



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Draft

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT

2023



Contents

Disclaimer.....	3
CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes	3
CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted.....	10
CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)	12
CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)	18
CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)	21
CR-30 - Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j)	25
CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j).....	26
CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230.....	28
CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)	29
CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d).....	30
CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)	32
CR-58 – Section 3	33

DISCLAIMER

The contents of this document are presented in the exact format as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development' (HUD) Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). This content is downloaded directly from IDIS to allow citizens participation and public comment. The Consolidated Plan is carried out through Annual Action Plans, which provide a concise summary of the actions, activities, and the specific federal and non-federal resources that will be used each year to address the priority needs and specific goals identified by the Consolidated Plan. Grantees report on accomplishments and progress toward Consolidated Plan goals in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). IDIS is a nationwide database and provides HUD with current information regarding the program activities underway across the Nation, including funding data. HUD uses this information to report to Congress and monitor grantees. New Hampshire's Grantees include the DHHS, Bureau of Homeless Services (BHS), Community Development Finance Agency (CDFA) and New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NHHFA). All Grantees must enter their information directly into IDIS. Each section requires specific information from the various programs in New Hampshire.

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

During 2023 HOME funds contributed to the construction of 40 units of affordable housing all which were general occupancy housing. All 40 units were new construction.

During 2023 HTF funds were contributed to the construction of 40 units of affordable housing all of which were general occupancy housing. All 40 units were new construction.

With the rising cost of construction, the number of units that can be created with each new project, and the number of projects able to move forward successfully is becoming smaller and has been on a decline. Many projects are currently renting up and have not been closed out in IDIS

yet.

212 units have entered into a rental assistance contract for the 811 Project Rental Assistance Program. There are currently 186 occupied units.

The CDBG program assisted 11,040 people through public facilities, 613 through the emergency program, created or retained 22 jobs, rehabilitated or preserved 251 housing units and supported 300 microenterprise businesses.

CDFA reports outcomes based on grantee activity accomplishments in the year they are reported to CDFA and allocates the outcomes to the accomplishment that best fits the activity. CDBG allows for a wide range of activities that are funded in competitive grant rounds. As CDFA does not know what applicants will apply for in a given year, it is difficult to set goals except in the very broadest sense. This is further complicated by the timing of when activities are completed and reported in IDIS and whether the activity fits with the corresponding outcome from the Consolidated Plan. Accomplishments do not closely match estimates in any category in the tables due to the subjective nature of estimating and then measuring accomplishments.

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
811 Project Rental Assistance for SMI	Affordable Housing	Section 811: \$	Other	Other	175	186	106.29%	150	186	124.00%
Catalyze Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	450	28	6.22%	90	0	0.00%

Catalyze Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	4				
Emergency Shelter Response	Homeless		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	2000	1696	84.80%			
Emphasize Building Capacity	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	120	0	0.00%	24	0	0.00%
Emphasize Building Capacity	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%
Emphasize Building Capacity	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	10	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	165	34	20.61%	33	139	421.21%
Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	335	390	116.42%	67	74	110.45%

Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Expand and Improve Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Improve and Create Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	20000	28377	141.89%			
Improve and Create Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted		0		400	11040	2,760.00%
Multifamily Affordable Rental Production	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / HTF: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	750	269	35.87%	150	40	26.67%

Multifamily Affordable Rental Production	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / HTF: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	14				
Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	375	14	3.73%	50	0	0.00%
Promote Housing Stability	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	400	338	84.50%	80	88	110.00%
Promote Housing Stability	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	100	226	226.00%	60	82	136.67%
Respond to Unforeseen Challenges	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	613		0	613	
Respond to Unforeseen Challenges	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	250	613	245.20%	50	0	0.00%
Strengthen Small Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	13		15	22	146.67%

Strengthen Small Businesses	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	1700	482	28.35%	400	300	75.00%
TBRA/VASH for Homeless Veterans	Affordable Housing	HUD-VASH: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	925	300	32.43%	185	215	116.22%
Unsheltered Increased identification/engagement	Homeless	ESG: \$	Other	Other	1000	1965	196.50%	500	965	193.00%

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.

HOME/LIHTC: Through New Hampshire Housing's LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan competitive scoring allows for diverse projects of the best quality and the most efficient use of resources that are spread throughout the state. Other primary priorities drive project selection including the addition of new units to the affordable housing inventory, income targeting, service enrichment, project readiness to proceed, non-profit sponsored housing and energy efficiency.

CDBG allows for a wide range of activities that are funded in competitive grant rounds. It is difficult to set goals except in the very broadest sense because CDFA does not know each year what type of projects will apply and be awarded funding.

Over the period of this Action Plan, CDFA has continued to see an increase in the number of people served. Projects that positively impact the state's housing shortage and projects that are related to childcare and mental health are high priority areas in NH and our scoring criteria

prioritizes these projects.

The allocation of funds in the approved 2023 Annual Plan is approximately 30/30/30 housing, public facilities and economic development. We continue to encourage more housing applications. The amount available for microenterprise has been increased. The amount available for Planning Studies is currently at \$25,000 and applications can be submitted on a rolling basis to help with predevelopment that will lead to CDBG implementation grants.

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CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	HTF
White	816	8	4
Black or African American	20	0	0
Asian	5	0	0
American Indian or American Native	4	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	0	0
Total	847	8	4
Hispanic	11	0	0
Not Hispanic	836	8	4

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

	ESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	9
Asian or Asian American	5
Black, African American, or African	49
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	39
Middle Eastern or North African	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	3
White	998
Multiracial	6
Client doesn't know	1
Client prefers not to answer	0
Data not collected	22
Total	1,132

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

Narrative

HOME/HTF: According to New Hampshire Housing's 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice the majority of the state's residents are non-Latino Whites. Non-White groups in the state account for a very small percentage of the population, with a greater presence in the entitlement cities of Manchester and Nashua than elsewhere.

CDBG: Grantee reporting indicates that the CDBG program served a population with a race/ethnicity make-up that is consistent with that of the non-entitlement communities that the program serves.

CDFA continues to prioritize providing outreach and technical assistance to minority populations. Though the SBA funded Community Navigator program we worked to identify best practices in this area and to also provide TA to community partners doing community development work.

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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	10,551,167	10,364,980
HOME	public - federal	7,073,200	4,499,537
ESG	public - federal	955,624	798,022
HTF	public - federal	4,683,318	3,363,500
HUD-VASH	public - federal	1,137,000	113,700
LIHTC	public - federal	3,482,390	3,482,390
Section 811	public - federal	500,000	2,330,837

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

HOME Investment Partnerships Program, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Housing Trust Fund and state Affordable Housing Funds as well as some TCAP funds and owners' equity were the funds made available to projects during 2023. HUD VASH funding has been increased to support 215 units of Tenant Based Rental Assistance and 24 units of Project Based Rental Assistance. New Hampshire Housing has 440 vouchers under the Mainstream Housing Program. Mainstream vouchers serve households that include a non-elderly person(s) with disabilities, defined as any family that includes a person with disabilities who is at least 18 years old and not yet 62 years old.

\$5M in State Community Development Tax Credits are made available annually in addition to CDBG funds.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
New Hampshire	100	100	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

HOME:

River Turn Woods: 40 units of general occupancy housing, 8 HOME assisted, located in Conway NH.

HTF:

River Turn Woods: 40 units of general occupancy housing, 4 HTF assisted, located in Conway NH

CDBG: CDBG does not target particular geographic areas for funding. In 2023, municipalities receiving funds included Berlin, Conway, Franklin, Laconia, Keene, and several other municipalities across the state.

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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.

No publicly owned land was available for affordable housing in 2023.

HOME: HOME funds are invested in new projects as development subsidy to "buy" deeper income targeting, leverage private resources with Low Income Housing Tax Credit along with additional subsidy raised through a variety of sources including the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, private donations and state and local CDBG. National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) has no match requirements, nonetheless resources were available in Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects which commit units affordable to extremely low income households. Scoring incentives will favor further restriction of those units to serve particular populations. HTF units developed without Low Income Housing Tax Credits may leverage HOME or non-federal funds and scoring incentives will be available proportional to the leveraging of other funds.

CDBG requires match in both Economic Development and certain Public Facility projects. Most CDBG projects boast some level of leverage, even if minimal. In 2023, newly funded projects had numerous sources of leverage including the municipality, subrecipient equity, banks, Regional Development Corporations, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, other NHHFA funding, Northern Borders Regional Commission, and USDA funds.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	1,259,766
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	1,477,973
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	2,737,739
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	1,538,505
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	1,199,234

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
120 Pleasant Street	08/30/2023	598,064	0	0	0	0	0	598,064
515 DWY Highway	08/30/2023	510,416	0	0	0	0	0	510,416
Sanborn Crossing	08/30/2023	0	0	0	0	0	369,493	369,493

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
1,226,907	1,263,742	1,226,907	0	1,263,742

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	25	0	0	0	1	24
Dollar Amount	5,804,336	0	0	0	190,634	5,613,702
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	6,366,366	190,634	6,175,732			
Number	28	1	27			
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

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CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	20	88
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	600	259
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	30	0
Total	650	347

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	200	88
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	333	147
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	117	112
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	650	347

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

HOME/HTF: Due to the fairly unpredictable project completion timing, the numbers for end of the year beneficiary counts are uncertain when calculating a goal. The numeric goals are projected, and are not always the best representation of what is able to be completed throughout the year. Grants are awarded on a competitive basis and it is difficult to know all of the projects that will be funded in a given year, what projects will be completed and how many individuals and/or families will benefit from these projects. The actual numbers represent the outcomes and completion of projects in the year 2023.

CDBG funds are also disbursed through competitive grant rounds therefore it is also difficult for CDFA to know what projects will be funded in a given year when setting goals.

ESG's actual households who were supported with rental assistance was lower than the anticipated one year goal due to the high rental costs and housing stability costs per household, resulting in higher total rental assistance per household and a lower number of households able to be served.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

HOME/HTF: The goal number fluctuates year to year as do the outcomes, given the flow of applications and the nature of the development pipeline. Future annual action goals will continue to demonstrate this.

CDBG: The outcomes each year help inform goals for future action plans. CDFA will continue to prioritize the rehabilitation of housing units as well as the other housing goals and will set goals based upon need.

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	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	120	0	4
Low-income	45	4	
Moderate-income	12	4	
Total	177	8	4

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

New Hampshire Housing helps to finance and support affordable housing across the state of New Hampshire. By creating new units and rehabilitating current units, New Hampshire Housing is able to help increase the amount of affordable units available to help low and extremely low income individuals and families to find homes. Additionally, the 811 PRA program creates an opportunity for extremely low-income persons with severe mental illness to live as independently as possible through the coordination of voluntary services and providing a choice of integrated housing options that is affordable to extremely low income persons because it comes with rental assistance.

HOME: The HOME funds in 2023 served 4 low-income households and 4 moderate-income households as shown in the beneficiary data.

HTF: The HTF funds in 2023 all served extremely low-income households, as shown in the beneficiary data.

CDBG: The vast majority of persons served with CDBG funds are under 60% or 30% of the Area Median Income. The CDBG rating and ranking system prioritizes projects that benefit individuals with highest needs.

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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

ESG funds assisted to increase the housing and homelessness systems during 2023 across the state of New Hampshire. NH COCs continue to work to reduce homelessness through a variety of services designed to identify, engage and support persons experiencing homelessness -especially unsheltered persons. The statewide CES (Coordinated Entry System) standardizes how households are assessed, prioritized, and referred to housing and services. Outreach is conducted with multidisciplinary stakeholders for a community wide response. This ensures complete coverage and identification and prioritization of those most vulnerable through the new COC Common assessment tool. Outreach collaboratives promote strategic leveraging of resources. Examples of dedicated outreach programs include ESG Street Outreach, SAMHSA Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), SAMHSA Grants for the Benefit of Homeless Individuals (GBHI), VAMC Outreach Social Workers, Healthcare for the Homeless and Waypoint Youth Outreach. Outreach efforts are coordinated with broader networks of services who may encounter individuals experiencing homelessness but primary role is broader; police and fire, SUD/ MAT providers, regional public health networks, faith-based organizations, Medicaid...etc. This gives varied perspectives with client centered, culturally responsive lens. All outreach is housing focused and Housing First. Outreach workers address urgent physical needs, like providing meals, blankets, clothes, or toiletries; connect to programs targeted to persons experiencing homelessness, mainstream social services and housing programs. Evidenced based practices such as Motivational Interviewing, Trauma Informed Care, and Harm Reduction are provided to promote positive outcomes.

Those experiencing homelessness are at high risk of health inequities and that lack of housing contributes to overall poor physical and mental health outcomes. Expanding street outreach and shelter operations increased identification and equitable access to promote more housing connections, decrease the number of persons unsheltered. Outreach conducts ongoing health safety education, healthcare connections and the rollout of mobile health clinics for persons experiencing unsheltered homelessness in partnership with regional public health networks.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

NH has implemented a statewide Coordinated Entry System (CES) which allows for person centered assessment of needs and services. Regional Access points assess individuals and families identified and connect to services listed above, including emergency shelter and transitional housing. Coordinated Entry and outreach do not require individuals to enter emergency shelter or transitional housing as a prerequisite to accessing permanent housing, but street outreach

does make immediate connections to emergency shelter or temporary housing to provide safe options for individuals and families while they are on a pathway to permanent housing. The goal of emergency shelter and transitional housing in NH is to offer immediate and easy access to safe and decent shelter to anyone that needs it and then to rehouse people as quickly as possible. Trainings on Evidenced Based Practices such as Trauma Informed Care, Motivational Interviewing and Harm Reduction are also provided to Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing staff, aimed at client centered and strengths-based approaches for persons served. Providers also have protocols to ensure that people fleeing domestic violence, as well as dating violence, sexual assault, trafficking or stalking have safe and confidential access to the coordinated entry and sheltering process. In 2020, the Domestic Violence RAP was established for anyone fleeing or attempting to flee domestic violence (DV) to provide linkages to emergency shelter and housing.

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

NH implements a comprehensive system to help low income individuals and families avoid entering into the homelessness experience. Through CES, Diversion is conducted with all persons identified. This emphasizes using individuals' natural supports and strengths to problem solve potential resolutions in avoiding the homelessness experience. In the event the households cannot be safely diverted, prevention programs such as the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Homelessness Prevention or RRH, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) Homelessness, other federal CARES and American Rescue Plan funding such as the NH Emergency Rental Assistance Program (NH-ERAP), municipality financial assistance, and faith based financial assistance networks are alerted for collaboration and coordination of community partners, public and privately funded service and support systems. NH leverages eviction prevention and homelessness prevention programs to maximize the impact and best match household circumstances to the resources they need. Homelessness prevention extends beyond just eviction prevention to serve those discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care. Through CES, individuals and families are connected to navigators to match with housing programs and services based on the circumstance. These navigators help households address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs. For those exiting healthcare facilities for example, in addition to RRH and PSH options, targeted transitional housing such as Grant and Per Diem's "Hospital to Home" and Harbor Homes Transitional Housing Program for those exiting the NH State Hospital are available, and the Housing Bridge Subsidy Program with wraparound services to put individuals on a pathway to permanent housing. Projects such as the Family Unification Program and Foster Youth to Independence Initiative leverage partnerships with housing authorities and, DCYF and community partners for families who are unable to secure affordable housing for their children or dependents, former foster youth at risk of homelessness, youth transitioning out of foster care and

families whose children are placed in care by the state. Additionally, working with services such as VAMC's Veterans Justice Outreach and Re-entry Clinicians increases identification of individuals who would otherwise discharge into homelessness from incarceration. In 2020, the Governor's Council on Housing Stability was established and produced a Statewide Plan to End Homelessness in NH. One of the ongoing community measures of the homelessness system is to increase discharges from public institutions directly into stable housing, averting homelessness(i.e. corrections, recovery homes, mental health facilities).

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 continuum of cares coordinated entry processes provide direct entry points to accessing PH including affordable housing. Beyond connections to COC and ESG housing options, navigators are trained to quickly connect with mainstream housing and service resources which will provide community linkages for ongoing housing stability. System planning groups such as the NH Housing and Community Development Planning council, the COCs, Local Service Delivery Networks and more meet regularly to strategically plan and review access to affordable housing units and designing inclusive programming to best leverage federal funding. For example, ESG providers working with households six months post rental assistance for case management services aimed at preventing a return to homelessness. Regarding the metrics, NH is currently engaged in Ending Veteran, Youth and Chronic Homelessness initiatives. These initiatives measure the amount of newly identified persons in each category, the length of time in the homelessness experience and the amount of persons housed within a 90 day period. When identified, providers engaged in a diversion/ problem solving discussion, and if unable to be diverted, enter individuals into the Coordinated Entry Project. Providers then assess household for prioritization using the COC common assessment tool. This standardized system ensures more objective, equitable, access to housing programs based upon vulnerability. Regional lists are then pulled and case conferencing is conducted to identify any outstanding barriers which may be causing the household to extend their time in the homelessness experience, or to identify housing retention barriers which may cause households to reenter the homelessness experience, with solutions discussed. Outcomes from this list are measured to determine effectiveness of interventions. Outcomes such as reducing the length of time spent homeless, exits to PH, reductions of returns to homelessness are outcome measurements in funding contracts to institutionalize the objectives of the funds. As such, the use of data is crucial in measuring the impact and housing outcomes for persons experiencing homelessness. In 2019, BHS transitioned to a new HMIS vendor the Institute for Community Alliances (ICA) to better meet the data needs of the three COCs. The statewide Homeless Management Information System data system allows for better coordination and efficiency with the system, along with the ability to spot trends and respond accordingly. As the HMIS Lead, ICA can better track

performance and make program and system adjustments to improve its performance and better serve persons experiencing homelessness. This also allows for more visual, transparent data used to educate stakeholders such as landlords, the business community and funders on additional investments needed in affordable housing.

The largest challenges providers face in meeting the outcome goals above are the lack of available affordable housing units overall, and landlords willing to accept and work with households served.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Some of New Hampshire's Public Housing Authorities have been active as developers of additional affordable housing utilizing HOME, CDBG, LIHTC, HTF and other affordable housing resources. For several reasons including their non-profit status and well-established management capacity, they compete favorably for resources and are welcome applicants. Their expertise and experience in operating affordable housing for low income households helps them compete favorably for affordable housing financing.

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

New Hampshire Housing markets all Consolidated Plan public participation opportunities to the residents of each of New Hampshire's Public Housing Authorities. Additionally, other targeted low income groups are invited to participate in public meetings in order to obtain comments about the beneficiary targeting and distribution of HUD CPD funds. A few different types of homeownership assistance are available for and marketed to public housing and housing choice voucher households.

Households with Housing Choice Vouchers or other tenant-based rental assistance are able to use that assistance to make mortgage payments. As of the end of 2023 there were 142 households participating in New Hampshire Housing's Homeownership Assistance Program. Financial literacy, first time homebuyer education, down payment assistance, and Individual Development Accounts with donated match are either administered by partners and supported by or provided directly by New Hampshire Housing.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

There are no PHA's in NH designated as troubled.

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)

See 2020 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice in New Hampshire on our website at: <https://www.nhhfa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/2020-Analysis-Impediments-Fair-Housing-ChoiceNH.pdf>

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

Underserved needs are generally due to limited resources disproportional to need. We go to great lengths to be good stewards of public dollars and address as many needs of beneficiary households as effectively as we can, and openly solicit input from partners, constituents, interested parties, and others on how to best do this.

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

New Hampshire Housing's design and construction standards require all rehab projects in buildings built prior to 1978 where children under 6 years may be residing to mitigate all lead-based paint hazards. In addition, New Hampshire Housing received \$4,983,542 for the continued abatement of lead-based paint hazards throughout the state. New Hampshire Housing has received \$6,000,000 from the State of NH for the State Lead Paint Hazard Remediation Fund Program. Over this past year New Hampshire Housing has overseen lead hazard control within development projects in our portfolio as well as other privately owned multifamily and single-family housing, clearing 119 units during 2023. In addition, New Hampshire Housing's asset management team inspects units annually and requires mitigation of any suspected lead-based paint hazards.

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

New Hampshire Housing's Family Self Sufficiency program includes access to partially subsidized Individual Development Accounts that can help households save for education to improve earnings or to accumulate a down payment for a home purchase or down payment of a reliable automobile to access education, work, and greater housing choice.

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

The Housing and Community Development Planning Council (the HCDPC), which provides consultation to New Hampshire's Consolidated Planning process, includes public and private housing representatives as well as government and private nonprofit social service agencies. The HCDPC is chaired by New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority as the lead agency for the Consolidated Planning process for the state. Additionally, New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority is represented on the Governor's Housing Stability Council, including this Council's Housing Instability & Homelessness System Workgroup, the Governor's Advisory Commission on Mental Health and the Corrections System, the Community Development Block Grant Program Advisory Council, New Hampshire's Mental Health Planning and Advisory Council, the State of NH Benefits Cliff Effect Working Group and the Council for Thriving Children. Representatives of the Community Development Finance Authority (CDFA) and the Bureau of Homeless Services actively participate in New Hampshire's Workforce Housing Council. CDFA is represented on the Governor's Council for Housing Stability, The NH Early Childhood Funders Collaborative, and the National Collaborative for Digital Equity's Council on Systemic Inclusion. And the Bureau Chief for the State's Bureau of Homeless Services leads the Housing Instability and Homelessness Systems Workgroup of the state's Housing Stability Council, as well as participates in the Whole Family Approach to Jobs Cliff Effect Workgroup, Housing Action NH, and the NH HMIS Advisory Committee.

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

As required, VAWA emergency transfer request and outcome data is kept by all HOME, HTF and ESG subgrantees and reported annually by New Hampshire Housing and the Bureau of Homeless Services. There were no emergency transfers requested under 24 CFR 5.2005(e) and 24 CFR 92.359 pertaining to victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking, including data on the outcomes of such requests for 2023, therefore there are no outcomes to report.

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

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.

Public comments on all Consolidated Plans and Performance reports (CAPER) are welcomed and received at all times. A notice of the comment period for the Draft CAPER was published in a newspaper with statewide circulation. A copy of this notice is an attachment to this CAPER. Additionally, the DRAFT CAPER is announced via email to partners, constituents, and known interested parties as well as posted on NHHFA and CDFA websites. New Hampshire Housing provides a contact person for anyone who has issues accessing the DRAFT CAPER online and citizens may request a paper copy of the CAPER.

No comments on the 2023 Draft CAPER were submitted.

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.

In 2023, there were no substantive changes in program objectives to the New Hampshire CDBG program. CDFA continued a strategic planning process for the CDBG program that includes input from internal and external stakeholders. CDFA continues to update its online Application and Program Guide and Implementation Guides annually. These guides are important resources for applicants and grantees that helps ensure CDFA maintain appropriate levels of compliance with federal and state rules and regulations, as well as provides our partners thorough guidance on how to utilize the CDBG program. We continue to address the challenges that emerged during the COVID 19 pandemic, including the challenging construction environment. We will continue to reevaluate and adapt our programs to meet the needs of communities and non-profit organizations in our state.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?

No

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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 properties with HOME funds inspected this past were: Freidman Court I, Dover Housing Program, Maple Hill Acres, Linscott Court Apartments, Woodsville - Maple Walnut, Menino Place, Veterans Transitional Housing, Renaissance VIII, Betty's Dream, Woodbury Mills, Lochmere Meadow, Harriman Hill, Old Wellington Road, Woodsedge at Rosewalk Farm Phases I, II and III, Manchester Veterans Transitional Housing, Meetinghouse at Riverfront, Bradley Commons, Lake Village, Bow Highlands Phase II, River's Edge, Cotton Mill, Family Willows, Brown School, The Meadows at Grapevine Run Phases I and II, Ames Brook Apartments, Salmon Brook Senior Housing, RENEW II, Wallace Farm Phase I, One Meeting Place, Goddard Block, Center Ossipee Village, Portsmouth Cottage, Mary Gale Aparmtents, Swanzey Township Housing, Cocheco Park, Marlborough Homes Senior, Swanzey - West, Kensington Woods, Parmenter Place, Seacoast Transitional Housing, Women in Transition, Newport Village, Lincoln Green, Laurette Sweeney Apartments Phase II, Bourdon Building, Claremont Transitional II, RENEW I, Antrim Village, Four Meeting Place, Ammonoosuc Green, Sanborn Crossing, Squamscott Block, Bellamy Mill Apartments and 14 Pine Street.

A summary of general issues that are typically detected during an inspection are issues with the tenant files such as; forms not having signatures; missing forms and/or addendums to the lease; miscalculation of tenant income or assets, however, this usually does not result in a tenant being found to be ineligible to occupy an assisted unit; and failure to fully complete all information in the tenant income certification form. As for defects, generally found in the physical structure of the property during and inspection, these typically are minor issues such as: an exit sign needing a bulb replacement, a stopper missing in a sink, a small crack in a walkway or parking lot that could become a trip hazard if left unattended, small rips or holes in carpeting or small holes in the siding to the building. If a defect is an emergency, it is corrected within 24 hours of discovery; all other defects are corrected within 30 days of discovery.

All deficiencies are tracked by property and the findings are part of the review and kept with the project files.

All projects that required an inspection this year had one. There were no missed reviews.

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

NH Housing implemented a set of actions to meet this requirement for HOME investment in rental housing. Requirements include approval of a project specific Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (AFHMP), the provision of information to tenants and application review for compliance with applicable federal site and neighborhood standards. In addition, NH Housing sponsors the Granite State Managers Association to hold annual Fair Housing Trainings to members and affiliates of developers and managers of affordable housing. Asset Management staff also attends annual trainings.

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

The project that closed this year did not use any program income.

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)

In most cases HOME is blended into LIHTC projects, and it is rarely used as standalone funding in projects not using LIHTC. New Hampshire Housing will continue to support local and regional workforce housing efforts to help municipalities eliminate barriers to affordable housing development and will continue to track expiring use and try to refinance properties that could be at risk of being lost as affordable housing inventory. The method of distribution for Low Income Housing Tax Credits and HOME resources are reexamined and tweaked annually with considerable input from the affordable housing community so that the most compelling needs are addressed, and adapted to emerging issues .

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

Describe the extent to which the grantee complied with its approved HTF allocation plan and the requirements of 24 CFR part 93.

At this point twenty projects have been funded with HTF. One closed out in 2023 for a total of 4 HTF units of affordable housing.

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	4	0	0	4	0	4
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 15 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

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CR-58 – Section 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	17	1	0	0	1
Total Labor Hours	159,391	0			0
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	7,038	4,687			4,687
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	3,808	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		1			1
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.		1			1
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.		1			1
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					

Other.	2	1			1
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Table 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

A legal notice is posted statewide before construction begins on a project to ensure that all businesses and residents are made aware of and given an equal opportunity to apply for the job opportunities.

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