

**CONSOLIDATED HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
FOR ALASKA 2011-2015:
SFY 2014 (FFY2013) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report**

Attached is a copy of the SFY 2014 (FFY 2013) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). The SFY 2014 CAPER was made available for public comment on September 9 through 23, 2014. The CAPER has three parts:

- Part 1 assesses the progress the State has made in meeting its overall five-year HCD Plan priorities, and discusses any changes anticipated as a result of the findings of the one-year progress assessment.
- Part 2 outlines the resources made available in the State during the past fiscal year as compared with the annual funding plan summary contained in the SFY 2014 Annual Action Plan. It describes the number and characteristics of Alaskans benefiting from the investment of those resources. This part also contains program-specific information on how the State has utilized its annual entitlements of Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) funds and Emergency Shelter/Solutions Grant (ESG) funds.
- Part 3 recaps other actions taken by the State of Alaska to further the goals and principles of the Housing and Community Development (HCD) Plan, again compared to the specific actions outlined in the SFY 2014 Annual Action Plan.

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PART I: ASSESSMENT OF PROGRESS IN MEETING FIVE-YEAR HCD PLAN PRIORITIES

The State of Alaska has been successful in addressing the Five-Year HCD Plan priorities. This section is organized numerically according to the Seven Guiding Principles upon which the 2011-2015 HCD Plan is based. The bulleted items under each guiding principle demonstrate the success of the programs.

1. The use of federal housing and community development funds should emphasize benefit to low income Alaskans and increase sustainable housing and neighborhood options for Alaskans.

- In SFY 2014, AHFC committed (through grant agreements) rental development funds to four new HOME project, which will renovate fifty-eight (58) units of affordable housing, of those units thirty-two (32) will be HOME rental units. The projects were funded with \$4,607,667 in Federal HOME dollars.
- During SFY2014, there were three active Homeownership Development Program (HDP) grants. These grants, totaling \$587,560 in HOME funds will produce nineteen (19) single-family homes for low-income families. Additionally AHFC committed a total of \$500,000 in total funds to this program, however, grant agreements were not executed within SFY2014 for this development. They will appear on the next CAPER. The projects will produce seventeen single family homes.
- During SFY 2014, the HOME Opportunity Program (HOP) offered down-payment and closing cost assistance to fifty-five (55) families in the amount of \$1,398,454. Eighteen (18) of these households were at or below 50% of area median income with another twenty-one (21) at 50-60% and seventeen (17) at 60% to 80% of the median income. Another HOME funded program, the Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program (ORP) rehabilitated fifteen (15) owner-occupied homes. Additionally fourteen (14) ORP assisted households were at or below 50% of area median income; one household was at 50-60% of median income (ORP data based on projects completed during the reporting period).
- In SFY2014, the HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance program served 102 households throughout Alaska and 19 of the clients served youth aging out of foster care.
- In SFY2014, AHFC made available:
 - ✓ 4,260 Housing Choice Vouchers for rental assistance
 - ✓ 45 vouchers for rental assistance [Nonelderly disabled vouchers (NED)]
 - ✓ 210 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)
 - ✓ 80 HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)
 - ✓ 70 Moderate Rehabilitation SRO (Adelaide)
 - ✓ 35 voucher equivalent units for rental assistance (Karluk Manor)
 - ✓ 1,258 units of Public Housing
 - ✓ 258 units of Section 8 New Multifamily Housing

- ✓ 70 Project-based vouchers
- ✓ 190 Empowering Choice Housing Program vouchers

- Benefited households include chronically homeless individuals, seniors, and persons with disabilities. AHFC pays approximately \$32 million a year to private landlords for rental assistance for Alaskans who earn less than 50 percent of the median income.
- AHFC has completed weatherization upgrades benefiting 14,734 households.
- In SFY 2014, AHFC financed mortgages for 965 new first-time homebuyers for a total of \$201.7 million. In addition, AHFC provided Interest Rate Reductions to 102 low-income households totaling \$13.5 million among 14 other loan programs implemented by AHFC.

2. Use of community development funds should emphasize the creation of economic opportunity through development of infrastructure.

- Approximately \$3,344,829 in funding was awarded to ten municipalities throughout Alaska for a variety of infrastructure and planning projects by the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.
- The City of Fairbanks received additional funds for their Emergency Youth Shelter Renovations project.
- The City of North Pole received additional funds for the Senior Center Kitchen Upgrade project.

3. Preserve and upgrade existing housing supply through weatherization and rehabilitation.

- The Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program (ORP) rehabilitated fifteen (15) owner-occupied homes. All of these ORP assisted households were at or below 50% of area median income; no households were at 50-60% of median income (ORP data based on projects completed during the reporting period).
- By the end of June 2014, AHFC completed weatherization upgrades to approximately 14,734 households consisting of elderly, disabled, native households and households with young children.
- The \$550 million appropriated by the State Legislature in prior years to develop and administer a statewide Weatherization and a Home Energy Rebate program continued to be utilized through SFY2014 plus an additional appropriation of \$30 million for Weatherization and \$20 million for Home Energy Rebates were made to AHFC.

4. Use of federal homeless funds should emphasize activities that maintain and strengthen the service delivery system for Alaska's homeless, consistent with local strategies.

- The state Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program received \$155,478 in federal fiscal year 2013 (SFY14). ESG grants are now broken down into two categories of assistance:

shelter support and homeless prevention/rapid re-housing. (Within those two categories are allowances for administration and HMIS data collection.) For FFY13/SFY14, the state of Alaska awarded the maximum proportion allowable for shelter support activities. This allocation was in response to both formal and informal comment received regarding the critical need for operating support to keep the shelter doors open to prevent an increase in the number of unsheltered counted.

- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation continued to support the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness in its efforts to develop a framework and a plan to significantly and measurably reduce homelessness in Alaska. AHFC contributed \$25,000 to fund the Annual Coalition Meeting, attended by approximately 150 participants. Approximately 30 representatives from 9 communities throughout Alaska consistently participated in the semimonthly Coalition meetings over the reporting period.

5. Maximize the use of federal housing and community development funds by supporting projects that include significant leveraging resources.

In State Fiscal Year 2013, the Supplemental Housing Development Grant Program (SHDG) received \$10 million from the legislature and applied an additional \$2.0 million from the prior year's budget for a total of \$12.0 million made available; 15 grants were awarded to 15 regional housing authorities.

The grants were awarded for new construction of 328 units (65 single-family homes, 127 multifamily units) and rehab work on 136 units to provide safer, decent, and affordable housing for residents in rural and urban Alaska.

These funds leveraged \$40,962,950 in federal funds (Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act and related HUD funds).

6. Expand the supply of affordable housing for Alaskans with special needs, incorporating universal design and appropriate supportive services.

- All AHFC rental development projects must meet the minimum requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, Alaska Statute AS 18.80.240, and other local government ordinances as applicable.
- In SFY 2014, AHFC's GOAL rental development program provided HOME funding for the development of accessible housing in senior or special needs housing projects; 52 accessible units were developed among 7 projects; in these projects, 28 units were set-aside for persons with disabilities.

7. Housing and community development projects should incorporate climate specific design and engineering, energy efficient community design and construction techniques and innovative technologies.

- In 2014 there were 58 Read Your Energy Rating classes offered to 402 participants.

- Usage of the Research Information Center (RIC) totaled 115 webinars and other web-based meetings that benefitted 690 participants.
- The RIC online library was searched 594 times.
- AHFC offered energy and weatherization workshops, classes and seminars for homeowners, home buyers, renters, builders, energy raters, lenders, real estate professionals among others

GOAL applicants must use Energy Star Appliances in their projects as a threshold requirement. They must also comply with the State of Alaska Building and Energy Efficiency Standards (BEES). These applicants can achieve additional points in the competitive grant process by committing to augment the project's energy supply by at least 5% through the use of alternative energy sources like solar-thermal, geothermal, photo-voltaic or energy performance in contracting. AHFC has adopted the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) of 2012 with Alaska Specific Amendments as standard, with additional incentives offered to increase to beyond IECC 2012 compliance without the Alaska Specific Amendments.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

Progress was made during SFY2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) under each of the seven guiding principles of the State of Alaska's Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan. This was the fourth Annual Action Plan and CAPER under the current five-year HCD Plan (FY 2011–FY 2015).

As the process of developing the next Consolidated and Annual Action Plans begins in November of 2014, the Interagency Steering Committee will evaluate the findings of this CAPER for potential input. The Committee will continue to consider input from a wide range of organizations, agencies, units of local/state/federal government, and individuals. When relevant and appropriate, information from other planning processes will be utilized.

PROCESS SUMMARY

In September 2009, the State of Alaska began the development of a new five-year Consolidated Housing and Community Development (HCD) Plan for the State of Alaska, covering state fiscal years 2011 through 2015 (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015) and addressing the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs. This HCD planning process was completed in April 2010, with the Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's (AHFC's) Board of Directors approval of the FY 2011-2015 HCD Plan. This Plan identified Alaska's overall housing and community development needs and outlined a strategy to address those needs. A series of one-year action plans implements the five-year strategy of general principles and priorities. The State Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014) Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report is the fourth implementation plan of the five-year (FY 2011 through 2015) HCD Plan. In SFY2014 (FFY2013) the HUD mandated that the Outcome Performance Measurement System be utilized. In addition to measuring what was actually achieved against what was projected, the performance measurement system included the determination of an objective and selection of an outcome for each activity, based on the type of activity and its purpose. The three objective categories are:

Suitable Living Environment: In general, this objective relates to activities that are designed to benefit communities, families, or individuals by addressing issues in their living environment.

Decent Housing: The activities that typically would be found under this objective are designed to cover the wide range of housing possible under the HOME, CDBG or ESG programs. This objective focuses on housing programs where the purpose of the program is to meet individual family or community needs and not programs where housing is an element of a larger effort, since such programs would be more appropriately reported under Suitable Living Environment.

Creating Economic Opportunities: This objective applies to the types of activities related to economic development, commercial revitalization, or job creation.

The three outcome categories are:

Availability/Accessibility. This outcome category applies to activities that make services, infrastructure, public services, public facilities, housing, or shelter available or accessible to low and moderate income people, including people with disabilities. In this category, accessibility does not refer only to physical barriers, but also to making the affordable basics of daily living available and accessible to low and moderate income people where they live.

Affordability. This outcome category applies to activities that provide affordability in a variety of ways in the lives of low-and moderate-income people. It can include the creation or

maintenance of affordable housing, basic infrastructure hook-ups, or services such as transportation or day care.

Sustainability: Promoting Livable or Viable Communities. This outcome applies to projects where the activity or activities are focused upon improving communities or neighborhoods, helping to make them livable or viable by providing benefits to persons of low- and moderate-income or by removing or eliminating slums or blighted areas, through multiple activities or services that sustain communities or neighborhoods.

OUTCOME STATEMENT MATRIX			
	Outcome 1: Availability or Accessibility	Outcome 2: Affordability	Outcome 3: Sustainability
Objective 1: Suitable Living Environment	Enhance Suitable Living Environment through Improved Accessibility	Enhance Suitable Living Environment through Improved or New Affordability	Enhance Suitable Living Environment through Improved or New Sustainability
Objective 2: Decent Housing	Create Decent Housing with Improved or New Availability	Create Decent Housing with Improved or New Affordability	Create Decent Housing With Improved or New Sustainability
Objective 3: Economic Opportunities	Provide Economic Opportunity through Improved or New Accessibility	Provide Economic Opportunity through Improved or New Affordability	Provide Economic Opportunity through Improved or New Sustainability

The State of Alaska's HCD Plan applies to the “balance of state:” all areas of Alaska outside of the Municipality of Anchorage (MOA). As an entitlement jurisdiction, the MOA receives its own direct allocation of federal housing and community development funds, and must prepare and maintain its own Consolidated Plans. The State of Alaska and the MOA cooperate and share information concerning their respective planning processes.

An Interagency Steering Committee directs the State of Alaska's Consolidated Plan. By designation of the Governor, AHFC is the lead agency in this process, with responsibility for project coordination, staffing and product distribution. The Interagency Steering Committee also includes the Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED), the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services (DHSS), and the Workforce Investment Board. Members of this Steering Committee provide input from their respective program and policy areas, and work to encourage public input into the HCD planning process.

Within 90 days of the close of the state fiscal year, the State is required to report to the public and to the federal government about the program undertaken according to the one-year Annual Action Plan. The Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) identifies the actual housing and community development resources available in the state during the program year, and assesses the use of these resources in comparison

to activities outlined in the Annual Action Plan. It also recaps the number and characteristics of low income Alaskans benefiting from these resources. The CAPER contains program-specific reports covering the CDBG, HOME Investment Partnerships and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Programs as well as tables that illustrate accomplishments which are found in Appendix B-9.

Many different entities provide input into the development of the CAPER. Participating in this effort are the State of Alaska, regional housing authorities, non-profit organizations, private housing developers, lenders, local governments, and federal agencies. With the close of state fiscal year 2014 on June 30, 2014, AHFC initiated a process to gather information from these many organizations detailing the number and characteristics of persons served, and actual funding levels realized during the year.

The public was provided an opportunity to comment on the draft FFY2013 CAPER, beginning on September 9, 2014 and ending on September 23, 2014. Notice of availability of the draft was advertised in the most important newspaper publications around the State of Alaska including the Alaska Dispatch News, and in newspaper publications in Juneau, and Fairbanks. Notification was also sent to several of AHFC's e-mail group lists and the draft CAPER was available for download from AHFC's web-site, www.ahfc.us/caper.

Part II: RESOURCES AND BENEFICIARIES

Consistent with the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, the overall goal of the *Housing and Community Development (HCD) Plan for the State of Alaska* is to:

Provide decent housing, create suitable living environments, and expand economic opportunities for low-income Alaskans with incomes at or below 80% of median income.

The five-year HCD Plan (July 1, 2010 through June 30, 2015) identified seven general principles to guide the State's efforts to implement the above statutory goal. These principles are:

1) The use of federal housing and community development funds should emphasize benefit to low income Alaskans and increase sustainable housing and neighborhood options for Alaskans. Rationale: The amount of federal funds is limited; greatest needs are among the lowest-income households. Low to moderate income Alaskans should not have their housing options limited to only lower-income neighborhoods.

2) Use of community development funds should emphasize the creation of economic opportunity through development of infrastructure. Rationale: Basic infrastructure is lacking in many of Alaska's communities and is a major barrier to economic self-sufficiency. Location-efficient facility decisions can reduce the operating and capital expenses associated with transportation.

3) Preserve and upgrade existing housing supply through weatherization and rehabilitation. Rationale: Because it is so expensive to develop new housing, every effort must be made to prolong the useful life and to lower operating costs of Alaska's existing housing.

4) Use of federal homeless funds should emphasize activities that maintain and strengthen the service delivery system for Alaska's homeless, consistent with local strategies. Rationale: Very little formula funding is available for services to help the homeless and near-homeless.

5) Maximize the use of federal housing and community development funds by supporting projects that include significant leveraging resources. Rationale: The amount of federal funds is limited; more can be accomplished if federal funds are combined with state and local resources.

6) Expand the supply of affordable housing for Alaskans with special needs, incorporating universal design and appropriate supportive services. Rationale: Existing housing supply is inadequate to meet current and projected need for this population, which has historically been underserved.

7) Housing and community development projects should incorporate climate specific design and engineering, energy efficient community design and construction techniques and innovative technologies. Rationale: Use of appropriate technologies insures long term viability of housing and community development projects. Communities designed in consideration of the link between transportation and housing costs, can minimize the consumption of energy used for mobility.

The focus of State of Alaska Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan is on the federal formula programs (CDBG, HOME, and ESG) funded through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. A description of other housing and community development programs is also contained in the HCD Plan. Significant HCD resources are provided by U.S. Department of Agriculture programs. The State of Alaska also makes substantial contributions towards housing and community development. Much of this funding comes from funds appropriated by the Alaska Legislature. AHFC is also an important source of mortgage financing for housing, including a variety of below market rate lending products designed to expand affordable housing opportunities. AHFC has also funded improvements and addressed deferred maintenance for public facilities throughout Alaska by issuing bonds.

Other housing and community development projects are funded from the state general fund, foundations, and private sector sources. It is important to note that not all of the resources that are available within the state are administered through the State government. Many competitive programs result in grants or loans directly to private applicants, including non-profit organizations.

The Annual Funding Plan for Housing details projected resources for areas outside the Municipality of Anchorage (Balance of State) by program area for housing related activities.

The table below provides a breakdown by program area, in three categories; mortgages, grants and rental assistance.

HCD Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report

Annual Funding Plan for Housing

Balance of State (Outside Anchorage)

Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014)

Program Name	Program Type	Actual Funding		
		Federal	State	Total
MORTGAGES				
AHFC Multifamily Loan Program	Multifamily, special needs, congregate & senior progs.	0	27,941,850	27,941,850
AHFC Rural Housing Program	Mortgages for rural areas	0	48,870,249	48,870,249
AHFC Streamline Refinance Program	FHA Refinancing	0	14,575,504	14,575,504
AHFC Taxable First-Time Buyer Program	Conv single-family mortgages for 1st-time buyer	0	93,314,206	93,314,206
AHFC Taxable Program	Conventional single-family mortgages	0	156,399,599	156,399,599
AHFC Tax-Exempt First-Time Homebuyers Prg.	First-time homebuyer mortgages	0	108,447,400	108,447,400
AHFC Veterans Mortgage Program	Tax-exempt veterans loan program	0	17,554,293	17,554,293
Other AHFC Loan Programs	Mobile Homes, Non-conforming, Seconds	0	20,042,636	20,042,636
Total Mortgages:		\$0	\$487,145,737	\$487,145,737
GRANTS				
Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing	Housing for people with disabilities	0	1,750,000	1,750,000
Building System Replacement Program	Upgrades to AHFC Public Housing Security Systems	0	1,250,000	1,250,000
Capital Fund Program	Public Housing Improvements	1,817,600	0	1,817,600
CDBG	HUD - Community Development Block Grant Program	2,440,509	42,622	2,483,131
Competitive Grants for Public Housing	Matching Funds Public Housing Resident Programs	750,000	350,000	1,100,000
Domestic Violence Housing Assistance Prog.	Operating costs	262,773	262,773	525,546
Energy Efficiency Monitoring	Energy Rating, Marketing, Tech. Asst., Special Projects	0	750,000	750,000
Energy Programs	Weatherization Assistance and Home Energy Rebates	45,000,000	50,000,000	95,000,000
ESG	HUD - Emergency Shelter Grant Program	155,478	55,478	210,956
Federal and Other Competitive Grants	Matching Funds for Federal Grant Programs	5,000,000	1,500,000	6,500,000
Fire Protection Systems	Replacement of Fire Systems AHFC Public Housing	0	2,000,000	2,000,000
HOME	Rehab, new const, rental and homebuyer assistance	3,000,000	750,000	3,750,000
HOME Program Income & Recapture	Program income/recapture from HOME activity	678,846	0	678,846
Homeless Assistance Program/SNHG	Funding For Homeless Progrms, Supp Svc, Operating	0	8,000,000	8,000,000
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	Rental Assistance - HOPWA (Two Three-year Grants)	565,569	122,000	687,569
Security Systems Replacement/Upgrades	Upgrades to AHFC Public Housing Security Systems	0	400,000	400,000
Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund	Senior Housing Rehabilitation and Construction	0	4,500,000	4,500,000
Statewide ADA Improvements	Accessibility Modifications - Public Housing	0	500,000	500,000
Statewide Project Improvements	Improvements to AHFC Public Housing	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Supplemental Housing Development Program	Rural Housing Infrastructure Improvements and Rehab	0	10,000,000	10,000,000
Teacher, Health, and Public Safety Housing	Rental Housing for Teachers, Health Prof, Public Safety	0	6,000,000	6,000,000
Total Grants:		\$59,670,775	\$89,232,873	148,903,648
RENTAL ASSISTANCE				
Low Rent	Rental Assistance	9,717,794	0	9,717,794
Multi-Family	Rental Assistance	1,989,268	0	1,989,268
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	Rental assistance	10,442,235	0	10,442,235
Total Rental Assistance:		\$22,149,297	\$0	\$22,149,297

The HCD Plan does not establish goals for the distribution of housing resources among the State's various regions and communities, nor does it favor one type of housing over another. It has been the policy of the State of Alaska, in the use of its housing resources, to emphasize local determination and responsiveness to demonstrated market demand. The table below illustrates the distribution of households assisted across racial and ethnic categories. The table includes homeowners, renters and homeless households.

State of Alaska - Non-Metropolitan Areas						
Demographic Characteristics of Households Assisted (Homeowners, Renters and Homeless)						
Racial Group	Homeowners Assisted (Mortgage Activity) SFY2014		Renters Assisted (Rental Assistance) SFY 2014		Homeless Households Emergency Solutions Grant SFY 2014	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White	843	83%	1418	59%	565	50%
Black	10	1%	168	7%	69	6%
Native AK./American Indian	94	9%	697	29%	197	17%
Asian/Pac. Islander	20	2%	96	4%	38	3%
Other/Unident	28	4%	24	1%	264	23
Total	995	100%	2403	100%	1133	100%
Hispanic/Any Race	3	0.003%	96	0.4%	65	5%
CDBG projects are not included as they are not housing, but rather community development projects.						

The data for the Demographic Characteristics of Households Assisted table and the Households and Persons Assisted with Housing table, below, were compiled from AHFC data sources for Public Housing, Housing Choice Vouchers, and AHFC Mortgages.

State of Alaska - Non Metropolitan Areas							
Public Housing Assistance by income (Areas outside of Anchorage) SFY 2014							
Extremely Low Income 0%- 30%		Very Low Income 31% to 50% of Median		Low Income 51% to 80% of Median		Above Low Income 81% + of Median	
Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
1785	74%	454	19%	139	6%	25	1%
Total Count: 2403							
Mortgage Activity classified by income (Areas outside of Anchorage) SFY 2014							
Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
4	0.4%	89	8.9%	261	26.2%	641	64.4%
Total Count: 995							

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

Evaluation Report PART II – Narrative Requirements for FFY 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012 Grants Administered by Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development (DCCED)

A. Statutory Requirements of Section 104(e):

The overall mission of the State of Alaska Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) is to enhance the quality of life for low and moderate income residents, particularly in rural Alaska. The CDBG Program fulfills this mission by acting upon its defined goals and objectives. The goals of the program are to ensure that the State's CDBG funds will be used to principally benefit low and moderate income persons; to provide financial resources to communities for public facilities, planning and special economic development activities which encourage community self-sufficiency; to reduce or eliminate conditions detrimental to the health and safety of local residents; to reduce the costs of essential community services; and to provide capital to assist in the creation or retention of jobs that primarily benefit low and moderate income persons.

The following objectives guide distribution and use of funds:

- To support activities which provide a substantial or direct benefit to low- and moderate-income persons;
- To support activities which eliminate clear and imminent threats to public health and safety;
- To support local efforts toward solving public facility problems by constructing, upgrading, or reducing operational/maintenance costs of essential community facilities;
- To support activities which demonstrate strong local support as evidenced by inclusion in a local community, economic, or capital improvement plan;
- To support activities which demonstrate potential for long-term positive impact;
- To support activities which complement the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation (ORP) component of AHFC's HOME Investment Partnership Program;
- To support activities which encourage local community efforts to combine and coordinate CDBG funds with other public and private resources whenever possible;
- To support economic-development activities which will result in business development and job creation or retention which principally benefit low-and moderate-income persons; and
- To support activities which either include, as part of the application, or have completed, design, engineering, architectural, or feasibility plans as appropriate.

As is indicated in the attached Part I of the Performance Evaluation Report, all of the CDBG grants funded have supported at least one of the above objectives. All have met the objective of serving low and moderate income residents.

The State of Alaska has not and does not anticipate significantly modifying the objectives of the CDBG program for the years included in this report. Through our Consolidated Planning process, our constituents have confirmed that our efforts to maintain and improve the quality of life for low and moderate income residents by focusing on infrastructure development, is a priority for use of CDBG funds.

The Department reserved the right to issue, under the CDBG Competitive Grant Program, an application exclusively for Planning Activities if it is determined to be in the best interest of the program to do so. The purpose of exercising this option would be to assist communities in preparing for potential future construction projects as well as meeting other community planning needs.

The Selection Process and Rating Criteria in the Annual Action Plans were amended to clarify that the application-selection process for the CDBG Competitive Grant Program consists of two stages—threshold review and project rating and selection. It further amended the process to read that applicants which applied for and received CDBG funding for project design, engineering, feasibility, and/or planning within two years prior to the application for implementation, will receive priority consideration for funding.

Also amended was the wording related to reallocated, recaptured, and unobligated funds to clarify what the funds are and when they can be used. These changes have allowed flexibility to use funds in ways to better serve community needs. The City of Fairbanks received additional funds for their Emergency Youth Shelter Renovations project. The City of North Pole received additional funds for the Senior Center Kitchen Upgrade project. The two projects are instances when CDBG funding was able to help complete a project by using the more flexible funding options and to provide much needed community improvements. This project was provided funds in part from communities who were able to complete their projects under budget.

In March 2014, in response to the FFY13 application cycle, we were able to award \$3,344,829 in funding to ten municipalities for a variety of infrastructure and planning projects. This figure includes some of the recaptured funds referenced above. Once these projects are complete we will provide a summary of the race and ethnicity of beneficiaries. The total maximum grant amount for which an applicant may apply is \$850,000.

**Table 1:
FFY13 CDBG Program Funding Committed**

UGLG	Activity	LMI%	Funding
City of Stebbins	Stebbins-St. Michael Intertie	75%	\$850,000
City of Coffman Cove	Harbor Ramp Replacement	68.4%	\$609,791
City of Mekoryuk	Fire Safety Building Design	79.8%	\$130,000
City of Koyukuk	Construction of Health Clinic	77.7%	\$628,500
City of Unalakleet	Architectural/Engineering Design Assisted Living Facility	48.9%*	\$120,000
City of Aleknagik	Public Safety & Heavy Equipment	74.2%	\$150,000
City of Pilot Point	Acquisition of New/Used Fire Tanker Vehicle	67.5%	\$172,500
City of Pilot Station	Design Engineering Landfill for Pilot Station	78.1%	\$84,725
City of Scammon Bay	Community Hall	79.8%	\$198,437
City of Eek	Solid Waste Facility Construction	73.5%	\$400,876

*awarded under Limited Clientele

**TABLE 2:
CDBG PROGRAM PROJECTS CLOSED DURING FFY2013 PROGRAM YEAR
ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ASSISTED**

Grant # IDIS	Locality	Project Description	Amount Awarded	Award Year	Year(s) Funded From	Activity	# Peopl e	HUD Objective	% LMI
800740 1906	Ouizinkie	Water Main Replacement	\$850,000	2009	2007 2009	Public Facility	225	LMI	93%
891305 1849	McGrath	Multi-Purpose Community Services Center	\$819,816	2008	2004, 2008 2009	Public Facility	401	LMI	51%
10-CDBG- 003 1918	Coffman Cove	Health Clinic Construction	\$239,697	2010	2010	Public Facility	199	LMI	92%
11-CDBG- 003 1952	Fairbanks	Emergency Youth Shelter Renovations	\$847,000	2011	2010 2011	Public Facility	100	LMI	100%
11-CDBG- 005 2002	Pilot Point	Bulkhead Wing Wall Restoration	\$251,580	2011	2011	Public Facility	100	LMI	67%

**Table 3:
CDBG Projects Summary of Race/Ethnicity of Beneficiaries
2013 Program Year**

Race	Beneficiaries	
	Direct	Indirect
White, not Hispanic	323	424
Black, not Hispanic	6	6
Hispanic	69	16
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4
American Indian/Alaskan Native	366	492
Total:	766	1,025

B. Civil Rights Compliance

Recipients of CDBG funds are required to undertake the activities to demonstrate their compliance with applicable anti-discrimination laws and regulations. Because of the various activities eligible under these programs some or all of the following may apply:

- Utilize newspapers and community resources targeted to members of minority groups to advertise the availability of housing, employment and contracting opportunities;
- Include the Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer Statement and/or Fair Housing Statement and disability logo in all advertisements/notices;
- Provide employment and training opportunities to Section 3 residents and businesses and if required, have in place and implement a Section 3 Plan.
- Solicit bids from Small, Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses and firms.
- Develop and implement a Fair Housing Action Plan and certification to affirmatively further Fair Housing;
- Develop and post a Fair Housing Policy Statement;
- Develop post and implement an Affirmative Action Plan or Affirmative Action Policy Statement;
- Recipients are required to include in any sub-contracts the necessary affirmative action and equal employment opportunity provisions to demonstrate the subcontractor's compliance with applicable state and federal laws and regulations;
- Develop and post an American with Disabilities Act (ADA) Notice and Grievance Procedure;
- Post at their offices fair housing and anti-discrimination posters and equal opportunity in employment posters.
- Applicants are strongly encouraged to develop and implement or update a Section 504 Self- Evaluation and Transition Plan.

CDBG grant recipients are supplied with a Civil Rights Handbook developed by DCCED. The handbook includes materials developed to assist them in compliance and provides a summary of the key laws and requirements which are applicable to the program including:

- a. Public Law 88-352, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964;
- b. Public Law 90-284, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act);
- c. Executive Order 11063, as amended by Executive Order 12259 (24 CFR Part 107);
- d. Section 109 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended through 1981;
- e. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794).
- f. Section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968;
- g. Section 104 (d) of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, as Amended;

C. Summary of Activities and Results from Technical Assistance Funding

The State has set aside, used or intends to use 1% of its FFY 2008 – FFY 2013 allocations to provide Technical Assistance to its grantees.

Workshop curriculum is now established and is updated as needed. All grants administrators have worked as a team in the development and updating of training materials and the coordination and scheduling of workshops around the state.

Workshops on grant writing, planning, and implementation were presented in 2008. These workshops were held in Nome, Kotzebue and Anchorage. In 2009 workshops were held in Nome, Bethel, Anchorage, and Kotzebue. In 2010 a total of 40 community representatives attended workshops held in Nome, Anchorage and Fairbanks. The 2011 workshops were held in Anchorage, Bethel, Fairbanks, and Kotzebue with a total of 52 community representatives in attendance. The 2012 workshops were held in Anchorage and Fairbanks with a total of 18 community representatives in attendance. The 2014 workshops were held in Anchorage and Fairbanks with a total of 31 community representatives in attendance. Workshops are tentatively planned for fall 2014 to be held in Kotzebue, Fairbanks, and Anchorage.

We consider these workshops one of our most successful activities. During the last day of the workshop participants are asked to complete an evaluation. This workshop routinely earns an “Excellent” overall rating. Comments by participants included the statement that this workshop not only helps you fill out an application but it helps you to understand your participation in on-going projects in your community. This statement is a good example of the value of the workshops to Alaskan communities.

A Grant Administration workshop was also developed for communities who are awarded CDBG funds. This workshop contains more focused materials on implementing CDBG projects. Grant administration workshops for all grantees were presented in Anchorage in years 2009 through 2010 and again in 2012. A workshop was held in Fairbanks in 2014. This workshop has proven to be successful ways to provide program information to grantees that carry out grant funded projects. The next grant administration workshop is tentatively scheduled for spring 2015, after award of the FY14 CDBG grants.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME)

Administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)

A. Program Accomplishments/Commitments

During the year, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) continued the successes of earlier years through the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) Program. In the SFY 2014 Action Plan, HOME program funds were allocated for the following purposes: (1) develop affordable rental housing (Greater Opportunities for Affordable Living Program), (2) develop affordable homeownership housing (Homeownership Development Program) (3) rehabilitate single-family homes owned and occupied by lower-income families (Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program), (4) provide financial assistance to lower-income homebuyers (HOME Opportunity Program), (5) provide tenant based rental assistance to special needs populations, and (6) fund a portion of the operating costs incurred by AHFC's Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).

AHFC must first commit any program income received in SFY2014 by the HOME Program to current activities before federal funds are expended. As of June 30, 2014, AHFC had \$678,846 of unallocated and uncommitted program income and repaid funds received during SFY2014. Of these receipts, \$58,115 are considered repaid funds. AHFC received an additional \$620,731 in uncommitted program income receipts by the end of SFY2014; a total of \$678,846 in HOME program income and repaid funds is expected to be available in SFY2014. AHFC will allocate these funds based on the priorities set forth below. Program income and repaid funds that are not committed during SFY2014 will be carried forward to SFY2015. In addition, in SFY2014 AHFC may reallocate any uncommitted HOP, ORP, HDP funds to other eligible HOME program areas based on these priorities.

1) Rental Development -GOAL & SNHG Program

Under the Greater Opportunities for Affordable Living (GOAL) program and the Special Needs Housing Grant (SNHG), AHFC awards funding for affordable rental housing development utilizing four funding sources: federal and state HOME funds, Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), AHFC grant funds under the Senior Citizen's Housing Development Fund (SCHDF), and the state funded SNHG program. By combining these four funding resources, the GOAL and SNHG programs have reduced the application and development burden for housing developers; increased the rate GOAL and SNHG funds are leveraged with other resources, and decreased development timeframes. During the period of notice of funding availability, AHFC staff answers application questions by phone, hosts all-day applicant trainings, and reviews pro-forma workbooks (submitted for review by the applicants) for financial feasibility.

AHFC committed funds through executed grant agreements to four new HOME rental development projects in SFY2014.

All projects receiving HOME funds in SFY2014 were required to set-aside 20% of the units in the property for households at or below 50% of the area median gross income (AMGI). Additional set-aside units must be rented in accordance with the HOME or Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) regulations.

Federal regulations require an average of 15% of all HOME funds, \$450,000 in SFY2014, be allocated to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop, sponsor, or own HOME assisted housing. Alderbrook Phase II and Inlet Ridge are sponsored and developed by Kenai Peninsula Housing Initiatives (KPHI), an AHFC Certified CHDO. AHFC committed a total of \$2,064,202 in total CHDO Reserve funds to these two projects through executed grant agreements in SFY2014.

2) Homeownership Housing Development Program (HDP)

AHFC committed a total of \$500,000 in total funds to this program however grant agreements were not executed within SFY2014 for this development. The allocation to Soldotna Phase II and Mat-Su Self-Help #9 will appear on the next CAPER. The projects will produce seventeen (17) single family homes. All projects leverage USDA 523 loan funds and utilize self-help housing construction methods.

Housing is restricted to persons/families whose annual income does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the area median income; this program meets the HUD objective of providing decent housing with improved affordability.

3) Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program (ORP)

In SFY2014, two sub-recipients administered ORP activity throughout the state of Alaska: Alaska Community Development Corporation (Alaska CDC), and Fairbanks Neighborhood Housing Services (FNHS).

Through the ORP, non-profit program administrators, or “sub-recipients,” provide funding to lower-income homeowners to improve the homeowner’s property condition and energy efficiency, eliminate life-safety hazards, and make accessibility improvements. These projects often leverage other funding sources such as the AHFC Weatherization Program funds, USDA home loans, State of Alaska Home Modification Program, and AHFC Senior Accessibility Program.

Fifteen (15) ORP projects were completed during the program year. Appendix B-6 gives detailed information on the SFY 2014 ORP completions, and the ORP projects underway at the end of SFY 2014. All these projects meet the HUD objective of providing decent housing with improved sustainability.

4) HOME Opportunity Program (HOP)

The HOME Opportunity Program (HOP) meets the HUD objective of providing decent affordable housing with improved availability. Under HOP, qualifying families may receive down payment funding assistance equaling 2 percent of the purchase price (up to \$3,800), up to \$3,000 for loan closing costs, and, if necessary to achieve affordability, a soft second deed of trust of up to \$30,000. In accordance with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's guidance, the allocation of HOP funds to individual homebuyers must also include the cost of inspection by the sub-recipient.

Fairbanks Neighborhood Housing Services and Alaska Community Development Corporation administered HOP throughout the state of Alaska in SFY2014. The service and target areas for the HOP program were expanded back in SFY2012 to include Kenai Peninsula Borough, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Fairbanks North Star Borough, SE Fairbanks Census Area, Southeast Alaska, Valdez-Cordova and Kodiak Island Borough. HOP continues to reflect a demand for homeownership assistance in Alaska. Fifty-five (55) HOP loans closed in SFY 2014.

Program-wide, households served consisted of a mix of single-parent, two-parent, single, and non-elderly households. Appendix B-5 contains more detailed information on the geographic distribution, and the beneficiary income and demographic/ethnic information for the HOP loans closed during SFY 2014.

5) Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)

In SFY2014, AHFC administered a TBRA program in partnership with the State of Alaska's Department of Corrections and Office of Children's Services. TBRA serves eligible households that are at or below 60% of the area median income and targets individuals who are transitioning from State supervision into permanent housing. During SFY2014, TBRA served one hundred two (102) individual households. More than eighty percent of households served were below thirty percent of the Area Median Income. Appendix B-7 contains more detailed information on the geographic distribution, household income and demographic/ethnic information for the TBRA households served during SFY 2014. TBRA meets the HUD objective of creating decent housing with improved affordability.

6) Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating Expense Assistance (OEA)

Over the past year, AHFC assisted three Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) through its CHDO Operating Expense Assistance (OEA) Program. OEA assists active CHDOs to build capacity and meet operating expenses. In SFY2014, three contracts totaling \$135,000 were executed for CHDOs.

7) Rental and Homeownership Housing Pre-Development Program

A SFY2014 Pre-Development cycle was not held. AHFC is reviewing the Pre-Development Program to determine the best strategies to take to assist project sponsors in assessing the viability of potential projects.

8) Summary of SFY2014 Commitments

The table below identifies new HOME commitments made during the past fiscal year.

Program Component/ Sponsor	Commit Date	Commit. Amount**	Project Location	Total Units to be Completed	Project Status 6/30/14
<u>Rental Development:</u>					
Volunteers of America Nat'l Svc	7/26/2013	\$2,416,076	Juneau	40	Underway
Deltana Community Services	5/2/2014	\$818,673	Delta Jct	6	
Kenai Peninsula Housing Init	2/25/2014	\$1,139,995	Homer	6	
Kenai Peninsula Housing Init	6/17/2014	\$924,207	Niniichik	6	
<u>Homeownership Development:</u>					
RurAL CAP	Aug, 2014	\$291,000	Soldotna	11	2015 CAPER
Alaska Community Dev Corp	Aug, 2014	\$209,000	Mat-Su	7	2015 CAPER
<u>Owner Occupied Rehabilitation:</u>					
Alaska Community Dev Corp	4/04/14	\$237,991	Mat-Su, Gulf Coast, Interior	8	Underway
RurAL CAP	4/04/14	\$615,000	Juneau	17	Underway
<u>HOME Opportunity Program:</u>					
Alaska Community Dev Corp	3/28/14	\$1,179,083	Kenai/Matsu /SE/Kodiak,	40*	Underway
Fairbanks Neighborhood Housing Services	3/28/14	\$180,000	Valdez/ Cordova Fairbanks	10*	Underway
<u>Operating Expense Assistance (OEA) for CHDOs:</u>					
RuRAL CAP	06/02/14	\$45,000	N/A	N/A	Underway
Valley Residential Services, Inc.	06/02/14	\$45,000	N/A	N/A	Underway
Kenai Peninsula Housing Init	06/02/14	\$45,000	N/A	N/A	Underway

* Projected number of units to be completed.

**Total AHFC Commitment; includes non-HOME funds and prior year commitments. Refer to Appendix B-4---Active HOME Projects, for information ongoing HOME projects from all fiscal years.

HOME Match

Matching requirements for all program components (except CHDO Operating Expense Assistance and Administration Expenses, both of which do not require match) are being met by AHFC's cash contribution of \$750,000.00, and contributions through other sources. The Senior Citizens Housing Development Fund and tax exempt bond proceeds from AHFC single family homebuyer loans and from multi-family mortgages are significant sources of match for AHFC. Matching contributions from tribal programs, State of Alaska programs, and nonprofit donations also commonly provide leverage for the HOME program. The match liability for this year was \$666,364; this is twenty-five percent of the HOME funds drawn for SFY2014 which was \$2,665,456. AHFC provided \$707,441 in non-bond matching funds, therefore meeting the match liability for SFY14. Match liability is incurred whenever program funds are drawn from the federal treasury and AHFC must provide a twenty five percent match to those funds. The HOME match report is included in Appendix B-1.

AHFC has a total of \$29,350,080, in match that will be carried over to the next State fiscal year; this total amount includes both restricted and unrestricted match. Matching contributions made in excess of the match liability may be carried forward as match credit toward meeting the match liability incurred in future years.

B. Evaluating and Reducing Lead Based Paint Hazards

Elevated Blood Lead Levels among Children – Alaska, July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014

In Alaska, health care providers and laboratories are required to report any blood lead test result 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) or higher within 4 weeks of receiving the result. In the 12-month period between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, 15 cases of an elevated blood lead level (EBLL) among children aged less than 18 years were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology. Completed follow-up investigations identified the following lead exposures: father's occupational exposure, eating paint chips in a home built before 1978, and eating game that could potentially have been killed with lead shots. Proximity to a welding activity occurring in the home is also a suspected source of exposure. There were several unknown exposure cases. Follow-up investigations for 1 case is pending

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6120a6.htm?s_cid=mm6120a6_w

In May 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued an announcement lowering the blood lead level of concern in children from $10\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to $5\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$. Additionally CDC changed the term "level of concern" to "reference value" to acknowledge that there is no safe amount of lead in a child. The Alaska Section of Epidemiology has aligned its program policies with these recommendations.

No Lead-based Paint statistics were reported by The Environmental Protection Agency or by the Center for Disease Control for Alaska in the SFY13. All Alaska Public Housing units have been abated or renovated. Also the majority of privately owned homes built prior to 1978 have been renovated or abated in the entire State, making recent statistics on LBS almost non-existent.

C. Displacement/Relocation

No households were displaced or relocated in a HOME-funded project during the report period.

D. HUD HOME Program Monitoring

HUD HOME program monitoring during the SFY 2014 year consisted of four types of compliance reviews. The first type of compliance review is a desk review of pre-disbursement/initial documents and reports prior to any HUD HOME and AHFC funds being paid to the project developers and sub-recipients. The second type of compliance review consists of desk monitoring throughout the project development and grant period. The third type of compliance review involves site visits to housing rehabilitation and rental housing projects and to sub-recipients' offices during the project development and grant period. The fourth type of compliance review consists of post-project completion or "affordability compliance" review of rental housing development projects and HOP loans.

The first type of compliance review is accomplished by AHFC's Planning and Program Department staff reviewing the project developers and sub-recipients' pre-disbursement/initial reports required of sub-recipients and project developers of rental housing projects. AHFC staff verifies that all pre-disbursement/initial documents and reports are complete and accurate before any HUD HOME and AHFC funds are released to the project developers and sub-recipients. The required pre-disbursement/initial documents and reports will depend on the type of project being funded. A complete list of all the different pre-disbursement/initial documents and reports follows:

- Evidence of business license and insurance requirements
- Evidence of Debarment and Suspension (24 CFR Part 92.357)
- Cost allocation plan
- Evidence of funding commitments
- Authorized signatories
- Project work plan
- Certification of Section 3 and Women's and Minority Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE) compliance

These reports include a written Section 3 and Women's and Minority Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE) work plan. The Section 3 work plan identifies how sub-recipients will notify Section 3 residents and contractors of training and job opportunities, facilitate the training and employment of Section 3 residents, and the award of contracts to Section 3 businesses that include the Section 3 Clause in all solicitations and contracts. The Women's and Minority Business Enterprises work plan includes a description of sub-recipients' planned outreach designed to inform women and minority business enterprises of contract opportunities.

The second type of compliance review is desk monitoring conducted by AHFC's Planning and Program Development Department staff throughout the project development and grant period. This type is accomplished by AHFC staff reviewing project developers' and sub-recipients' monthly or quarterly invoices that sometimes include supporting documents;

quarterly and final financial and project status reports; and HOP/ORP/HDP Project Set-Up forms. Project status reports requirements vary depending on the type of projects funded. The following is a partial list of the different project status reports:

- Description of Section 3 and Women's and Minority Business Enterprises (MBE/WBE) compliance
- Description of job training activities
- Description of Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing compliance activities
- Certification of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964
- Certification of Conflict of Interest Provisions at 24 CFR Part 92.356
- Certification of Drug Free Work Place Act of 1988
- Certification of Debarment and Suspension (24 CFR Part 92.357)
- Certification of Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973
- Certification of Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act
- Project cost certification
- Copy of recorded federal, state and local building inspection reports (i.e. BEES, HQS, UPCS)
- Certification of Davis-Bacon Wage Act and Safety Standards Act, if applicable
- Copy of proposed rental charges and low-income unit lease agreement
- Copy of executed deed restriction on the title to the land benefited by the project funding
- HOP/ ORP/ HDP Project Set-Up and Project Close-Out forms

The third type of compliance review involves on-site visits to housing rehabilitation and rental housing projects and to sub-recipients' offices during the project development and grant period. AHFC staff from the Planning and Program Development Department and the Research and Rural Development Department share the responsibility of on-site monitoring reviews. AHFC staff reviews project developers' and sub-recipients' records for compliance with financial administration and management regulations, program policies and regulations, and property requirements. The project developers and sub-recipients receive a formal written monitoring review report and are required to respond and correct any findings and questioned costs. In SFY 2014, the Planning and Program Development Department staff completed the following number of monitoring compliance reviews:

Programmatic and financial monitoring compliance reviews:

Two of the two HOME HOP sub-recipients
Two of the two HOME ORP sub-recipient
Two of the two HOME HDP sub-recipients
Two of the three HOME OEA sub-recipients
None of the four HOME GOAL sub-recipients

In SFY 2014, HOME Project Management staff from AHFC Department of Research and Rural Development conducted two site inspections to households served by HOME ORP sub-recipient Alaska Community Development Corporation.

The fourth type of review is conducted by AHFC's Internal Audit Department. AHFC Internal Audit Department staff monitors post-project completion, or "affordability compliance," and reviews agencies with HOME funded rental housing development projects. Audit reviews are conducted throughout the year based on a schedule that meets with federal audit requirements for the different types of rental housing development projects. As of January 1, 2014, AHFC Internal Audit Department (IAD) is responsible for monitoring a portfolio of 123 affordable housing developments throughout Alaska. Of this number, 19 are funded solely by the HOME program, with an additional 38 funded by a combination of HOME/Low Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC), and/or the State of Alaska Senior Citizens Housing Development Fund (SCHDF) programs. During calendar year 2014, the IAD is scheduled to conduct compliance audits of 56 of the 57 HOME and/or HOME/LIHTC/SCHDF developments. Of this number, 39 developments are scheduled for on-site physical inspections and administrative document/tenant file audits, with the balance of 17 developments scheduled for desk monitoring only of administrative documents. Seven (7) HOME Program developments of the 57 HOME program developments are tentatively scheduled for a 1st year review in calendar year 2015 or later. Development Owners and Managers receive a formal written audit review report and are required to respond and correct any findings and questioned costs.

In all of the four types of program monitoring, AHFC staff works with the project developers and sub-recipients to ensure compliance with HUD HOME policies and regulations. The formal written monitoring review reports clearly identify non-compliance findings and questioned costs, cite HUD HOME, OMB Circulars and AHFC regulations that support the findings; and, recommend corrective actions the sub-recipients should take to meet compliance requirements. In almost all non-compliance situations, the project developers and sub-recipients show a willingness and ability to comply with program policies and regulations. Throughout the project development and grant period, AHFC staff provides technical assistance to project developers and sub-recipients in order to preclude non-compliance findings and questioned costs during formal monitoring reviews.

E. Minority Business Enterprises / Women Business Enterprises

Section 281 of the National Housing Affordability Act requires HOME Participating Jurisdictions to establish and oversee procedures for program outreach to minority and women-owned businesses. AHFC requires that sub-recipients develop an initial plan for outreach to minority and women-owned businesses and report quarterly on executed contracts and subcontracts. During SFY14, HOME sub-recipients contracted a total of \$3,156,781 worth of services. There were no contracts awarded to minority business enterprises; two contracts totaling \$150,000 were awarded to women business enterprises.

F. Fair Housing and Related Issues

The HOME Program requires AHFC to comply with the Fair Housing Act and related issues of affirmative marketing and equal opportunity. These requirements pass through to program sub-recipients and to housing developers and owners who have received HOME funds. It has been AHFC's practice to meet these requirements through a variety of actions including:

- Placement of an equal opportunity logo in all AHFC solicitations, including those of program administrators, for program activities as well as press releases;
- Display of fair housing and equal opportunity posters in prominent areas of AHFC and program administrators' offices;
- Inclusion of specific provisions within each grant, loan, or program administrator's contract addressing the responsibilities of the grantee, borrower or program administrator regarding fair housing and equal opportunity;
- Efforts to ensure that all HOME Program participants with disabilities are aware that reasonable accommodations are available upon request;
- Outreach efforts, including meetings and workshops sponsored, conducted or participated in by AHFC and/or sub-recipients, which are designed to educate segments of the population which might otherwise be less informed regarding the availability of program funds and the requirements under the Fair Housing Act. For example, during program funding cycles, AHFC conducts application workshops that address, in part, Fair Housing issues and requirements;
- Translation services paid through HOME administration costs for persons applying for the program with Limited English Proficiency;
- AHFC's Compliance and Planning Departments also regularly audit grantees and program administrators to ensure fair housing compliance and to further educate program participants regarding their fair housing responsibilities;
- Participation in advisory committees regarding special needs groups and their specific housing needs and assistance requirements;
- Focus program efforts toward areas and persons who might be considered least likely to apply for the assistance. For instance, the rating criteria utilized in the GOAL program targets projects in rural areas and those that will serve special needs groups. The ORP and TBRA program criteria also restricts program participation to families whose income does not exceed 60% of the area median income;
- ORP, HDP and GOAL program administrators, are required to seek and encourage participation of minority and/or women-owned businesses for contracts of \$25,000 or more;
- Flexibility offered by the Native American Housing and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA), allows AHFC to invite participation in the HOME program by Indian Housing Authorities and tribes, and work with those entities to ensure that all HOME funds result in housing units that are open to both native and non-native eligible households. Guidance from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development's Office of General Council, dated June 4, 2001, clarified combining

funds and implications for fair housing in preferences related to housing occupancy.

- Annually evaluate the success of Affirmative Marketing efforts, and propose changes for the coming years. This assessment has been completed and is included in Appendix B-2;

The actions identified here have resulted in greater awareness and compliance with fair housing and related requirements, wider geographic disbursement of HOME funds in Alaska, and effective delivery of housing to a greater number of minority and lower income populations. It is AHFC's intent to continue these actions in the future.

EMERGENCY SOLUTIONS GRANT PROGRAM

Grant # E-11-DC-02-0001

The second installment of the FFY11 ESG formula award of \$71,301 for Homeless Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing activities was originally awarded to Brother Francis Shelter in Kodiak. However, the subrecipient reported that they were unable to assist otherwise eligible households due to HUD's FMR restrictions. Therefore, the recaptured FFY11 funds (\$69,696) were redirected to Valley Charities, Inc. in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough where rental rates are more closely aligned with the FMR limitations.

Grant # E-11-DC-02-0001 \$69,696 (recaptured from second FFY11 installment)			
Subrecipient Name	Location	Activities	Performance period: 1/1/14 - 6/30/14
Valley Charities, Inc.	Mat-Su	Rapid Re-Housing	\$64,811
		Administration	\$4,885
		TOTAL	\$69,696

Grant # E-12-DC-02-0001

The state ESG program received \$228,007 in federal fiscal year 2012 (SFY13). In SFY14, AHFC recaptured \$70,973 and awarded the funds to Valley Charities, Inc. through its annual competitive process.

Grant # E-12-DC-02-0001 \$70,973 (recaptured from FFY12)			
Subrecipient Name	Location	Activities	Performance period: 1/1/14 - 6/30/14
Valley Charities, Inc.	Mat-Su	Rapid Re-Housing	\$66,083
		Administration	\$4,890
		TOTAL	\$70,973

Grant # E-13-DC-02-0001

The state ESG program received \$155,478 in federal fiscal year 2013 (SFY14). AHFC awarded ESG funds to the following agencies listed below through its annual competitive process.

Grant # E-13-DC-02-0001 \$155,478			
Subrecipient Name	Location	Activities	Performance period: 9/1/13 - 6/30/14
Fairbanks Youth Advocates	Fairbanks	Shelter	\$21,445
		Administration	\$1,500
		TOTAL	\$22,945
Gastineau Human Services	Juneau	Shelter	\$39,070
		Administration	\$2,930
		TOTAL	\$42,000
Interior Ctr f/NonViolent Lvg	Fairbanks	Shelter	\$30,000
		Rapid Re-housing	\$11,988
		TOTAL	\$41,988
Kodiak Brother Francis Shelter	Kodiak	Shelter	\$26,545
		Homeless Prevention	\$2,000
		TOTAL	\$28,545
			Performance period: 9/1/13 - 12/31/14
Gastineau Human Services	Juneau	Rapid Re-housing	\$5,000
		Homeless Prevention	\$13,605
		Administration	\$1,395
		TOTAL	\$20,000

As reported in IDIS, ESG funds matched by the SFY14/FFY13 recipients totaled \$539,448 in local funds, local non-cash resources, and other state and federal agency funds. Approximately 1,133 persons were served through this program.

ALASKA'S CONTINUUM OF CARE FOR THE HOMELESS

Administered by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC)

- A. Guiding Principle #4: Allocation of homeless resources covered by this Consolidated Plan should be consistent with community based strategies addressing homelessness.

Federal and state resources were used during SFY 2014 to fund programs of homeless prevention and intervention for Alaskans living outside of the state's largest city, Anchorage. Local non-profit agencies are the critical link in this delivery system and were the primary recipients of funding addressed in this report. The allocation of homeless resources covered by this Consolidated Plan during SFY 2014 was consistent with community based strategies addressing homelessness (Guiding Principle # 4) and with the objective of creating a suitable living environment with improved availability and accessibility.

The Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness and Alaska Housing Finance Corporation worked closely together throughout SFY 2014 to prepare the HUD Continuum of Care competition application. The Alaska Council on the Homeless, appointed by the Governor, also met to better coordinate the use of state and federal resources to achieve objectives identified in the state's 10-Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness.

- B. Priority Activities under Alaska's Continuum of Care

Throughout SFY2014, AHFC supported the Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness by providing staff assistance. An average of 30 persons representing 9 communities throughout the state participated in bi-monthly Coalition meetings over the reporting period. In October 2013, with support from AHFC, the Alaska Coalition hosted its annual meeting and workshops.

SFY 2014 marked the fifth implementation year for Alaska's 10-Year Plan to End Long Term Homelessness. The plan was developed by the Alaska Council for the Homeless, an interagency council appointed by the Governor. In SFY 2014, approximately \$8 million in state resources were dedicated to activities identified in the 10-Year Plan.

AHFC continued its collaboration with the Coalition to facilitate the preparation and submission of the FFY 2013 Alaska Balance-of-State Continuum of Care (CoC) application. All projects requesting renewal funding in the FFY 2013 competition were funded.

The Alaska CoC is still meeting or exceeding national objectives. Alaska's CoC pro rata share is so small, there is little opportunity to add permanent supportive housing (PSH) beds to the inventory. Some that were developed previously using state resources continue to change their designation to licensed assisted living beds to qualify for a more stable means of operating support.

Objective	Prior Level	Projected in 14	As of 6/30/14
1. Create new PSH beds for chronic homeless	31 Beds	40 Beds	37 Beds
2. Exceed national 7-month retention goal of 77%	78%	82%	85%
3. Increase placement rate for TH to PH to 65%	68%	80%	70%

Sources: January 2014 Homeless Inventory Chart (1); Quarterly & Annual Performance Reports (2&3).

C. Supportive Housing Program (SHP) Grant Match Assistance

With authority from the Alaska Legislature, AHFC provides matching grants for several federal competitive grant programs. During SFY 2014 AHFC awarded approximately \$1,231,00 in current and recaptured corporate funds to match 16 projects totaling \$2.6 million from HUD under the FFY 2013 Continuum of Care, Supportive Housing Program (CoC-SHP). Seven of those grants were awarded to projects in the Balance-of-State Continuum. CoC-SHP grantees report that these AHFC funds are critical to the continuity of these projects due to the stagnation of HUD amounts for renewals.

ASSISTING ALASKANS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

A. Senior Housing

AHFC provided \$1,000,000 in Senior Citizen Housing Development Fund (SCHDF) money to three (3) non-profit agencies to administer the Senior Housing Accessibility Modification Program in SFY 2014; seventy-three (73) households were assisted.

The Senior Housing Accessibility Modification Program serves the following areas: The Municipality of Anchorage, the Fairbanks North Star Borough, the Interior Region, the Juneau City and Borough, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, the Kodiak Island Borough, the Matanuska Susitna Borough, and the Northern and Southwestern Regions.

Approximately \$738,077 in funding from AHFC’s SCHDF was awarded to develop six (6) units of new senior housing in Anchorage and Delta Junction. Funding from the SCHDF made possible the following projects outside of Anchorage:

Grantee	Project Type	Community	Grant Amount	Total Units	Activity Type
Deltana Community Services Partnership	Senior Independent Living	Delta Junction	\$738,077	6	New Construction

B. Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program is the only Federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Under the HOPWA Program, HUD makes grants to local communities, States, and nonprofit organizations for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

In early calendar year 2012 AHFC received a three-year award of \$915,000 to support its statewide housing programs for very low-income residents affected by HIV/AIDS. “Very low-income” is defined as those who earn 50 percent or less of the median income in Alaska. A renewal award for the same amount is scheduled to be received by the State in early January 2015 to fund the program for three more years. AHFC received a second federal award of \$781,269 in 2013 to support the South-central part of the program until 2015. This award includes provisions for Operating housing facilities, leasing, Tenant-based Rental Assistance (TBRA), Short-term Rent, mortgage and Utility payments to prevent homelessness as well as supportive services and housing information and placement.

Two agencies in the state sponsor the HOPWA program: Interior AIDS in Fairbanks and Alaskan AIDS Assistance Association (4AS) in Anchorage and Juneau.

Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing Grant Program

The Beneficiary and Special Needs Housing Grant program was in renewal mode during SFY2014. AHFC anticipates a competitive round for capital and support service funding will be held in SFY2015 under this program.

Other Special Needs Housing Programs

Technical Assistance and Scholarships

Throughout SFY 2014, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation offered training and technical assistance activities to improve the capacity of project sponsors.

Scholarship opportunities were provided for Alaskan provider staff to attend HOME Trainings on income and rental compliance and CHDO staff to attend NeighborWorks® Training Institutes to increase CHDO capacity. AHFC sponsored an HMIS training event which was held in conjunction with the Alaska Homeless Coalition's Annual Conference.

Scholarship opportunities were made available for Department of Corrections staff in order to access the on-line "Ready to Rent" Curriculum. In this training, Corrections staff were taught how to teach TBRA participants to become better tenants. Tenants who take the class receive a certificate that may be used in lieu of a rental reference with some landlords. Providing this curriculum for TBRA participants, who are exiting or have recently exited the correctional system, will provide participants with the tools to successfully integrate back into the community and into decent, safe and sanitary rental housing which we anticipate will reduce recidivism rates.

AHFC continues to fund a technical assistance contract to afford unlicensed mortgage originators access to a licensed mortgage originator to assist with their soft second loan origination tasks. Although HUD clarified that the SAFE Act is not applicable to zero interest, soft second loans, the State of Alaska has not initiated a state statute to exempt small non-profits from the SAFE Act. AHFC has also provided technical assistance to one small CHDO and a HOME grantee in Juneau to determine whether a merger of resources is feasible to afford the community increased development and housing management capacity. Although initial discussions last year were unsuccessful, a second round of merger discussions was held this year with an alternate HOME grantee which culminated in a successful merger of two small housing development and management agencies.

AHFC also provided funds for technical assistance to one HOME project in Fairbanks to assist the project sponsor in developing an updated project proforma and long-term plan for project sustainability.

OTHER AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Teacher, Health Professional, and Public Safety Housing Grant Program

Attracting and maintaining qualified teachers, health professionals, and public safety officials in rural Alaska continues to be an objective of the State of Alaska. In order to achieve this, the issue of housing must be addressed. The lack of available, affordable, sustainable, and of quality housing in small communities is a reality and has been cited repeatedly as a reason for turnover. Therefore, the Teacher, Health Professional and Public

Safety Housing (THHP) Grant Program has been made available to provide funding for the acquisition, rehabilitation and/or new construction of teacher, health professional, and public safety housing in small communities throughout Alaska.

In SFY 2014, AHFC received a total of 16 applications requesting over \$18 million in funding. AHFC awarded \$6.3 million in THHP funding to seven projects for the rehabilitation/acquisition of seven units and new construction of 20 units.

Registration for the program is currently open. AHFC will announce the anticipated \$6 million (subject to Legislative Appropriation) SFY 2015 THHP Notice of Funding Availability in the Summer of 2014. Directly following, AHFC will solicit applications for the SFY 2015 THHP competition round. Applicants will submit their proposals to AHFC through a web-based application system. Shortly after the close of the round, AHFC will review and score applications, making award announcements in late Fall / early Winter 2014.

Since program inception in SFY 2004, the Teacher, Health Professional, and Public Safety Housing Grant Program has funded the construction, acquisition, and/or rehabilitation of nearly 400 units of housing totaling over \$123 million in total development cost.

EFFORTS TO PROMOTE ACCESSIBLE HOUSING

Throughout SFY2014, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation worked with the Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority and the Governor's Council on Disabilities and Special Education to identify and access resources, and develop strategies to help persons with disabilities secure adequate housing. Specific actions during the fiscal year included:

1. The Senior Accessibility Modification program continued during SFY2014. AHFC provided \$1,000,000 to three (3) non-profit agencies to administer the Senior Housing Accessibility Modification Program (SCHDF monies) throughout the state. Approximately 73 households were assisted.
2. In SFY 2014, GOAL awards were made to projects that will provide 52 units that are equipped for both sensory and mobility impairments (12 units outside of Anchorage). Of the seven projects awarded funds under the GOAL program, two projects are designated for seniors (1 located outside of Anchorage); HOME funds were awarded to four projects (all located outside of Anchorage; however, only two of these projects had grant agreements executed in SFY2014).

ALASKA'S FAIR HOUSING PLAN

AHFC conducted and participated in a series of statewide Fair Housing events regarding "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice". The following impediments were identified, and incorporated into the SFY 2014 Annual Action Plan:

1. Lack of understanding of what types of discrimination are covered by Fair Housing laws is an impediment to fair housing choice.

- The results of the 2010 Dittman Research Fair Housing Survey showed that majorities of respondents in all surveyed groups demonstrated an increased awareness of the types of discrimination that is illegal as compared to the previous Fair Housing Survey completed in August of 2003. Respondents continue to identify groups that are not covered under the Fair Housing Act and not all respondents could identify all protected groups. During 2014, AHFC continued to have specifically designated staff persons work with organizations serving members of protected classes, to assist them to better understand how to access available housing resources. The AHFC Public Housing Division has a designated Section 504/Fair Housing Coordinator to ensure full compliance with the law.
- In SFY2014, AHFC conducted 89 HOME CHOICE classes in 14 communities throughout Alaska. HOME CHOICE staff issued 1831 Certificates of completion. HOME CHOICE is an eight-hour class covering all aspects of homeownership and the home-buying process. AHFC also conducted HOME CHOICE Home Study classes in 26 communities and 118 Certificates were issued. Additionally seven “More Than a Mortgage Loan” classes in four communities and 58 certificates were issued. These classes are well publicized throughout the state, and organizations representing members of protected classes are informed about the availability of these classes.
- HUD provided ongoing access to Fair Housing/Section 504 trainings via HUD-sponsored webinars throughout 2014.

2. Low awareness of available fair housing enforcement mechanisms, and the lack of fair housing advocacy organizations; are identified as impediments.

- AHFC hosted a Fair Housing Training session during May 13 and 14, 2014.
- AHFC continues to provide information regarding fair housing and encourages potential fair housing program sponsors to apply for HUD Fair Housing Funding.

3. Disabled Alaskans have limited housing opportunities because of financial barriers and the lack of accessible and appropriate housing stock.

- AHFC continues pursuing the development of affordable housing of which some is for the elder and disabled population. “VASH” vouchers continue to be used by the homeless population. Set-aside vouchers to qualified persons with disabilities are returned through attrition and recycled.

AHFC is in the process of implementing the Housing Choice Voucher Program for Persons with Disabilities and is currently in discussions with the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services to group approximately 140 of these

vouchers into one set-aside and serve a population that will be referred by an appropriate agency serving persons with disabilities. The hope is to tie supportive services to the rental assistance to help ensure long-term success.

- Forty-five vouchers continue to be available to the non-elderly disabled (NED) population. Also 10 project-based vouchers for developmentally-disabled persons, 70 set-aside SRO Section 8 moderate rehabilitation vouchers for persons who qualify under the McKinney Vento Act definition of homeless, 210 VASH vouchers, 254 ECHP Domestic violence set-aside as direct referrals from the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (ANDVSA) plus TBRA vouchers for youth aging out of foster plus parolee/probationers were issued statewide.
- AHFC's GOAL Program Rating and Award Criteria Plan established the criteria for the award of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, HOME Rental Development funds and Senior Citizens Housing Development Funds. This Plan will continue to award points for the number of units to be developed which are in excess of the minimum required by federal fair housing law, state or local law, or specific program requirements. In addition the GOAL Rating and Award Criteria Plan will award points for projects that primarily serve special needs populations.
- As a Moving to Work Program agency, the Public Housing Division does exempt participants with disabilities from the requirement to maintain employment and has instituted a rent reform with Classic and Step methods for tenants. Step is limited to five years and includes families that contain a work-able adult. The Classic method is for families in which 100% of adults are elder or persons with a disability. The State is also in the process of expanding its self-sufficiency program for families statewide.
- The AHFC Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership program continued to serve disabled individuals through the use of a housing choice voucher for homeownership. Using a housing voucher to offset a portion of the monthly mortgage payment allows individuals who experience permanent disability access to housing that is both affordable and meets the family's need for special housing features for accessibility. Historically, over 80% of the individuals served through this program experienced permanent disabilities.

4. Various administrative policies, procedures and practices are impediments to fair housing choice for members of protected classes.

- AHFC continues to adhere to its Limited English Proficiency Plan (LEP), including a contract for 24/7 telephonic translation services. The LEP Plan is described in greater detail in the next section.
- AHFC worked with the State of Alaska's Department of Law to revise portions of the Landlord Tenant Act. This publication includes a summary of landlord and tenant rights and obligations under Alaska law, provided by the Alaska Department of Law. Go to www.law.state.ak.us/department/civil/consumer/landlordtenant.html to update this printed information. In accordance with Alaska Statute (AS) 44.23.020

(b)(9), information in their publication has been approved by the Alaska Department of Law. It is the user's responsibility to check for any amendments to the Alaska Statutes by visiting the Alaska Legislature website at <http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/folio.asp>

5. Members of protected classes are disproportionately represented in Alaska's homeless population.

During SFY 2014, AHFC conducted the Annual Point-in-Time homeless survey on January 29, 2014. The survey indicated that members of protected classes continue to be disproportionately represented in Alaska's homeless population. Alaska Natives are represented in far greater number in the state's homeless population than their representation in the overall population. The activities described throughout this Annual Performance Report describe mainstream housing and service resources for the homeless that help address this problem.

6. The general lack of affordable and appropriate housing is an impediment to fair housing choice for members of protected classes.

Throughout the SFY 2014 Annual Performance Report, activities are described that expand the supply and availability of affordable housing in Alaska. AHFC continues to work to expand affordable housing opportunities throughout Alaska, both for homeownership and for rentals, leveraging and targeting a wide range of resources.

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

As part of the process to develop the State of Alaska's five-year Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan, an assessment was done of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) individuals and households in areas covered by this Plan. Persons who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak or understand English can be LEP. They are entitled to language assistance with respect to a particular type of service, benefit, or encounter. The Americans with Disabilities Act of July 26, 1990 in its Title II prohibits discrimination against qualified individuals with disability in all programs, activities, and services of public entities. It applies to all state and local governments, their departments and agencies.

A public entity must ensure that individuals with disabilities are not excluded from services, programs, and activities because buildings are inaccessible. AHFC's programs, when viewed in their entirety, must be readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities. This standard, known as "program accessibility," applies to facilities of a public entity that existed on January 26, 1992. These populations include, but are not limited to:

- Persons who are seeking housing assistance from a public housing agency or assisted housing providers or are currently tenants in such housing;
- Persons seeking assistance from a state or local government for a rehabilitation grant for their home;
- Persons who are attempting to file a housing discrimination complaint with a local Fair Housing Assistance program grantee;
- Persons who are seeking supportive services to become first-time homebuyers;
- Persons seeking housing related social services, training, or any other assistance from HUD recipients; and
- Parents and family members of the above.

In keeping with this guidance, in SFY2014, AHFC established accessibility to language interpretation through a third party. Interpretation service into over 240 different languages is now possible. Appropriate links are now included on the AHFC website <http://www.ahfc.us> front page that will link all ADA users to the third party contractor providing the interpretation. AHFC also offers access to Teletype (TTY) services for the deaf and/or hearing impaired This will assure that AHFC beneficiaries will have access to information and other services thus complying with ADA stipulations.

This same web portal offers a Google button that will translate the entire content of the page into a desired language.

Part III: OTHER HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTIONS

MOVING TO WORK (MTW) PROGRAM DESIGNATION

Alaska Housing Finance Corporation, Public Housing Division (AHFC)

Moving to Work (MTW) is a demonstration program for public housing authorities (PHAs) that provides them the opportunity to design and test innovative, locally-designed strategies that use Federal dollars more efficiently, help residents find employment and become self-sufficient, and increase housing choices for low-income families. MTW gives PHAs exemptions from many existing public housing and voucher rules and more flexibility with how they use their Federal funds. MTW PHAs are expected to use the opportunities presented by MTW to inform HUD about ways to better address local community needs.

In June 2008, AHFC signed an MTW Agreement with HUD after public hearing and approval by the AHFC Board of Directors. AHFC is now one of 38 existing MTW sites across the country. For AHFC, a key component of the designation is the opportunity to combine public housing operating assistance, capital funds, and housing choice voucher funds into a single funding source. The pooling of funds allows for more flexible spending – one consequence being a greater opportunity to repair or expand AHFC’s affordable housing stock through mixed-finance options or other locally determined means.

Each year, AHFC must submit its MTW Plan to the Board of Directors for approval. It is then forwarded to HUD for their review. Reports summarizing previous year’s activities are due to HUD by September 30. Annual plans and reports are available on AHFC’s web pages at: <http://www.ahfc.us/rent/resources/manuals>.

A. SFY 2014 Issues

1. Reasonable Rent & Family Self-Sufficiency Initiative – During SFY2014, implemented its rent reform activity, a requirement under the Moving to Work Agreement with HUD. Housing Choice Voucher applicants admitted beginning February 1, 2014 began under the new rent reform program. Public Housing applicants admitted beginning May 1, 2014 are classified under the new rent reform programs. AHFC has two rent reform classifications:
 - Classic Program – 100 percent of adult family members are elderly (age 62 and older) or a person with a disability. These families contribute 28.5 percent of gross monthly income toward their rent.
 - Step Program – these families contain a “work-able” adult and are limited to five years of rental assistance. These families contribute 28.5 percent of gross monthly income toward their rent in the first year, and then family contributions are gradually stepped up during years 2 through 5.

AHFC has also initiated limited rent reform rules for populations served by specialty or set aside vouchers.

- Project-Based Vouchers – these families pay 28.5 percent of gross monthly income toward rent and are not subject to any time restrictions.
- Empowering Choice Housing Program Vouchers – these families are referred directly to AHFC by the Alaska Network on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault. They pay 28.5 percent of gross monthly income toward rent and are limited to three years of rental assistance.
- Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing Vouchers – these families are referred directly to AHFC by the Alaska VA Healthcare System and receive supportive services from our partner. These families pay 28.5 percent of gross monthly income toward rent and have no time limits on rental assistance.
- TBRA Parolee/Probationer Program – these families are referred directly to AHFC by the State of Alaska Department of Corrections and are under the supervision of our partner. These families pay 30 percent of adjusted monthly income toward rent and are limited to two years of rental assistance.
- TBRA Youth Aging Out of Foster Care Program – these families are referred directly to AHFC by the State of Alaska Office of Children’s Services and receive supportive services from our partner. These families pay 30 percent of adjusted monthly income toward rent and are limited to three years of rental assistance.

To help families transition to the private rental market, AHFC is in the process of expanding its Family Self-Sufficiency Program. See the Public Housing Division Grant Program SYF 2014 Achievements section for an explanation of that program.

2. Hardship Policy. As part of its rent reform initiative, AHFC developed a Hardship Policy for those families adversely impacted by rent reform activities. Family requests are reviewed by AHFC’s ADA/504 compliance officer to determine if the family request can be resolved informally. If the family does not agree with the decision, the family can request the hardship be forwarded to the hardship committee.

The independent committee consists of five members that will review and resolve family requests. Committee members were selected from a variety of professions and communities in Alaska and will meet quarterly (or as necessary).

3. Development. AHFC, through its subsidiary Alaska Corporation for Affordable Housing, is moving forward with plans to develop two sites in Anchorage that will offer project-based vouchers as rental assistance.

- Ridgeline Terrace is a proposed 70-unit development in the Mountain View neighborhood that will offer 20 units of housing for elders or persons with a disability. The remaining 50 units will be for families. Eligible families will be very-low income families (50 percent of area median income).
- Susitna Square is a proposed 18-unit development in the Russian Jack neighborhood. These units will be family units, and families must qualify as very-low income families.

4. Vouchers Serving Persons with Disabilities. AHFC has been in discussion with the State of Alaska Department of Health and Social Services to develop a Memorandum of Understanding that will reserve 140 tenant-based rental assistance vouchers for persons with disabilities. It is anticipated that AHFC may begin paying rental assistance for these families in January 2015.

These families will be referred directly to AHFC from our partner agency, and the partner will offer supportive services. The goal is provide stable, long-term housing assistance.

5. Electronic Distribution of HAP. AHFC mailed approximately 1,809 housing assistance payment checks each month to landlords. Staff and postage costs for this activity were significant each month. With the implementation of its new software system, AHFC began implementation of a direct deposit program through a voluntary conversion process with landlords.

Most of AHFC's landlords have converted to electronic fund payments. AHFC will be converting its remaining landlords during FY2015

B. Public Housing Financial Resources

Rental subsidy for both public housing and the housing choice voucher is derived entirely from Congressional appropriations made through the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD). Tenants pay for part of the operation costs of public housing through their payment of rent

C. Public Housing Division Grant Program SFY 2014 Achievements

Resident initiatives are administered by AHFC and funded through corporate receipts. Funding for these programs is based entirely on corporate dividends appropriated by the legislature through the Capital Budget.

1. 2014 AHFC Youth Summer Camp – Statewide. AHFC awarded \$39,578 in scholarships on a statewide basis for youth to attend summer camps or other organized activities. To be eligible, a family must be residing in or participating in a public housing rental assistance program. The program was a great success with AHFC funding attendance for 125 children (90 families) in 10 communities.

2. Scholarship Funds – Statewide. This scholarship provides financial assistance of up to \$2,500 to both public housing tenants and Housing Choice Voucher participants and is available in any of the 16 communities AHFC serves. In SFY2014, AHFC awarded six scholarships statewide.
3. After School Program – Fairbanks. This program is designed for after school youth activities including literacy, homework, family nights, and informational field trips. Literacy Council of Alaska received \$66,217 per year for 3 years for this program. It is currently in its third year of operation. The program is located at the Birch Park public housing development.
4. After School Youth Development Program – Juneau. Juneau Arts and Humanities received \$66,502 per year for 3 years. This program is in its third year. The program is designed for afterschool youth development for elementary-age children. It focuses on support, empowerment, boundaries and expectations, constructive use of time, commitment to learning, positive values, social competencies, and positive identity for children ages 6 to 11. The program is located at both the Cedar Park and Geneva Wood public housing developments.
5. Elderly/Disabled Service Coordination. AHFC continues to support the service coordination programs in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau. Service Coordination targets elderly and disabled individuals who reside in either an AHFC public housing unit or a Multifamily Project-Based development, enabling them to remain independent. The Public Housing Division’s federally-funded operating budget is the primary source of funding for these programs. Resident contacts remain approximately the same as in the previous reporting period. The program serves 240 elder/disabled units in Anchorage, 156 units in Fairbanks, and 62 units in Juneau.
6. Family Self-Sufficiency Program. Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) is a voluntary program designed to promote economic self-sufficiency. Families living in public housing or those leased with a housing choice voucher are eligible to apply. In order to increase family opportunities and encourage successful transition to the private rental market, AHFC is working to expand its FSS program. A new team of AHFC employees has been tasked with developing strategies to serve families in every AHFC voucher and public housing community. These strategies will include development of local partnerships and resources to offer families as well as coaching and case management by AHFC staff.

During SFY2014, a moratorium was placed on enrollment in the traditional FSS program due to pending changes. From July 2013 to June 2014, 76 families graduated or were terminated with the option to enroll in the new FSS program. Of those families, 59 received escrow disbursements averaging \$4,497 each. As of June 30, 2014, 136 families are pending on the old FSS program while three families have been enrolled in the new program.

DEVELOPING ECONOMIC INITIATIVES FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES

The Department of Labor and AWIB are now operating under the new approved plan, for SFY2012. The new four-year plan, approved on September 15, 2012, for Title I of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 identified the following challenges to attaining education, skills and training needed for the state's population to obtain employment:

Alaska's size and geographically diverse population make access to education and training a unique challenge. The state's largest cities are connected by road, but a large part of the state is accessible only by air or water, and travel may be expensive and time-consuming. There is often the additional challenge of cultural differences for people coming from villages to urban areas.

Those challenges create a special need for distance delivery of training and services and also, in some cases, for funds to cover travel and housing when training can only be in person.

Along with the geographic barriers, the state is working to overcome institutional and organizational obstacles. The state's Career and Technical Education Plan is a blueprint to guide educators and training providers toward better opportunities for job seekers and students.

Alignment of training with employment demands at the secondary level will prepare students for postsecondary training in Alaska's high-wage occupations. Creating awareness within the educational institutions creates an opportunity for teachers to connect lessons to actual demands of the work place.

Aligning traditional postsecondary training with applied and on-the-job learning accelerates the time job seekers spend becoming proficient. Models such as registered apprenticeship are critical to overcoming these barriers.

Ultimately, business and industry must value local workforce development over a transient workforce. If Alaska is to effect change in the labor force, then the training provided must result in a potential worker who is equal to or better than an imported worker in terms of cost to the company and quality of workmanship. Alaska's greatest challenge in preparing its workforce is designing a world-class training and development system that is responsive to business and industry and produces the most prepared workforce.

The AWIB and staff have been working on several initiatives. These activities include revising the Oil and Gas Training Strategic Plan, Implementing the Alaska Career and Technical Education (CTE) Plan, meeting with Regional Training Centers, implementing activities of the Disability Employment Initiative and implementation of a Renewable Energy/Energy Efficiency (RE/EE) Workforce Development Plan. AWIB activities include:

In 2012, the legislature appropriated \$486,000 to the AWIB in partnership with the Department of Commerce, Community, and Economic Development (DCCED). Grants were awarded in May to six entities funding seven programs for a total of \$257,350. This is a one-time funding measure to be used through June 30, 2015, for training Alaskans and

establishing Alaska workforce development programs in the film and television industry. The remaining amount of \$228,650 is budgeted for Individual Training Accounts (ITAs) for Alaskan residents to receive tuition reimbursement and help with travel funding.

The DOLWD Employment Security Division (ESD) is managing the ITAs. As of July 15, 2012, two grantees have started measurable work: International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees (I.A.T.S.E.) Local 918 has held four classes with 250 participants; Talking Circle Media has almost completed their website, Alaska Film Crew, and curriculum development. All the other grantees are beginning work after the start of PY 2012. In total, AWIB reimbursed \$23,700 to the grantees, and ESD reimbursed \$5,000 for 26 participants in the ITA program.

EVALUATING AND REDUCING LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS

In 2008, the federal Administration for Children & Families issued a memorandum to their Head Start grantees, which stated that in order to meet the Head Start Program Performance Standards, Head Start programs must ensure that all enrolled children receive a lead toxicity screening as per the federal EPSDT requirements. If a child's medical provider will not perform a lead screening test, then the Head Start program is required to assist the family in obtaining the test from other community resources.

Common renovation activities like sanding, cutting, and demolition can create hazardous lead dust and chips by disturbing lead-based paint, which can be harmful to adults and children. To protect against this risk, on April 22, 2008, the Environmental Protection Agency - EPA issued a rule requiring the use of lead-safe practices and other actions aimed at preventing lead poisoning. Under the rule, beginning April 22, 2010, contractors performing renovation, repair and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in homes, child care facilities, and schools built before 1978 must be certified and must follow specific work practices to prevent lead contamination.

The EPA requires that firms performing renovation, repair, and painting projects that disturb lead-based paint in pre-1978 homes, child care facilities and schools be certified by EPA and that they use certified renovators who are trained by EPA-approved training providers to follow lead-safe work practices. Individuals can become certified renovators by taking an eight-hour training course from an EPA-approved training provider. Learn about the EPA-Lead-safe Certification Program: <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/lead/pubs/toolkits.htm>

In Alaska, health care providers and laboratories are required to report any blood lead test result 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$) or higher within 4 weeks of receiving the result. In the 12-month period between July 1, 2013 and June 30, 2014, 15 cases of an elevated blood lead level (EBLL) among children aged less than 18 years were reported to the Alaska Section of Epidemiology. Completed follow-up investigations identified the following lead exposures: Occupational exposure, eating paint chips in a home built before 1978, and eating game that could potentially have been killed with lead shots. Proximity to a welding activity occurring in the home is also a suspected source of exposure. There were several unknown exposure cases. Follow-up investigations for 1 case is pending

http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6120a6.htm?s_cid=mm6120a6_w

In May 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued an announcement lowering the blood lead level of concern in children from 10µg/dL to 5µg/dL. Additionally CDC changed the term “level of concern” to “reference value” to acknowledge that there is no safe amount of lead in a child. The Alaska Section of Epidemiology has aligned its program policies with these recommendations.

No Lead-based Paint statistics were reported by The Environmental Protection Agency or by the Center for Disease Control for Alaska in the SFY13. All Alaska Public Housing units have been abated or renovated. Also the majority of privately owned homes built prior to 1978 have been renovated or abated in the entire State, making recent statistics on LBS almost non-existent.

ADDRESSING HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BARRIERS

In addition to the actual task of building housing or matching available housing to clients in need, there are many other issues that surround the topics of housing and community development. For example, clients must meet criteria for particular housing programs in order to qualify. Structures must be properly maintained and inspected; long term sustainability for organizations providing housing and attendant services is an important issue. There are other areas that merit consideration as well. Discussion on these items follows.

A. Improving Organizational Capacity

Throughout SFY 2014, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) assisted in the delivery of a variety of workshops and direct technical assistance activities that focused upon improving agency organizational capacity and interagency interoperability. Scholarships have assisted a dozen partners over the year and the knowledge gained continues to advance the joint mission of public and assisted housing.

AHFC will continue to award travel scholarships, conduct training, and provide technical assistance to Alaska’s affordable housing providers. Partnering with a national entity on training and technical assistance activities will allow AHFC to continue to use existing corporate CD-TA match resources to supplement Federal funds. AHFC continues to plan additional training and technical assistance opportunities for providers using AHFC-corporate training resources since all Federal resources are fully expended. To-date, no OneCPD events have been provided in-state. Utilizing AHFC resources, the Corporation executed a Fair Housing training event which brought together affordable housing partners as well as various multi-family property managers and staff. Planning tasks for this event began during SFY2013 and successful implementation occurred during SFY2014. AHFC is currently working to identify an opportunity to host a training event in SFY2015.

B. Infrastructure for Housing and Community Development

Appropriations through EPA and USDA coupled with state funding have resulted in substantial improvements in the health, safety, and well-being of thousands of Alaskans. In 1994 only 37% of rural Alaska households had adequate sanitation facilities. Today, more than 77% of rural Alaskan homes have running water and flush toilets. With federal and state support, the percentage of rural households with basic sanitation services has increased by more than 30% over the past decade. Similarly, there has been a significant increase in the number of trained rural utility operators, clerks, and managers.

The State's FY 2013 capital budget included \$1 million to investigate the development and use of innovative technologies to deliver water and wastewater services in rural Alaska. These funds, and funds provided in future years by the State of Alaska will be used to encourage and accelerate private sector research and development of technologies that show promise for significantly reducing capital and operating costs associated with existing approaches. In order to identify, evaluate and test the most promising new technologies, we plan to pursue an innovative and aggressive approach that will include a high degree of collaboration between the State of Alaska, universities and research centers, and the private sector. This will be achieved by utilizing both in-house and external experts to guide the process of soliciting, selecting, and directing the most promising research and development proposals submitted by private companies. A multi-agency Steering Committee consisting of experts in various fields related to water and wastewater is currently being assembled to begin this process.

Supplemental Housing Development Grant program

Highlights of Activities for State Fiscal Year 2014

Alaskans in rural communities face aging infrastructure, high energy costs, and transportation and accessibility concerns for new and existing structures. Urban communities have high mortgage and rents, overcrowding, and energy inefficient housing built when energy prices were low. A recent statewide housing needs assessment reported that there are more than 15,000 overcrowded homes which can be alleviated with a combination of new construction and energy efficiency retrofits. An expansion of the affordable housing programs would help the 75,000 cost-burdened households in the assessment that are spending 30% of their total income on housing expenses thereby reducing their ability to pay for basic necessities such as food, transportation, and health-care.



Ketchikan, 6-Star home completed spring 2014 by Ketchikan Housing Authority

- In 1981, the Alaska State Legislature established the Supplemental Housing Development Grant (SHDG) Program to supplement HUD Indian Housing Development funds for projects constructed by regional housing authorities. Each state dollar contributed to this program leverages approximately five dollars in federal funds.
- By State Statute, AHFC is limited to contributing 20% of HUD's total development cost of a project. The funds can be used for on-site water and sewer facilities, roads to project sites, electrical distribution systems, and energy efficient design features. Eligibility for SHDG funds is limited to Regional Housing Authorities established under AS 18.55.996.
- In State Fiscal Year 2014, the SHDG Program received \$10.0 million from the legislature and applied an additional \$2.0 million from the prior years' budget for a total of \$12.0 million made available in the NOFA issued 6/6-7/31/13. 15 grants were awarded to 10 regional housing authorities.
- The grants were awarded for new construction of 328 units (65 single-family homes, 127 multifamily units) and rehab work on 136 units to provide safer, decent, and affordable housing for residents in rural and urban Alaska.
- \$8,192,590 total grant funds were distributed for development in the following categories:
 - ❖ \$6,352,357 Energy Efficiency Design features
 - ❖ \$1,259,943 Onsite Water and Sewer systems
 - ❖ \$ 253,317 Access Roads to development project sites
 - ❖ \$ 326,973 Electrical Distribution to houses in project sites
- Housing authorities have increased local hire on rural housing construction projects to nearly 95% through on-going training and apprenticeship programs in skilled crafts.
- These funds leveraged \$40,962,950 in federal funds (Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act and related HUD funds).

ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Local Governments in Alaska can be categorized in two ways: those that are well established and have large enough population bases to enjoy their own revenue sources and viable market structures and those that are so small that they do not have revenue streams or viable markets. For the most part, the latter situation exists among the small local governments subject to this “balance of state” CAPER.

Since the Alaska Municipal League Survey of Municipal Fiscal Conditions was published in 2004 (based on 76 responses from municipalities) it has been well documented that most of the rural municipalities do not have the financial resources necessary to provide minimum public services. Other concerns identified by this survey included:

- Accelerating state budget cuts are overburdening both urban and rural local tax structures.
- State cuts on top of serious local economic downturns in 75% of the municipalities surveyed have a severe dampening effect on local economic recovery.
- Rural problems hurt urban economics, with up to one third of Alaska’s urban economies being fueled by commerce with rural Alaska.

These conditions identified in SFY 2004, continued to be aggravated during SFY 2008 by increasing energy, insurance and other costs. Demographic and economic trends are negatively impacting many rural areas of Alaska. During SFY 2009 there was a significant downturn in the economy that resulted in full blown recession and necessitated the passage of the Economic Recovery and Stimulus Programs, many of which have been referenced at other points in this CAPER.

The pressure on local government finances continued in 2011 making many local governments hesitant to assume additional responsibilities or promote initiatives to expand affordable housing opportunities. The challenges faced by local governments to provide affordable housing and administer related programs remain and, in some instances, have been exacerbated. The communities with the greatest housing and community development needs generally face financial pressure with their municipal budgets, and are stretched in terms of staffing capacity to administer HCD projects. This is a growing challenge for all involved in HCD programs. Governments recognize this and are making efforts to overcome the issues.

The role of local governments in providing for affordable housing is three fold. First, local governments can commit revenue, if they are among those large enough to have their own revenue streams. Some local governments that can commit funding are very willing to do it and are instrumental in the leveraging of all resources. Second, local governments can seek outside funding sources. This requires that they build capacity to the point where they have the staff with the expertise to remain abreast of the federal funding resources and who can responsibly administer federal funding once it is obtained. This can be a sizable job in itself. The third, and possibly the most realistic aspect of the role of local government, is to support the efforts of developers and not-for-profit organizations that are engaged in

construction of affordable housing and the provision of related services. This can be accomplished by constant review of the policies and processes of the local government to ensure they do not create unnecessary barriers to development and service provision. Review and amendment of zoning and permitting and other municipal ordinances and regulations as well as creating appropriate preferences and incentives for rental development are examples of this type of support. Constant analysis of fee structures, tax abatements or other financial assistance to encourage development can also be of assistance.

TARGETING AND LEVERAGING RESOURCES

The State of Alaska's Five Year Consolidated Housing and Community Development Plan (SFY 2011 through SFY 2015) identified unmet housing and community needs that far exceeded resources available to programs governed by the HCD Plan. An objective of the SFY2014 Annual Action Plan was to effectively target and leverage available HCD resources with all other available resources. Both private and public funding is necessary to meet these needs, and in many cases a combination of funding sources is necessary to make a project viable. During SFY 2014, Alaska Housing Finance Corporation (AHFC) continued to encourage the effective and coordinated use of available resources through the Greater Opportunities for Affordable Living (GOAL) program. The GOAL program incorporated funding from the HOME Rental Development Program, Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program, and the Senior Citizen Housing Development Program.

The funding provided to Tribally Designated Housing Entities (TDHEs) through the federally funded Indian Housing Block Grant (IHBG) Program provided significant affordable housing resources in Alaska. This funding has been used in conjunction with HOME funding, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, and AHFC mortgage financing to expand affordable housing opportunities. In 1996, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act (NAHASDA) gave the TDHEs greater flexibility and allowed for leveraging of private investment dollars.

Although the movement to national or regional competitions has made Alaska less competitive for Section 202/811, the state continues to encourage individuals and organizations to apply.

PROTECTING AND IMPROVING HOUSING

During SFY 2014, the preservation and improvement of existing housing stock continued to be an important component of the state's overall housing strategy. A previous section of this report details the rehabilitation activities undertaken by Alaska Housing Finance Corporation's Public Housing Division to improve its housing stock. AHFC also used its HOME Investment Partnership Program and its Weatherization Program to provide assistance to low-income households in improving the energy efficiency and safety of their

homes. In SFY 2014, the HOME funded Owner-Occupied Rehabilitation Program (ORP) continued to serve communities throughout the state with prior year funding allocations. Fifteen (15) homes were rehabilitated through ORP during SFY 2014.

- The Weatherization Program is available to Alaskan owners and renters with moderate household income. Under the program, qualified participants receive weatherization upgrades at no cost. Under this program, income-based, home energy efficiency improvements provided for homeowners and renters expended a total of \$320 million on 14,734 completed units as of 5/31/2014.
- For the State Fiscal Year 2014 approximately \$27.5 million were appropriated to continue the weatherization program. Priority is given to the elderly, Alaskans with disabilities and families with children.
- The Home Energy Rebate Program is open to owner occupied, year-round residents. Participating homeowners, regardless of income, may be eligible for up to a \$10,000 rebate for energy-efficiency improvements and offering a \$7,000 incentive for new construction to build 5 star plus and \$10,000 to build 6 Star plus. The Home Energy Rebate Program has made use of \$182 million by the end of August 2014. The program has paid 21,697 rebates averaging \$6,383 each and it has awarded 2,462 Five-star plus rebates. An additional legislative appropriation of \$20 million was made to the program for the SFY 2014 and \$15 million in SFY 2015.

A sample of 17,233 homeowners was taken on December 6, 2012 and the average homeowner spent \$11,681. A \$6,889 average rebate results in a \$4,792 out-of-pocket investment. The projected cost savings for homes receiving rebates is \$1,464 per year, with an average annual energy savings of 34 percent. A total estimated energy saved annually 3.1 trillion BTUs equivalent to 538,640 barrels of oil or 31,241,091 therms of gas or 22,638,472 gallons of fuel oil or 915,624 MWH of electricity.

Weatherization and Home Energy Rebate Programs 2008 - 2015		
Year	Weatherization	Home Energy Rebate
2008	\$200 Million	\$100Million
2009		\$60Million
2012	\$62.5Million	\$37.5Million
2013	\$31.5 Million	\$20Million
2014	30 Million	\$20 Million
2015	\$27.5 Million	\$15 Million

INPUT FROM OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS

During SFY2014, AHFC continued to seek input from a variety of local, regional, and statewide resources in the area of housing and community development. Some of this input included:

- Alaska Association of Housing Authorities – Quarterly
- Balance of State Continuum of Care Annual Planning Committee for CoC Application
- Alaska Mental Health Board/Advisory Board on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse — *Making It Work*
- *Alaska Coalition on Housing and Homelessness – Bi-weekly meetings*
- *Anchorage Coalition on Homelessness – Bi-monthly meetings*
- *Anchorage Chamber of Commerce – “Make it Monday” Forums*
- *Anchorage Economic Development Corporation – Annual Forecast*
- Alaska Council on the Homeless — 10-Year Plan to End Long-Term Homelessness in Alaska – Bi-annual meetings and Ten-year Plan Update Committee
- Alaska Department of Corrections — Five Year Prisoner Re-Entry Strategic Plan
- Alaska Housing Finance Corporation—Public Housing Agency Plan & Moving to Work Plan
- Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development Division of Community and Regional Affairs—Community Profiles
- Alaska Department of Health and Social Services—Comprehensive Integrated Mental Health Plan.
- Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation—Village Safe Water Program
- Alaska Prisoner Reentry Task Force Meetings
- Fairbanks North Star Borough Community Research Center—Community Research Quarterly
- Governor’s Council on Disabilities and Special Education – Annual Meeting and Development Disabilities Council
- Tribally Designated Housing Entities—Indian Housing Plans and input from Alaska State HUD Field Office—Office of Native American Programs (ONAP).
- Alaska Mental Health Trust – Affordable Housing Focus Area – Annual Work Plan
- Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority Housing Work Group

Most of these resources were also used in the development of the SFY 2014 Annual Action Plan covering the period July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014.