

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.

Major initiatives this year included the implementation of strategies to remove barriers to fair housing, completion of the South of Downtown Redevelopment & Strategic Plan with the South of Downtown Community Development Organization (SDCDO), completion and adoption of the Lincoln Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan, a sub plan to the Lincoln Comprehensive plan, Implementation of both plans also began. Urban Development is also 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 establishing the program. A HOME-ARP Grant has also been received with planning just beginning.

The FY 20 Action Plan represents the third year of the five-year Strategic Plan. Therefore, goals and objectives should be at about 60% 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. Quick take away from this year are below:

- 1. We completed a third of our acquisition goal. Covid issues, cost of lots, and material affected this outcome. We only count them in the table when they finish the build and transfer ownership to the selected family.
- 2. We constructed three homes although our target was four. Covid issues, and material costs affected this outcome.
- 3. NeighborWorks Lincoln administers the First Home Program and due to the rising costs of homes for sale, the number of home buyers seeking loans was reduced.
- 4. 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 superseded these efforts.
- 5. We did not complete three of fifty-one actions. We did not hold a civil right conference due to the COVID pandemic. Our partner 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.
- 6. Two barrier removal projects were completed this year; the goal was three. The program has had a \$5,000 per project cap since its inception. Urban Development staff has worked with the program administrator, The League of Human Dignity, and raised the cap to \$15,000. The League was finding it impossible to complete any projects for \$5,000 or less due to rising construction costs.
- 7. 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.
- 8. There were 20 fewer housing rehab loans than anticipated. COVID issues could have paused rehabilitation needs.
- 9. We had approximately half the number of households supported with security deposit as expected. COVID issues could have paused relocation needs.

[Non]-housing targets not met include funding for Parks in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods and implementation of our Analysis of Impediments action. Concerning parks, a project was not identified but two other neighborhood projects were completed. The 11th Street Lighting project and the Alley Paving, 10th to 11th, A to B which has not yet been invoiced to Urban Development. 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.

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.

Commented [KJE1]: Can we talk about context when we go over these please? Should we include it or not?

Commented [KJE2]: Can we talk about context when we go over these please? Should we include it or not?

Commented [WSH3]: Not sure where Parks is in the table below.

Commented [PR4R3]: @Wynn S. Hjermsstad We didn't spend any money on Parks in FY 20/21

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: \$179,902.00	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	15	9	60.00%	3	1	33.33%
Construction of Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$84,112.87	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	20	13	65.00%	4	3	75.00%
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	2		0	0	
Direct Homeownership Assistance	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$635,736.34	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	300	115	38.33%	60	40	66.67%
General Program Administration	Administration	CDBG: \$214,720.48	Other	Other	100	60	60.00%	100	100	100.00%
Home CHDO Operating Cost	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$15,234.72	Other	Other	100	60	60.00%	100	100	100.00%
Home Program Administration	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$112,805.96	Other	Other	100	60	60.00%	100	100	100.00%
Homeless Provider Landlord Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
Homeless Provider Landlord Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Housing Rehabilitation Administration	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$450,378.80	Other	Other	100	60	60.00%	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	48	94.00%

Commented [RLC5]: Habitat for Humanity

Commented [WSH6R5]: Text in the HOME section says 3 lots were purchased

Commented [RC7R5]: @Wynn S. Hjermstad That is correct; however, I only count them in the table when they finish the build and transfer ownership to the selected family.

Commented [RLC8]: Troubled Property – 2 AHI - 1

Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	2				
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$55,421.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	22	44.00%	5	3	60.00%
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Lead Based Paint Mitigation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Livable Neighborhood Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$37,717.51	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	2420		0	2420	
Livable Neighborhood Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Other	Other	100	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$30,000.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	15	3	20.00%	3	2	66.67%
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG-CV: CDBG: \$0	Other	Other	5	3	60.00%	1	1	600%
Planning	Administration	CDBG: \$225,730.66	Other	Other	100	60	60.00%	100	100	100.00%

Commented [RLC9]: 11th Street Lighting Project

Commented [WSH10]: Is this the League?

Commented [KJE11R10]: Yes

Commented [RC12]: Households reported by Food Bank

Commented [KE13R12]: @Ron L. Cane I thought this was in a public service goal in 2019 . The outcome was that 100% of the money would be spent to support food bank needs. I think it should go two lines down.

We can place it here, and add a note in the summary if needed. What do you think?

Commented [RC14R12]: @Kurt J. Elder I'll trust your take on it since you did all the amendments. I just listed it here because it made the most sense to me based on the other projects.

Commented [RC15R12]: @Kurt J. Elder

Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: \$619,084.56 CDBG: \$22,604.51	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3500	17,370	496.29%	700	16,230	2319.19%
Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Other	Other	100	0	0.00%			
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$0	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		0	0	0.00%
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$95,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	467570	262337	56.11%	93514	89070	70.87%
Public Service - CBDO	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$43,845.17	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	632	126.40%	100	179	179.00%
Rapid Rehousing & Unsheltered Motel/Hotel Vouchers	Homeless	ESG-CV: \$542,709.03	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0			303	

Commented [RLC16]: \$450,000 – Food Bank
\$169,084.56 – Lincoln Littles

Commented [RLC17R16]:

Commented [RLC18]: \$450,000 – Food Bank
\$169,084.56 – Lincoln Littles

Commented [RC19]: Community Crops – 1808
Food Bank – 15,378
Lincoln Littles - 178

Commented [RC20]: Community Crops - 674
Lincoln Littles - 184

Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	ESG: \$56,588.41	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0	0		0	0
Reduce # becoming homelessness for the first time	Homeless	CDBG-CV \$906,925.20 ESG-CV: \$161,248.51	Other	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce homeless to housing back to homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce the length of time persons remain homeless	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduce the number of homeless people	Homeless	ESG: \$0	Other	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	2		0	0	0.00%
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$1,083,348.87	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	475	223	46.95%	95	64	67.37%
Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Commented [RLC21]: DPL – 36
ER - 28

Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Security Deposit	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$15,608	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	225	116	51.56%	45	20	44.44%

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.

Urban Development has a variety of housing programs using CDBG funds to meet affordable housing goals. The 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. Completion and beginning implementation of the Lincoln Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan addresses our committed action towards addressing non homeless special needs.

City of Lincoln Homeless Information

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 20 are listed in the table below. For additional information, please refer to the attached SAGE document, the FY20 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 2020 Report:

- (1) Reduce the number becoming homeless for the 1st time: FY20 725 individuals
- (2) Reduce the number of individuals who return to homelessness after receiving shelter/housing: FY20 47 individuals
 - (a) Total number who existed Permanent Housing in 24 months = 725
 - (b) Total number of individuals who returned to homelessness within 6-12 months after exiting PH=47
- (3) Reduce the length of time persons remain homeless: FY20 Average Length of Time homeless before admittance to an emergency shelter or supportive housing = 79 days
- (4) Reduce the number of homeless people: FY20 = 38 (a)Total number of individuals counted as unsheltered in the FY20 PIT count
- (5) ESG CV, ESG, and CDBG CV were used to provide an additional 303 households with Rapid Rehousing beds during FY20

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	462	97	57
Black or African American	72	55	26
Asian	57	5	0
American Indian or American Native	1	13	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	2
Multiple Races			19
Client doesn't know/Client refused			4
Total	592	170	109
Hispanic	24	21	90
Not Hispanic	568	149	15
Client doesn't know/Client Refused			4

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

Narrative

A total of 592 individuals were assisted with CDBG. Of the total 462 or 78% were white, 72 or 12.1% were Black or African American and 57, 9.6% were Asian, 1 or 0.001% were American Indian, and 0 were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Regarding ethnicity, 24 or 4% identified themselves as Hispanic. Within HOME a total of 170 households were assisted. Of the total 97 or 57% were white, 55 or 32.3% were Black or African American, 5 or 2.9% were Asian, 13 or 7.6% were American Indian or American Native, and 0 were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. Regarding ethnicity, 21 or 12.3% identified themselves as Hispanic. A total of 109 households were assisted with ESG. the table

above does not include all possible rows provided through SAGE reports. 19 Selected Multiple Races and four selected 'Client doesn't know/Client refused '. Of the total 57 or 53.2% were white, 55 or 50.4% were Black or African American and 1, 0.9% were American Indian 2 or 1.8% were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander the remaining 23 or 21% were multiple races, did not know or refused to answer. About ethnicity, 15 or 13.7% identified themselves as Hispanic.

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	2,597,944	2,258,767
HOME	public - federal	1,626,902	1,043,400
ESG	public - federal	161,537	49,960
OTHER	Public - Federal	5,660,107	2,922,670

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Included in the Other (CV Funds) Resources above are \$ 1,087,720 CDBG-CV1 and \$1,148,992 CDBG-CV3; \$1,102,498 ESG-CV1 and \$2,320,897 ESG-CV2.

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	66.42	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
Low- and Moderate-Income Area	20	6.26	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
NRSA (2018)	45	27.32	See 2018-22 Strategic Plan
South Capital (2018)	0	0	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

Commented [RLC22]:

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.

HOME funds are used for Habitat for Humanity to purchase buildable lots. Cash, materials, and labor for construction of the house 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.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	7,414,071
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	132,295
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	7,546,366
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	188,671
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	7,357,695

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
2828	8/31/21	38,280				94,015		132,295

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	665,765.24	665,765.24	8,160.00	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	42	0	0	0	1	41
Dollar Amount	352,443	0	0	0	5,075	247,368
Sub-Contracts						
Number	29	0	0	0	0	29
Dollar Amount	60,445	0	0	0	0	60,445
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	42	0	42			
Dollar Amount	352,443	0	352,443			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	29	0	29			
Dollar Amount	60,445	0	60,445			

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	2,300	129
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	4,170	4280
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	841	754
Total	7,311	0

Table 11 – Number of Households

Commented [KE23]: LHA Homeless Data + SAGE Report Q23c Perm. Subtotal

Commented [KJE24R23]: 20 Tenant Based Assistance, 109 SAGE

Commented [KE25]: DHHS DD Counts - 754
402) 471-3121 Ext #5
Anna Bromberg
Kathy Arens
402-471-6541

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	45	20
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	4	4
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	95	69
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	0
Total	147	93

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

Commented [RLC26]: Security Deposit Assistance

Commented [RC27]: TP - 2
AHI - 1
Habitat - 1

Commented [RLC28]: DPL – 37
ER – 28
LBP – 3
Barrier Removal - 2

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

Steady progress has been made in meeting specific objectives of providing affordable housing. New affordable housing ownership opportunities were created with one unit by Habitat for Humanity utilizing the Home housing development program, two units under the CHDO troubled property program, and one unit by the Affordable Housing Initiative for a total of four.

Our goal for 'Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units' was 4,128 units; however, our reporting was substantially higher at 6,472. The Lincoln Housing Authority typically assists 4,280 HUD - not homeless - housing units (i.e., housing choice vouchers, complex units, and scattered site properties etc.).

Our goal for 'Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units' was 2,300 units; however, our reporting was substantially lower at 129. 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.

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.

Homeowner rehabilitation was made available through the Direct or Deferred Loan Program, Emergency Repair Loan Program, Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program, and Barrier Removal Program. A total of 69 households were assisted with a goal of 103.

The declared global pandemic concerning COVID-19 surely altered how many households choose to take on additional burdens and interact with community supports.

Note in reporting ESG data for this table. State trust fund dollars not included, now just our own ESG funded partners (CAP). In previous years we were directed to spread our funding out which allowed our 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.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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 107 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.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	2	3
Low-income	30	13
Moderate-income	37	28
Total	69	43

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:

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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 FY20, 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.

Commented [KJE29]: @Bradd A. Schmeichel add ESG-CV rehousing, Matt Talbot, Family Service

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

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 failed to allocate sufficient 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 financial neglect of 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 Project-based 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 aid 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 only 39 MTW 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)

The Lincoln Affordable Housing Coordinated Action Plan includes a strategy to review Lincoln's zoning code to identify barriers to affordable housing. This work was completed and resulted in City Council approval of zoning revisions addressing parking requirements, setbacks, height and density requirements, and construction of affordable housing on non-conforming lots.

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.

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 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. Program development began in FY20 including training for contractors, development of Policies and Procedures, and staffing adjustments.

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.

The South of Downtown Community Development Organization (CDO), now in its fourth year, is working on revitalizing portions of the Everett and Near South neighborhoods. The area has a high poverty rate and the CDO is currently working on strategies for improvements. The City is a partner with the CDO.

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

Commented [KJE30]: @Wynn S. Hjermstad, ty for checking

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 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 and homeownership.
- A staff person serves on the NeighborWorks Lincoln Board of Directors.
- 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.
- Support for, and working with, the South of Downtown Community Development Organization.
- A staff member serves on the LHA board of directors.
- 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)

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. Work with SDCDO coordinates housing providers and social service agencies work efforts to help in revitalizing the area through ongoing projects and through development and implementation of the South of Downtown Redevelopment & Strategic Plan.

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

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. The City of Lincoln did not hold an annual digital Civil Rights Conference to address Impediment 3, 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.

In September of 2021 Building and Safety implemented an electronic registration system. We will work with them to send fair housing information to landlords within six months. This action was slated for this CAPER but due to timing it will be reported in next year's CAPER.

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.

PRI

Commented [KJE31]: Add something about this

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

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.

A public hearing on the CAPER was held on November 17, 2021, 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 8 - 23, 2021. 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.

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. A key strategy is development of an Affordable Housing Consortium which began prior to Plan approval in the summer of 2020 and continues. Work with the South of Downtown committees placed renewed emphasis on the need for affordable housing and led, in part, to the decision to complete an affordable housing plan. Collective impact Lincoln (CIL) comprised of Nebraska Appleseed, Civic Nebraska, and the South of Downtown CDO is engaged in one-on-one conversations with area residents. This grassroots effort has also identified the need for quality 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 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.

Commented [PR32]: @Kurt J. Elder Does this Jurisdiction have BEDI? Shouldn't this be YES?

Commented [KJE33R32]: It's been no for years ... I'll look into it.

Commented [PR34R32]: @Kurt J. Elder talk to Ernesto

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.

CR-50 AH Rental Inspection			
Housing Project	Address	Units Inspected	Inspection Result
Lincoln ARC Housing	1010 North 35th St	1012 C, 1014 E	NO ACTION
Capital Corners	800 Darren Ave	830, 850, 858, 870	NO ACTION
City Impact	3100 Overland Trl	3101, 3180	NO ACTION
Jonna Court	1250 Jonna Ct	1240, 1241, 1251, 1252	NO ACTION

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

No HOME projects met the threshold for requiring affirmative marketing actions in FY20.

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

A total of \$665,765.24 HOME program income was drawn during the program year, of which \$17,603.10 was used for administrative activities; \$2,160.56 was provided to NeighborWorks Lincoln for CHDO operating costs; \$8,160.00 was provided to Lincoln Housing Authority for security deposits; \$465,464.76 assisted thirty-seven home buyers for the First Home Program with down payment and rehabilitation assistance; and \$172,376.82 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..... 26
Hispanic Descent..... 7
Black/African American..... 10
Asian 1

Female Head of Households..... 15

30% Median Income..... 2
50% Median Income..... 7
60% Median Income..... 14
80% Median Income..... 14

Security Deposit Assistance

White..... 7
Black/African American..... 5
Black/African American & White..... 1
Other Multi-racial..... 1
Female Head of Households..... 9
30% Median Income..... 14

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)

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 2020 allotment for down payment and rehabilitation assistance. Forty households were able to purchase and/or finish rehabilitating homes purchased with HOME funds in FY 2019 with the help of the First Home

Program during FY 2020. The Housing Development Loan Program provided funding to Habitat for Humanity and Affordable Housing Initiatives. Habitat for Humanity purchased three lots, had clearance costs to prepare four lots for new builds, and completed construction of one home on a lot previously acquired with HOME funds. This house was built using donations, donated materials, and volunteer labor. Affordable Housing Initiatives completed construction activities on a house previously purchased with HOME funds. Two homes were completed through the Troubled Property Program and sold to first-time home buyers.

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

Bradd

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	LINCOLN
Organizational DUNS Number	138733808
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	0
Last Name	Schmeichel
Suffix	0
Title	Planner I

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	555 South 10th Street, suite 205
Street Address 2	0
City	Lincoln
State	NE
ZIP Code	68508-

CAPER

Phone Number	402-613-1788
Extension	0
Fax Number	4024418711
Email Address	bschmeichel@lincoln.ne.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mrs
First Name	PATRICIA
Last Name	POSEY RIBEIRO
Suffix	0
Title	Urban Development Manager
Phone Number	4024417860
Extension	0
Email Address	pribeiro@lincoln.ne.gov

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	09/01/2020
Program Year End Date	08/31/2021

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name

City

State

Zip Code

DUNS Number

Is subrecipient a victim services provider

Subrecipient Organization Type

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

Information on person assisted can be found in the appendix in the SAGE report.

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	115,340
Total Number of bed - nights provided	58,459
Capacity Utilization	50.7%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

ESG+ESG-CV (Not HSTF)

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	9,935	58,704	25,130
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	5,367	2,280	3,545
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	52,010	39,141	143,892
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	5,161	12,256	1,813
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	72,473	112,381	174,380

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	6,750	0	202,316
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	9,814	0	69,319
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	3,721	0	249,570
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	984	0	21,504
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	21,269	0	542,709

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Essential Services	22,586	0	0
Operations	13,715	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	36,301	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2018	2019	2020
Street Outreach	2,606	0	0
HMIS	60,378	45,859	43,457
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2018	2019	2020
	193,027	158,240	760,546

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

Commented [BS35]: Assuming this includes our ESG CV?

11f. Match Source

	2018	2019	2020
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds		197,821	185,271
Other Federal Funds			
State Government	570,102	714,311	386,766
Local Government			
Private Funds			
Other			
Fees			
Program Income			
Total Match Amount	570,102	912,132	572,037

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

Commented [KJE36]: Include snap

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2018	2019	2020
	763,129	1,070,372	1,332,583

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Commented [BS37]: PAT OR RON, do you want to throw the official IDIS ESG spent number in there?

Commented [KJE38R37]: Updating [@Pat Posey Ribeiro@Ron L. Cane](#)