

Consolidated Annual Performance
Evaluation Report

2022 Program Year
Community Development Block Grant
Year Ending June 30, 2023

DRAFT



Mayor's Office of Economic and Community
Development

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The City of Charleston’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds were allocated as equitably as possible to program-eligible areas throughout the City. HOME funds were used by qualified clients throughout the eligible consortia area (City of Charleston, unincorporated areas of Kanawha County, and participating Kanawha County cities and towns). No targeted areas were identified. In addition to the HUD formula grants, the City and/or its stakeholders received financial support from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Supportive Housing Program, West Virginia Housing Development Fund, and the Charleston Urban Renewal Authority.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
AMS-1 Overall Coordination	Administration, Planning, and Management	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	10	6	60.00%	2	2	100.00%
AMS-2 Fair Housing	Administration, Planning, and Management	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	5	0	0.00%			

CDS-1 Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2912	2912	100.00%	2912	2912	100.00%
CDS-1 Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
CDS-1 Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	135	62	45.93%			
CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	17000	10862	63.89%	3002	3473	115.69%
CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	485		0	485	
CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
CDS-2 Community Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
CDS-3 Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	56000	130302	232.68%	13334	45193	338.93%
CDS-3 Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

CDS-3 Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	201		0	79	
CDS-3 Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	55		0	0	
CDS-3 Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
CDS-4 Nutritional Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1625	19189	1,180.86%	450	825	183.33%
CDS-4 Nutritional Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
CDS-4 Nutritional Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
CDS-4 Nutritional Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

CDS-5 Clearance/Demolition	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	25	0	0.00%				
CDS-6 Public Safety	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0					
CDS-6 Public Safety	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0					
CDS-6 Public Safety	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0					
CDS-7 Transportation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0					
CDS-7 Transportation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0					

CDS-7 Transportation	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
EDS-1 Employment	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
EDS-1 Employment	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
EDS-1 Employment	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0				
EDS-1 Employment	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	0				
EDS-1 Employment	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

EDS-2 Financial Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				
EDS-2 Financial Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				
EDS-2 Financial Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0				
EDS-2 Financial Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	0				
EDS-2 Financial Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				

EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				
EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0				
EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	0				
EDS-3 Redevelopment Program	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
HMS-1 Operation/Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HMS-2 Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
HMS-2 Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0				

HMS-2 Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
HMS-2 Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
HMS-2 Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
HMS-3 Prevention and Re-Housing	Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

HSS-1 Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
HSS-1 Homeownership	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	108	32	29.63%	13	12	92.31%
HSS-2 Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	26	56	215.38%	15	18	120.00%
HSS-2 Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	5	0	0.00%			
HSS-3 Renter-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%			
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				
HSS-4 Neighborhood Revitalization	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
HSS-5 Housing Education	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
HSS-5 Housing Education	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

HSS-6 Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	3	0	0.00%			
HSS-6 Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-6 Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-6 Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
HSS-6 Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
SNS-1 Addiction Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	570	772	135.44%	354	288	81.36%
SNS-1 Addiction Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

SNS-1 Addiction Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	736		0	236	
SNS-1 Addiction Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1750	811	46.34%	500	602	120.40%
SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	324		0	115	
SNS-2 Support for Social Services	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
SNS-3 Housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
SNS-3 Housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
SNS-3 Housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
SNS-3 Housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
SNS-3 Housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0				

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

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

Reducing lead-based paint hazards, assisting homebuyers with the purchase of their first home, partnering with the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority’s Family Self-Sufficiency Program, rehabilitating owner-occupied homes, providing funding assistance for transitional housing, and supporting homeless shelters were all high priority housing needs for the City. The City obligated 15% of its 2022 CDBG entitlement funds for public service activities; including housing support, homeless services, substance abuse, day care, after school, health care, counseling, job training, and hot meal programs to the benefit of the City’s low- and moderate-income individuals and families. The City worked to meet as many of the identified needs as possible and treated the clientele and stakeholders fairly and with respect, all while working within the guidelines of the governing financial assistance programs. Activities were completed or well underway at year end. Several activities that had been carried over into 2022 due to shutdowns caused by COVID-19 were completed this fiscal year or are near completion.

The following goals were not met this program year:

- HSS-1 Homeownership: The home purchase program produced slightly lower than expected goals. The development of new marketing efforts and identifying additional outreach methods from the previous year produced twice as many completed projects. However, the real estate market has continued to see an increase in prices and interest rates. The current market has not produced affordable property for sale. Client credit issues have improved but remain an obstacle at the current income levels. MOECD continues to take a more active role in assisting clients with these issues in an effort to increase loans.
- SNS-1 Addiction Services: The goal was not met and believed to be down due to numbers being lower than expected due to lingering concerns about the pandemic.

Additional Goals and Outcomes

In addition to the Goals and Outcomes listed in Table 1, there were projects that received CARE funds in previous years that had not been completely spent due to programmatic disruption caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the 2022 Fiscal Year, an additional 7,125 people were served using CDBG-CV funds.

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
White	45,158	9
Black or African American	12,326	3
Asian	168	0
American Indian or American Native	48	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	6	0
Total	57,706	12
Hispanic	960	1
Not Hispanic	56,746	11

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

Narrative

In addition to the race and ethnicity numbers listed above, CDBG also assisted families of the following races: American Indian/Alaskan Native & White 15, Asian & White 125, Black/African American & White 1,770, American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black 69, other multi-racial 751. With these additions, the total number of persons assisted by CDBG totals 61,399.

The families assisted were predominately low-to-moderate income and/or homeless, including elderly and female head of household.

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	2,488,223	1,885,465
HOME	public - federal	2,924,206	971,200

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The resources made available in the chart above includes previous year remaining funds and current year allocation. The amount expended during program year includes program income and recaptured homebuyer funds. The City and its subrecipients were successful on several occasions in obtaining additional funds from federal, state and private sources to leverage the HUD formula grants. Such sources include federal Department of Education, Department of Justice, state Community Participation Grants, Department of Health and Human Resources, Charleston Urban Renewal Authority, and private foundation funds (Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation, United Way of Central West Virginia, Daywood Foundation, etc.) for numerous public service activities.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Charleston-Kanawha County Consortium	35	35	Countywide HOME Consortium
Citywide	64	63	Citywide
Low/mod areas	1	2	Low and Moderate Income areas

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The actual percentage of allocations per distribution and location of investments indicated in the chart differed very slightly from the planned percentages.

Two of our highest funded activities are citywide: housing rehabilitation and ADA ramps. The City allocated funds to city parks and recreation facilities in low-to-moderate income areas.

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.

The HOME program continues to partner with local lenders to leverage federal funds with private funds. The program currently provides 20% of required funding matched with 80% private lending funds. These funds do not qualify as match funds under the final rule but are additional resources that allow more projects to be funded and completed. In order to meet the federal funding Match requirements, the city has documented donated volunteer hours and donated property as described in 92.220.

CDBG funds leveraged the City's general funds for parks and recreation facilities in low to moderate income areas. Additionally, CDBG funds leveraged private, state and local funds for non-profits such as homeless shelters, day care and housing, located in City owned buildings. All of these are identified in the consolidated plan.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	709,077
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	10,594
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	719,671
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	719,671

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
1812	11/19/2021	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
1814	01/07/2022	0	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,500
1815	02/25/2022	0	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000
1818	06/10/2022	0	0	2,094	0	0	0	2,094
1839	09/02/2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1840	09/02/2022	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
1841	09/16/2022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 \$
5,218	0	5,218	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	29	34
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	29	34

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	56
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	3	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	15	18
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	13	12
Total	31	86

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

CDBG-CV funds were provided to United Way, which were used to provide rental assistance to 56 individuals who were homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The City assisted 18 families with rehabilitation needs to their single-family properties based on a goal of 15. The HOME program provided down payment and closing cost assistance to 12 clients based on a goal of 13. This funding year did not produce any new units. This was a total of 86 completed based on a total goal of 31. The home purchase program produced slightly lower than expected goals. The City of Charleston continued to

support and fund the Housing Rehabilitation, Emergency Rehabilitation, First Time Home Buyers and Home CHDO projects in an effort to foster and maintain affordable housing. The City continues to work within multiple departments to address additional issues in the areas of building and planning. This is an effort to make affordable housing more inclusive in program development in the future. Additionally, the City continues to work with the land re-use agency to capture deteriorating property and facilitate the redevelopment into viable alternatives. A partnership with the Charleston Kanawha Housing Self-Sufficiency Program and the Housing Choice Voucher program continues to allow public housing recipients access to home purchase programs. This partnership includes lenders, and a non-profit credit counseling agency. Expansion to social service providers is still in consideration in combination with the new HOME ARP funding.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The intention of the City is to continue the current programs into the upcoming program year. The goal is to expand outreach in innovative ways in addition to opening conversations with more local lenders and real estate professionals as a way to reach more clients, especially clients who may qualify for assistance.

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	29,448	0
Low-income	20,356	1
Moderate-income	9,204	11
Total	59,008	12

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Working in collaboration with the local Continuum of Care and the Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority, the City addresses those with the worst-case needs and strives to meet the needs of those with disabilities through the provision of supportive services and rehabilitation. Additionally, local non-profit service providers offer homelessness prevention and utility and rental assistance.

Families with disabilities was identified as a need in the CKHA Annual Plan. Strategies to address the need are:

- Carry out the modifications needed in public housing based on the Section 504 Needs Assessment for Public Housing.

- Apply for special-purpose vouchers targeted to families with disabilities, should they become available.

One of the goals in the CKHA Plan is to designate development of buildings for particular resident groups, including persons with disabilities.

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

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

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

The City used its Community Development Block Grant funds and general funds to support local shelters and other non-profit organizations to provide case management, health care, and basic needs such as food, shelter, and clothing to the homeless. The City, local shelters, and non-profits, in conjunction with the Kanawha Valley Collective (KVC), worked to provide outreach services such as street outreach, mobile clinics, law enforcement assistance, case management, supportive counseling, life skills training, healthcare, education, employment training, childcare, and transportation for those experiencing homelessness. Through funding received from a Continuum of Care Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) grant, the KVC employs an HMIS Admin position. This position, in addition to working to ensure quality and accuracy in data entry in the City of Charleston as well as the four county areas the local continuum serves, also works to identify and quantify the specific needs of those experiencing homelessness. The HMIS Admin also holds weekly By Name List meetings where case managers from local shelters, non-profits, and housing providers meet to go over every individual or family on the By Name List, which lists individuals/families who are homeless and is sorted by SPDAT scores, to ensure that the most vulnerable participants are housed as quickly as possible.

The CoC's use of the VI-SPDAT as the coordinated assessment tool, as well as the centralized assessment process, allows the CoC to prioritize individuals and families in our area for housing and to best utilize the beds dedicated to individuals defined as chronically homeless. The Centralized Assessment Team, which is comprised of front-line staff, meets with all homeless participants at a centralized location to assess, divert, and/or refer to programs that best suit the needs, in order to get homeless clients housed. The CoC conducted one Point in Time count (January 2023), using trained data collectors who work in teams to target specific geographic regions and approach individuals and/or families experiencing homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City, local shelters, non-profits, and the Kanawha Valley Collective are always looking for ways to increase the supply of transitional and permanent supportive housing; to create relationships with local businesses and organizations for job training and referrals in order to provide the necessary income for those experiencing homelessness to be able to afford to move into transitional housing; and to provide much needed supportive services through case management, life skills training, healthcare, education, employment training, childcare, and transportation to allow the homeless to make the transition from being homeless to living in transitional and permanent housing.

The City of Charleston provides the buildings used by local non-profits for two of the largest homeless shelters in the area and, through CDBG and CDBG-CV funds, provides assistance with funding for case management, utilities, maintenance, and other needs.

The CoC's use of the VI-SPDAT as the coordinated assessment tool, as well as the larger centralized assessment process, allows the CoC to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and families in our area for housing. This process also allows shelters to best utilize the beds dedicated to individuals defined as chronically homeless. The City also funds case management positions through the CDBG program. During 2022, the CoC conducted one Point in Time count, using trained data collectors who work in teams to target specific geographic regions and approach individuals and/or families experiencing homelessness.

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

The City uses CDBG funds and, through the KVC, consults on how ESG funds are allocated to support local shelters and other non-profit organizations to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

The City's housing rehabilitation program helps individuals who are at risk of becoming homeless to remain in their homes by providing materials and labor for repairs to ensure the home stays warm, safe, and dry. This program allows comprehensive housing repairs up to approximately \$20,000. Local non-profits also provide homelessness prevention and Rapid Rehousing programs, which can provide counseling services and assistance with mortgage, rent, utilities, and legal needs. Additional services provided include childcare, after-school programs, counseling, health care, and substance abuse, mental health, and domestic violence services. By providing such services at little or no charge to individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless, it allows program participants to redirect their limited financial resources to their necessary housing-related costs and can prevent them from becoming homeless.

The City, shelters, and non-profits, in conjunction with the Kanawha Valley Collective, continue to utilize an early eviction alert system with public/private landlords to prevent homelessness and are educating the community regarding the issue of homelessness to include school-age children, youth, teens, families, domestic violence victims, veterans, and the elderly.

CDBG funding for homeless prevention has proven invaluable for households who need short term assistance to avoid homelessness. Resources in the area include United Way's 211, which provides referrals for households facing first time homelessness, WV Dept of Health & Human Resources, which

provides financial assistance to households facing eviction/homelessness and emergency utility assistance, and Legal Aid of WV, which provides legal assistance to individuals facing eviction.

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

The City works with the KVC to develop strategies to house homeless persons as quickly as possible. Some of the strategies include:

- directing CDBG and/or CDBG-CV funds to provide case management, utilities, maintenance, and other needs for shelters providing assistance to individuals and families who are homeless or fleeing domestic violence (including Veterans) and the only local shelter providing assistance for unaccompanied youth
- the payee program through Pretera and Synergy, which helps individuals and families pay their bills
- expanded Rapid Rehousing/Homelessness Prevention services
- State Opioid Response funds to help those with Opiate Use Disorders get rehoused quickly
- case managers at Housing First and Shelter + Care Programs
- aftercare services at emergency shelters and transitional housing facilities
- advocating for SOAR training for case workers who help participants apply for SSI, SSDI, and other financial assistance programs
- matching individuals who need permanent supportive housing and providing necessary services
- supportive service agencies creating relationships with local landlords in order to help those at-risk of homelessness to avoid eviction
- working with local churches for referrals

The KVC worked with the appropriate local and state government agencies to ensure that a discharge policy for persons leaving publicly funded institutions or systems of care is being implemented to prevent the discharge of persons from immediately resulting in homelessness and requiring assistance from homeless programs.

The coordinated assessment tool VI-SPDAT and the full assessment SPDAT assisted the Centralized Assessment Team members and service providers in identifying clients in need of benefits, while also ensuring that those who had income had it recorded in HMIS accurately. The assessment also helped plan the type of income that best served the individual.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority (CKHA) has worked with the City of Charleston and the Mayor's Office of Economic and Community Development to completely redevelop two of the oldest public housing communities in the City of Charleston (Washington Manor & Little Page Terrace). Since 2007, through this collaborative effort, 471 aged and distressed units have been replaced with 396 units of new construction through the mixed finance Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program. All planned redevelopment has been completed and units are occupied. Additionally, the City has partnered with the Family Self-Sufficiency Program and the Housing Choice Voucher program to offer seminars and information to potential home buyers.

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

At present, a Public Housing Resident is appointed and serves on the housing authority's Board of Commissioners, which sets agency policy and determines the goals and strategies of the authority. Residents may also participate in the Family Self-Sufficiency program which encourages both work and financial independence to pursue homeownership. Eligible applicants are processed through the HOME program offered by the Mayor's Office of Economic and Community Development.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

In 2019, Charleston-Kanawha Housing Authority was rated by HUD as a Standard Performer on all key management categories. The assessment from 2019 was carried over in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19. In 2021 CKHA was designated by HUD as a Moving to Work Agency (MTW) which currently provides exemptions from all annual assessments and this designation continued through the 2022 Fiscal Year.

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)

A new zoning ordinance (Sec. 26) of the City of Charleston now allows for the combination of traditional narrow lots in order to allow the use of non-conforming vacant lots for added housing development. Also, residents may use ½ of alley ways behind their property in their calculations for extending the footprint of their principal residence. During redevelopment of non-conforming lots, code allows for setbacks and side setbacks to be constructed in patterns that mirror the surrounding housing without a zoning variance.

The City of Charleston's Land Reuse Agency continues to facilitate redevelopment of tax-delinquent, abandoned or unwanted structures (namely houses) as a way to stabilize distressed LMI neighborhoods in the City and to increase the availability of safe, affordable housing.

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

The City of Charleston continues to address obstacles to meeting the needs of the underserved by providing programs designed to eliminate barriers. The home buyer purchase program provides funds for down payments and closing costs to allow clients who meet the income requirements to purchase housing, which increases the buying power of the client and allows for the building of equity over time. The Homeowner Rehabilitation program provides low cost or no cost assistance with property maintenance issues, which provides home stability and allows owners to continue to occupy homes that would otherwise become uninhabitable. The City also participates in the public housing voucher program, which provides voucher assistance to make housing payments. Additionally, Community Housing Development Organizations are supported through funding and technical assistance to offer credit counseling to challenged borrowers. CDBG funds also provide day care and after school programs for at risk youth, medical care, mental health services, job training, substance abuse counseling, food programs, and shelter for Veterans and those in need of emergency shelter or transitional housing. The City continues to partner with the Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (CURA) on to encourage the underserved to rehabilitate or own homes in a specific distressed low to moderate neighborhood on the City's West Side.

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

All City of Charleston MOECD housing projects (Home Blend and Rehabilitation) have been evaluated for lead based paint hazards in compliance with HUD 24 CFR Part 35. The following is a breakdown of common practices of compliance regarding CDBG and Home funded programs by our office:

Home Blend:

- Each Home Blend Program client is provided with an EPA approved lead hazard information packet
- Each Home Blend Program client must acknowledge receiving a “Lead Warning Statement” and disclosure requirements of a “Notification of Lead Based Paint” through their signature on the appropriate form(s)
- Areas of dilapidated paint are recognized for repair during the HUD Section 8 Housing Quality inspection (primarily in pre 1978 constructed homes but not limited to same)
- Lead Safe Work Practices are recommended in writing for all repairs of dilapidated paint surfaces within this and all programs

CORP Rehabilitation:

- Each Rehabilitation Program client is provided with an EPA approved lead hazard information packet
- Each Rehabilitation Program client’s home is tested in its entirety (with emphasis on substrates being disturbed during program renovation work activities) and lead hazard areas are identified
- Each Rehabilitation Program client is provided with a complete listing of lead based paint test results derived and prepared by a qualified provider (currently Pinnacle Consultants of Hurricane West Virginia) identifying lead based paint hazards and includes (but is not limited to) future proper maintenance and care of identified lead based paint areas by the homeowner
- Each Rehabilitation client must acknowledge receiving a “Lead Warning Statement” and disclosure requirements of a “Lead Disclosure Statement” through their signature on the appropriate form(s)
- As per requirements by HUD, State, and local authorities respectively - all Rehabilitation Program work related activities are performed by qualified contractors trained and in possession of current EPA lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting (RRP) certification(s) utilizing Lead Safe Work Practices
- Although not required, Lead Based Paint Safe Work Practices are strongly encouraged when performing renovation activities in homes constructed post 1978
- All Rehabilitation Program project budgets are strictly enforced and are currently limited to approximately \$20,000.00 in order to never exceed the \$25,000.00 threshold requiring entire structure lead abatement

Appropriate Lead Compliance Inspections are performed at the completion of renovation work in all Rehabilitation Program projects in homes constructed before 1978 and identified as having Lead Based Paint Hazards.

The City of Charleston continues to evaluate all programs to ensure compliance with regulations pertaining to reducing lead base paint hazards with respect to 91.220(K); 91.320(J).

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

The City's first-time homebuyer program has the greatest direct impact by providing the opportunity for 12 families to move out of poverty. The program creates wealth in the form of personal investment by allowing the client to build equity in real estate over time.

Activities funded through the CDBG program also work to reduce the number of poverty-level families. Day cares and after school programs allow low income parents to pursue educational opportunities and/or work while knowing their children are well cared for and safe. Funds allocated to substance abuse programs help addicts achieve recovery and transition to becoming successful contributors to society. Funds allocated for training programs help residents gain the skills necessary for employment and help boost the earning potential of workers. Shelter for the homeless, victims of domestic violence, and unaccompanied youth allow residents access to safe, free shelter facilities while receiving access to services to assist them in finding affordable long-term housing for the future. Other funded CDBG projects provide free meals or access to food pantries in order to end food insecurity among individuals or families in poverty. Each of the funded CDBG programs is a crucial piece of the puzzle that is needed to reduce poverty.

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

The Mayor's Office of Economic and Community Development continues to improve its communication with City departments, subrecipients, community members, and housing groups that receive Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds. The Mayor created a Neighborhood Strategic Revitalization Initiative that includes changes to the abandoned/vacant structure ordinance, establishing a land reuse agency ordinance and a zoning overlay. Additionally, MOECD participates with community-wide collaboratives including the Kanawha Valley Collective (homelessness), Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (housing repair and acquisition), and various neighborhood groups/associations.

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

The Mayor's Office of Economic and Community Development (MOECD) also focused on enhancing housing strategy collaboration among both internal City departments and subrecipients that receive Community Development Block Grant and HOME funds. MOECD facilitated or participated regularly in several community-wide collaboratives.

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

- MOECD funding increased the availability of decent, safe, sound, and affordable housing in the City of Charleston for low and moderate-income households. The City's HOME program provided assistance for households who are cost overburdened, particularly those earning less

than 50% of median family income.

- Provided outreach for female-headed households with children living at or below the poverty line.
- Increased the availability of accessible housing that is decent, safe, sound, and affordable for persons with disabilities in the City of Charleston.
- Increased the number of accessible units through rehabilitation of existing units or development of new units.
- Increased the availability and accessibility of financial resources for persons with the greatest need who are cost overburdened.
- Assisted households having difficulty in obtaining a mortgage by credit counseling and homebuyer assistance through our CHDO program.
- The HOME program continued to make potential homebuyers and financial institutions aware of fair lending practices, and the dangers of predatory lending.
- MOECD endeavored to increase the knowledge and awareness of the rights ensured by the Fair Housing Act among residents of the City of Charleston through the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act to reduce the “not in my back yard” attitude in the City.
- Supported job training activities to help City residents to secure employment and increase their household income to improve their housing choice.
- The CDBG program supported information and referral services to connect residents to existing services available to assist them.
- Encouraged the development of housing outside areas of concentration of assisted housing, and the development of scattered site public housing and HUD assisted housing.
- Encouraged the development of scattered site public housing and HUD aided housing, as well as the use of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, outside the areas of existing minority concentration.
- Encouraged and assisted first time homebuyers to purchase homes throughout the City with supported efforts to provide mortgage credit counseling to households in need of assistance.

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

During 2022, MOECD was able to go back to in-person monitoring and every CDBG and CDBG-CV participant was monitored during the fiscal year. Additionally, MOECD required subrecipients to complete and submit quarterly CDBG progress reports, which serve as a first warning of potential problems, and required monthly completion of Reimbursement Requests, which reflect the budget and current spending totals to ensure that the funder and subrecipients are on the same page. At the beginning of each year and whenever necessary or requested, MOECD staff provides technical assistance to subrecipients to ensure progress and program compliance. Subrecipients of federal funds are required to use their best efforts to afford small businesses, minority business enterprises, and women's business enterprises the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the performance of the contract. As used in the contract, the term "small business" means a business that meets the criteria set forth in section 3(a) of the Small Business Act, as amended (15 USC § 632), and "minority and women's business enterprise" means a business at least 51% owned and controlled by minority group members or women. The subrecipient may rely on written representations by businesses regarding their status as minority and women's business enterprises in lieu of an independent investigation. Additionally, MOECD funded an activity for job training for women in skills such as, carpentry, electrician, plumbing, etc.

The HOME program conducts on-site and desk top monitoring of Community Housing Development Organizations Activities in addition to specific project monitoring of new construction activities. Each property is inspected prior to the beginning of construction and prior to the release of individual funds to contractors for payments. Each client that occupies or purchases property is also underwritten and inspected by MOECD. Individual rental properties are inspected based on the required schedule by HUD. Additional information on these projects is listed in CR 50. MOECD makes a concentrated effort to conduct Home application seminars and advertise program availability within areas of concentrated minority populations. In addition to the advertisements, flyers are distributed within neighborhoods and businesses. Advertisements are run in local newspapers; flyers are distributed to real estate offices and lenders facilities including any local neighborhood organizational events that allow solicitation.

All federally funded projects are put out to bid through the City Manager's office. Upon request, businesses can be added to an interested bidders list including women and minority owned businesses.

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

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

The City held two Virtual and one in person public meeting during the planning process:

- November 15, 2022
- March 14, 2023
- June 1, 2023

These meetings were announced in display ads published in the Charleston Gazette Mail on November 1, 2022, March 1, 2023, and May 17, 2023. Additionally, an email notice was sent to MOECD contacts, including City Council members, department heads, and representatives of non-profit organizations throughout the City. Fliers announcing these meetings were posted on the City's website and sent to the contacts, requesting that they post the notices to inform the public of their opportunity to share ideas and concerns. A proposed project list was also announced as a Public Notice in the Charleston Gazette Mail on March 1, 2023.

The City announced that the 2022 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) would be available for public review on the City's website, from September 11, 2022 to September 25, 2023 and written comments would be accepted. No comments were received.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

No significant changes were made to the jurisdiction's program; however, reinforcement of current guidelines and policies through monitoring and technical assistance were made.

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 24 CFR 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 24 CFR §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.

The City of Charleston currently has one rental property within its affordability and inspection period. This is the Glenwood Development. Glenwood Development has a total of 31 units of which 10 have been declared floating HOME units. The City has been prevented from completing an on-site property inspection due to concerns created by covid 19 in a 100% senior living project. Recently, the covid concerns have lifted and the final on-site inspection is being schedule for September of the current year. This development is a tax credit property and has maintained that status in addition to clearance by the city building department. Per property management there has been no changes to the lease agreements or rents in the past year. This will be verified as part of the on-site evaluation. The affordability period expires in October.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)

The City consortium believes that individuals of similar economic levels in the same housing market area should have available to them a like range of housing choices regardless of their race, color, religion, age, sex, familial status, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability or national origin. Individuals who have children should have available a like range of housing choices. Per the consortium agreement this policy is carried out through affirmative marketing procedures. The public is informed of this policy by including the public rights in all marketing material and application packages. This information is required to be presented to any tenant in a rental funded project. Tenants are also informed of their rights under the fair housing laws. Owners of multi-family units are required to provide racial, ethnic and gender characteristics of their tenants. The purchase program also monitors this information to ensure funds are being distributed in an equal and fair manner.

The City makes a concentrated effort to conduct HOME application seminars and advertise program availability within areas of concentrated minority populations. This current year has included home ownership seminars in partnership with Charleston Kanawha Housing Authority to increase participation of Housing Choice Voucher clients. The Partnerships with local lenders has increased over the past year. Additionally, work with non-profit and for-profit entities has allowed for outreach through the provision of marketing material and also technical support of other fairs and seminars.

The current processes of affirmative marketing will continue.

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

Expended program income was used to support the first-time homebuyer program. This program provided down payment and closing cost assistance to eligible applicants. There were no rental projects funded or completed within this program year.

The first-time homebuyer program provided a total of 12 HOME units. The following are the owner's characteristics: White 9, African American 3, 1 over the age of 62. All clients were low to moderate income and 10 are considered female head of household. **The PR 23 Status of HOME Grants in IDIS reflects this information.**

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

The City of Charleston continued to support and fund the Housing Rehabilitation, Emergency Rehabilitation, First Time Home Buyers and Home CHDO projects in an effort to foster and maintain affordable housing. The City continues to work within multiple departments to address additional issues in the areas of building and planning. This is an effort to make affordable housing more inclusive in program development in the future. Additionally, the City continues to work with the land re-use agency to capture deteriorating property and facilitate the redevelopment into viable alternatives. A partnership with the Charleston Kanawha Housing Self-Sufficiency Program and the Housing Choice Voucher program continues to allow public housing recipients access to home purchase programs. This partnership includes lenders, and a non-profit credit counseling agency. Expansion to social service providers is still in consideration in combination with the new HOME ARP funding.

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	1	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	4,143	0			
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0			
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0			

Table 14 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers	0	0			
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0			
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0			
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0			
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0			
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	1	0			
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0			
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	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			
Held one or more job fairs.	0	0			
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	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			
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0	0			
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0	0			
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0			
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0			
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0			
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0			
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	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			

Other.	0	0			
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Table 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

A public service activity located in the city of Charleston, that offers job training and targeted low-to-moderate income women was funded through the CDBG program. CDBG funds assisted non profits that held job fairs and offered computer training. There was one contract meeting the Section 3 requirements this reporting period using CDBG funds. The contractors were given information regarding Section 3 but had a full time crew and did not hire anyone for the jobs.