

FY 2014 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report DRAFT



**Miami-Dade County Public
Housing Community
Economic Development
701 NW 1st Court, 14th Floor
Miami, Florida 33136**



CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The goals for the use of the FY 2014 funding were; 1) providing very-low and moderate-income households access to decent and affordable housing 2) to expand economic opportunities to create and retain jobs through business development 3) Provide adequate public facilities and public improvements to benefit low income areas 4) provide access to public services (seniors, youth, substance abuse, child care and employment training). While the County has (in the past) addressed many of the priorities of the community, it became apparent that enough emphasis was not placed on job and wealth creation, through Economic Development activities and targeting the very low people for access to decent and affordable housing. This has lead to targeting CDBG funds for Economic Development activities and providing funds for tenant-based rental assistance and homeless housing

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Code Enforcement	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	6130	0	0.00%			

Commission District Fund (CDF) Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	9959	48	0.48%	500	48	9.60%
Commission District Fund (CDF) Public Services	Public Services	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		10	0	0.00%
Commission District Fund/CDF Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	100	0	0.00%			
Commission District Fund/CDF Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	9389	0	0.00%			
Community Action Public Service Programs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1065	0	0.00%			
Emergency Overnight Shelter	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	1750	0	0.00%			
Homebuyer Counseling & Education	Affordable Housing	Miami-Dade County Surtax Program: \$	Other	Other	5000	0	0.00%			

Housing Code Enforcement and Graffiti Abatement	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	80	0	0.00%	300	0	0.00%
Juvenile Diversion Program	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	320	0	0.00%			
Microenterprise Lending & Technical Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	210	5	2.38%	92	5	5.43%
Microenterprise Lending & Technical Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	96		0	96	
New Construction/Rehab of Rental Housing Units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Miami-Dade County Surtax Program: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	1389	0	0.00%	4	0	0.00%

New Construction/Rehab of Rental Housing Units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Miami-Dade County Surtax Program: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1389	0	0.00%	79	0	0.00%
New Construction/Rehab of Rental Housing Units	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$ / Miami-Dade County Surtax Program: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0		1	0	0.00%
Program Administration	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0		92	0	0.00%

Program Administration	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Public Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	10355	0	0.00%			
Rapid Re-housing Assistance	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	650	0	0.00%			
Single-Family Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	0	0.00%			
Special Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	75	0	0.00%			
Tenant-based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA)	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1440	0	0.00%	172	0	0.00%

Upgrades to Public Facilities/Capital Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		200	0	0.00%
Upgrades to Public Facilities/Capital Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	15	0	0.00%	150	0	0.00%
Upgrades to Public Parks	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	15000	0	0.00%			

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

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

The use of funding was directed to address the priorities as identified by our partners (community, other municipalities and organizations). The priorities included Economic Development; targeting very low income persons and Public Service programs for youth and seniors. Infrastructure and Capital Improvement issues were allocated CDBG funds to Miami Dade Parks Recreation and Open Spaces for park improvements and Neighborhood Community Centers. Funding for road and drainage improvements was also allocated to participating municipalities. HOME funding is also being used to alleviate the cost burdens for the very low income resident through tenant-based rental assistance and providing housing for formerly homeless households.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	115	105	0
Black or African American	95	360	0
Asian	0	2	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Total	210	467	0
Hispanic	85	115	0
Not Hispanic	125	352	0

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

Narrative

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG		32,343,453	1,647,881
HOME		10,387,713	
ESG		2,681,260	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The County pursued all resources indicated in the Consolidated Plan, including SHIP, Surtax, General Obligation Bonds and other local funds. During FY 2014 the County continued its ongoing strategy of allocating federal, state, and local funding under a consolidated Request for Application (RFA) process. Under the County's 2014 RFA process approximately agencies representing nonprofit, for profit, and local governmental jurisdictions applied for funding to support a wide array of activities intended to expand options for the County's low- and moderate -income residents primarily in unincorporated Miami-Dade County's Neighborhood Revitalization strategy Areas (NRSAs) and eligible block groups. Miami-Dade County continued to fund activities that meet underserved needs of the community, with a particular focus on supportive housing, improvements to public facilities, and economic development initiatives in the County's nine (9) Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) and eligible low- income census block groups. The County continues to work with one of the most vulnerable segments of the population by funding single family home rehabilitation initiatives for seniors. The NRSAs and eligible block groups are representative of the poorest, most underserved areas of the County. However, there is a challenge in identifying competent Community Development Corporations (CDCs) and Community Development Housing Development Corporations (CHDOs) to implement viable projects in many of these communities. Focus continues to be placed on seasoned developers that could create low-income housing opportunities for all segments of the community, including the homeless. The County continued to implement an affordable housing program even as the housing market continues to present challenges to prospective homeowners. While the local banking community continues to work with PHCD, obtaining credit for first-time homeowners continues to be challenging. Miami-Dade County continued its commitment to providing targeted training opportunities and workshops, promoting public/private partnerships that leverage the capacity and resources of local not-for-profit developers, and exploring ways of promoting the expansion of CHDOs by targeting both administrative and project related support for CHDO efforts. The County continues to fund Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs. This program assists tenants that would otherwise have difficulty accessing affordable housing, especially since they cannot be placed the a waiting list of seventy thousand for Section 8. The program includes a component that solely fund security deposits. It has been observed, that due to the current economic crisis, many people do not have the required security deposit. The continued funding of the TBRA program has allowed the County to reach those who have the greatest rent burden.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

To meet the needs of the community; Miami-Dade County has previously established Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs) designed to focus on the issues within specific neighborhoods. These areas must meet criteria established by HUD consisting of predominantly low to moderate income households with a majority of the land in residential use. The existing (as of December 2013) NRSAs in Miami-Dade County include seven communities representing the poorest segments of the population. These seven areas include: Opalocka, West Little River, Model City, South Miami, West Perrine, Goulds, Leisure City/Naranja. The decreasing funding levels have severely hindered the ability to provide service to the NRSAs and complete community projects. In April 2012, the Sustainability, Planning and Economic Enhancement Department (SPEE) of the County performed analysis of the recent Census data to review low to moderate income areas of the County based on the two HUD criteria mentioned earlier. This analysis resulted in the determination that there are 13 communities that qualify as NRSAs in Miami-Dade County. The County adopted nine. These areas include the seven existing communities plus the following two: Biscayne North and Cutler Ridge.

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.

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

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

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

Table 8 – Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units		
Total		

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance		
Number of households supported through the production of new units		
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units		
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units		
Total		

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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 Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

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

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

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

Miami-Dade County continues to adhere to the Continuum of Care (CoC) plan implemented in July 1993 by the Board of County Commissioners. The County Community Homeless Plan delineates a comprehensive strategy for the delivery and coordination of homeless housing and services for the County, including its municipalities and seven entitlement jurisdictions. Since 1993, the County Homeless Trust has been responsible for implementing the Community Homeless Plan. Since 1994, the County CoC has a centralized outreach, assessment, and intake process. Mobile outreach teams engage individuals and families in on-street contact or in response to service requests received through the CoC's toll-free Homeless Helpline. Outreach Team Assessments, including the Vulnerability Index-Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool are entered into the Homeless Managed Information System, facilitating referrals and prioritization. The CoC also locally funds \$412,000 per year in Food and beverage Tax coordinated outreach services, providing outreach teams with mobile clinical and psychiatric services; training; housing placements; and long term follow-up for chronic homeless persons placed, with a contract goal requiring a reduction in the population of chronic homeless. This Coordinated Outreach program provides access to Housing First beds and centralized prioritization of all Permanent Supportive Housing placements under new CoC strategies. Mobile outreach teams cover the entire county, and a trilingual Helpline diverts callers to the program closest to them. Homeless Helpline cards are given out at police stations, social service agencies, and locations frequented by the homeless. The CoC conducts bi-annual homeless counts and an annual Point in Time Survey of homeless individuals, sheltered and unsheltered, to identify needs in the homeless system, and shape funding priorities. The sheltered count includes households that reside in emergency shelter, transitional housing or safe havens. The County conducted two unaccompanied homeless youth counts and surveys to assess the extent of youth homelessness. This initiative, iCount, included an enumeration study with comprehensive outreach, using social media to advertise a web-based survey. Participation from the County Public School system, Miami Coalition for the Homeless, the GLBTQ Alliance, and other partners made iCount a success. As part of the strategic plan to end homelessness amongst Veterans, the County worked with the United States Department of Veteran Affairs (VA) to collect accurate data on numbers and demographics of veterans and families with veterans experiencing homelessness in Miami-Dade County. Lastly, the Homeless Trust participated in national initiatives such as the 100,000 Homes Campaign, 25 Cities and Zero: 2016, which provided technical assistance from national experts on how to address chronic homelessness. As part of these initiatives, the Trust conducted over 2000 vulnerability assessments, and hired a Housing Coordinator to match our most vulnerable referrals into vacant apartments subsidized by the Permanent Supportive Housing program. The goal is to register every street homeless person in the community, assist the CoC in assessing needs of the unsheltered homeless, and prioritize placement of the most vulnerable.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Upon analyzing the results of the VI-SPDAT, we now believe that roughly 70% of our homeless population is not seriously disabled and need Rapid Re-Housing (short-term rental assistance) to end their homeless episode. In an effort to maximize resources for rapid rehousing projects serving households with and without children, rapid rehousing programming supported by McKinley-Vento funds within the CoC are matched with the following resources: local child welfare funds for young adults aging out of foster care; FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter funds; VA SSVF; State general revenue, and CoC funds generated through a local food and beverage tax. These funds are not limited to families only. The CoC has addressed the length of stay of individuals and families that experience homelessness by: 1) reallocating existing HUD funded resources for Rapid Re- Housing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing using a Housing First model; 2) increased our emergency shelter inventory through Food and Beverage funding, and 3) identified additional financial resources to fund permanent and RRH. The Trust's Case Rate Program utilizes a pay for performance system of placing treatment resistant, persons experiencing chronic homelessness into low demand permanent housing. Participants are individuals and couples experiencing chronic homelessness with mental illness, many of whom have co-occurring addictions or physical disabilities and are frequent utilizers of our public health and criminal justice system. This model allows the Trust to pay for services one time, rather than on a recurring basis, allowing new clients to be placed through this model each year. The Veteran's Administration, Health Care for Homeless Veteran's Program staff, Support Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) providers and the Homeless Trust have served over a 1000 veterans in 2014 with County or VA funds, depending on the eligibility status of the veteran. PHCD is a member of the CoC's Housing Committee and all housing agencies are invited as members of the CoC Sub-Committee. All local PHAs participated in technical assistance organized by 100k Homes, USICH, and Community Solutions, and are working with the CoC and VA on established goals to end veteran homelessness. PHCD administers all Rental Assistance Programs for the CoC and two Public Housing Agencies manage Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers. Consistent with USHUD guidance, the County PHCD and CoC are partnering to set aside a number of public housing units that became vacant through attrition for the placement of individuals currently in CoC-funded Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units that are capable of transitioning out. This allows the County to prioritize these vacated PSH units for the most vulnerable chronic homeless individuals, in a Housing First model.

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

The CoC's ultimate goal is the transition of all homeless persons into permanent housing, and the subsequent retention of that housing. Organizations representing vets, HIV/AIDS (including HOPWA),

ESG, the State Department of Children and Families & Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing programs are invited to and participate in the CoC's Board, Committees, CoC Sub-Committee & working groups. The CoC coordinated a Rapid Results Boot Camp to work with the VA, Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) & VASH providers and local Housing Authorities to coordinate services for homeless vets. CoC staff sits on the Emergency Food & Shelter Program Board, resulting in EFSP funding leverage for RRH and HP. An MOU is being executed with the Early Childhood Coalition to ensure priority placement for homeless children. Head Start programs operate at our two Homeless Assistance Centers; families are able to continue accessing the services post discharge. Our private sector partner engages the donor community, securing funding, volunteers and support for the CoC. The CoC is an active partner with the state's mental health managed care organization, coordinating services for the severely mentally ill and substance abusers. Most SSVF and grant per diem providers currently participate in HMIS, with increased participation expected this year. The VA Outreach Program conducts monthly staff meetings with outreach teams and planning staff. Referrals of chronically homeless vets are prioritized by chronicity. CoC local funds provide set aside Emergency Housing beds for referrals from the VA; built Transitional Housing for homeless vets on CoC property at the former Homestead Airbase; and prioritized PSH for vets in previous HUD applications, resulting in a mixed use tax credit project for 21 vets. The CoC runs recidivism reports for most CoC-funded programs, which are reviewed by the CoC's Services Development Committee to ascertain the effectiveness in permanent housing retention by families and individuals served in the Continuum. Agencies experiencing high recidivism among its program participants are assessed to determine whether sufficient and appropriate support services are being provided to assist with housing retention, with underperforming agencies replaced, if needed.

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

The CoC's strategies focus on homeless prevention. CoC Homeless Prevention programs are based on best practices models (Minneapolis) and include a centralized process to request assistance (toll-free Homeless Helpline) and legal services for landlord mediation and client education, funded by the local Food and Beverage Tax. The CoC locally funds RRH/Permanent Housing (PH) programs and through CoC coordination efforts with ESG recipients, all three local entitlement jurisdictions prioritize and fund RRH/PH. All ESG sub-recipients participate in the CoC's HMIS, facilitating trend analysis, planning and resource allocation by the CoC. Coordination with the local FEMA Emergency Food and Shelter Program further allows leveraging of ESG and CoC Homeless Prevention funding. The CoC's Housing Committee is working on affordable housing development opportunities to address the housing needs of at-risk families, including partnerships with tax credit projects. We continue to shift local funds to accommodate additional families as needed, including in motels when emergency housing capacity is

full. RRH/FP participants select their housing. The CoC's Ten Year Plan strategies included the development of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) establishing discharge policies for agencies serving persons at risk of homelessness. Following a lengthy planning process focused on special populations, including individuals in crisis units, hospitals, jails or aging out of foster care, the CoC Lead Agency's Board and the County Commission approved an MOA on February 5, 2008 (R-117-08) that was executed by more than a dozen organizations, including the Miami-Dade County Homeless Trust; Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; Florida Department of Children and Families; State of Florida 11th Judicial Circuit; Jackson Memorial Hospital/Public Health Trust; Our Kids, Inc. foster care; State Attorney's Office; and six mental health agencies, including receiving facilities. Twelve-point-seven FTE's, including an MOA coordinator, outreach workers and housing specialists are funded by the Homeless Trust to enhance coordination, ensure collaboration among the agencies and assist in identifying resources for individuals about to be discharged. Four of the positions are located at the Criminal Courthouse; they work closely with the State Attorney's Office, Police, and Corrections Departments to coordinate alternatives to incarceration for the mentally ill and pursue other discharge options. Mental Health Crisis units contact the CoC-funded MOA coordinator prior to patient discharge when placement options are not readily available. Referrals are coordinated into crisis outplacement beds funded by the State through the CoC, and other locally funded resources, such as the Assisted Living Facility system in the County. The State of Florida's private management company for the local foster care system, Our Kids of Miami-Dade and Monroe, also collaborates very closely with the CoC and helps to fund housing programs for youth who are out of foster care. A Housing Coordinator works with youth aging out of foster care and child welfare providers to find suitable housing upon their discharge from foster care, as well as referring youth to other mainstream services, including: food stamps, legal services, mental health services, job trainings, and assistance with job placement. Our Kids also provides over \$200,000 in prevention and rapid-rehousing funds for youth who have aged out of foster care. These funds are combined with ESG prevention and rapid-rehousing funds and programs. The CoC's MOA Coordinator participates in monthly Coordinated Outreach Meetings with the Continuum's funded homeless outreach teams and specialized mental health outreach teams. There are emergency beds set aside on a daily basis for the MOA Program.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development (PHCD) utilized Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) and State Surtax funding as a means to address the needs of public housing. In 2014 several public housing sites received federal and state funds to rehabilitate public housing units in need of rehabilitation. LIHTC has proven to be an effective and expeditious method to bring public housing units on line, since LIHTC projects must be developed within a set timeframe. Through Section 3, PHCD monitors contractors and subcontractors for Section 3 training and employment goals, and provides public housing residents with information about training and employment opportunities. In 2014, forty-two public housing residents were assisted through our Section 8 initiative. PHCD's Resident Services Section partnered with various providers to bring a plethora of services to public housing residents. These services included, daycare services, tutoring and after school programming, senior services including meal programs, job placement services and technology initiatives.

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

PHCD staff works closely with and provides support to the Resident Council in public housing projects. The Resident Council members are elected, by their peers, and met with PHCD staff each quarter. The Council members are provided training on the intricacies of operating a Resident Council, including leadership development and empowerment training. They were active participants in procurement decisions at their sites and participated in other management operational issues.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The County was not designated as a troubled agency under 24 CFR Part 902. However, based on the 2014 Public Housing Assessment System (PHARS) report Miami-Dade Public Housing and Community Development (MDPHCD) was designated as substandard. On December 9, 2014, MDPHCD submitted a PHARS Recovery Plan that will improve PHAS scores and that will ensure long-term sustainability to an acceptable level of performance.

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)

Miami-Dade County has addressed the various barriers to affordable housing mainly through its Comprehensive Development Master Plan (CDMP). The CDMP looks at zoning, land use, affordable housing, growth limitations and other factors to alleviate barrier to affordable housing. The CDMP provides density bonuses for developers providing work force and affordable housing. In addition, it allows for a variety of housing types such as manufactured housing and the replacement of mobile homes to increase the affordable housing options. Among other actions taken by the County include: the development of a housing plan to fairly and equitably distribute low, very low and low to moderate income households. This action prevents the concentration of affordable housing in one neighborhood and alleviates some homeowners' fears of lowering their home values. Miami-Dade has also instituted stringent building codes to insure that affordable housing is built to the same standards of market rate homes. Miami-Dade has established Minimum Housing Standards which governs the condition, occupancy, maintenance of housing units. Additionally, the County has adopted policies that encourage development in the urban core and near transit depots which puts the affordable housing stock nearer to the jobs and the transportation so low income residents, without cars can utilize public transportation to get to places of employment.

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

As part of the County's strategy to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, Miami-Dade continues to fund those activities that will target the populations that housing needs are not being met. Recognizing that the elderly and those in need of supportive housing, housing needs are not being met, federal and State funds have been targeted towards Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), and those agencies that are developing supportive affordable housing. Through the use of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSA) the County's policy directs funds to those NRSA's which represent the lowest income and most underserved residents of the community.

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

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

The County recognizes that in order to reduce the number of poverty-level families, a housing plan alone will not be sufficient. While homeownership is and will continue to be the most expedient way to lift families out of poverty, it must also be coupled with an Economic Plan. Miami-Dade has implemented a policy that targets 50% of all Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to Economic Development activities. This strategy will create more businesses and stronger businesses which in turn will be able to employ many low income families. In addition, the County continues to fund agencies such as the Homeless Trust, Community Action and Human Services Department for those activities that place formerly homeless in housing and provides employment skill training.

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

Miami-Dade County's development of institutional structure is evidenced by the adoption of various mechanisms. These mechanisms include the Comprehensive Development Master Plan which attempts to address the fair and equitable use of the limited land available in the County and encourages the development of affordable housing and improving and enhancing existing neighborhoods. In addition, the Code of Ordinances and Land Development regulations presently provide provisions for the development of affordable housing and outlines how the various governmental funds should be utilized to encourage affordable housing development. The County's Office of Human Rights and Fair Employment Practices also works to insure that community residents issues with housing and equitable housing opportunities is addressed.

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

The County has developed a coordinated system with public and private housing and social service agencies to address housing and the social services that are often times needed by very low and low income persons. Miami-Dade annually funds private agencies (nonprofits and for-profit developers) that produce housing and in some instances the attendant social services that are critical to many low income families. Also, each year the County coordinates social services with other County agencies such

as Community Action Human Services Department, the Homeless Trust and Public Housing and Community Development administers a Family Self-Sufficiency Program. The County also works closely with the South Florida Workforce Investment Board along with its partner agencies for their role in job training.

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

Miami-Dade County continues to address any impediments as identified in the/presentations, counseling, newsletters and the utilization of other media outlets to educate the community on fair housing and how to address fair housing issues. Miami-Dade County understands the importance of educating the public about fair housing and providing them with information about where to go to resolve their complaints. The County routinely reviews its Ordinances to insure that they are compliant with the Federal Fair Housing Act. County staff is informed about fair housing issues and affirmative marketing plans are an integral part of all affordable housing developments.

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

The County continues to monitor its open projects on a regular basis through reviews of the information submitted by sub-recipients on their quarterly progress reports and through on-site monitoring surveys of those activities. Failure by a sub-recipient to meet the proposed goals of its project or to comply with its contractual stipulations may result in the termination of the project's contract, the reallocation of the project's funding to another entity to carry out the same activity or to address a different priority, and exclusion from participating in upcoming Request for Application (RFA) cycles. The two most common issues noted through the monitoring surveys were deficiencies in the progress reports and activities that performed below expected levels. To address these issues, PHCD modified its progress reports to make them more user-friendly. PHCD also modified its monitoring procedures so that the intensity of the monitoring review was commensurate with the number of risk factors identified for specific activities. PHCD is now using a modified version of the monitoring instrument that US HUD posted on its website. The revised procedures require County staff to identify corrective actions on each monitoring report and to place all documentation that pertains to monitoring issues (findings, final corrective action plans, and clearance letters) in the files of the affected projects.

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 Miami-Dade County Citizen Participation Plan was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on September 4, 2012 through Resolution #R-692-12. The 15-day comment period for the FY 2014 CAPER began on March 12, 2015 and ended March 26, 2015. The document was made available to the public to review at the PHCD office, located at 701 NW 1 Court, 14th floor, Miami, Florida 33136. The document was also available online for review at www.miamidade.gov/housing/. The public was encouraged to submit their comments in writing by close of business on March 26, 2015. PHCD did not receive any written comments. The Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) has guided the development of the Comprehensive Plan and the Annual Consolidated Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER). The adopted CPP sets minimum requirements for the development of the Plan, and criteria for amendments to the Plan, the CAPER, public comments and performance reports, provision of public hearings, meetings, the publishing of the Plan and its availability to the public, access to records, provision of technical

assistance to groups representing low- to moderate-income persons, procedures to handle complaints and the use of the CPP in the county. PHCD in collaboration with Miami-Dade Community Action and Human Services Department has held neighborhood meetings in the past five years to identify and update priorities, develop strategic plans, and monitor ongoing activities for consistency with the Plan and the annual consolidated performance evaluation report.

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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.

There has been no change with the program objectives, Meeting the objectives established in this FY 2014 CAPER continue as follows; provide very-low and moderate -income households access to decent and affordable housing, expand the economic opportunities to create and retain jobs through business development, provide adequate public facilities and public improvements to benefit low income areas and provide access to public services (senior, youth, substance abuse, child care and employment training) .

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

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.

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

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

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

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

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	MIAMI DADE COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	029297483
EIN/TIN Number	596000573
Identify the Field Office	SOUTH FLORIDA
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Miami/Dade County CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix
First Name
Middle Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1
Street Address 2
City
State
ZIP Code 33136-
Phone Number
Extension
Fax Number
Email Address

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	01/01/2014
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CAPER

Program Year End Date

12/31/2014

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

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	78
Children	90
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	168

Table 14 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	106
Children	116
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	222

Table 15 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	238
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	238

Table 16 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	2,064
Children	107
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	2,171

Table 17 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	422
Children	206
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	628

Table 18 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	343
Female	285
Transgender	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	628

Table 19 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	206
18-24	35
25 and over	387
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	628

Table 20 – Age Information

7. 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	12	0	3	9
Victims of Domestic Violence	17	2	3	12
Elderly	10	3	4	3
HIV/AIDS	11	1	2	8
Chronically Homeless	93	0	0	93
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	99	1	27	71
Chronic Substance Abuse	121	0	3	118
Other Disability	96	18	58	20
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	267	21	77	169

Table 21 – Special Population Served

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

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	17,520
Total Number of bed-nights provided	14,527
Capacity Utilization	82.92%

Table 22 – Shelter Capacity

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

Camillus served 238 households between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2014. In 2014, 189 clients left the program with an average length of stay of 70 nights. Their destinations were recorded as follows: 66 exited into permanent destinations, 102 exited into temporary destinations including transitional housing and substance abuse treatment, and 21 left to unknown destinations. 78 of those who exited the program had one or more sources of income. The following disabilities were observed for the 189 who exited the program: 72 mental health, 53 Alcohol, 106 Drug Abuse, 1 chronic health, 8 HIV/AIDS, 2 Developmental, and 20 physical. The demographics of the clients served: 9 veterans were served by the program; 12 customers reported having been a victim of Domestic Violence; 178 male and 60 female; ages of those assisted: five youth between the ages of 18-24, forty-four between 25-34, sixty-three between 35-44, ninety-six between 45-54, twenty-seven between 55-61, and three who were 61 or older; the program served primarily non-Hispanic, Black or African American households, with 47 households reporting being Hispanic and 69 white.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	593,177	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	73,314	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	995,295
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	666,491	995,295

Table 23 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	875,296	550,000	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	875,296	550,000	0

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	875,296	750,000	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	875,296	750,000	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0
Street Outreach	13,804	13,804	0

Table 26 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2012	2013	2014
4,712,378	1,750,592	1,966,491	995,295

Table 27 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2012	2013	2014
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2012	2013	2014
4,712,378	1,750,592	1,966,491	995,295

Table 29 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities