

HUD 2019/2020 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)

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GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DC MURIEL BOWSER, MAYOR

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADAP	AIDS Drug Assistance Program
ADDI	American Dream Down-Payment Initiative
AFHMP	Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan
AI	Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice
AMI	Area Median Income
BID	Business Improvement District
CAPER	Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report
CBDO	Community-Based Development Organization
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CIP	Capital Improvement Program
COVID-19	Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Program (CARES)
CPD	Community Planning and Development
CPP	Citizen Participation Plan
DCHA	District of Columbia Housing Authority
DCRA	Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs
DFD	DHCD's Development Finance Division
DHCD	Department of Housing and Community Development
DHS	Department of Human Services
DMPED	Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development
DOES	Department of Employment Services
DC Health	Department of Health
DSLBD	Department of Small and Local Business Development
EAHP	Employer Assisted Housing Program
EMSA	Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grant
FHIP	Fair Housing Initiatives Program
FRPAP	First Right Purchase Assistance Program
FY 2020	DC Fiscal Year 2020/HUD FY 2019
HAHSTA	HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, and Tuberculosis Administration
HAP	Homeownership Assistance Program
HCVP	Housing Choice Voucher Program
HDS	Housing Development Software
HoDIF	Home Ownership Developers Incentive Fund
HoFEDD	Housing Finance for the Elderly, Dependent, and Disabled
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
HPAP	Home Purchase Assistance Program
HPTF	Housing Production Trust Fund
HQS	Housing Quality Standards
HRA	Housing Regulation Administration
HTF	National Housing Trust Fund (Fannie Mae Program)
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information System
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LAA	DC Language Access Act of 2004
LAHDO	Land Acquisition for Housing Development Opportunities
LBP	Lead-Based Paint
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
LISC	Local Initiatives Support Corporation
LSW	Lead Safe Washington
NCRC	National Capital Revitalization Corporation
NIF	Neighborhood Investment Fund Target Areas
NOFA	Notice of Funding Availability

NSP	Neighborhood Stabilization Program
NRSA	Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area
OHR	Office of Human Rights
OP	Office of Planning
OPM	DHCD Office of Program Monitoring
PADD	Property Acquisition and Disposition Division
PAMD	Property Asset Management Division
PART	Pre-Apprenticeship Readiness Training
PHA	Public Housing Authority
RCS	DHCD Residential and Community Services Division
RFA	Request for Applications
RFP	Request for Proposals
SAFI	Site Acquisition Funding Initiative
SFRRP	Single Family Residential Rehabilitation Program
TBRA	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
TOPA	Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act
TPTAP	Tenant Purchase Technical Assistance Program
URA	Uniform Relocation Act
WASA	Water and Sewer Authority
WIC	Workforce Investment Council

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The District of Columbia (“the District”) is a “Participating Jurisdiction” (“PJ”) for entitlement funds received through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (“HUD”) Community, Planning and Development (“CPD”) Division. The purpose of this document, known as the *Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report* (“CAPER”), is to report to the public and HUD the performance outcomes derived from CPD funds granted to HUD in 2019 federal allocation. The Code of Federal Register (“CFR”) enumerates the CAPER requirements at 24 CFR Part 91.520, Performance Reports.

The District received \$36,468,9477 in 2020 the fiscal year 2020 (HUD fiscal year 2019), from HUD for five entitlement programs: the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG); the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME); the Emergency Solutions Grant Program (ESG); National Housing Trust Fund Program (HTF) and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program (HOPWA). The Department of Housing and Community Development (“DHCD”), the Department of Health (“DC Health”), and the Department of Human Services (“DHS”) received the entitlement grants listed below:

Entitlement	Administrator	FY 2020 Award
CDBG	DHCD	\$15,189,166
HOME	DHCD	\$5,244,369
HTF	DHCD	\$3,000,000
HOPWA	DC Health	\$11,171,652
ESG	DHS	\$1,291,705

Also, the District received \$46,090,454 in Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”) funding to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic through the CDBG-CV, HOPWA-CV, and ESG-CV programs.

CARES Act Funding*	Administrator	Allocation
CDBG-CV	DHCD	\$16,752,216
HOPWA-CV	DC Health	\$1,611,314
ESG-CV	DHS	\$27,726,924

The District received CARES Act funding between May and September 2020; the District will report on most of the expenditures and activities in the FY 21 CAPER.

The cumulation of these grants, plus carryover from the previous year, and program income generated by these funds, are outlined in the following chart:

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available for FY 2020	Amount Expended During Program Year for any Open Activity
CDBG	public - federal	\$27,773,316	\$28,782,518.26
HOME	public - federal	\$18,800,375.50	\$4,312,098.33
HOPWA	public - federal	\$13,546,242	\$10,029,868
ESG	public - federal	\$2,533,454	\$1,983,740
HTF	public - federal	\$8,214,662.39	\$3,298,960.47
Other HPTF	public - local	\$258,619,994.19	\$145,236,920.33
Other COVID-19	public - local	\$46,090,454	\$1,170,013.70

Table taken from CR-15

The CAPER will be submitted electronically to HUD no later than March 31, 2021, via the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (“IDIS”). Before submission, DHCD will hold a public hearing on this document in accordance with its Citizen Participation Plan. **The hearing will be held virtually on Thursday, March 25, 2021, at 6:30 pm.**

For more information on the District’s CAPER or to register for the public hearing, please send an email to opm.questions@dc.gov, or call 202-442-7239.

CR-05 - GOALS AND OUTCOMES

Table 1 -- Accomplishments Program Year and Strategic Plan to 12/31/2021

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected - Strategic Plan	Actual - Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected - Program Year	Actual - Program Year	Percent Complete
Address Blighted and Sub-standard Property Issues	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	125	7	5.60%	0	0	
Enhance/Improve Access to Amenities Near Affordable Housing	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	10000	59115	591.15%	2000	0	0.00%
Ensure Housing Stock is Safe/Healthy/Accessible	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	850	0	0.00%	0		
Expand the Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ HTF \$4,209,436	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	2500	0	0.00%	1000	0	0.00%
Expand the Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$6,660,122.00	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	2500	123	4.92%	500	0	0.00%
Expand the Affordable Housing Stock	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	1250	0	0.00%	18	0	
Expanding housing available to persons w/HIV/AIDS	Homeless	HOPWA: \$1,299,800	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	10	5	50.00%	15	0	100.00%
Foster Small and Local Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,399,990	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15000	58	0.39%	30	0	0.00%
Foster Small and Local Business Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	175	8	4.57%	0	0	0.00%
Housing homeless persons with HIV/AIDS	Homeless	HOPWA: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	2	2	100.00%	2	130	6,500.00%
Housing homeless persons with HIV/AIDS	Homeless	HOPWA:	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	1000	117	11.70%	200	0	
Linking Persons with HIV/AIDS to housing	Homeless/Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$500,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50000	6313	12.63%	6,500	0	
Persons with HIV/AIDS being self sufficient	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$0	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3000	50	1.67%	400	0	0.0%
Persons with HIV/AIDS maintaining current housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$6,100,000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	2250	205	9.11%	180	0	0.0%
Persons with HIV/AIDS obtaining rental housing	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$2,105,341	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	3000	542	18.07%	600	0	0.00%
Preserve Existing Supply of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	90	0		0	0	0.00%
Preserve Existing Supply of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1898	0	0.00%	1898	0	

Prevent and End Homelessness	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$0 / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	90	0	0.00%	250	0	
Prevent and End Homelessness	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$1,500,000 / ESG: \$0 / Housing Trust Fund: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	4600	0	0.00%	884	0	
Promote Effective Comm. Dev. - Planning/Research	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	6	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Promote Energy-Efficiency/Community Resilience	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	500	0	0.00%	0	0	
Promote Energy-Efficiency/Community Resilience	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Strengthen Homeownership Among Low/Mod HHs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted				320	0	0.00%
Strengthen Homeownership Among Low/Mod HHs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	16650		0	9986	0.00%
Strengthen Homeownership Among Low/Mod HHs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$6,533,317 / HOME: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1600	24281	1,517.56%	0	0	0.00%
Strengthen Homeownership Among Low/Mod HHs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	500	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Strengthen Homeownership Among Low/Mod HHs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$4,667,014 / HOME: \$7,897,174	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	225	32	14.22%	300	0	
Strengthen Organizational Capacity of Non- Profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$ HOME \$ 71,214	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10	1	10.00%	0	0	
Strengthen Organizational Capacity of Non- Profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0		0	0	
Transform Abandoned/Vacant Properties into Assets	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	25	0	10.00%		0	
Transform Abandoned/Vacant Properties into Assets	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	0	0.00%	0	0	
Transform Abandoned/Vacant Properties into Assets	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	50	0	0.00%	0	0	

The chart above is consistent with the FY 2016-2021 Consolidated Plan (“Consolidated Plan”). Some of these goals were not funded in FY 20; therefore, the outcomes listed were only for funded goals.

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

The District made significant progress towards meeting its strategic and action plan goals. In FY 2020, the District undertook many initiatives to assist in carrying out the goals outlined in the FY 2016-FY 2021 Consolidated Plan and the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan (“AAP”); not all initiatives were funded with federal dollars.

Federal dollar initiatives include the following:

To prepare for, plan, and respond to the Coronavirus pandemic's impact, DHCD immediately invested \$1.5 million of HOME funds in a Tenant Base Rental assistance program and \$1.5 million of CDBG funds to assist small businesses in Wards 7 and 8.

Please refer to chart CR 05 to see where the District has invested its funding. The District invests in neighborhoods, small businesses, home purchase assistance, developing housing, preventing homelessness, and providing services for people with HIV/AIDS.

Nonfederal dollar initiatives include the following:

DHCD's Single Family Residential Rehabilitation Program ("SFRRP") is a homeowner housing rehabilitation program that uses Housing Production Trust Fund ("HPTF") and Local funds. SFRRP rehabilitated 19 single-family homes and expended \$468,090.78 in HPTF funds.

DHCD assisted an additional 178 households with direct financial assistance through the Employee Homeownership Assistance Program ("EHAP") using local funds. Thirty (30) of those households received either CDBG or HOME funds in addition to receiving EHAP funds to ensure affordability.

Finally, DHCD financed twenty-two (22) projects, producing over 1,000 affordable housing units totaling \$104.5m million in HPTF funds.

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.

The District is well on its way to meeting and exceeding its Consolidated Plan and AAP goals. The chart above, Table 1, reflects federal funding sources; however, the District provided over 100 million dollars in local funding (HPTF) for affordable housing. This additional investment is critical to the success of creating and maintaining affordable housing for District residents.

Promote Energy/Efficiency/Community Resilience:

Beginning with the November 2007 RFP, DHCD will require that all residential projects submitted for financing consideration conduct an integrated design charrette to explore the most cost-effective ways to incorporate green building standards. The integrated design charrette is a mandatory element of the Green Communities Criteria, the new standard that residential projects will be required to meet. More information on the Green Communities Criteria is available online at www.greencommunitiesonline.org.

Mayor Bowser established the Resilient DC initiative to build DC's resilience catastrophic shocks and chronic stresses to ensure that DC thrives in the face of change. This includes the ability to withstand any natural or manmade challenges that threaten our communities and tackle the social challenges that come with being a fast-growing city. In 2016, Washington, DC was selected from more than 1,000 cities worldwide to become part of the 100 Resilient Cities (100RC) network, along with cities like Paris, New York, Bangkok, and Buenos Aires. As part of the 100RC network, the District received technical and financial support to develop and implement a resilience strategy for handling natural and manmade challenges. The final strategy is the result of a nearly two-year process of shared discovery that resulted in a deeper, cross-sector understanding of some of DC's most important challenges. In total, more than 100 community leaders and subject matter experts contributed, in addition to the 1,100 residents, from all eight wards, who shared their ideas for building resilience. For more information about Resilient DC, visit resilient.dc.gov or download the full strategy below.

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.

DHCD's priority need is affordable housing, and CDBG addresses this issue by supporting housing counseling services and home purchase assistance. Federal and local funds were used to retain the District's existing subsidized-housing stock while constructing new units to expand the supply of affordable units. The agency is cognizant of the District's growing racial and ethnic diversity. Federal funds have been restricted to households earning 80 percent or less of the Area Median Income (AMI). Local HPTF regulatory requirements are 40 percent of funds to households earning under 30 percent of AMI; 40 percent of households earning under 50 percent of AMI, and 20 percent of funds to households earning under 80 percent of AMI. Subsidized housing currently represents 26 percent of the occupied rental housing stock, although it is still not meeting residents' needs. Nearly 49 percent of households in the District are housing-cost burdened. Almost 60 percent of households in the District are renters.

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	HOPWA	ESG	HTF*
White	129	13	136	15	0
Black or African American	4078	145	0	1073	0
Asian	31	3	3	0	0
American Indian or American Native	6	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	0	2	2	0
Asian & White	0	0	0	0	0
Black/African American & White	0	0	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native & White	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaskan Native & Black/Africa	0	0	653	0	0
Other multi-racial	0	0	91	23	0
Total	4245	161	885	0	0
Hispanic	13	11	84	27	0
Not Hispanic	4232	150	0	1086	0

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

*HTF projects were under development or construction during FY 2020. The first HTF project, 1736 Rhode Island Avenue, will come online in FY 2021 and be reported in next year's CAPER. The two additional HTF projects are discussed further on page 16.

According to 2017 Census Bureau data, the District of Columbia population was 47.1% Black or African American, 45.1% White (36.8% non-Hispanic White), 4.3% Asian, 0.6% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.1% Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. As you can see from the chart, the District is spending federal funds consistent with its racial composition. Ninety-six percent (96%) of our funds benefit persons of Black or African American descent, and the remaining four percent (4%) is dispersed to members of the other racial and ethnic populations.

CR-15 - RESOURCES AND INVESTMENTS 91.520(A), PERFORMANCE REPORTS (GENERAL)

Identify the resources made available.

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available for FY 2020	Amount Expended During Program Year for any Open Activity
CDBG	public - federal	\$27,773,316	\$28,782,518.26
HOME	public - federal	\$18,800,375.50	\$4,312,098.33
HOPWA	public - federal	\$13,546,242	\$10,029,868
ESG	public - federal	\$2,533,454	\$1,983,740
HTF	public - federal	\$8,214,662.39	\$3,298,960.47
Other HPTF	public - local	\$258,619,994.19	\$145,236,920.33
Other COVID-19	public - local	\$46,090,454	\$1,170,013.70

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

The expended resources listed in CR-15 indicate the funding drawn in the IDIS system. Since federal funds are used to reimburse the District for local funds expended, the “expended amount” does not show the federal funds that were spent. The District has a comprehensive check and balance system to ensure all federal funds are expended are in accordance with 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements; Cost Principles for Federal Grants: 2 CFR 200 (Subpart E).

The Department of Human Services (DHS), which administers the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Program, is still finalizing its data collection for FY 2020.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Distressed Areas	100	0	See Below

Table 4 - Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Assistance was directed District-wide to areas that are 80 percent or below the AMI defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The District has targeted neighborhood investments that affirmatively further fair housing choice across the District through development finance, dispositions, and residential programming. DHCD seeks to create affordable housing that integrates neighborhoods racially, ethnically, and economically and diversifies the District’s affordable housing supply to include higher-opportunity neighborhoods and Wards.

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.

DHCD resources' commitment is often the catalyst used by community-based organizations (CBOs) as the basis for their fundraising efforts and leveraging private dollars for even greater impact. With the District's endorsement and financial commitment, organizations are

greatly strengthened in their ability to obtain donations from the community, foundations, and the private sector. Additionally, District funds are often used as last-in “gap financing” to support essential efforts after an organization’s fundraising capacity has been reached.

The District’s housing and community development programs require, whenever possible, the maximum use of private financial resources. DHCD strives to be a gap financier for its selected projects; the private sector provides the bulk of each project’s funds. DHCD funds close the gap between private funds and the project’s development cost. DHCD also works in tandem with non-profit and quasi-governmental development organizations to leverage funds, like Low Income Housing Tax Credits (“LIHTC”) and Bond financing, for affordable housing and economic opportunity.

The District uses federal funds and local resources to create, preserve and protect affordable housing and promote community development. DHCD has administered the Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF) since 2002, and it continues to serve as a critical tool for preserving and developing affordable housing. The HPTF enables non-profit housing providers, mission-driven for-profit developers, and renters seeking to exercise their right to purchase under the Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act (TOPA) the needed funds to improve, purchase and develop the property for affordable housing.

Strong guidelines ensure the program services the District’s diverse housing needs and funded units remain affordable for an extended period of time. Due to the high proportion of cost-burdened renters in the District, at least 50 percent of HPTF must be for rental housing. Also, HPTF dollars are required to target low-income residents: 40 percent of the funds shall be designated for assisting households with incomes under 30 percent of the area median income (AMI); 40 percent of the funds are designated for households with incomes less than 50 percent AMI, and 20 percent of funds are undesignated for households earning less than 80 percent AMI.

Units receiving funds from HPTF must remain affordable for a minimum of 40 years for rental units and a range between five and 15 years for ownership units.

NHTF

The “National” Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) is a federal affordable housing production program. This funding source complements the existing District of Columbia efforts to increase the supply of affordable housing for extremely low-income households, including homeless families and individuals and persons with special needs. NHTF funding will be blended with other federal and local funding resources, including Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA), to finance properties that include these units. The terms of competitive solicitations may specify deeper targeting and lower maximum rents for NHTF units than those in the federal Interim Rule.

In February of 2020, DHCD closed on 1100 Eastern Ave Northeast (NE), 63 units of affordable housing with thirteen (13) NHTF assisted housing units for low-income, very- low income, and extremely low-income households. The 13 NHTF units consist of seven (7) one-bedroom and six (6) three-bedroom units. DHCD used the NHTF to fund 13 affordable housing units to households at or below 30 percent of the Median Family Income (MFI).

In December of 2020, DHCD closed on 218 Vine St. Northwest (NW), twenty-six (26) affordable housing units. The 26 HTF units consist of thirteen (13) studio units and thirteen (13) one-bedroom units. The Vine Street project’s 92 housing units include 26 NHTF sponsored units. These units will be made affordable to low-income, very- low income, and extremely low-income households, with the leasehold tenant being seniors (aged 55 or above) whose annual incomes do not exceed 30 percent of the Median Family Income (MFI).

HOME Match

Due to the pandemic, DHCD has received a match waiver for the FY2021 program year. This waiver will allow DHCD to continue to build its match credit for future years. Historically, HOME Program funds recipients must contribute or match no less than 25% of HOME funds spent on affordable housing. As HOME funds are drawn down, the District incurs a match liability that must be satisfied by the end of each fiscal year and adds to the resources available for HOME-assisted projects. During this consolidated planning period, the District will use the HPTF for HOME match requirements.

ESG Funds

Additionally, the match requirements were waived for the Emergency Solutions Grant. ESG funds were used for emergency overflow shelters to prevent, prepare for and respond to the pandemic. Historically, a match is provided through local funds allocated for DHS' Family Rehousing and Stabilization Program (RRH). The District invests over \$20 million annually into family emergency shelter system. Through a contract with the Community Partnership for the Prevention of Homelessness, the District competitively awards resources to community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and other non-profit service providers.

HOPWA Match

The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program does not have a match requirement. However, the HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, STD, TB Administration's (HHASTA) HOPWA program leverages local District Appropriation, Federal Payment, and federal-Ryan White funds to provide housing and support services to persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

Program Income

Program income dollars are collected monthly by DHCD for both the CDBG and HOME programs. Program income is derived primarily from loan repayment provided to citizens to assist in the purchase of homes or developers provided to assist in developing affordable housing and non-housing community development projects within the District.

Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$37,472,127
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	\$9,803,105
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$47,275,232
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$9,803,105
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$47,275,232

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
Anacostia Gardens Apartments	01/07/2020	HPTF						\$9,803,105

Table 6 - Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Program Income - Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period	Amount received during reporting period	Total amount expended during reporting period	Amount expended for TBRA	Balance on hand at end of reporting period
\$0	\$1,985,912	\$1,985,912	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	\$16,663,696	0	\$68,320	\$1,401,300	0	\$15,194,076
Number	6	0	1	2	0	3
Sub-Contracts						
Number	56	2	3	10	13	28
Dollar Amount	\$13,622,940	\$210,404	\$189,432	\$3,457,554	\$2,703,171	\$7,062,379
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	\$16,663,696	0	\$16,663,696			
Number	6	0	6			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	56	5	51			
Dollar Amount	\$13,622,940	\$247,287	\$13,375,653			

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	5	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	27	CDBG HPAP 61 HOME HPAP -99 TOTAL - 160
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	32	0

Table 11 - Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	TBRA 116 CDBG 109 TOTAL 225
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	32	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	32	0

Table 12 - Number of Households Supported

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

The District made progress towards meeting the goals and outcomes it identified in the FY 2020 Annual Action Plan 9AAP0. DHCD also met its goal of strengthening homeownership among low-to moderate-income households. - Construction of the Help Walter Reed Veteran affordable housing project was completed and 77 housing units have been leased up with available for occupancy late 2019/beginning 2020.

Lastly, construction that began in 2019 on a Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) HOME project known as "The Maycroft," which contains 64 affordable housing units were fully leased-up in FY2020. The Maycroft project includes a teen center; a family resource center; a food preparation area, and a market pantry for McKenna's Wagon/Martha's Table offers free meals to members of the community every day of the year; and a Martha's Table Healthy Start Center. Jubilee Housing is the CHDO responsible for the Maycroft project. It has established a "resiliency room" which is available to residents to gather to power cell phones, prepare food and refrigerate medicines in the event of an electrical grid shutdown.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

DHCD focuses on its goals and objectives to prevent and end homelessness, preserve the existing housing supply and expand the affordable-housing stock. DHCD’s management plan is to strategically develop an outreach plan that will engage more non-profit organizations in the District to become qualified in becoming certified CHDOs, especially in Ward 7 and Ward 8, where almost 100% of the ward has low to moderate census tracts.

DHCD will continue to consider offering CHDO operating assistance to certified CHDOs with eligible HOME-funded projects to assist the organizations with financial support during the construction phase of the CHDO project.

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	4455	2	0
Low-income	3194	9	0
Moderate-income	1689	51	0
Total	9706	62	0

Table 13 -- Number of Households Served

A total of 532 extremely low-income persons, 130 low-income persons, and 15 moderate-income persons were served with HOWPA-funds.

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

Through annual Point in Time (PIT) counts, street outreach, and shelter in-reach efforts, the District's Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Continuum of Care (CoC) successfully conducted over 9,193 assessments on families, single adults, and youth experiencing homelessness in FY20. They matched 422 families and 833 single individuals through the Coordinated Assessment and Housing Placement (CAHP) system to housing resources.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

To better address families' emergency shelter needs, the DHS was developing smaller community-based shelters and replaced the existing family shelter located on the campus of D.C. General Hospital. DHS expects these smaller community-based shelters to reduce the amount of time families spend in shelter from an average of eight months to approximately 90 days by providing targeted assistance and quickly stabilizing families to prepare them for permanent housing. In FY20, DHS opened two new short-term family housing sites in Wards 3 and 6 and ended the use of hotels as emergency shelter for families ahead of schedule.

In partnership with the CoC, DHS also increased outreach efforts to unsheltered individuals through expanded hours for low-barrier shelters and enhanced case-management services. This expanded access allows more individuals to access emergency shelter and provide increased opportunities for client engagement and targeted supportive services. In FY20, the DHS launched a coordinated street outreach network to connect unsheltered individuals to shelter systems and housing solutions while also improving their health, safety, and quality of life through connections to support systems and services.

During the COVID pandemic, the DHS mobilized support and expertise to protect the health and safety of over 3,000 residents living in congregate settings through the establishment of isolation and quarantine operations and implemented effective infection preventions and controls throughout the homeless services system.

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

In FY 2020, the DHS continued to refine its diversion strategies and exits for families who experience homelessness. DHS launched a new shelter diversion and rapid exit program for single adults. Project Reconnect serves up to 200 individuals a year 18 and over and are either new arrivals, non-recent returners, transitioning from system involvement, or family engaged. DHS continues to exit more families from shelters into more permanent, stable housing and connect them with essential services such as employment and job training. At the "front door," DHS is diverting more individuals and families instead of immediately placing them into the homeless system.

DHS's prevention program for families continues to demonstrate extremely effective outcomes. Of the 1,795 families referred to prevention support services in FY 2020, 91% were diverted from the homeless-shelter system. DHS continues to enhance the effectiveness of Rapid Rehousing (RRH) case-management services for families to increase touchpoints and include connections to Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) employment-program providers. These changes contributed to an increase of exits in FY 2020 and decreased lengths of stay in the program in FY2020.

In FY 2020, the DHS also expanded prevention and diversion services for at-risk youth through the Youth Services Division (YSD). Because the vast majority of youth who experience homelessness return to live with a family member, DHS also expanded the support of family-reunification services. DHS made strides to prevent and end youth homelessness in the District, created 43 beds in Extended Transitional Housing, with a portion explicitly devoted to unstably housed lesbian gay bisexual and transgender (LGBT) youth and 50 Transitional Housing Beds, with a subset specifically for victims of domestic violence.

During FY 2020, the DHS YSD continued its community outreach to youth regarding available services for youth experiencing housing instability. The YSD prevention team also provided short-term case management to assist unstably housed youth in obtaining documents and referrals for services. Additionally, the YSD prevention team provided assessments and referrals for youth at the Adams Place Day Center. They also maintained a partnership with DYRS and formed a partnership with the Department of Correction (DOC) to identify youth exiting correctional facilities to assess them for services upon discharge. 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

DHS continues its efforts to build an effective crisis-response system for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. By collaborating with the ICH and other partners, the DHS is working to improve operations to stabilize and accelerate the connection back to permanent housing quickly.

In FY20, the Rapid Rehousing Individuals (RRH-I) program continued to be defined by the changes that occurred in FY2019, explicitly extending the duration of stay for participants in the program from six (6) months to twelve (12) months. The program recognized six months was not a reasonable time frame in which participants would meet critical milestones that would enable the individual to live independent of housing subsidy assistance. During FY2020, RRH-I worked toward streamlining its business process and adding structure to the program. The number of providers currently serving the RRH-I participants was reduced to three (3 each having a maximum task order of 100 individuals. Also, to reduce the number of Providers, RRH-I removed the responsibility for the payment of rent to landlords from the providers and contracted with the George Washington Urban League (GWUL) to assume this responsibility. Effectuated in July, this shift in responsibility introduced a single payment method of the Automated Clearing House (ACH).

To further support the business process, the RRH-I Interagency workgroup, comprising representatives from The Community Partnership, Interagency Council on Homelessness, and the Department of Human Services (DHS), reviewed the existing eligibility process. The team analyzed it through the lens of improving the ability to capture and provide services to a broader cross-section of the homeless individuals in the District and therefore expanded the targeted population. Steps were also taken toward programmatic improvements such as

updating the timeline for referrals, un-assignments, exit reviews, and data quality. COVID-19 temporarily ceased all new intakes, any lease-ups, and exits for the period March 2020 thru September 2020. Furthermore, the RRH-I program has begun discussions with the DHS Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) Employment and Training (E & T) Workforce Program toward developing an integrated system RRH-I clients who are receiving SNAP may receive employment assistance.

In partnership with the Downtown BID, the Day Center provides a positive and protective environment, coordinated entry into the Continuum of Care, connections to services through case management, and therapeutic programming services for up to 120 individuals experiencing homelessness per day. ICH, DHS, and DCHA continue to work with private and philanthropic partners to create a landlord risk-reduction fund and launch a targeted landlord outreach/engagement effort. These efforts will facilitate housing access for households with significant rental barriers (including active rental debt, poor credit, or prior evictions).

CR-30 - PUBLIC HOUSING 91.220(H); 91.320(J)

The District of Columbia Housing Authority (“DCHA”) provides housing assistance through its federal Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher (“HCV”) programs to over households. DCHA's public housing Annual Contributions Contract (“ACC”) portfolio consists of over apartments or townhomes among 67 traditional public housing and mixed-finance developments serving families, seniors, and non-elderly disabled individuals. Also, the agency administers federally-funded vouchers through its HCV program. DCHA also manages housing subsidies through the Local Rent Supplement Program (“LSRP”), a locally funded affordable housing program modeled after the federal voucher program. More than local landlords are providing housing through the HCV program.

The agency's work is guided by its mission to provide quality affordable housing to extremely low- through moderate-income households, fosters sustainable communities, and cultivate residents' opportunities to improve their lives.

In 2018, DCHA undertook a comprehensive review of the agency's real estate portfolio, comprising 41 traditional public housing properties. In fall 2018, DCHA Executive Director Tyrone Garrett announced that significant portions of DCHA's public housing portfolio had deteriorated to such a condition as potentially un-inhabitable or threatening to the health safety of residents without urgent action. In response, on September 28, 2019, DCHA released for public comment the agency's draft plan, “Our People, Our Portfolio, Our Plan—DCHA's 20-Year Transformation Plan”. The plan included staff recommendations for addressing the conditions, and DCHA accepted comments during a 30-day public comment period. Agency staff has met with residents, community groups, and key stakeholders across the District and updated the plan based on the feedback. The updated version of the plan will be presented at the DCHA Board of Commissioners meeting on November 21, 2019. In particular, DCHA identified 14 properties comprising 2,610 units as an agency priority.

These 14 properties are extremely urgent, with conditions that present physical and environmental hazards to residents. The proposed early action strategy will stabilize four of the 14 properties. As a follow-up to the early action strategy, DCHA proposes to pursue a longer-term strategy by utilizing tools made available by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) that will allow for the comprehensive modernization and/or redevelopment of these sites: Rental Assistance Demonstration program and Section 18 Demolition/Disposition. Under this plan, much of this activity will require long-term relocation as a first step to improve residents' living conditions. In the plan, DCHA staff recommends that these long-term relocations be facilitated by the use of tenant protection vouchers issued by HUD and made available by approved Section 18 Demolition/Disposition Applications.

In many respects, neither the challenge DCHA faces nor the path that led DCHA to this moment is unique. Like many of the nation's public housing authorities, DCHA daily confronts the impact of decades of the declining federal capital and operating funding. The deterioration of the public housing stock across the country is accelerating simultaneously with HUD's announcement that it has no funding response to address long-deferred maintenance. Like its counterparts, DCHA must engage private resources and capital to fill this gap. DCHA is facing this challenge head-on, not only to mitigate the negative impact of these unacceptable conditions on the residents but also to ensure that solutions enhance residents' dignity and rights.

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

Through the Office of Resident Services, DCHA provides technical assistance to elected Resident Councils in Public Housing and Rental Assistance Demonstration (“RAD”) communities, including capacity-building activities, organizational support, and resource coordination.

The DCHA Board of Commissioners holds monthly meetings as public forums for public housing and HCV residents/participants, waiting list applicants, and other stakeholders to provide input on agency management and existing/proposed agency activities, policies, and programs. The public-housing and HCV families are represented by four members on the DCHA Board of Commissioners, including three elected public-housing residents and an appointed HCV participant. To maximize resident access, the Board of Commissioners' in-person meeting locations rotates monthly between DCHA public housing communities and the DCHA central office. Due to public health emergency restrictions beginning in March 2020, all meetings have been shifted to a virtual platform. Opportunities for residents and the public to engage with the Board remain. Also, the Board has standing committees that meet regularly.

The agency holds public hearings, community meetings, and public comment periods to discuss resident concerns and solicit input/ feedback on current and proposed policies, programs, and activities.

The agency staff participates at the resident leadership request at Resident Council meetings and regularly consults with the resident District-wide Advisory Board, an elected body of resident leaders selected by Resident Councils.

DCHA offers homeownership preparation programs to eligible public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) residents through its Family Self-Sufficiency program. Residents prepare for homeownership with case management support and benefit from incentives like a savings escrow account. DCHA works closely with DHCD to connect aspiring public-housing and HVC homeowners with resources like HPAP to become first-time homeowners.

Beginning in September 2020, the Family Self-Sufficiency (“FSS”) Program officially launched its modified program to begin servicing public housing residents in addition to HCV participants. The FSS Program is a five to seven-year program designed to assist customers in achieving economic self-sufficiency. Enrolled participants complete goals based on the three program tracks of Education, Employment, and Homeownership. The program offers case management services and assistance with credit counseling, financial literacy, employment assistance, and homeownership preparation services to assist participants with completing their goals. Investment Incentives are available for participants based on enrollment or completion of one of the pathways in addition to the supportive services. The incentives are as followed:

1. Education - participants can receive up to \$2,000 a year towards tuition
2. Employment - participants receive \$600 for every 12 consecutive months of employment and an income exclusion
3. Homeownership - participants can receive up to \$10,000 toward their mortgage upon purchasing a home

Due to the pandemic, the program enrolls participants in phases beginning with the Homeownership Pathway, with priority given to residents at properties listed in the agency’s Transformation Plan.

DCHA’s most recent efforts included community and resident engagement related to the agency’s “20-Year Transformation Plan—Our People, Our Portfolio, Our Plan”. A draft of the plan was made public for comment in a 30 day comment period. Before the draft plan being made public, Director Tyrone Garrett and DCHA senior staff held on-site meetings in July and

August 2019 at 14 public housing properties considered to be in extremely-urgent condition. Each session focused on the specific possible short and long-term approaches for stabilizing that public housing community. Staff also offered information about the agency's approach to relocation and families' support throughout the process. Staff from the Office of Resident Services ("ORS") also followed up with residents who attended and had expressed interest in being referred to services for credit counseling, employment, and training options. The second round of community engagement meetings at 14 properties began in October 2019.

Actions were taken to assist troubled PHAs

DCHA is not a troubled agency. The agency is one of only 38 public housing authorities nationwide designated as a Moving to Work ("MTW") agency by HUD. This designation is based on an agency's ability to perform effectively in managing and delivering affordable housing and related services under its purview.

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

CR-35 - OTHER ACTIONS 91.220(J)-(K); 91.320(I)-(J)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The District focuses its strategies to remove barriers to affordable housing to: expand supply by both preserving existing affordable housing while adding new affordable housing units; continue to streamline processes for both developers and residents who access the District's resources; and promote housing education and capacity building among residents, developers, and community-based partners. For more in-depth knowledge of the strategies, see the Consolidated Plan SP:55, which outlines the strategies.

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

DHCD hosted several trainings for staff and CBOs to ensure they have the knowledge and tools to meet the underserved living in the District of Columbia, such as: 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements; Cost Principles for Federal Grants: 2 CFR 200 (Subpart E) and FAR 31.2; Green Building; Certified Occupancy Specialist Training for the CBOs; Age Friendly DC: Small Business training; Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act (TOPA); Housing Regulations Administrative training; Rent Control training; Language Access Training; Davis Bacon for Developers; Accessibility for developers and contractors.

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

Single Family Residential Rehabilitation ("SFRRP") administers loans and/or grants for home repairs to alleviate the District's building code violations and assists homeowners in repairing physical threats to health and safety, and modify and/or eliminate barriers to accessibility for persons with mobility or other physical impairments. SFRRP helps households finance minor home repairs that will: address building code violations, repair roofs, remove threats to health and safety, and modify and/or eliminate barriers to accessibility for persons with mobility or other physical impairments.

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

Through annual Point in Time ("PIT") counts, street outreach and shelter in-reach efforts, DHS and the CoC successfully conducted 6,205 assessments on individuals experiencing homelessness in FY 2020, and matched individuals through the CAHP system to housing resources.

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

DHS to develop an effective crisis-response system, where people feel both safe and secure and are supported to get back on their feet quickly. Key areas of focus within this strategy include action items to improve the physical conditions of District shelters and actions to improve operations to ensure the District can more quickly stabilize families and individuals experiencing homelessness and accelerate the connection back to permanent housing.

Increase Dedicated Supply of Supportive and Affordable Housing: Reducing the length of stay in the shelter is the key to meeting the annual demand for shelters while at the same time reducing spending on shelters.

Reducing Barriers to Supportive and Affordable Housing: Having an adequate supply of housing does not help if clients cannot access it.

Increase Economic Security of Households: Economic security is particularly essential for households provided with RRH assistance. RRH is an important tool that helps people move quickly from a shelter back into permanent housing. To increase the success of families and individuals in the program and reduce the likelihood of a return back to homelessness, the District must provide targeted employment assistance to these households. While particularly important for RRH households, increasing income is critical for all of the households served.

Increase Homelessness Prevention Efforts: The District must implement evidence-based strategies to better target resources to those households most at-risk of becoming homeless. Also, the District needs to move further to stabilize high-risk households before they arrive at the shelter door.

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

The District Administrator and the Deputy Mayors have used periodic coordination meetings to align resources and activities to match mayoral administration priorities. This system provides for continuous consultation and coordination between agencies in the District.

DHCD coordinated project-level decision-making for affordable-housing projects that submitted proposals under the District's consolidated Notice of Funding Availability ("NOFA"). The review panel considered overall resource constraints and made recommendations on which projects should be funded. After a thorough underwriting process, the project manager presented findings to a loan committee, who offered recommendations to the DHCD Director on whether to approve funding.

The Interagency Council on Homelessness ("ICH") is a group of cabinet-level leaders, providers of homeless services, advocates, homeless and formerly homeless leaders that inform and guide the District's strategies for meeting the needs of individuals and their families who are homeless or at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

The Age-Friendly District task Force is made up of community members and District Government cabinet members with extensive knowledge in at least one of the following subject areas: outdoor spaces and buildings; transportation; housing; social participation; respect and social inclusion; civic participation and employment; communication and information; community support and health services; emergency preparedness and resilience; and elder abuse, neglect, and fraud. The Task Force and subcommittees continue to meet and track, and monitor progress and streamline programs and services regularly.

Sustainable District Interagency Task Forces were developed to provide a plan to make the District the healthiest, greenest, and most livable city in the United States.

Partnership for Healthy Homes was established to collaborate with multiple District agencies and private-sector partners to identify homes containing both children and any of a wide range of health and safety threats.

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

In FY 2019, DHCD completed its update to the District's 2011 Analysis of Impediments ("AI") to Fair Housing Choice Plan, known as the AI. The District's AI provides information to the community regarding the obstacles citizens face with equal housing opportunity and fair housing choice within the District of Columbia. This document provided an extensive review of the District's activities, addressed previous impediment findings, and provided an in-depth analysis of current market changes and demographic shifts, creating additional impediments

to equal access to housing. In FY2020, the District formalized its partnership with the Metropolitan Council of Governments (“MWCOG”) and entered into an Intergovernmental Agreement to complete a regional Analysis of Impediments with surrounding jurisdictions in Virginia and Maryland to coincide with the deadline for submitting the Consolidated Plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). For a complete update on the Impediments to Fair Housing Choice, see the attached 2019 CAPER Fair Housing Analysis of Impediments Update.

DHCD continues to prioritize non-housing neighborhood investments in Racial/Ethnic Concentrated Areas of Poverty. DHCD strives to produce affordable-housing opportunities and targeted neighborhood investments that increase racial and ethnic diversity.

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

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

DHCD monitoring is conducted in compliance with the Office of Management and Budget's ("OMB") Uniform Administrative Requirements (24 CFR Part 84), Cost Principles (2 CFR Part 200), and A-133 Audit Requirements for Federal Awards ("Uniform Guidance"). DHCD has incorporated these requirements in its Administrative Instructions, grant agreements, and loan documents. DHCD approaches monitoring in a collaborative approach between the Office of Program Monitoring ("OPM"), the Office of the Chief Financial Officer ("OCFO"), Portfolio and Asset Management Division ("PAMD"), and the divisions managing each program. This collaborative effort allows DHCD to monitor projects for financial management, programmatic compliance, and performance in accordance with the executed written agreement between DHCD and its subrecipients. During FY 2020, DHCD sponsored several trainings through Management Concepts for DHCD staff and DHCD subrecipients. The classes included Cost Principles, Advanced Cost Principles, and Developing and Monitoring Indirect/F&A Cost Rate Proposals.

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 District's Citizen Participation Plan (CPP), approved by HUD on May 4, 2020, allows residents to review the CAPER for ten (10) days and speak about the report at a public hearing. DHCD will post a copy of the draft CAPER on the DHCD website, <http://dhcd.dc.gov>, and notify the public through an advertisement in the Washington Times published on March 8, 2021. A hearing notice will be published in DC Register on March 19, 2021, and through electronic communications via Twitter, the Advisory Neighborhood Commission offices ("ANC"), and community-based organizations.

The draft CAPER will be made available to the public for review and comment from March 18, 2021- March 28, 2021. The hearing will be held on Thursday, March 18, 2021, at 6:30 pm using WebEx. All comments may be mailed to DHCD, provided in oral testimony at the public hearing, emailed to opm.questions@dc.gov, or using voicemail by calling 202-442-7239. Transcription and translation services are available.

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.

DHCD does not anticipate any changes with its program objectives. DHCD has had great success in developing affordable housing units and meeting the District's needs. DHCD will continue to build partnerships internally and externally to do more in the District to ensure that residents will have affordable housing units along with a variety of amenities necessary in today’s economy.

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

No, the District does not have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants.

[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

Not Applicable

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(D)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations. Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation:

HOME physical inspections for FY 2020 were cancelled due to social distancing requirements of COVID-19. HUD guidance provides waivers until September 30, 2021, filed with HUD on May 5, 2020.

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

The District has developed an affirmative marketing plan modeled after the HUD Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan (“AFHMP”), which is mandated for all program services, acquisition, and construction units funded by DHCD. The certification process ensures its grantees and funding recipient adheres to affirmative marketing principles and thus increases the number of residents that benefit from all of DHCD’s services. DHCD implements a similar AFHMP for non-housing projects and program services

DHCD’s affirmative marketing process for programs and projects is implemented through a certification process. For a program or project, each grantee/sponsor must provide certifications that will comply with applicable fair housing, accessibility, and equal opportunity civil rights laws and regulations.

DHCD assessed the affirmative marketing programs for projects and programs based upon two prongs: (1) for construction projects-its marketed actions were assessed based upon the number of targeted groups or individuals, including persons with disabilities, who rent or buy a unit in the funded project; and (2) for programs-it was based upon the increase of “target” individuals recorded as having benefited from the program service.

DHCD continued to make its programs available through partnerships with various community-based non-profit organizations that target all District residents and specific communities, such as African American, Hispanic/Latino, and persons with disabilities.

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 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing) 91.320(j)

HOME program income was used to provide down payment assistance to 44 first-time homebuyers who purchased homes in the District. Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing.

The District is treated as a HUD grantee, even though the District is treated as a State HOME recipient and therefore is not subject to 91.320(j). However, the District continues to leverage available local and federal housing development program funds whenever possible. DHCD coordinates with the District Housing Finance Agency (DCHA) in the allocation of its low-income housing tax credit (LIHTC) funds through a memorandum of understanding (MOU), working in tandem with non-profit and quasi-governmental development organizations to leverage funds for affordable housing.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(E)

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

The table below reports on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	330	133
Tenant-based rental assistance	600	43
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	25	2
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	255	53
Total	1,210	231

Table 15 -- HOPWA Number of Households Served

The numbers above include 17 jurisdictions in Northern Virginia, three suburban Maryland Counties, and Jefferson County, West Virginia, in addition to the District of Columbia. The District is the lead jurisdiction within the DC EMSA for HOPWA.

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.

DHCD has committed \$7,734,758 in two HTF projects that will produce a total of 89 affordable housing units for persons at 30% or below of the area median income (AMI). Construction should be completed in FY2021.

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18 - CR-56 HTF Units in HTF activities completed during the period

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(G) (ESG RECIPIENTS ONLY)

For Paperwork Reduction Act

Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name
Organizational DUNS Number
EIN/TIN Number
Identify the Field Office
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or
subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance

ESG Contact Name

Prefix: Ms.
First Name: Tania
Middle Name:
Last Name: Mortensen
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1: 64 New York Avenue
Street Address 2: 6th Floor
City: Washington
State: DC
ZIP Code: 20002
Phone Number: 202.698.4121
Extension
Fax Number
Email Address: Tania.Mortensen@dc.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix: Ms.
First Name: Nada
Last Name: Mohamed
Suffix
Title
Phone Number: 202.442.4734
Extension
Email Address: Nada.Mohamed@dc.gov

Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date: 10/1/2018

Program Year End Date: 9/30/2019

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name

City

State

Zip Code

DUNS Number

Is subrecipient a victim services provider

Subrecipient Organization Type

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

DRAFT FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

CR-65 - PERSONS ASSISTED

Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 19 - Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

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

Table 20 - Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	470
Children	645
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	1115

Table 21 - Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	470
Children	645
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	1115

Table 22 - Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 23 - Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	326
Female	318
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	1
Total	645

Table 24 - Gender Information

Age–Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	645
18-24	114
25 and over	356
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	1115

Table 25 - Age Information

Special Populations Served–Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served - Prevention	Total Persons Served - RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	1	0	0	0
Victims of Domestic Violence	81	0	0	81
Elderly	0	0	0	0
HIV/AIDS	2	0	0	2
Chronically Homeless	0	0	0	0
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	56	0	0	56
Chronic Substance Abuse	3	0	0	3
Other Disability	56	0	0	56
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	199	0	0	199

Table 26 - Special Population Served

CR-70 - ESG 91.520(G) - ASSISTANCE PROVIDED AND OUTCOMES

Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	0
Total Number of bed-nights provided	0
Capacity Utilization	0.00%

Table 27 - Shelter Capacity

The table only provides shelter utilization for families served with ESG funding.

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

DHS does not have any current project outcome data as funds for FY18 have not been utilized thus far. FY18 funds will be used for Rapid Rehousing, Prevention, and Emergency Shelters.

CR-75 - EXPENDITURES

10a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year			
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 28 - ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

10b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year			
	2017	2018	2019
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	\$196,277.77	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	\$196,277.77	0	0

Table 29 - ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

10c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year			
	2017	2018	2019
Essential Services	\$744,246.60	\$1,241,749.00	\$741,991.00
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	\$744,246.60	\$1,241,749.00	\$741,991.00

Table 30 - ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

10d. Other Grant Expenditures

Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year			
	2017	2018	2019
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0

Table 31 - Other Grant Expenditures

This table reflects ESG expenditures only. DHS has not used HUD FY18 funds yet and has until November 2020 to spend down.

10e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2017	2018	2019
	\$1,240,411	\$1,241,749	\$1,291,705

Table 32 - Total ESG Funds Expended

10f. Match Source

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0	
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0	
State Government	0	0	0	
Local Government	\$25,616,133	\$23,142,251	n/a	n/a
Private Funds	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	
Fees	0	0	0	
Program Income	0	0	0	
Total Match Amount	\$25,616,133	\$23,142,251	n/a	

Table 33 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

Total match funding reflects funds expended on the Family Rehousing and Stabilization Program (FRSP) in FY 2016, 2017 and 2018.

10g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2017	2018	2019
	\$1,240,411	\$1,241,749	\$744,991

Table 34 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

FY 2018 and FY 2019 funds were used to respond to the pandemic and as a result the program match requirements were waived by HUD.

Expenditures

DHS has used FY 2018 funds and FY 2019 funds for families experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters to further prevent, prepare and respond to the pandemic. DHS has not fully expended FY 2019 funds and plans to utilize in the upcoming fiscal year.

2020 CAPER 2011 FAIR HOUSING ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS UPDATE

In recent years the District of Columbia (DC) has meaningfully implemented changes that respond to the 2011 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) that was completed through the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). Changes to policy, funding, and regulation seek to promote housing choice and racially and economically integrated neighborhoods and accommodate a diverse population of individuals and families in light of DC's changing demographics. As Mayor Muriel Bowser often states, whether your family has been here five minutes or five generations there should be housing opportunities for you in DC.

An updated AI was completed in late 2019, which utilizes the Assessment to Fair Housing ("AFH") format. DHCD engaged the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (an organization founded by former Attorney General Robert Kennedy) and the Poverty & Race Research Action Council. During the development of the document DHCD and the contractors engaged in outreach with the community and stakeholders to obtain qualitative (stakeholder feedback and interviews) data and the required quantitative data analysis. As part of the Needs Assessment process for the development of the 2020 Action Plan, DHCD reserved time for the discussion of the AI: contractors led a discussion and presented on the AI process. Additionally, a fair housing survey was conducted at the 11th Annual Housing Expo as part of the public engagement process. A draft document presented by the District contractors was released for public comment on September 28, 2019. DHCD engaged in four hearings to get feedback from the community on the draft document. The District anticipates incorporating comments and submitting the document to HUD in late 2019 or early 2020.

The District is currently engaged in a regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice with the Metropolitan Council of Governments and surrounding jurisdictions. Our partners are Alexandria, Arlington County, Fairfax County, Loudon County, City of Alexandria, City of Falls Church, Prince William County, and Montgomery County. Advisory participants include Prince George's County, City of Bowie, City of Rockville, City of Gaithersburg, and Public Housing Authorities for the District of Columbia, Alexandria, and Rockville Montgomery County and Fairfax County. The last regional effort was over 25 years ago. The planned submission date for the Regional AI is 2021.

What follows is a restatement of each impediment to fair housing outlined in the 2011 AI and a response briefly summarizing some of how the District has responded toward overcoming that impediment.

Impediment #1: The entrenched dual housing market within and around the District of Columbia is responsible for the levels of housing segregation in both the District and the counties that surround it. There is one housing market for African Americans and another for everybody else. The result is a highly segregated District of Columbia where one-third of the District's 39 neighborhood clusters are 93 percent or more African American and just three clusters have proportions of Caucasians and African Americans close to what would be expected in a free housing market lacking discrimination. Due to the extreme difference in the median incomes of the District's White and Black households, this racial segregation is accompanied by economic segregation."

In 2017 and 2019 DHCD revisited its Qualified Allocation Plan and revamped its Consolidated Request for Proposals (RFP) to use District's federal and local affordable housing funds to reduce historical patterns of segregation and mitigate those that would emerge from the changing the DC housing market. The QAP and RFP also removed points for a local elected official support of projects.

Geographic targeting is used to select preferred projects in the RFP under the "Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH)/Geographic Targeting" and "Transit Proximity" priority scoring points. Using an index of housing costs (combining relative rents and home prices) and the presence of rail transit, DHCD seeks to incentivize proposals that produce or preserve affordable housing in high-opportunity neighborhoods, those with characteristics such as low crime, low poverty, and access to high-quality schools and jobs. The aim is to provide a counterbalance to the implicit incentive for developers to build affordable housing in low-cost and high-poverty neighborhoods and as a consequence enhance economic, racial, and ethnic diversity.

The District continues to support the enforcement of the Tenant Opportunity to Purchase Act ("TOPA")—and acquisition and critical-repair funds to advance housing opportunities and mitigate displacement. Furthermore, DHCD drafted final regulations for the District Opportunity to Purchase Act ("DOPA") in FY2018 and implemented DOPA in 2019. The Act requires rental property owners to provide the Mayor with the opportunity to purchase housing accommodations consisting of five or more rental units, as long as 25 percent or more of the rental units are "affordable." DOPA offers of sale should be submitted concurrently with, but are subordinate to, a tenant's right to purchase under TOPA. DOPA purchase opportunities are announced by DHCD and developers who meet the criteria will be invited to respond to those requests. The developers must comply with DOPA's requirements by maintaining and increasing the number of, affordable units in the property. Since implementing this law, DHCD has exercised its DOPA rights 15 times in order to preserve existing affordable housing.

Housing opportunity is also promoted through the Property Acquisition and Disposition Division ("PADD") at DHCD. The District can dispose of problematic or blighted properties, offering them the development of affordable and workforce housing or other amenities that stabilize neighborhoods. This creates affordable housing and assisted homeownership and removes blight and promotes greater economic development in at-risk neighborhoods. A similar process through the Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development ("DMPED") governs the disposition of other District-owned properties that will result in a multifamily property of 10 units or more. If the multifamily units are located within a half-mile of a Metrorail station or Priority Corridor Network Metrobus Route, 30 percent of the units are now required to be affordable. If the property is outside these transportation opportunity areas, 20 percent are required to be affordable.

Increased economic, racial, and ethnic diversity is also being accomplished through the District's Inclusionary Zoning (IZ) program. This program has generated 989 affordable units since its inception. Since these units are in larger new, market-rate developments, they are in neighborhoods that are either established as high opportunity areas or in areas receiving investment and are becoming higher opportunity areas. With few exceptions, the units are allocated by a lottery open to all eligible applicants further limiting the instances of steering and creaming of applicants in the program. In the rare instances where the lottery is not used the developer must submit a fair housing marketing plan.

The District has also made numerous improvements to its homeownership programs. The base amount of assistance for the lowest income-eligible recipients has been increased to \$80,000 and repayments have been deferred for all but the highest income recipients until the home is sold or refinanced or no longer occupied by the recipient. An additional program administrator, the District Housing Finance Agency, and many other process improvements have a dramatic increase in the program's utilization, particularly increasing homeownership in the eastern Wards of the District. In FY 2020, DHCD invested over \$23.6 million dollars of federal funds assisting 378 households through the Home Purchase Assistance Program (HPAP), and the Employer Assisted Housing Program (EAHP).

Lastly, home seekers can find housing throughout the District, including accessible housing for persons with disabilities in the neighborhood of their choice, by searching the www.DCHousingSearch.org web page. The District's Affordable Housing Locator has been updated continuously since 2014, thereby ensuring that private and non-profit development partners include all of their available, affordable units on the site. Private-sector developers who are not in partnership with DHCD are also encouraged to list their affordable housing units.

Impediment #2: As noted in Chapter 3, it is likely that racial steering—a practice prohibited by the Fair Housing Act—has contributed to much of the racial segregation in the District. The District's own fair housing law substantially expands the number of protected classes beyond the nation's Fair Housing Act. As recounted earlier, reported acts of housing discrimination likely represent only the tip of the proverbial iceberg.

The District's private, non-profit, and public sectors have made strides in providing outreach and increasing awareness regarding diversity and cultural awareness in relationship to equal housing opportunity. For example, the Equal Rights Center ("ERC"), a civil rights non-profit advocacy organization, has dedicated training for private-sector partners on fair housing. ERC trains the housing industry in equal-opportunity matters such as the fair housing responsibilities of multifamily owners, as well as accessibility and source of income protections, and provides online courses about fair-housing protections and criminal-record screening. The National Association of Realtors offers a curriculum on diversity for all members as continuing education. These efforts combined with the enforcement actions of the Office of Human Rights ("OHR") and federal agencies assist in mitigating further discrimination in the metropolitan area.

To mitigate the evident racial and ethnic segregation described in the AI, ERC conducts paired testing in the metropolitan area. The purpose is to uncover unfair housing practices and provide an equal playing field for home seekers of all protected categories, regardless of their income status. In 2015, ERC conducted 464 fair housing tests and increased its corporate trainings (in the housing industry) by 7 percent over the previous year. It also partnered with OHR and 17 other organizations to engage residents and businesses in a day-long awareness campaign on disability issues. In order to bring greater awareness of the housing issues in the LGBT elder community, ERC partnered with a national organization and

published an informational tool kit for the LGBT elder community who face housing discrimination.

Housing is linked to cross-cutting civil rights issues such as transgender and gender equality, immigrant and language access, and accessibility for persons with disabilities. Since 2012, OHR has conducted media campaigns to educate the public on fair housing as a right, inform residents of language-access laws for Limited English Proficient District residents, promote respect for transgender and gender identity, publicize contributions by immigrants in creating a more diverse city, and encourage businesses and places of public accommodations to be more accessible to person with disabilities.

More recent media campaigns have focused on gender equality for women and anti-discrimination in the Muslim community. OHR has also hosted a TEDx MidAtlantic Salon talk on gender equality. These Employment and Public Accommodations campaigns have had the added result of bringing attention to the obstacles faced by residents within these groups when seeking housing opportunities. The relationship between employment and housing is symbiotic, and the lack of one diminishes opportunity in the other.

The District has also used its long running Annual Fair Housing Symposium, a partnership among DHCD, OHR, ERC, and the District Developmental Disabilities Council, as a mechanism to inform and educate residents, community-based services providers, industry professionals, and government agency personnel on incorporating and abiding by fair housing principles as a means to promote racial, ethnic and economic diversity.

Impediment #3: Discrimination against African Americans and, to a lesser extent, Latinos in issuing conventional and FHA loans continues unabated in the District as it does throughout the nation.

The District Department of Insurance, Securities, and Banking (“DISB”) not only protects consumers by offering regulatory supervision of financial services companies, firms, and individuals doing business in the District, but it also has the directive to develop and improve market conditions to attract and retain financial services firms in the city, at times balancing conflicting interests and real consequences for the District residents.

In the upcoming AI that will commence in 2019, the District will provide an analysis of the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (“HMDA”) data as it pertains to the District and its surrounding metropolitan area to show whether lenders are serving the housing needs of the District. As a predecessor to the AFH, an analysis of HMDA data would shed light on lending patterns that may be discriminatory and provide District officials’ critical information that would inform policies and decision making. Notwithstanding the lack of updated HMDA data to factor current mortgage lending discrimination, the District has moved forward in educating residents about their rights regarding mortgage lending and insurance, how to avoid becoming victims of fraud and how to file grievances.

The DISB Foreclosure Mediation Program, which began in May 2011 as a result of the “Saving D.C. Homes from Foreclosure Amendment Act of 2010,” has been very successful in reducing foreclosures: from 1,349 in 2010 to 114 in 2014. Other foreclosure prevention efforts are made available to District residents through the \$4.4 million District portion of the National Mortgage Settlement, which provides consumer relief those effected by abusive mortgage loan servicing prior to the national mortgage reforms that were passed in 2012.

DISB partnered with a District community-based organization, Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (“HCS”), to provide legal aid to homeowners facing foreclosure, create a hotline for distressed homeowners, and provide help for residents in accessing money they are eligible for through the settlement. In addition, HCS launched a media campaign to inform residents

of the District resources and the Foreclosure Prevention Hotline. This campaign prevented many District residents from losing their home, thus precluding residents from adding to the economic segregation prevalent in the District. Furthermore, DISB increased financial literacy for unbanked and under-banked residents who often rely on expensive check-cashing centers and payday lenders to become users of “Bank on DC” accounts from participating mainstream financial institutions. DISB continues to explore ways of decreasing ‘banking deserts’ predominantly in minority neighborhoods

DISB engaged the community and business sector to improve education on insurance and financial scams and foreclosures and in 2013 DISB initiated two enforcement actions to protect District investors. These initiatives were focused particularly on seniors: one against an investment company targeting seniors and a second against an individual selling fraudulent investment.

In 2014 DISB began using the National Mortgage Licensing System to manage all money-related transaction licenses and registrations. This action allows the District to have a single-entry point for coordinating licensing of all District financial-service providers and mortgage licensees and registrants. Additionally, since the passage of the Dodd-Frank Act, DISB has increased the number of firms under its regulatory directive. The Act authorizes the District to license investment advisors managing assets of \$100 million or less, up from \$25 million or less. This transition allows the District to have greater control and regulation over securities here and to increase its impact on residents and businesses.

Impediment #4: The relatively high cost of housing continues to pose a barrier to fair housing choice in the District by fostering economic segregation and the racial segregation that accompanies it due to the median income of the District’s non-Hispanic White households being so much greater than the median income of African American households. While wealthier Caucasians have been moving into neighborhoods that had been overwhelmingly African American, gentrification has accompanied this in-migration, leading to higher housing costs and displacement of a substantial percentage of residents with lower incomes who, in the District of Columbia, are disproportionately African American. In addition, the District’s supply of rental housing is rapidly shrinking. More than a third of the District’s rental stock was lost between 2000 and 2010. One-fourth of all District tenants are spending more than half of their income on rent, in part due to the shortage of rental dwellings. Unless lower-cost and moderate-priced rental housing can be preserved and new affordable units built in these gentrifying neighborhoods, racial and economic integration will be a very short-lived experience.

To meet its commitment to increase affordable housing and create diverse neighborhoods, the District’s Mayor and Council have committed over \$100 million of Housing Production Trust Fund (HPTF) monies for each of the last four years. Since 2009, the District has invested nearly one third of a billion dollars from the HPTF—the largest trust fund of its kind per capita in the nation. In FY19 alone, almost 1,246 affordable units were produced or preserved by DHCD resources, including the HPTF. Since 2015 DHCD has funded 113 projects totaling over \$613,000,000 in both local and federal resources to preserve and create 8,325 housing units.

These numbers are augmented by the implementation of regulatory programs and negotiations such as the Inclusionary Zoning (“IZ”) and Affordable Dwelling Units (“ADU”)s, the usage of Planned Unit Developments (“PUD”)s, and increased investments in HPAP, DC continues to expand affordable housing.

Additionally, in order to preserve affordable housing, the public-private District Housing Preservation Fund (“DCHPF”) was created and funded with \$10 million and will at a minimum

leverage an additional \$30 million. Administered by the Washington, District Low-Income Initiative Support Corporation (“LISC-DC”) and Capital Impact Partners, the DCHPF will complement DC’s preservation efforts by providing additional funds that are also easier to deploy and more flexible to aid acquisitions and predevelopment in a high-cost housing market. The DCHPF was created as a result of one of six recommendations/action items provided in the 2016’s District Housing Preservation Strike Force’s final report. The Strike Force was formed in 2015 and included an 18-member team comprised of housing experts and selected stakeholders from the public to promote the preservation of the current affordable housing stock. The District acknowledges that preserving and creating affordable housing, precursors to advancing economic, racial, and ethnic diversity, may be at risk due to loss of subsidized housing with an additional 13,700 units with subsidies that will expire by 2020. Hence, the Mayor charged the Strike Force with developing a proactive, multi-pronged strategy and action plan to preserve the District’s existing affordable housing covenants set to expire by 2020.

The six recommendations presented to the Mayor were: (1) establishing a “Preservation Unit;” (2) creating a public-private preservation fund; (3) expanding resources to preserve small properties; (4) adopting DOPA regulations; (5) advancing preservation through TOPA; and (6) enhancing programs to allow low-income seniors to age in place.

As a result of the Strike Force recommendations, the District has formed a Preservation Unit working group comprised of intra-government partners, housing industry, advocates, and District residents. Also, the District appointed in March 2018 the first Housing Preservation Officer within DHCD to discuss, learn, and analyze how to best preserve and expand affordable housing. Through the creation of DCHPF, the District anticipates the development of a public-private partnership that would invest early and inject AFFH principles to the process of “Preserving the affordability of 100 percent of its existing federally and District-assisted affordable rental homes.” Since the creation of the Preservation Unit the District has found that the funds are leveraged 3 to 1 by the public private partnership thus providing additional opportunities to preserve existing affordable units.

The District has also enacted several programs tax and rent control provisions meant to reduce the rent and housing cost pressures on its elderly and disabled population. These range from lowering allowable rent increases in rent-controlled apartments, to deferring property taxes and providing home modifications and repairs to allow households to remain in place.

In Mayor Bowser’s 2nd Inaugural address in January 2019, she set forth a goal to create an additional 36,000 units by 2025. On May 10, 2019 Mayor Bowser signed the District’s first Housing Order to establish a framework to meet the goals established in the Inaugural address.

The Housing Framework for Equity and Growth (HFEG) (the website with the report link here is: <https://housing.dc.gov/page/housing-dc-publications>) provides goals for the equitable distribution of affordable housing in Washington, the District, supporting the vision for creating 36,000 new housing units by 2025. The report is the first in a series that will comprise the Housing Framework for Equity and Growth. The framework will examine factors across multiple scales, design typologies, and resident experiences to generate recommendations that can increase housing affordability and opportunity for all residents. In late September 2019 DHCD and the Office of Planning (“OP”) engaged the public to discuss the distribution of affordable units in the District at a Community Conversation: Housing Framework for Equity and Growth at the Ron Brown High School.

Impediment #5: As explained beginning on page 154, more than 12,000 units of new development have been exempted from the District's inclusionary zoning requirements because they were in the pipeline when the inclusionary zoning act went into effect. But their exemptions should have expired because ground has not yet been broken for these buildings. The District, however, has routinely granted extensions that have kept these developments exempt from the District's inclusionary zoning requirements. Some of these developments were allegedly submitted to avoid being covered by the new inclusionary zoning provisions.

At this juncture, the District is steadily providing increased economic opportunity and racial diversity through the IZ program. The program was slow to start in 2009, but to date it has generated 1,006 affordable units.

In addition, in FY 16 the District changed the program to facilitate using the program to reach lower-income residents. Changes made by the Zoning Commission restrict IZ rentals to families earning up to 60 percent of AMI while IZ homeownership units will be restricted to families earning up to 80 percent of AMI. DHCD subsequently amended the IZ regulations in early FY2018 in order to effectively implement these changes and modernize the program. Streamlining the application procedures and making criteria more flexible further increased the potential for this program to serve to counteract barriers to fair housing. The program continues to grow and evolve by providing diverse housing opportunities to residents who may have previously lived in low poverty and racially concentrated areas of the District.

Impediment #6: The District's zoning ordinance imposes significant obstacles to accessory apartments, a cost-effective way to provide housing affordable to individuals and households of modest means and to enable households with declining incomes to remain in their homes. As explained in Chapter 3, many of the zoning provisions likely discourage homeowners from even applying to create an accessory apartment.

This obstacle was removed in September 2016 when the District adopted new zoning regulations that facilitated the creation of accessory apartments. The issue of ADUs primarily affected residents who needed to have elderly parents reside with them, a person with disabilities have a dwelling unit with a no-step entrance, or simply a unit to house a growing family.

The new zoning regulations, in Title 11 Subtitle U Chapter 2, provide for: (1) the existence of the dwelling unit as a matter-of-right use for single-family zones not requiring approval of the District's Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA); (2) a minimum principal dwelling size between 1,200 and 2,000 sq. ft.; (3) the gross floor area that an accessory apartment may occupy expanded from 25 percent to 35 percent of the principal structure; (4) the entrance to the accessory apartment permitted to face the street depending on the zone and subject to conditions; (5) the apartment to be in an accessory building provided there is proper access for health and safety; (6) home occupations permitted within the accessory apartment subject to limitations; and (7) BZA-provided special exception flexibility for up to two requirements without the need of a variance.

Impediment #7: The only reference in the District's comprehensive plan that even hints at achieving stable, racially integrated neighborhoods is a fairly generic statement, "On a neighborhood level, the recent housing boom has challenged the District's ability to grow a city of inclusive and racially and economically diverse communities." The District's plan has no goals, objectives, or policies that seek to achieve stable, racially integrated neighborhoods, which in the District would also require economically diverse housing because the median income of African Americans is just 37 percent that of Caucasians.

The District is currently engaged in amending its Comprehensive Plan. The previous Comprehensive Plan was amended in 2011 during a period of tremendous growth. As part of the amendment process, DHCD and the public have proposed numerous amendments to expressly address the impediments to fair housing identified by the AI. In 2019 DHCD and the OP have worked together to discuss the Comprehensive Plan and its interrelationship with the District's fair housing impediments. The completion of the plan was included as part of the Mayor's Housing Order that was executed at a housing rally on May 10, 2019. In the Order the Mayor tasked several District agencies to identify new policies, tools, and initiatives to begin fulfilling the goal of creating 36,000 new housing units, 12,000 of them affordable, by 2025. The Order the focused on the following areas:

Increasing production and accelerating delivery of housing by analyzing housing trends, needs, capacity, and impediments to housing in order to identify housing targets and policies

Promoting fair housing by identifying ways to create an equitable distribution of affordable housing across Washington, DC

Creating homeownership opportunities

Directing all District agencies to support the goals of Homeward DC

Improving resident housing experience by directing Lab @ DC to create a unified "front door" for residents to access affordable housing opportunities and programs

The housing strategy in the Order included the need to complete the amendment process for the District's Comprehensive Plan, an important tool to create housing. As part of the process DHCD and OP worked together in 2019 on the Housing Framework for Equity and Growth to further this work. In early October 2019 OP released their draft Housing Element of the Comprehensive Plan as well as the Housing Equity Report: Creating Goals for Areas of Our District. A full list of the proposed amendments, including those made by DHCD, and updates on the Comprehensive Plan amendments can be found at <https://plandc.dc.gov/>.

Impediment #8: Nothing in the District's planning process directly addresses any fair housing issues that the District can help resolve and fair housing violations that the District can help prevent. Residential developments that require District review and approval are approved without any effort to promote compliance with the Fair Housing Act or the accessibility requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act.

The Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) has made strides to enhance its permitting process and updating the Building Code. More specifically, DRCA requires that all building permit applicants submit plans electronically through Project Dox for review. DHCD anticipates working with DCRA in the future regarding fair housing as it has with the IZ. Additionally, the 2013 Code update provides greater accessibility to persons with disabilities, both physical and visual and auditory, in new construction and rehabilitation projects. Lastly, the changes require that 15 percent of all units are accessible in all new construction projects, which is 10 percent higher than required under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The District recognizes that accessible housing is beneficial not only to persons using a wheelchair, but also to the growing population of seniors and persons suffering temporary incapacities. To this end, the District's Building Code was amended through the Building Code Supplement of 2013 to provide greater accessibility to persons with disabilities. The District also follows the ANSI Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities guidelines in the construction of accessible units that meet the Fair Housing Act accessibility design standards.

DHCD continues to implement and enforce a robust accessible compliance mandate for all its assisted new construction and rehabilitation projects. Through its compliance program, DHCD seeks to increase accessible multifamily and single-family housing so that residents using a wheelchair can enjoy the same amenities as able-bodied residents and are able to integrally participate in their community. DHCD plans to expand its accessible housing stock by ensuring that elements of “visit ability” are included in its future housing projects. These elements include a zero-step entrance, doors with 32 inches of clear passage, and an accessible bathroom on the main floor of the home.

Impediment #9: The District’s zoning treatment of what it calls “community-based residential facilities” is convoluted and sometimes contradictory. It is very possible that it has contributed to the development of severe concentrations in the Northeast and Southeast quadrants that may be creating de facto social service districts that undermine the ability of community residences to achieve their goals of normalization and community integration.

The District continues to evaluate the provision of social services and community-based residential facilities and their implications for fair housing through its planning and funding decisions.

Impediment #10: Someone who thinks she has been discriminated against when seeking housing in the District immediately runs into the problem of determining whom to contact and how to file a fair housing complaint if they are not using the Internet. This situation is a substantial barrier to fair housing choice when somebody who thinks he may have faced discrimination cannot quickly and easily contact a live person who can hear the facts of his situation, or he cannot easily obtain information about how to file a fair housing complaint.

Each additional step a possible victim must take increases the chances that he will abandon his effort to report a violation. Tests conducted of the District’s “311” information line yielded three different—and wrong—instructions of whom to contact with a possible fair housing complaint.

The District has met the goal of training front-line staff through agency partnerships and collaborations. OHR, as the civil rights enforcement agency for the District, has trained “311” Office of Unified Communications (“OUC”) employees on the services the agency provides.

These include, but are not limited to, fair housing rights, the substantially equivalent categories under the Fair Housing Act, and the complaint and filing process. Since 2014 OHR has held Human Rights Liaison trainings for community direct-service providers, government agencies and private and public partners on responsibilities and rights under the Fair Housing Act for their clients. Lastly, OHR has consistently held more than 40 liaison trainings a year since its inception.

Impediment #11: Every jurisdiction engaged in affirmatively furthering fair housing choice needs current accurate and current information on matters involving fair housing. In the District of Columbia, such information is all too often not readily available, or even available at all.

The Office of Human Rights does not routinely keep track of whether fair housing complaints involve rental or ownership housing, hindering efforts to fully analyze the nature and extent of housing discrimination.

The Equal Rights Center, which collaborates with the Office of Human Rights on fair housing enforcement, maintains information on tenancy only for fair housing complaints based on federal law, but not for complaints based on the District’s 12 additional protected classes.

The Office of Human Rights does not record any information about the inquiries it receives about possible housing discrimination, leaving it unable to determine the percentage of inquiries that actually lead to a fair housing complaint.

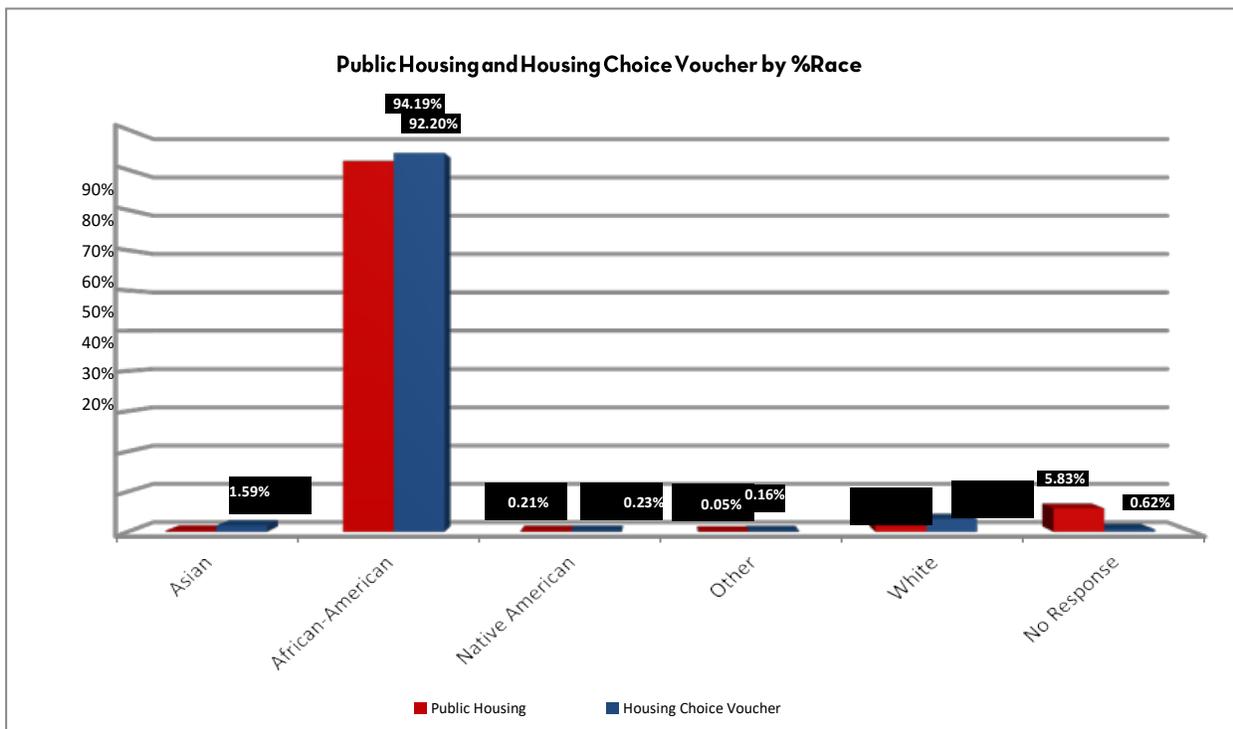
The District of Columbia Housing Authority does not maintain current records on the race and ethnicity of public housing residents by development and for holders of housing choice vouchers.

To date, OHR has adhered to the recommendations suggested in the AI to “Record all inquiries on housing discrimination—including the nature of the possible discrimination and whether it involves ownership or rental housing.” OHR has implemented a tracking system of docketed complaints by Rental, Purchase, Sales, Lending, Condo, Coop, Shelter and Other. OHR further captures written inquiries in its internal database; however, general phone inquiries are not recorded. Perhaps with a dedicated Fair Housing line, these data can be captured in the future.

It is noteworthy to point out that the OHR website page for filing a housing discrimination complaint is very robust and client friendly. The page walks the complainant through the process by describing fair housing issues and giving the complainant a voice on the alleged discrimination. It also provides the complainant with 17 options as to the alleged reason for the discrimination. The complaint questionnaire is usable to the layperson not familiar with legal terminology and trigger words under the Fair Housing Act. On education and outreach activities, OHR has been very active by publishing informational brochures and reports on transgender issues, language access compliance, and challenges faced by returning citizens, all areas that indirectly are affected by access to equal housing opportunity.

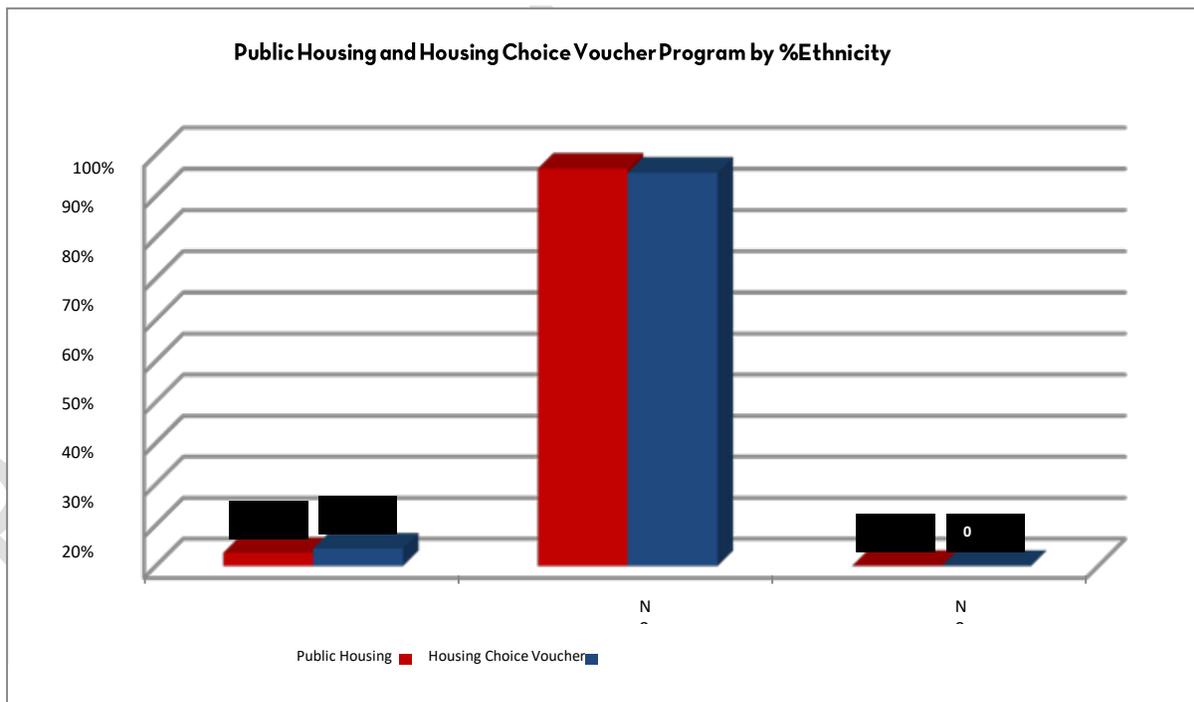
Similarly, the ERC records the number of discrimination complaint calls received, which include fair-housing complaints. In its 2016 Annual Report, ERC states that it “Increased the number of housing discrimination referrals to HUD and local governmental agencies by 75%”. The ERC collects complaint information based on local protected categories; however, it is not reported upon in its Annual Reports. The District of Columbia Housing Authority (DCHA) does maintain records regarding race and ethnicity for Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher program clients. On the following page are the most current data for DCHA.

Figure 1. Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program Households by Race



2018 data reflects all members in each assisted household. Federal HCV

Figure 2. Public Housing and Housing Choice Voucher Program Households by Ethnicity



Impediment #12: The District's 2005 analysis of impediments noted the difficulty its authors had obtaining data from the District of Columbia. From Ideas to Action: Implementing a Mixed-Income Housing Strategy in Washington, DC (2009) reported, "Finally, the inability to collect current data from the District and other cities limited the analysis." While most of the District staff contacted in the process of researching this analysis of impediments was very helpful, the authors frequently encountered difficulty obtaining even a response from some District staff. In some departments our direct contact was a public relations representative who served as a gatekeeper rather than enabling us to work directly with appropriate staff. As noted in Chapter 3, building code officials never responded to multiple requests for confirmation of building code provisions. Our multiple requests to the head of the District of Columbia Housing Authority went unheeded for months; although once other staff members were contacted, they were very helpful. Staff tended to be very narrow in their responses to our inquiries for information rather than expansive as we explicitly asked them to be.

Since the 2011 AI was completed, DHCD has worked with partner agencies on planning and policy endeavors including the Consolidated Plan and Comprehensive Plan. DHCD anticipates working closely with these agencies in order to obtain better data and robust answers to effectively inform policy decisions.

Additionally, DHCD has worked with these agencies regarding implementing AFFH and the submission of the forthcoming AFH and the AI update. DHCD will continue to work with agencies not under the purview of the Mayor in accessing or receiving data referencing race and ethnic composition of its clients. DHCD will continue to engage the agencies and staff and offer to provide technical support to gather such information.

The District recently hired an Open Data officer and much of the required data for the AI is available at <https://dc.gov/page/open-data>, Moreover, in addition to DChousingserach.org, DHCD provides numerous on-line dashboards that present its data to the public:

Development Finance Division: <https://octo.quickbase.com/db/bit4kvfmq>

PADD: <https://octo.quickbase.com/db/bmnu25bzt>

IZ and Affordable Dwelling Units: <https://octo.quickbase.com/db/bi9iqv4v7>

DHCD also teamed up with nonprofit partners to develop housinginsights.org, which places affordable housing property information in their neighborhood context by providing data on nearby properties and surrounding conditions.

Impediment #13: The District of Columbia Housing Authority lacks a cogent pro-integrative policy for siting public housing and the use of Housing Choice Vouchers. Nearly all public housing developments were located in predominantly Black areas. Most households that hold a Housing Choice Voucher are located in predominantly minority neighborhoods, many in the hyper-segregated African American neighborhood clusters that comprise wards seven and eight.

DCHA is limited in its ability to create new public housing in areas where the agency does not own land. The locations of DCHA's existing public housing communities are relatively static as DCHA can only redevelop on the exiting public housing footprint and/or on contiguous parcels of land.

However, as a partner organization in the DHCD NOFA initiative to create affordable housing, DCHA includes public housing funding as a subsidy option for owners/developers submitting proposals. The NOFA allows for the creation of public housing units outside of

DCHA's existing public housing footprints. In FY2017, through the DHCD NOFA process, 76 units of public housing were created at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA. The Ward 2 neighborhood cluster where Phyllis Wheatley is located has a racial/ethnic mix of 29 percent African-American, 48 percent White, and 7.8 percent Asian. In addition, Hispanics of any race make up 15 percent of the cluster population. The challenge with such an approach is that the per-unit level of public housing subsidy available has been lower than necessary to be the sole source of financing for units created through this initiative. The units at Phyllis Wheatley were created by layering locally funded housing subsidy and public housing subsidy.

Public Housing Redevelopment

With respect to existing public housing developments, DCHA has made every effort to access limited available federal funding over the two decades to leverage additional financing, with the goal of redeveloping public housing into mixed-income, low-poverty, ethnically diverse communities. DCHA has received the second-highest number of HOPE VI awards nationwide, with a total of seven, and received two Choice neighborhood planning grants, the successor program of HOPE VI. DCHA makes strategic decisions about which sites to focus its redevelopment efforts, given limited available resources. The age and condition of the site play a critical role in that decision-making. In many of the cases where DCHA has redeveloped public housing communities, the neighborhood clusters where the redeveloped sites are located have experienced an improved economic outlook and increased the levels of racial/ethnic diversity for the surrounding community.

HUD has not included funding in the federal budget for HOPE VI or Choice neighborhoods for several years, including the administration's proposed FY2019 budget. In addition, when funding has been made available, it has been on a competitive basis, oftentimes only setting aside fewer than 10 awards nationally a year.

Housing Choice Voucher Program

DCHA has adopted the following policies/programs over the last four years to increase HCV client access to low-poverty neighborhoods.

Increase DCHA Payment Standards

Unit rents in the HCV program are set in relation to HUD-established Fair Market Rents (FMRs). In the District's high-cost rental market, rents in most neighborhoods are higher than FMRs.

In response, based on HUD approval through DCHA's Moving to Work designation, the housing authority has the ability to set the maximum voucher subsidy it can pay on behalf of HCV participants (referred to as the Payment Standard) at levels higher than the FMRs.

In FY2016, DCHA increased its payment standards to 130 percent of the FMRs in an attempt to expand the number of District neighborhoods that HCV clients could access with their vouchers.

In FY2017, DCHA increased the HCV program payment standards to 175 percent of FMRs to further increase the number of neighborhoods that HCV clients can access with their vouchers. Based on an assessment of the 2018 FMRs, DCHA decided to continue keep the agency payment standards at 175 percent of the FMRs in FY2018.

It should be noted that even with the ability to set higher payment standards as a means to expand access to affordable housing, not all neighborhoods in the District are rent-accessible to voucher holders.

Mobility Resources

DCHA created the Housing Affordable Living Options (HALO) program in May 2015, an HCV mobility program designed to assist HCV families move into low-poverty neighborhoods, also referred to as “Opportunity Neighborhoods.” In addition to providing eligible HALO participants with mobility resources, HALO also provides participating landlords with a suite of program benefits.

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PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV RESOURCES

01 CDBG-CV GRANT	16,752,216.00
02 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
03 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
04 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-03)	16,752,216.00

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV EXPENDITURES

05 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	1,342,540.16
06 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	414,253.61
07 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
08 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 05 - 07)	1,756,793.77
09 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 04 - LINE8)	14,995,422.23

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT FOR THE CDBG-CV GRANT

10 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
11 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
12 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	1,141,226.30
13 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 10 - 12)	1,141,226.30
14 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 05)	1,342,540.16
15 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 13/LINE 14)	85.01%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CALCULATIONS

16 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	911,504.97
17 CDBG-CV GRANT	16,752,216.00
18 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 16/LINE 17)	5.44%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

19 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	414,253.61
20 CDBG-CV GRANT	16,752,216.00
21 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 19/LINE 20)	2.47%

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LINE 10 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 10

Report returned no data.

LINE 11 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 11

Report returned no data.

LINE 12 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 12

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	1	2748	6424311	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$158,341.74
			6462216	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$62,249.38
			6472215	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$81,633.51
		2749	6415355	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$92,111.12
			6424311	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$171,964.39
			6453465	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$219,721.35
		2750	6462225	COVID-19 Greater Washington Urban League (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$125,483.48
		2751	6424311	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services	14J	LMH	\$72,573.54
			6453465	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services	14J	LMH	\$17,345.15
		2752	6408448	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$16,717.16
			6412711	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$26,113.31
			6424311	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$17,372.04
			6453494	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$41,024.14
			6457485	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$23,000.67
			6465211	COVID-19 Latino Economic Development Corporation	14J	LMH	\$15,575.32
Total							\$1,141,226.30

LINE 16 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 16

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	1	2748	6424311	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$158,341.74
			6462216	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$62,249.38
			6472215	COVID-19 Housing Counseling Services, Inc. (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$81,633.51
		2749	6415355	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$92,111.12
			6424311	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$171,964.39
			6453465	COVID-19 United Planning Organization (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$219,721.35
		2750	6462225	COVID-19 Greater Washington Urban League (PS)	05Q	LMC	\$125,483.48
Total							\$911,504.97

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	2	2760	6408446	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$15,714.70
			6412707	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$17,688.43
			6415348	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$18,403.50
			6424306	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$25,757.56
			6442724	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$133,596.16
			6450645	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$53,504.61
			6454582	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$29,718.81
			6465199	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$71,423.63
			6472205	COVID-19 Administration	21A		\$48,446.21
Total							\$414,253.61



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PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES

01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	6,131,153.72
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	15,189,166.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	9,852,043.20
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	0.00
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	680,000.00
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)	31,852,362.92

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES

09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	25,026,212.76
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	544,000.00
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	25,570,212.76
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	3,756,305.50
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)	29,326,518.26
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	2,525,844.66

PART III: LOWMOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD

17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	24,742,519.74
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	0.00
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)	24,742,519.74
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	96.76%

LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS

23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	PY: 2019 PY: PY:
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	0.00
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	0.00
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	0.00%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS

27 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	3,293,921.34
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	0.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	3,293,921.34
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	15,189,166.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	9,299,392.26
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP	0.00
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)	24,488,558.26
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)	13.45%

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PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	3,756,305.50
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS	0.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 +LINE 40)	3,756,305.50
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	15,189,166.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	9,852,043.20
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	0.00
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)	25,041,209.20
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)	15.00%

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LINE 17 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 17

Report returned no data.

LINE 18 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 18

Report returned no data.

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2018	28	2543	6373094	HELP Walter Reed Veteran Apartments	01	LMC	\$6,585,821.00
					01	Matrix Code	\$6,585,821.00
2019	13	2650	6349207	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$129,193.68
2019	13	2650	6352767	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$69,731.97
2019	13	2650	6360470	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$75,863.24
2019	13	2650	6373094	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$67,797.75
2019	13	2650	6381313	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$78,033.10
2019	13	2650	6392208	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$161,255.56
2019	13	2650	6405067	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$84,417.46
2019	13	2650	6415332	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	05C	LMC	\$94,518.66
					05C	Matrix Code	\$760,811.42
2019	13	2733	6369575	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$47,371.90
2019	13	2733	6377279	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$23,440.59
2019	13	2733	6381313	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$46,485.25
2019	13	2733	6392208	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$14,004.56
2019	13	2733	6405067	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$10,880.86
2019	13	2733	6415332	Mi Casa - PS	05K	LMC	\$14,096.04
					05K	Matrix Code	\$156,279.20
2018	12	2545	6314536	AARP, Legal Counsel for the Elderly PS	05U	LMC	\$115,451.41
2018	12	2545	6331505	AARP, Legal Counsel for the Elderly PS	05U	LMC	\$29,354.84
2018	12	2549	6331505	Marshall Heights Community Development Org., PS	05U	LMH	\$12,516.82
2018	12	2560	6314536	Lydia's House - PS	05U	LMC	\$96,198.31
2018	12	2560	6331505	Lydia's House - PS	05U	LMC	\$60,885.96
2018	12	2565	6314536	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	05U	LMC	\$168,128.88
2018	12	2565	6331505	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	05U	LMC	\$163,424.38
2018	12	2570	6314536	Latino Economic Development Corporation	05U	LMC	\$83,105.96
2018	12	2570	6331505	Latino Economic Development Corporation	05U	LMC	\$75,102.16
2018	12	2625	6314536	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$13,047.93
2018	12	2625	6331540	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$34,941.03
2018	12	2628	6314536	Mi Casa	05U	LMC	\$7,111.03
2018	12	2628	6331540	Mi Casa	05U	LMC	\$5,794.11
2019	13	2647	6349207	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$11,185.75
2019	13	2647	6352767	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$25,355.50
2019	13	2647	6355438	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$12,515.57



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Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2019	13	2647	6369575	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$11,042.35
2019	13	2647	6377279	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$12,146.56
2019	13	2647	6386971	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$12,654.88
2019	13	2647	6392208	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$11,594.44
2019	13	2647	6396289	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$12,146.55
2019	13	2647	6415332	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	05U	LMC	\$16,503.34
2019	13	2649	6349207	Central American Resource Center - PS	05U	LMC	\$22,092.46
2019	13	2649	6352767	Central American Resource Center - PS	05U	LMC	\$23,732.60
2019	13	2649	6355438	Central American Resource Center - PS	05U	LMC	\$26,040.58
2019	13	2649	6415332	Central American Resource Center - PS	05U	LMC	\$74,065.97
2019	13	2711	6415332	MANNA INC - PS	05U	LMC	\$15,397.88
2019	13	2715	6369575	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$3,948.11
2019	13	2715	6373094	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$13,015.00
2019	13	2715	6381313	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$12,201.02
2019	13	2715	6386971	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$14,037.73
2019	13	2715	6415332	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	05U	LMH	\$28,202.96
2019	13	2716	6396289	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - PS	05U	LMC	\$6,237.21
2019	13	2716	6415332	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - PS	05U	LMC	\$245,432.86
2019	13	2722	6360470	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	05U	LMH	\$234,395.23
2019	13	2726	6364178	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$161,388.71
2019	13	2726	6369575	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$42,532.59
2019	13	2726	6381313	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$50,212.64
2019	13	2726	6386971	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$52,868.15
2019	13	2726	6396289	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$107,678.73
2019	13	2726	6415332	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	05U	LMC	\$13,182.70
2019	13	2729	6392208	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	05U	LMC	\$92,307.96
2019	13	2729	6405067	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	05U	LMC	\$45,692.04
2019	13	2729	6415332	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	05U	LMC	\$51,527.04
2019	13	2736	6377279	United Planning Organization - PS	05U	LMH	\$39,366.61
2019	13	2736	6381313	United Planning Organization - PS	05U	LMH	\$11,066.18
					05U	Matrix Code	\$2,376,830.72
2018	12	2548	6314536	Central American Resource Center NPS	13A	LMH	\$23,710.80
2018	12	2548	6331505	Central American Resource Center NPS	13A	LMH	\$23,717.18
2018	12	2559	6314536	Lydia's House - NPS	13A	LMH	\$76.36
2018	12	2561	6314536	Manna, Inc.	13A	LMH	\$1,204.02
2018	12	2561	6331540	Manna, Inc.	13A	LMH	\$1,150.26
2018	12	2563	6314536	University Legal Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$121,048.85
2018	12	2626	6314536	Greater Washington Urban League - NPS	13A	LMH	\$1,765.77
2019	13	2648	6373094	Central American Resource Center - NPS	13A	LMH	\$29,867.18
2019	13	2648	6377279	Central American Resource Center - NPS	13A	LMH	\$30,393.49
2019	13	2648	6386971	Central American Resource Center - NPS	13A	LMH	\$29,599.02
2019	13	2648	6405067	Central American Resource Center - NPS	13A	LMH	\$31,358.69
2019	13	2648	6415332	Central American Resource Center - NPS	13A	LMH	\$21,981.62
2019	13	2712	6364178	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$52,261.00



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2019	13	2712	6373094	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$20,593.62
2019	13	2712	6381313	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$19,114.21
2019	13	2712	6396289	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$17,265.59
2019	13	2712	6405067	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$40,203.88
2019	13	2712	6415332	MANNA INC - NPS	13A	LMH	\$32,097.70
2019	13	2713	6360470	GREATER WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE - NPS	13A	LMH	\$23,323.49
2019	13	2713	6369575	GREATER WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE - NPS	13A	LMH	\$24,176.51
2019	13	2713	6415332	GREATER WASHINGTON URBAN LEAGUE - NPS	13A	LMH	\$37,568.98
2019	13	2714	6364178	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$29,851.65
2019	13	2714	6369575	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$38,983.69
2019	13	2714	6373094	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$33,180.98
2019	13	2714	6377279	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$68,953.80
2019	13	2714	6381313	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$42,894.25
2019	13	2717	6352767	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$382,973.96
2019	13	2717	6360470	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$135,699.73
2019	13	2717	6369575	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$113,592.11
2019	13	2717	6373094	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$129,098.01
2019	13	2717	6386971	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$124,605.76
2019	13	2717	6392208	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$119,891.18
2019	13	2717	6396289	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$117,793.25
2019	13	2721	6360470	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$122,265.49
2019	13	2721	6369575	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$125,842.04
2019	13	2721	6373094	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$108,327.18
2019	13	2721	6377279	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$109,957.03
2019	13	2721	6392208	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$156,383.01
2019	13	2721	6405067	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$319,932.83
2019	13	2721	6415332	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - NPS	13A	LMH	\$157,809.22
2019	13	2727	6415332	Latino Economic Development Corporation - NPS	13A	LMH	\$98,388.58
2019	13	2735	6392208	United Planning Organization - NPS	13A	LMH	\$23,673.96
2019	13	2735	6405067	United Planning Organization - NPS	13A	LMH	\$14,854.65
					13A	Matrix Code	\$3,157,430.58
2016	67	2387	6314536	DCHFA - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$84,000.00
2016	67	2387	6331540	DCHFA - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$874,319.62
2016	67	2387	6333193	DCHFA - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$405,335.00
2016	67	2387	6341781	DCHFA - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$115,114.06
2017	23	2471	6314536	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$280,000.00
2017	23	2471	6331505	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$168,585.77
2017	23	2471	6331540	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$734,531.96
2017	23	2471	6341781	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$115,364.88
2019	9	2644	6341781	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$281,470.73
2019	9	2644	6349207	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$229,872.23
2019	9	2644	6360470	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$67,555.37
2019	9	2644	6373094	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$40,000.60
2019	9	2644	6377279	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$22,570.12



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2019	9	2644	6381313	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$20,425.46
2019	9	2644	6386971	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$36,418.13
2019	9	2644	6396289	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$38,014.72
2019	9	2644	6405067	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$25,910.38
2019	9	2644	6415332	GWUL - Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$29,515.25
2019	9	2645	6355438	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$1,158,828.00
2019	9	2645	6360470	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$1,215,436.00
2019	9	2645	6369575	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$88,648.22
2019	9	2645	6373094	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$243,023.87
2019	9	2645	6377279	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$510,103.78
2019	9	2645	6386971	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$310,528.42
2019	9	2645	6392208	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$74,889.41
2019	9	2645	6396289	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$109,938.00
2019	9	2645	6405067	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$104,034.06
2019	9	2645	6415332	DCHFA- Home Purchase Assistance Program	13B	LMH	\$71,798.79
					13B	Matrix Code	\$7,456,232.83
2014	45	2214	6314536	Emory Beacon of Light, Inc.	14E	LMA	\$9,102.05
2014	45	2214	6331505	Emory Beacon of Light, Inc.	14E	LMA	\$1,513.22
2016	35	2356	6314536	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$3,466.44
2016	35	2356	6352767	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$46,165.01
2016	56	2369	6314536	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$81,132.70
2016	56	2369	6331540	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$91,179.67
2016	56	2369	6349207	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$86,986.17
2016	56	2369	6360470	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$120,446.10
2016	56	2369	6377279	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$40,669.11
2016	56	2369	6396289	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$62,941.34
2016	68	2389	6314536	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$40,553.07
2016	68	2389	6333193	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$56,549.02
2016	71	2396	6331540	Barracks Row Main Street	14E	LMA	\$94,405.76
2016	71	2396	6369575	Barracks Row Main Street	14E	LMA	\$86,864.78
2016	71	2396	6415332	Barracks Row Main Street	14E	LMA	\$20,209.60
2016	72	2397	6331505	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue NE	14E	LMA	\$95,354.63
2016	72	2397	6364178	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue NE	14E	LMA	\$5,349.15
2016	72	2397	6373094	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue NE	14E	LMA	\$11,993.99
2016	72	2397	6392208	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue NE	14E	LMA	\$16,938.98
2016	74	2400	6314536	Development Corporation of Columbia Heights	14E	LMA	\$11,329.85
2016	74	2400	6331505	Development Corporation of Columbia Heights	14E	LMA	\$104,837.11
2016	75	2401	6314536	Deanwood Heights Main Streets	14E	LMA	\$5,511.46
2016	75	2401	6341781	Deanwood Heights Main Streets	14E	LMA	\$4,734.49
2016	75	2401	6392208	Deanwood Heights Main Streets	14E	LMA	\$17,913.67
2016	75	2401	6405067	Deanwood Heights Main Streets	14E	LMA	\$13,117.50
2019	10	2718	6360470	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$14,131.57
2019	10	2718	6364178	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$18,433.03
2019	10	2718	6369575	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$15,611.90



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2019	10	2718	6386971	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$38,767.98
2019	10	2718	6415332	SB Works	14E	LMA	\$40,511.47
2019	10	2719	6369575	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$16,250.00
2019	10	2719	6377279	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$6,820.75
2019	10	2719	6392208	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$2,660.41
2019	10	2725	6392208	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	14E	LMA	\$19,367.27
2019	10	2730	6369575	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$39,574.51
2019	10	2730	6381313	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$7,385.25
2019	10	2730	6386971	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$6,591.57
2019	10	2730	6392208	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$6,429.56
2019	10	2730	6405067	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$7,524.11
2019	10	2730	6415332	ARCH Development Corporation	14E	LMA	\$13,814.82
2019	10	2731	6369575	Barracks Row Mainstreet	14E	LMA	\$16,744.61
2019	10	2731	6415332	Barracks Row Mainstreet	14E	LMA	\$13,700.14
					14E	Matrix Code	\$1,413,583.82
2018	6	2550	6331505	Emory Beacon of Light, Inc.	18B	LMA	\$9,430.76
2018	6	2552	6314536	Congress Heights Community Training and Dev., Corp	18B	LMA	\$22,473.95
2018	6	2552	6331505	Congress Heights Community Training and Dev., Corp	18B	LMA	\$19,984.97
2018	6	2553	6331505	Washington Area Comm., Investment Fund, Inc.	18B	LMA	\$25,681.04
2018	6	2554	6314536	Life Asset	18B	LMA	\$22,688.95
2018	6	2554	6331505	Life Asset	18B	LMA	\$21,402.23
2018	6	2555	6314536	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Comm.	18B	LMA	\$19,869.24
2018	6	2555	6331505	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Comm.	18B	LMA	\$28,064.59
2018	6	2566	6314536	Development Corporation of Columbia Heights	18B	LMA	\$78,969.61
2018	6	2566	6373094	Development Corporation of Columbia Heights	18B	LMA	\$39,981.65
2018	6	2567	6331505	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$18,482.18
2018	6	2568	6314536	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$65,151.14
2018	6	2568	6331505	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$53,238.31
2018	6	2569	6331540	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$41,176.72
2018	6	2627	6314536	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$19,394.34
2018	6	2627	6331505	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$32,293.46
2018	6	2629	6341781	SB Works	18B	LMA	\$53,673.25
2018	6	2629	6349207	SB Works	18B	LMA	\$12.55
2019	10	2651	6355438	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$60,138.68
2019	10	2651	6360470	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$19,955.64
2019	10	2651	6381313	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$22,372.70
2019	10	2651	6386971	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$41,359.98
2019	10	2651	6405067	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$19,930.67
2019	10	2651	6415332	Congress Heights Community Training & Development Corporation - NPS	18B	LMA	\$18,510.42
2019	10	2652	6364178	Life Asset	18B	LMA	\$78,644.37
2019	10	2652	6381313	Life Asset	18B	LMA	\$74,570.51
2019	10	2652	6415332	Life Asset	18B	LMA	\$75,723.15
2019	10	2653	6360470	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$105,795.69
2019	10	2653	6364178	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$35,116.54



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2019	10	2653	6369575	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$34,065.40
2019	10	2653	6377279	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$40,476.36
2019	10	2653	6392208	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$71,797.90
2019	10	2653	6405067	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$38,722.68
2019	10	2653	6415332	ARCH Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$85,063.80
2019	10	2708	6352767	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$38,841.04
2019	10	2708	6355438	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$21,066.12
2019	10	2708	6364178	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$24,737.57
2019	10	2708	6369575	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$23,217.79
2019	10	2708	6381313	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$24,094.36
2019	10	2708	6386971	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$16,516.38
2019	10	2708	6392208	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$16,885.60
2019	10	2708	6405067	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$18,186.88
2019	10	2708	6415332	Anacostia Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$23,596.02
2019	10	2709	6377279	Washington Area Community Investment Fund	18B	LMA	\$135,003.13
2019	10	2709	6392208	Washington Area Community Investment Fund	18B	LMA	\$83,529.82
2019	10	2709	6415332	Washington Area Community Investment Fund	18B	LMA	\$76,454.27
2019	10	2710	6386971	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$17,803.78
2019	10	2710	6392208	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$15,690.75
2019	10	2710	6396289	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$21,019.79
2019	10	2710	6415332	Friends of Rhode Island Avenue	18B	LMA	\$31,062.12
2019	10	2720	6369575	SB Works	18B	LMA	\$23,806.49
2019	10	2720	6386971	SB Works	18B	LMA	\$66,987.77
2019	10	2720	6415332	SB Works	18B	LMA	\$27,047.20
2019	10	2728	6373094	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$13,473.03
2019	10	2728	6377279	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$7,220.22
2019	10	2728	6381313	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$6,619.00
2019	10	2728	6386971	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$7,042.15
2019	10	2728	6392208	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$42,505.94
2019	10	2728	6415332	Greater Washington Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	18B	LMA	\$23,996.60
2019	10	2734	6369575	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$146,392.72
2019	10	2734	6373094	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$50,311.97
2019	10	2734	6377279	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$62,959.19
2019	10	2734	6386971	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$76,135.11
2019	10	2734	6392208	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$76,474.84
2019	10	2734	6396289	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$77,749.04
2019	10	2734	6415332	Latino Economic Development Corporation	18B	LMA	\$117,316.90
2019	10	2737	6392208	H Street Mainstreet	18B	LMA	\$1,500.00
2019	10	2737	6415332	H Street Mainstreet	18B	LMA	\$26,073.15
Total					18B	Matrix Code	\$2,835,530.17
							\$24,742,519.74

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2019	13	2650	6349207	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05C	LMC	\$30,661.24	
2019	13	2650	6349207	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05C	LMC	\$98,532.44	
2019	13	2650	6352767	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05C	LMC	\$69,731.97	
2019	13	2650	6360470	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05C	LMC	\$75,863.24	
2019	13	2650	6373094	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05C	LMC	\$67,797.75	
2019	13	2650	6381313	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05C	LMC	\$78,033.10	
2019	13	2650	6392208	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05C	LMC	\$161,255.56	
2019	13	2650	6405067	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05C	LMC	\$84,417.46	
2019	13	2650	6415332	No	AARP Legal Counsel for the Elderly - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05C	LMC	\$94,518.66	
									05C	Matrix Code	\$760,811.42
2019	13	2733	6369575	No	Mi Casa - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$32,984.03	
2019	13	2733	6369575	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$14,387.87	
2019	13	2733	6377279	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$23,440.59	
2019	13	2733	6381313	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$46,485.25	
2019	13	2733	6392208	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$14,004.56	
2019	13	2733	6405067	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05K	LMC	\$10,880.86	
2019	13	2733	6415332	No	Mi Casa - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05K	LMC	\$14,096.04	
									05K	Matrix Code	\$156,279.20
2018	12	2545	6314536	No	AARP, Legal Counsel for the Elderly PS	B16MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$39,677.88	
2018	12	2545	6314536	No	AARP, Legal Counsel for the Elderly PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$75,773.53	
2018	12	2545	6331505	No	AARP, Legal Counsel for the Elderly PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$29,354.84	
2018	12	2549	6331505	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Org., PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$12,516.82	
2018	12	2560	6314536	No	Lydia's House - PS	B14MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$82,059.15	
2018	12	2560	6314536	No	Lydia's House - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$14,139.16	
2018	12	2560	6331505	No	Lydia's House - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$60,885.96	
2018	12	2565	6314536	No	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	B14MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$17,758.75	
2018	12	2565	6314536	No	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	B17MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$150,370.13	
2018	12	2565	6331505	No	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	B17MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$163,424.38	
2018	12	2570	6314536	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$83,105.96	
2018	12	2570	6331505	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$75,102.16	
2018	12	2625	6314536	No	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$13,047.93	
2018	12	2625	6331540	No	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$34,941.03	
2018	12	2628	6314536	No	Mi Casa	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$7,111.03	
2018	12	2628	6331540	No	Mi Casa	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$5,794.11	
2019	13	2647	6349207	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$11,185.75	
2019	13	2647	6352767	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$25,355.50	
2019	13	2647	6355438	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$12,515.57	
2019	13	2647	6369575	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$11,042.35	
2019	13	2647	6377279	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$12,146.56	
2019	13	2647	6386971	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$12,654.88	
2019	13	2647	6392208	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$11,594.44	



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Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	Activity Name	Grant Number	Fund Type	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount		
2019	13	2647	6396289	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$12,146.55		
2019	13	2647	6415332	No	Marshall Heights Community Development Organization	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$16,503.34		
2019	13	2649	6349207	No	Central American Resource Center - PS	B17MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$3,000.00		
2019	13	2649	6349207	No	Central American Resource Center - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$19,092.46		
2019	13	2649	6352767	No	Central American Resource Center - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$23,732.60		
2019	13	2649	6355438	No	Central American Resource Center - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$26,040.58		
2019	13	2649	6415332	No	Central American Resource Center - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$74,065.97		
2019	13	2711	6415332	No	MANNA INC - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$11,439.74		
2019	13	2711	6415332	No	MANNA INC - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$3,958.14		
2019	13	2715	6369575	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$3,948.11		
2019	13	2715	6373094	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$13,015.00		
2019	13	2715	6381313	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMH	\$12,201.02		
2019	13	2715	6386971	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$14,037.73		
2019	13	2715	6415332	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$16,499.16		
2019	13	2715	6415332	Yes	Greater Washington Urban League - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$11,703.80		
2019	13	2716	6396289	No	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$6,237.21		
2019	13	2716	6415332	No	UNIVERSITY LEGAL SERVICES, INC. - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$245,432.86		
2019	13	2722	6360470	No	Housing Counseling Services, Inc. - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$234,395.23		
2019	13	2726	6364178	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$161,388.71		
2019	13	2726	6369575	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$42,532.59		
2019	13	2726	6381313	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$6,474.40		
2019	13	2726	6381313	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$43,738.24		
2019	13	2726	6386971	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$3,536.06		
2019	13	2726	6386971	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$49,332.09		
2019	13	2726	6396289	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$107,678.73		
2019	13	2726	6415332	No	Latino Economic Development Corporation - PS	B19MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$13,182.70		
2019	13	2729	6392208	No	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$92,307.96		
2019	13	2729	6405067	No	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	B19MC110001	PI	05U	LMC	\$45,692.04		
2019	13	2729	6415332	No	LYDIA'S HOUSE, INC. - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMC	\$51,527.04		
2019	13	2736	6377279	Yes	United Planning Organization - PS	B17MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$1,165.01		
2019	13	2736	6377279	Yes	United Planning Organization - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$38,201.60		
2019	13	2736	6381313	Yes	United Planning Organization - PS	B18MC110001	EN	05U	LMH	\$11,066.18		
									05U	Matrix Code	\$2,376,830.72	
									No	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	\$3,172,083.73	
									Yes	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	\$121,837.61	
Total												\$3,293,921.34

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2018	40	2556	6314526	Agency Admin	21A		\$103,284.23
2018	40	2556	6331432	Agency Admin	21A		\$57,868.30
2018	40	2556	6335235	Agency Admin	21A		\$674,121.53
2018	40	2556	6341766	Agency Admin	21A		\$31,764.44
2018	40	2556	6349139	Agency Admin	21A		\$1,596.00
2019	16	2643	6331513	Agency Admin.	21A		\$117,362.07
2019	16	2643	6335235	Agency Admin.	21A		\$293,405.21
2019	16	2643	6341769	Agency Admin.	21A		\$357,786.63
2019	16	2643	6349143	Agency Admin.	21A		\$270,413.04
2019	16	2643	6352762	Agency Admin.	21A		\$109,225.77
2019	16	2643	6355360	Agency Admin.	21A		\$105,260.66
2019	16	2643	6360458	Agency Admin.	21A		\$107,600.26
2019	16	2643	6364184	Agency Admin.	21A		\$102,497.70
2019	16	2643	6369541	Agency Admin.	21A		\$180,308.34
2019	16	2643	6373088	Agency Admin.	21A		\$96,164.00
2019	16	2643	6377274	Agency Admin.	21A		\$92,120.50
2019	16	2643	6381116	Agency Admin.	21A		\$101,498.47
2019	16	2643	6386946	Agency Admin.	21A		\$192,824.10
2019	16	2643	6392186	Agency Admin.	21A		\$99,505.95
2019	16	2643	6396278	Agency Admin.	21A		\$102,809.86
2019	16	2643	6405061	Agency Admin.	21A		\$202,891.89
2019	16	2643	6415288	Agency Admin.	21A		\$355,996.55
Total					21A	Matrix Code	\$3,756,305.50
							\$3,756,305.50

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