021. Program development began in FY20 including development of Policies and Procedures, and staffing adjustments. In the last year the program has successfully trained contractors, accepted applications and conducted LIRAs. The City has also partnered with the Lincoln/Lancaster County Health Department and purchased rights to an online system (I.e., Apricot), to store all documentation, acquire bid documents, and by partnering with other internal housing rehabilitation improvement programs. The largest point of conflict remains a limited/approved workforce (I.e., sub-contractors) contractors and subcontractors.

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

Reducing the number of families living at the poverty-level can only be accomplished with a community-wide effort: HUD programs cannot do it all. In 2014, the Lincoln Community Foundation commissioned the University of Nebraska Public Policy Center to complete a significant effort called Lincoln Vital Signs. Updates to the report led to the launch of Prosper Lincoln, an initiative to obtain input and ideas about addressing the Vital Signs findings. Prosper Lincoln now has five focus areas all intended to comprehensively address poverty: early childhood, innovative workforce, affordable housing, strong neighborhoods, and civic investments. Efforts in these five areas represent significant private sector involvement in addressing poverty in Lincoln. An Urban Development Department staff member leads the Affordable Housing focus area.

Other city-wide efforts include work done by the American Job Center, operated by Equus Workforce Solutions that reduce poverty by assisting people in finding jobs. Community Action Partnerships of Lancaster and Saunders County works county-wide with anti-poverty programs.

Indirectly, all housing programs funded and operated by Urban Development work toward reducing poverty by providing affordable housing. Lastly, staff worked closely with Lincoln's Continuum of Care and administered ESG funds which contributed to reducing poverty through support of Lincoln's rent and utility assistance network and homelessness prevention programs in general.

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

Urban Development continues to participate in several initiatives and activities to work on overcoming gaps in institutional structures and to enhance coordination. Activities this fiscal year included the following.

- Working with the Lincoln Housing Authority, the City's Commission on Human Rights, and other City Departments to implement and monitor strategies identified in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.
- Working with affordable housing stakeholders, major employers, the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, neighborhood representatives, City Departments and others in the development and implementation of Lincoln's Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan.
- Working with Community Development Resources (CDR) to add affordable housing as a major new effort, along with its existing business development efforts. This is a primary strategy in the Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan.
- Working with the Nebraska Investment Finance Authority (NIFA), Lincoln Public Schools, and NeighborWorks®Lincoln to support Community Learning Centers.
- A staff person represents the City on the Community Learning Center non-profit board.

- Working with Neighborworks®Lincoln on neighborhood issues, homeownership, and affordable rental housing.
- Supporting the League of Human Dignity to assist low-income people with disabilities to remove or modify architectural barriers in their homes.
- Working with Building & Safety to provide fair housing insight in the review and adoption of future building codes.
- Participating in the Problem Resolution Team which is a group of City staff, Mayor, and City Council representatives that address problem properties.
- A staff member is an active member of the Continuum of Care Executive committee and the Homeless Coalition.
- Support for, and working with, Stronger Safer Neighborhoods.
- A staff member serves on the Mayor's Environmental Task Force.
- We provide funding for a housing court specialist for eviction prevention.
- Participation in the Lincoln Prevention Assistance Community Fund (LPAC) with community partners and other City Departments to prevent homelessness and provide rent and utility assistance related to COVID-19 impacts.

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

Kurt/Wynn

Urban Development worked closely with the Lincoln Housing Authority, private sector landlords, and social service agencies in a variety of ways. Lincoln's CoC administers the Project Landlord and Consumer Engagement committee, or "PLACE," to specifically enhance coordination between private landlords who house social service agency clients. Through PLACE, partnering landlords agreed to consider involvement in case management with social service agencies as an additional screening criterion. Landlords benefited from problem prevention through regular home visits from case management staff, neutral party mediation, and formalized partnerships with agencies who provide needed services to at-risk renters.

Ongoing outreach continues to strengthen relationships with housing providers. One-on-one meetings continue to reaffirm the City's commitment to working with providers of affordable housing. Involvement in preparation of the Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan also increased coordination with public and private housing and social service agencies. Strategies identified in the Plan will further this coordination. Involvement with Prosper Lincoln, particularly in affordable housing issues, also enhances coordination.

Lastly, Urban development allocated additional funding from its ERA2 funds to the Nebraska Housing Developers Association to further refine, market and administer a tenant and housing provider education tool. Phase one and two of three development phases are complete. This tool more easily allows a tool, classically utilized by LHA to the broader rental market and social service coalition.

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

Kurt

Urban Development staff worked with several different City departments and the Lincoln Housing Authority, as described in the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (A.I.) to address our impediments to Fair Housing. This coalition established a working group to directly work on the actions listed in the A.I. Responsibilities were divided among the group and a document was created to report and record accomplishments. Through the COVID pandemic this working coalition met informally to address these goals and actions directly and indirectly.

Overall, all actions identified under each of the seven impediments were addressed, some more than others. Lack of Knowledge Concerning Fair Housing, however, we are still working with Lincoln Public Schools to address this impediment as described in Action B as it was envisioned. Yet, we have placed fair housing information into MyLNK which every LPS students has on their homepage.

We did not achieve our action of including fair housing information in LES and water billings. Pandemic messaging and focus on ERA support consumed opportunities that these would have filled. We will continue to implement this opportunity into the future.

Additionally, City of Lincoln staff partnered with the Nebraska Housing Developers Association to begin developing an online RentWise (I.e., renter housing education) program. We detail the success of the three initial phases of this project (I.e., application, release one and release two). Together these are reported in our non-homeless special needs policy achievements. City of Lincoln staff also supported the Lincoln Commission on Human Rights and the Lincoln Health Endowment to prepare and present housing information in their respective redlining and place matters activities.

The current implementation schedule can be found at <https://lincoln.ne.gov/city/urban/reports/index.htm>

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

Ron

Urban Development continues an ongoing monitoring process with its housing and community development projects to ensure long-term compliance with program and consolidates planning requirements.

General grant administration activities included preparation and management of annual operating and programmatic budgets, including allocation of personnel and overhead costs; analysis of past and current year performance and expenditures in all program areas (i.e., housing rehabilitation, homeownership, public improvements, etc.); oversight of revenues, “timeliness” of expenditures; and coordination and utilization of HUD’s IDIS system for reporting and fund drawdowns.

Program/project monitoring ensures that the City and its subrecipients (or borrowers) meet performance objectives within schedule and budget. Most importantly, it provides documentation of the City’s compliance with program (CDBG, HOME and ESG) objectives, rules, and regulations. A critical part of the City’s monitoring system is an assessment of each subrecipient or borrower to identify high risk agencies that require more extensive oversight and monitoring. Agencies identified as high risk include those who are new to the program, are experiencing turnover in key staff positions, have been plagued by past compliance or performance problems, are undertaking multiple funding activities for the first time, and/or are not submitting timely reports.

A standardized procedure for review and monitoring has been established utilizing monitoring tools developed for CDBG, HOME and ESG programs. Areas addressed include 1) Project or Program Status; 2) Program Benefits; 3) Consistency of Records and 4) Financial Accountability. Desk-top reviews involve examining progress reports, compliance reports, and financial information. On-site monitoring visits are performed to determine adequate maintenance. On-site visits also involve examining beneficiary documentation, audit reports, accounting records, invoices, payroll documentation, and timesheets.

The accountant also works with subrecipients and borrowers to ensure compliance with all Federal rules and regulations. Occupancy reports submitted for assisted housing projects are examined to determine compliance with affordability and tenant eligibility. Interviews with contractor employees are conducted and certified payrolls are examined to ensure compliance with Fair Labor Standards and Davis-Bacon wage requirements.

Urban Development staff also participates in the quarterly conference calls with the HUD field office and attends trainings held by HUD when appropriate to keep up to date on program compliance and comprehensive planning requirements.

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.

Kurt

A public hearing on the CAPER was held on November 22, 2022, and public notice was given ten days in advance. Additionally, the public was notified by a Public Notice in the Lincoln Journal Star of the 15-day comment period, November 11 - 28, 2022. A draft of the CAPER was also made available on the Urban Development Department website throughout the public comment period. ~~No one attended the public hearing. No comments were received during the comment period.~~

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.

Wynn

In general, program objectives have not changed. Lincoln's Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan was adopted by the Lincoln City Council in December 2020. Many strategies are identified in the Plan and implementation has begun is on-going. A key strategy is development of an Affordable Housing Consortium and implementation was a focus this year with strengthening of Community Development Resources (CDR) to include affordable housing. Both quantitative and qualitative analysis completed in preparation of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing also contributed by identifying gaps in affordable housing and the degree of housing cost burden faced by low-income renters in particular. The quality of existing naturally occurring affordable housing has received more attention as a result of public engagement efforts. A pilot project is underway in South of Downtown to receive TIF funded grants for rental rehabilitation projects.

The City of Lincoln applied for, and was awarded, a Lead Hazard Control Grant. As a result, the program objectives regarding lead paint abatement have intensified.

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

Ron

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

Please 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.

See Table

We inspected all projects currently in our portfolio.

Housing Project	Address	Units Inspected	Inspection Result
Capital Corners	800 Darren Ave	820, 841	NO ACTION
Jonna Court	1250 Jonna Ct	1250, 1251	NO ACTION

Table 14 - CR-50 AH Rental Inspection

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

Ron

Staff shall not discriminate against any individual or family because of race, color, national origin, religion, gender, disability, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression. Reasonable accommodation will be offered to all disabled persons who request accommodations due to disability.

NeighborWorks Lincoln distributes and reviews the Fair Housing / Equal Opportunity brochure from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development each month in for the Homebuyer Education classes. Clients are provided with examples of housing discrimination practices for both homebuyers and renters. Clients are also education on how to file a claim with HUD's Kansas City Regional Office or through the Lincoln Commission of Human Rights if they feel they have been victims of housing discrimination.

All marketing brochures shall display the Fair Housing | Equal Housing Opportunity logo.

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

Ron

A total of \$344,272.69 HOME program income was drawn during the program year, of which \$18,344.74 was used for administrative activities; \$330.00 was provided to Lincoln Housing Authority for security deposits; \$325,497.95 assisted nineteen home buyers for the First Home Program with down payment and rehabilitation assistance; and \$100.00 was provided to the Housing Development Loan Program for acquisition and construction of affordable housing to be sold to low- to moderate-income households.

First Home Program

White.....	12
Hispanic Descent.....	2
Black/African American.....	4
Asian	2
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	1
Female Head of Households.....	14

30% Median Income.....	1
50% Median Income.....	4
60% Median Income.....	7
80% Median Income.....	7

Security Deposit Assistance

White.....	1
Female Head of Households.....	1
30% Median Income.....	1

Housing Development Loan Program

Asian	1
Hispanic Descent.....	1
50% Median Income.....	1

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)

Pat/Ron

HOME funds were identified to be primarily used to increase homeownership and create additional

affordable housing. The First Home Program, administered by NeighborWorks®Lincoln, used their FY 2021 allotment for down payment and rehabilitation assistance. Twenty-eight households were able to purchase and/or finish rehabilitating homes purchased with HOME funds in FY 2020 with the help of the First Home Program during FY 2021. The Housing Development Loan Program provided funding to Habitat for Humanity. Habitat for Humanity completed construction of three homes on lots previously acquired with HOME funds. These houses were built using donations, donated materials, and volunteer labor. Three homes were completed through the Troubled Property Program and sold to first-time home buyers.

CR-58 – Section 3 (New Table)

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	0	0	0	0	0
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	0
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 – 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	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0	0	0	0
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0	0	0	0
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0	0	0	0	0
Held one or more job fairs.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	0	0	0	0	0
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.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0	0	0	0
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0	0	0	0
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0	0	0	0	0
Other.	0	0	0	0	0

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

We had no activity that triggered section 3

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	LINCOLN
Organizational DUNS Number	138733808
UEI	GQJMQTM5ULN1
EIN/TIN Number	476006256
Identify the Field Office	OMAHA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Bradd
Middle Name	
Last Name	Schmeichel
Suffix	
Title	Planner I

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	555 South 10th Street, suite 205
Street Address 2	
City	Lincoln
State	NE
ZIP Code	68508-
Phone Number	4024417856
Extension	
Fax Number	402448711
Email Address	bschmeichel@lincoln.ne.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mrs
	CAPER

First Name	PATRICIA
Last Name	POSEY RIBEIRO
Suffix	
Title	Urban Development Manager
Phone Number	4024417860
Extension	
Email Address	pribeiro@lincoln.ne.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	09/01/2021
Program Year End Date	08/31/2022

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

SAGE/Bradd

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

During FY21, Lincoln did not fund homeless prevention with ESG funds

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	9
Children	12
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	21

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

During FY21, Lincoln did not fund homeless shelter activities with ESG funds

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

Table 18 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	6
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	6

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	31
Children	13
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	44

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	18
Female	25
Transgender	1
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	44

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	13
18-24	2
25 and over	29
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	44

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

*****During FY21, Lincoln did not fund homeless shelter activities OR homeless prevention activities with ESG funds**

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	0	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence		0	14	0
Elderly		0	0	0
HIV/AIDS		0	0	0
Chronically Homeless		0	9	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill		0		0
Chronic Substance Abuse		0		0
Other Disability		0		0
Total (unduplicated if possible)		0		0

Table 23 – Special Population Served

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

Bradd

10. Shelter Utilization

During FY21, Lincoln did not fund homeless shelters with ESG funds

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units – Conversion	0
Total Number of bed - nights available	0
Total Number of bed - nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

Bradd

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

Shelter not supported with FY20 ESG funds.

See the attached document titled 'APX - LNK NE-502 System Performance Measures Tables' which details the area's effort.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

Ron

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	58,704	25,130	23,549
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	2,280	3,545	77,820
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	39,141	143,892	73,860
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	12,256	1,813	7,106
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	112,381	174,380	182,335

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	0	202,316	376,692
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	69,319	148,613
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	249,570	473,274
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	21,504	54,971
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	542,709	1,053,550

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	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal			0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2019	2020	2021
Street Outreach	0	0	35,004
HMIS	45,859	43,457	13,974
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2019	2020	2021
	158,240	760,546	1,284,863

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2019	2020	2021
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	197,821	185,271	195,896
Other Federal Funds	0	0	
State Government	714,311	386,765	389,247
Local Government	0	0	
Private Funds	0	0	
Other	0	0	
Fees	0	0	
Program Income	0	0	
Total Match Amount	912,132	572,037	585,143

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2019	2020	2021
	1,070,372	1,332,583	615,194

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities