

The contents of this document are presented in the exact format as required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). This is a nationwide database and provides HUD with current information regarding the program activities underway across the Nation, including funding data. HUD uses this information to report to Congress and to monitor grantees. Each funding partner must enter their information directly into IDIS. Each section requires specific information from the various programs in New Hampshire. Grantees must submit this 5-year plan as their application to HUD. This content is downloaded directly from IDIS to allow for citizens participation and public comments.

2016-2020 STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENT TO ADD FUNDS - COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 91.300(c), 91.320(b)

1. Introduction

New Hampshire's Consolidated Plan is developed by the Housing and Community Development Council, which was established by Executive Order and is staffed by the Community Development Finance Authority (CDFA), New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority (NHHFA), and the Department of Health and Human Services, Bureau of Housing Supports (DHHS-BHS). In order to receive allocations of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), National Housing Trust Fund (HTF) and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the state is required to submit a Consolidated Plan. Among other things, the plan must assess the state's housing, homeless, and community and economic development needs, establish priority needs, and explain how they will be addressed with HUD and other

funding. This Consolidated Plan covers calendar years 2016-2020. (Amended May of 2020) President Trump signed the CARES Act on March 27, 2020 to help the Nation respond to the coronavirus pandemic. The CARES Act funds may be used to cover or reimburse allowable costs incurred by a State or locality before the award of funding (including prior to the signing of the CARES Act) to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 pandemic. The State of New Hampshire anticipates utilizing the HUD resources to assist with the state's Housing, Homeless, and Community and Economic Development needs and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic

A lot has changed in New Hampshire since our last five-year Consolidated Plan was written in 2010. Readers of the last Consolidated Plan will likely notice a significant change in format. This edition is designed for electronic submission and retrieval, favoring space-limited text boxes and self-populating data tables over the longer narratives, charts and maps that made up previous editions. New Hampshire's housing market has changed quite a bit as well. Our last writing found home prices declining for the third year in a row, foreclosures at a five-year high, and rental costs stabilizing. Currently, housing prices are increasing, especially for new construction, foreclosures are showing a steady decline, and rental costs are trending higher after a brief flattening. Although homelessness remains a significant problem in New Hampshire, changes in resource allocation and utilization driven by the passage of the HEARTH Act has put greater emphasis on the prevention of homelessness through coordinated assessment, rapid re-housing, and short term rental assistance, and these changes appear to be aligning homeless funding to better address the problem and its growth. Unemployment has declined, but median income has hardly increased over the last year when factoring for inflation. New Hampshire's economy is growing again, but at a pace lagging behind Massachusetts, the fastest growing state in New England, and about the same as the U.S. as a whole.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The State of New Hampshire anticipates the following HUD resources to assist with the state's Housing, Homeless, and Community Development needs:

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program, funded at \$3,839,240, will be used to contribute to the development of 350 units of new affordable housing, with \$1,900,000 of this amount to be used for the preservation of 200 affordable housing units. This annual grant plus program income and uncommitted funds from previous years provide a total of ~~\$~~6,300,000 to invest in communities of NH.

As of this point in time New Hampshire will not receive any additional HOME funds as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Emergency Solutions Grant funding is \$863,130 and will be used to provide short term rental assistance and rapid rehousing for 430 households, and homeless prevention for 516 households.

The \$3,209,928 in ESG-CV funds will be used to provide short term rental assistance for rapid rehousing for 150 literally homeless individuals, and prevention for 400 at risk individuals to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19. Housing relocation and stabilization services will be provided to all households to secure and maintain permanent housing outcomes. 2000 individuals will be served through Emergency Shelter to support additional homeless assistance to help prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic. The funds may be used to provide homelessness prevention assistance to any individual or family who does not have income higher than the Low-Income Limit for the area and meets the criteria in definition in 24 CFR 576.3. Individuals and families experiencing homelessness must not be required to receive treatment or perform any other prerequisite activities as a condition for receiving shelter, housing, or other services for which these funds are used, notwithstanding 24 CFR 576.401(e).

The CDBG program, funded at \$9,217,669 this year, helps address multiple community development needs. Community Development priorities for the 2020 calendar year include:

High Priority: Housing, Revitalization, Economic Development, Water and Wastewater Facilities, Childcare Facilities

Medium Priority: Center Facilities, Other Public Facilities

New Hampshire will receive approximately \$5.4 million in supplemental CDBG-CV funds to address the rapidly emerging situation related to the COVID-19 virus. CDFA is working on plans to expeditiously deploy CDBG-CV resources to meet emerging needs and to implement more flexibility with existing CDBG allocations to address the need for rebuilding to meet longer term needs. CDFA has been actively working with partners across the state to assess the needs of municipalities, nonprofits and businesses as they support the evolving needs of New Hampshire's residents and to ensure that our response is both aligned with current needs and prioritizes the unique needs of low- and-moderate income persons. CDFA will continue to work with the local and state health networks to identify critical needs and to assure that CDBG-CV funds do not duplicate other funding sources.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Although it is impossible to estimate exact numbers of homeless households to be served, housing units completed, and community development projects to be completed in a given year, production and performance under all of these programs has been steady and reliable over time. None of these three grantees has ever had to pay grant money back.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The citizen participation process for this plan was weighted at the front end, with community listening sessions held in six localities around the state with reasonably good attendance. An online survey was also distributed to constituents, partners, interested parties, and others including shelter residents, and participation was quite good.

New Hampshire's Housing and Community Development Planning Council, whose membership provides consultation from all of the varied perspectives and constituencies required by HUD, was involved in the entire planning process and provided important feedback and guidance. A consultation for all New Hampshire entitlement communities was offered and three of the five participated.

Since the COVID-19 outbreak, CDFA has reached out to its extensive network of community development partners to identify the most immediate and short-term needs. This has included multiple surveys reaching out to municipalities, grantees, subrecipients and nonprofits. A Virtual Public Hearing to invite citizen participation on this 2020 Action Plan will be held on the May 5, 2020.

5. Summary of public comments

Public comments varied community by community, but the main themes were expression of far greater needs than can be addressed with these three resources as currently funded, the need for more affordable housing and rent subsidy to help those at the lowest incomes, concern about the potential loss of affordable housing inventory through expiring use, longer-term assistance for homeless as many will not successfully transition to self-sufficiency in a short amount of time, and the desire for infrastructure development to be better-coordinated with affordable housing development. All comments and views were accepted. We have received no public comments since publication of the draft 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan on September 30, 2015.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

None.

Comments and views related to all programs are accepted continuously. Comments from the May 5, 2020 meeting will be included in the amended submission to HUD.

7. Summary

The HUD resources of CDBG, HOME, HTF and ESG have made valuable contributions to New Hampshire's cities, towns, and citizens in many ways as will be seen in the remainder of this plan. Increases and programmatic changes in Emergency Solutions Grant have been helpful, but reductions in CDBG and HOME funding have been counterintuitive, particularly when housing affordability is a growing concern and clearly tied to homelessness.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	NEW HAMPSHIRE	
CDBG Administrator		Community Development Finance Authority
HOPWA Administrator		N/A
HOME Administrator		New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority
ESG Administrator		DHHS-Bureau of Housing Supports
HOPWA-C Administrator		DHHS-Bureau of Housing Supports
HTF Administrator		New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

As lead agency, NHHFA is responsible for coordinating the activities of the three organizations involved in developing New Hampshire's consolidated plans, action plans, and consolidated annual performance evaluation reports. NHHFA has administered the state HOME Investment Partnerships and Low-Income Housing Tax Credit programs since their inception, and shares the state's Tax Exempt Bond authority with the Business Finance Authority. NHHFA also administers a statewide Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, a Family Self Sufficiency Program, homebuyer education and mortgage programs, and performs Project-Based Contract Administration for HUD. Since 2016 NHHFA has also administered the National Housing Fund. In 2013 NHHFA also received an allocation of \$8,623,660 to provide a minimum of 191 units of rental subsidy to homeless individuals with severe mental illness.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.200(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

Provide a concise summary of the state’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))

The Housing and Community Development Planning Council exists to obtain consultation from the above-mentioned groups regarding the use of state CDBG, HOME, HTF and ESG funds, but in addition to that it serves to increase understanding and communication between housing and service providers as well as government entities. NHHFA’s frequent conferences and trainings also serve to bring diverse audiences with related interests together. With New Hampshire being as small a state as it is, many of us from the housing and service provider worlds tend to be involved on each other’s Boards, Councils, and other planning and advisory groups. For example, NHHFA and DHHS-BHS are both represented on the NH Behavioral Health Advisory Council, NHHFA serves on the Housing Committee of the Balance of State Continuum of Care and the CDBG Advisory Council, DHHS-BHS participates in the Workforce Housing Council that NHHFA sponsors, and we typically co-sponsor each other’s conferences and training events.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness

NH has 3 Continuums of Care (CoC), The Greater Nashua (GNCoC), Manchester (MCoC) and Balance of State (BoSCoC). DHHS-BHS (is the NH State recipient for ESG funding, and the DHHS-BHS administrator is the Co-Chair of the BoSCoC, which ensures a high degree of collaboration and coordination of services between the ESG program and BoSCoC programs. The BoSCoC has subcommittees focused on Chronic Homelessness, Family Homelessness and Housing and Education (needs of homeless children and their families). The state also funds homeless services at a level of \$3.2 million annually, and oversees the administration of the federal Health and Human Services (HHS) Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) funded Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) outreach program, and the state (Housing Opportunities for Person’s with Aids)HOPWA program grants. This allows the DHHS-BHS to ensure coordination of services and communications among outreach, shelter and transitional and Permanent Supportive Housing Programs. The DHHS-BHS mission, in addition to coordinating funding, is to ensure collaboration between all of NH’s homeless assistance programs, ensuring alignment with common goals and efficient utilization of resources. DHHS-BHS coordinates regular meetings for statewide Outreach staff, Shelter Directors, and Permanent Supportive Housing case managers to share information on various initiatives, provide TA and foster

communication and coordination of services. DHHS-BHS staff co-chair or participate in a number of community task forces and committees including the NH Homeless Veterans Committee, North Country Veterans Committee, and the Homeless Teen Task force which are each focused on addressing the needs among each of these groups. DHHS-BHS has also worked with providers to increase the number of CoC and ESG funded rapid rehousing programs across the state to better reduce and shorten the time families experience homelessness.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the state in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS

NH has 3 Continuums of Care (CoC), The Greater Nashua (GNCoC), Manchester (MCoC) and Balance of State (BoSCoC). The administrator of the DHHS-BHS conducted presentations and open discussion at each CoC which included: review of the current NH ESG program design; policies and procedures; expected available funds and examples of how to allocate funds; the process for evaluating outcomes; performance standards; HMIS policy and standards; as well as solicitation of feedback and discussion regarding information presented. These presentations were conducted at the BoSCoC on 5/12/15, the MCoC on 5/21/15, and the GNCoC on 8/5/15.

2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighborworks Southern New Hampshire
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Families in Transition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Keene Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	PHA
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Coos Economic Development Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Community Development Financial Institution Private Sector Banking / Financing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization	New Hampshire Legal Assistance
5	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
	6 Agency/Group/Organization	Easter Seals New Hampshire
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy Lead-based Paint Strategy Housing Trust Fund

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Town of Littleton , New Hampshire
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Lead-based Paint Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in Housing and Community Development Planning Council.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	NH Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council

9	Agency/Group/Organization	Strafford County Regional Planning Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional Planning Agencies
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Regional Organization Planning Organization

	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council
--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Housing Action NH
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services – Housing Services – Homeless Services – Fair Housing Homelessness Strategy
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council

11	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Bridges
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Housing Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Services – Housing
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council

12	Agency/Group/Organization	NH Community Loan Fund
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Community Development Financial Institution
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council

13	Agency/Group/Organization	Hannah Grimes Center and Marketplace
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Business Leaders Regional Organization
	Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Membership and participation in the Housing and Community Development Planning Council

Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

None.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	DHHS- Bureau of Housing Supports	Continuum goals are the Strategic Plan goals.
NH Qualified Allocation Plan 2016	NHHFA	Qualified Allocation Plan establishes and promotes housing priorities for affordable housing development and preservation.
Biennial Housing Plan 2015-2016	NHHFA	Biennial Housing Plan goals are Strategic Plan goals.
NH Plan to End Homelessness	DHHS Bureau of Housing Supports	Goals overlap Strategic Plan goals.
N H Plan to End Homelessness Among Veterans	DHHS - Bureau of Housing Supports	Veteran Homeless goals incorporated into Strategic Plan goals.

Table 2 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))

The Housing and Community Development Planning Council meets four or five times each year to obtain input from strategically recruited members representing the interests required by the consolidated plan regulation for consultation. Each of the meetings includes presentations on current issues within Housing, Homelessness, or Community and Economic Development as well as discussions regarding potential uses of CDBG, HOME, HTF and ESG funds, with each meeting cycle culminating in review of all Consolidated Plans and Action Plans prior to Board Approvals and submission to HUD. The membership is as follows in Table 2. In order to promote broader understanding of how all three grants are utilized, consultation occurs in the context of the periodic meetings of the group as a whole.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting

Citizen participation was solicited in May and June of 2015 in advance of beginning to draft this document so input from a variety of geographic and programmatic interests would contribute to planning efforts. This was accomplished by a series of six well-publicized regional meetings throughout the state and an online survey that partners, constituents, and interested parties were asked to complete. Participation in both the regional meeting series and online survey was quite good. Input received confirmed that needs consistently exceed resources, and that there is consensus that the priority needs identified and addressed in New Hampshire's previous Consolidated Plans remain high priority.

Citizen participation was again solicited once the 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan was drafted.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the plan is being amended and a public hearing will be held on May 5, 2020 and a HCDPC Meeting will also be held to allow for citizen participation on this amendment. Comments will be added before submission to HUD in IDIS.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Not amended, original comments from 2015.

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Michael Brien, Harbor Homes, Tammy Emery, Concerned Citizen, Amanda Lewis, Salvation Army, Scott Burns, Concerned Citizen, Kara LaSalle, Laconia Area Land Trust, Leonard Campbell, Catholic Charities of New Hampshire	5/4/15 Laconia Listening Session - Attendees were concerned with homelessness and homeless services, service gaps, and lack of funding for new homeless projects. Frustration was expressed over HUD program rules that make time-limited, short to medium term rental assistance available when most homeless people are going to need longer term or ongoing assistance to remain stably housed.	None	

2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Mary-Jo Landry, Berlin Housing Authority, Janice Daniels, USDA Rural Development, Andrea Gagne, Tri County CAP, Andre Caron, Concerned Citizen, Linda White, City of Berlin Planning Department	5/11/15 Berlin Listening Session - Community development and housing affordability are the big issues here. Substandard multifamily properties have been demolished in order to improve the existing rental housing supply. The Neighborhood Stabilization Program brought needed resources to begin this process and now private investment is helping sustain some forward momentum. The NH Prison has brought some jobs and economic activity, but further economic recovery from the loss of the	None	
---	----------------	------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	--

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				paper mills is desired.		
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Eileen Brady, Nashua Soup Kitchen and Shelter, Kathleen Walton, Town of Salem Welfare Department, Laurel Redden, Concerned Citizen, Ross Moldoff, Town of Salem Planning Department, Susan Walker, Pleasant Street UMC, Carolyn Stevenson, St. David's Church, David Yassenka, Isaiah 58 New Hampshire, Carla Billingham, Concerned Citizen	5/18/15 Community Listening Session Salem - Homelessness, service gaps, and the high cost of rental housing were the main themes. Most attendees were involved in faith-based homeless services, and expressed frustration with the lack of mainstream services that their clients need in order to successfully transition from homelessness.	None	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Laurie Tyler, Southwestern Community Services, Linda Mangones, Keene Housing, PamSlack, Senator Shaheen's Office, Keith Thibault, Southwestern Community Services, ,Josh Meehan, Keene Housing, John Manning, Southwestern Community Services, Tyler McGrath, Southwestern Community Services	6/2/15 Community Listening Session Keene - There is a need for ongoing community development, especially water and sewer projects that could support affordable housing development in new locations. Considerable concern was expressed about expiring use and the need for preservation of affordability of older affordable housing projects. Affordable rental housing production is a high need as well, both age-restricted and non age-restricted.	None	

5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Michal Zahorik, City of Dover Planning Department, Christopher Parker, City of Dover Planning Department, Quinn Slayton, Strafford Community Action Program, Martha Stone, Crossroads House, Mary Ann Poore, Concerned Citizen, Elise Annunziata, City of Portsmouth Community Development Department, Julian Long, City of Rochester Community Development Office, Maria Sillare, Greater Seacoast Coalition to End Homelessness, Martha Hewitt, Tri City Coop	6/8/15 Community Listening Session Portsmouth - Concern was expressed over long waitlists for housing subsidies and the growing need for affordable housing in a desirable and expensive housing market. Crossroads House manages to operate mostly on private funding but public homeless funding remains a critical resource that should be administered in the most flexible and non-restrictive manner possible	None	
---	----------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	--

6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Cathy Kuhn, Families In Transition, Lianne bower, Marguerite's Place, Barbara Alves, Marguerite's Place, Scott Slattery, Harbor Homes, Rik Cornell, Mental Health Center of Greater Manchester, Jim Menihane, New Hampshire Housing, Scott Crocker, Center for Life Management, Barry Quimby, Center of Life Management, Ellen Groh, Concord Coalition to End Homelessness	6/15/15 Community Listening Session Bedford - There were concerns raised about resource availability, housing affordability, and service gaps that make transition from homelessness challenging. Concerns were expressed that new HUD 811 rental assistance program may not be accessible to chronic homeless due to eligibility requirements, although it is expected that entry into that program by others may free up some other housing subsidies.	None	
---	----------------	------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------	--

7	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	This online survey was distributed to partners, constituents, and interested parties who in turn were encouraged to distribute to anyone they thought might be interested, including beneficiaries of HUD CPD-funded benefits or services. We accommodated shelter resident participation by accepting handwritten responses and inputting them as received.	78 individuals participated in this survey which ranked homeless, housing, and community development priority needs. Hillsborough, Merrimack, Belknap, and Cheshire Counties had the highest numbers of respondents. The housing needs of all homeless subgroups were consistently ranked as high, otherwise the results of the priority needs rankings were consistent with those of the past two-five year consolidated plan assessments.	None.	
8	30 Day Public Comment Period	Non-targeted/broad	The 30 day public comment period	No comments were received.	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		community Stakeholders, Partners, Interested Parties	beginning 9/29/15 was announced through newspaper notice, website notice, and email to stakeholders, partners, and interested parties.			
9	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community Stakeholders, Partners, Interested Parties	Meeting notice published via newspaper notice, web page notice, and email to stakeholders, business partners, and interested parties.	No attendees, no comments	N/A	

Table 3 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview (THIS SECTION IS NOT AMENDED; A NEW NEEDS ASSESSMENT WILL BE COMPETED FOR THE 2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN)

Single person households have the lowest median household income (\$29,547) of any group of households based on household size. Their median income is less than 50% of the statewide median household income for all households from the same ACS source. Very low income and extremely low-income households as a group exhibit the greatest need for housing assistance as they overpay for housing at the highest rates. Eighty percent of households in New Hampshire earning less than \$35,000 are paying 30% or more of their income for housing. Using these numbers as a guideline, roughly 40% of single person households or about 53,000 households are overpaying for housing and in need of housing assistance.

Some 35% of all New Hampshire households (about 181,000 households) pay 30% or more of their income for housing, and 14% (about 72,700 households) pay 50% or more.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The CHAS data supplied by HUD was outdated, so we used the most current CHAS data in the following tables and analysis.

We were disappointed that margins of error were not included in the HUD-supplied CHAS data. Since all American Communities Survey (ACS) data is created by multiplying data from smaller survey samples, consideration of margin of error is a critical step in determining how valid or trustworthy conclusions drawn from that data might be. Although we were unable to modify the format of the following tables to include margins of error, they were nonetheless considered in our analysis and discussion of conclusions.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2013	% Change
Population	1,235,786	1,323,459	7%
Households	474,750	519,246	9%
Median Income	\$49,467.00	\$64,230.00	30%

Table 4 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Alternate Data Source Name:

2000 Census (Base Year), 2013 ACS 1 year estimate

Data Source Comments:

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	56,000	59,310	78,965	56,660	265,910
Small Family Households	14,020	17,645	27,880	23,995	155,535
Large Family Households	1,990	2,970	4,690	4,140	19,910
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	9,925	12,785	17,945	12,625	47,790
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	11,825	13,325	10,830	5,125	14,015
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	7,320	7,895	10,850	8,085	37,565

Table 5 - Total Households Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 CHAS Data Tables 7, 5, and 13

Data Source Comments:

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	905	550	375	210	2,040	330	215	380	1,415	2,340
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	170	255	425	140	990	75	70	40	320	505
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	685	615	500	215	2,015	75	175	410	1,225	1,885
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	19,750	8,040	1,205	180	29,175	14,960	12,295	10,035	3,565	40,855

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	3,640	13,185	11,150	2,645	30,620	2,665	10,185	16,605	13,985	43,440
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	2,190	0	0	0	2,190	1,615	0	0	0	1,615

Table 6 – Housing Problems Table

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 3

Data Source

Comments:

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	21,505	9,460	2,500	750	34,215	15,170	12,760	11,220	4,390	43,540
Having none of four housing problems	11,290	18,905	26,515	15,915	72,625	4,275	18,185	38,725	35,605	96,790

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	2,190	0	0	0	2,190	1,570	0	0	0	1,570

Table 7 – Housing Problems 2

Alternate Data Source Name:
2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 7

Data Source
Comments:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	7,790	8,270	4,650	20,710	3,830	6,170	11,195	21,195
Large Related	1,030	1,185	475	2,690	640	1,160	2,570	4,370
Elderly	5,665	4,915	2,370	12,950	9,580	1,170	8,005	18,755
Other	10,245	8,040	4,990	23,275	3,665	3,720	5,390	12,775
Total need by income	24,730	22,410	12,485	59,625	17,715	12,220	27,160	57,095

Table 8 – Cost Burden > 30%

Alternate Data Source Name:
2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 7

Data Source
Comments:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	6,650	2,835	330	9,815	3,360	4,410	4,165	11,935
Large Related	880	205	45	1,130	555	740	690	1,985
Elderly	4,120	1,835	395	6,350	7,765	4,755	2,805	15,325
Other	9,120	3,255	435	12,810	3,295	2,520	2,510	8,325
Total need by income	20,770	8,130	1,205	30,105	14,975	12,425	10,170	37,570

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 50%

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 7

Data Source

Comments:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	760	750	600	250	2,360	110	235	590	345	1,280
Multiple, unrelated family households	25	119	140	40	324	40	8	105	99	252
Other, non-family households	70	45	195	115	425	0	0	4	0	4
Total need by income	855	914	935	405	3,109	150	243	699	444	1,536

Table 10 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 10

Data Source

Comments:

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source

Comments:

NO DATA AVAILABLE

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

According to the 2013 American Community Survey there are 132,601 single person households in New Hampshire. Single person households make up the majority (77%) of all nonfamily households. Forty-seven percent of single person households are renters and 53% are owners. Of the single person renter households, 51% are 15 to 54 years old, and 28% are 65 years old or older. Of the single person owner households, 28% are 15 to 54 years old, and 45% are 65 years old or older. Single person households have the lowest median household income (\$29,547) of any group of households based on household size. Their median income is less than 50% of the statewide median household income for all households from the same ACS source. Very low income and extremely low-income households as a group exhibit the greatest need for housing assistance as they overpay for housing at the highest rates. Eighty percent of households in New Hampshire earning less than \$35,000 are paying 30% or more of their income for housing. Using these numbers as a guideline, roughly 40% of single person households or about 53,000 households are overpaying for housing and in need of housing assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The New Hampshire Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence estimates that over 700 families per year are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking in need of housing assistance. Shelter admission and turn away data was used to arrive at that number.

Despite a fairly high percentage (41% or 77,800) of working disabled people in New Hampshire per 2013 ACS data, the majority of New Hampshire's disabled population (55,275 households) has an income of 50% of median or less. Federal rental assistance program information gathered by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities indicates that approximately 7,480 disabled households receive rental assistance, leading us to 47,795 disabled households in need of housing assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

Less than one and a half percent of occupied housing in New Hampshire is classified as substandard (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities). Similarly, only about 1.5% of occupied housing units are overcrowded (more than 1 occupant per room). While these are problems for the households affected, the far more common housing problem is overpayment. Some 35% of all New Hampshire households (about 181,000 households) pay 30% or more of their income for housing, and 14% (about 72,700 households) pay 50% or more. Rent subsidies, either project or tenant-based, reduce this problem, but demand for rental assistance by eligible households typically runs three or more times as great as the number of those who can be served with existing resources. Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program waitlists in New Hampshire typically run from two to seven years depending on PHA.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

As this is as much an income problem as a housing problem, it is most concentrated in very low income (less than 50% of AMI) and extremely low income (less than 30% of AMI) Households. While 35% of New Hampshire households have a housing cost burden of 30% of income or more, and 14% of households have a housing cost burden of 50% of income or more; 73% of households earning less than 50% of AMI, about 84,000 households, are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, and 47.5% of these very low and extremely low income households, nearly 55,000 households, are paying more than 50% of their income for housing.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance

Twenty-nine percent (29%) of NH households are renters, with 68% severely cost burdened, paying half or more of their income on housing. The high cost of rental housing in NH impacts the housing stability maintenance of individuals and families. In 2014 state-funded homeless prevention programs served more than 5,000 people, of which the vast majority, 83%, were families. Homeless prevention services include financial assistance such as short-term rental assistance or utility payments that will directly prevent a household from becoming homeless. Of those households served by state funded prevention services, 96% reported they had used this type of service in the past, illustrating the ongoing struggle of low-income NH households to maintain housing. Recognizing the very real challenges posed by the shortage of affordable housing, BHHS is continuing to build on initiatives undertaken as part of the HEARTH Act implementation to strengthen our homeless service system and improve the excellent work service providers do every day to assist those they serve to achieve housing stability. Strategies include work with partners to develop a statewide coordinated assessment system to ensure all persons seeking homeless services will have equal access and be directed to the service that will best meet their needs. Increased emphasis on new programs providing Rapid Re-Housing of homeless households, Homelessness Prevention, and Shelter Diversion where appropriate, are also key to this strategy. ESG

funded Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention services include housing stability case management services which extend 6 months after rental assistance is provided, with a goal of ensuring the household maintains long-term housing stability. Community service delivery providers collaborate to resolve affordable housing barriers including creating roommate options when appropriate. Building relationships with landlords in each region is a strategic step to achieving long-term housing stability.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates:

NH defines a household as at risk of homelessness if it meets the HUD definition 24 CFR part 576.2 (1); 24CFR part 576.2 (2) and (3) are not currently used to define at risk of homelessness. NH has utilized HMIS data to estimate that approximately 3,000 households will be at risk of becoming homeless annually. This estimate is based on prior year's utilization of state funded homeless assistance services.

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness

In SFY '14 the average income of persons entering a shelter was \$125.00 a month, and of those adults receiving shelter, 23% reported a physical disability and 33% reported a mental health disability (mental illness).

Discussion

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	42,975	9,265	3,760
White	39,230	8,615	3,165
Black / African American	635	210	60
Asian	720	20	225
American Indian, Alaska Native	64	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,695	270	205
0	0	0	0

Table 12 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	45,590	13,720	0
White	41,760	13,135	0
Black / African American	650	40	0
Asian	845	60	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	195	44	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Hispanic	1,420	295	0
0	0	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	41,475	37,485	0
White	38,845	35,605	0
Black / African American	365	440	0
Asian	810	315	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	19	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,055	710	0
0	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	21,770	34,890	0
White	20,670	33,045	0
Black / African American	90	390	0
Asian	235	375	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	70	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	745	0
0	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

As more recent data is available, NHHFA has chosen to use CHAS Data based on the American Community Survey 2008-2012. Although the tables in this section cannot be modified to add margin of error information, the margin of error for each of the data points in tables 13 through 16 has been calculated as a check on the statistical significance of each estimate. As shown in Summary Table 1, housing problems in New Hampshire are primarily those related to household income, reflected in housing cost burden greater than 30% and greater than 50% of household income.

When determining the disproportionate need of racial or ethnic groups the available data must be considered with its associated margin of error. An initial analysis of tables 13 through 16 suggests that as a result of having one or more of the four identified housing problems, extremely low income (0% to 30% AMI) Asian and Hispanic households, very low income (30% to 50% AMI) Black/African American, Asian, American Indian, Pacific Islander and Hispanic households, low income (50% to 80% AMI) Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households, and moderate income (80% to 100% AMI) Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households all exhibit a disproportionately greater housing need than households in total within each income group. However, an examination of the margin of error associated with the estimate for each of these racial and ethnic groups in each income category, demonstrates that it is equally as likely that there is no statistically significant difference between the portion of that racial or

ethnic group with a housing need and the portion of all households with a housing need in that income range.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

As more recent data is available, NHHFA has chosen to use CHAS Data based on the American Community Survey 2008-2012. Although the tables in this section cannot be modified to include margins of error, the margin of error for each of the data points in tables 17 through 20 has been calculated as a check on the statistical significance of each estimate. As shown in Summary Table 1, severe housing problems in New Hampshire are primarily those related to household income, reflected in housing cost burden greater than 50% of household income.

When determining the disproportionate need of racial or ethnic groups the available data must be considered with its associated margin of error. An initial analysis of tables 17 through 20 suggests that as a result of having one or more of the four identified severe housing problems, extremely low income (0% to 30% AMI) Asian and Hispanic households, very low income (30% to 50% AMI) Black/African American, Asian, American Indian, and Pacific Islander households, low income (50% to 80% AMI) Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households, and moderate income (80% to 100% AMI) Black/African American, Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households all exhibit a disproportionately greater severe housing need than households in total within each income group. However, an examination of the margin of error associated with the estimate for each of these racial and ethnic groups in each income category, demonstrates that it is equally as likely that there is no statistically significant difference between the portion of that racial or ethnic group with a housing need and the portion of all households with a housing need in that income range.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	36,675	15,565	3,760
White	33,385	14,455	3,165
Black / African American	560	290	60
Asian	690	50	225
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,425	540	205
0	0	0	0

Table 16 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,220	37,090	0
White	20,465	34,430	0
Black / African American	310	380	0
Asian	360	545	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	105	0
Pacific Islander	10	0	0
Hispanic	600	1,115	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,720	65,240	0
White	12,825	61,630	0
Black / African American	114	695	0
Asian	320	805	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	49	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	310	1,455	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	5,140	51,520	0
White	4,635	49,075	0
Black / African American	70	410	0
Asian	150	460	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	95	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	160	1,055	0
Other	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

*The four severe housing problems are:

1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	327,255	108,198	74,505	3,929
White	310,815	103,945	69,085	3,270
Black / African American	2,550	1,110	830	74
Asian	5,155	1,880	1,295	245
American Indian, Alaska Native	435	180	195	0
Pacific Islander	25	4	10	0
Hispanic	5,135	2,805	2,015	240
Other	0	1,230	1,075	100

Table 20 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Alternate Data Source Name:

2008 to 2012 CHAS

Data Source Comments:

Discussion

Hispanic households have a disproportionately greater housing cost burden paying 30% to 50% and more than 50% of household income when compared with overpayment at these levels of the category as a whole. The same disproportionate need appears to be true for Black/African American Households paying 30% to 50% and more than 50% of household income, and for Asian, American Indian and Pacific Islander Households pay more than 50% of household income. However, when the margin of error for each of these racial groups is considered, it is equally as likely that there is no proportional difference between the cost burden of these groups and the category of cost burden as a whole.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

Are there any income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

New Hampshire has 294 census tracts, covering 259 municipalities, cities, and unincorporated places. Based on American Community Survey data, in only one of these tracts is the concentration of Black/African Americans greater than 10%. The concentration of Asian population is between 12% and 18% in six census tracts, but no greater than 10% in the remaining 288 tracts. The concentration of Hispanic population is between 20% and 30% in six census tracts and between 10% and 18% in another nine tracts. The concentration of American Indian and Alaskan Native populations does not exceed 1.5% in any Census Tract, and the concentration of Pacific Islanders is no greater than 0.5% in any census tract.

In 95% of New Hampshire Census Tracts the total concentration of non-white minorities is less than 20% (281 out of 294) and in only 6 census tracts is the concentration of Hispanic population greater than 20%. Of the 13 census tracts with a non-white or Hispanic minority concentration greater than 20% (they range from 21% to 36%), 12 are located in Hillsborough County, in the cities of Manchester and Nashua with six in each. Both the cities of Manchester and Nashua are separate HUD entitlements within the state.

The one remaining census tract with a non-white minority concentration greater than 20% is located in the town of Hanover in Grafton County where the Asian population has a concentration of 12.4%, the concentration of Black/African American population is 4.3% and the Hispanic concentration is 4.6%. This census tract is also the location of Dartmouth University and Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center.

In no census tract in New Hampshire does the non-white population approach the R/ECAP threshold of 50% proffered by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as a base measure of racial/ethnic group concentration in its publication Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing (AFFH) Data Documentation , dated July 7, 2015, page 9.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

See Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2015 Update in Unique Appendices for thorough discussion of disproportionate needs.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

See Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice 2015 Update in Unique Appendices for thorough discussion of disproportionate needs.

NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

Introduction

N/A

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	100	0	3,321	162	2,900	40	0	65

Table 21 - Public Housing by Program Type

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	15	0	5	9		0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	13	0	663	104	534	8		0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	0	48	0	1,670	16	1,515	12	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	100	0	3,321	162	2,900	40	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 22 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	96	0	3,232	159	2,822	39	0	64
Black/African American	0	2	0	59	2	49	1	0	1
Asian	0	1	0	9	1	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	20	0	20	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Table 23 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	2	0	120	8	110	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	98	0	3,201	154	2,790	40	0	65
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units:

N/A

What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?

N/A

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large

N/A

Discussion:

N/A

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction:

New Hampshire has three Continuums of Care: Manchester, Nashua, and the Balance of State. The New Hampshire Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services (BHHS) is lead convener and facilitator of the New Hampshire Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC) planning process. The BoSCoC is responsible for the planning, performance and implementation of federal and local goals of preventing and ending homelessness. Policy and planning of the BoSCoC is led by the executive committee, or board, and consists of seven (7) members selected by the BoSCoC membership, and must include a representative from the Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services (BHHS) and a homeless or formerly homeless individual. Representatives from both the Manchester and Nashua Continuums also attend the BoSCoC meetings in order to coordinate activities statewide. One example of statewide coordination is the fact that all three New Hampshire Continuums have collaborated to conduct coordinated annual statewide Point-In-Time (PIT) surveys since 2004.

The Executive Subcommittee develops overall goals and strategies for the BoSCoC. Representation consists of at least five members selected by the BoSCoC, including a representative from the BHHS. The Housing Subcommittee addresses current challenges, barriers and problems in homeless and housing opportunities. The group is staffed and supported by the BHHS and includes representation from any interested BoSCoC members. The Data Subcommittee provides statistical support to the BoSCoC, including review of the Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR), review of BoSCoC data from the statewide point-in-time survey, analysis of gaps in needs, census information, and review of data quality reports from the New Hampshire Homeless Management Information System (NH-HMIS). The Subcommittee includes representation from NH-HMIS, BHHS, and NH-HMIS users. BHHS employs three primary methods to gather information about the nature and extent of homelessness in NH. The annual statewide point-in-time count conducted in conjunction with an annual Housing Inventory Chart (HIC) update survey, and the NH Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data. These activities form the basis for gaps analysis and strategic planning.

The HIC survey, requests the following information:

- name of Emergency, Transitional and Permanent Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing Programs,
- location of the programs,
- # beds and # units for individuals and families,
- units set aside for chronically homeless,

- units set aside for veterans, and
- target population information.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	20	647	1,836	463	692	44
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	5	21	5	1	34
Persons in Households with Only Adults	111	661	3,315	1,037	771	39
Chronically Homeless Individuals	52	205	685	20	122	42
Chronically Homeless Families	5	55	42	3	24	53
Veterans	14	124	298	92	86	43
Unaccompanied Child	1	5	21	5	1	34
Persons with HIV	0	5	17	5	4	22

Table 25 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
NH BHHS PIT and HIC

Data Source Comments:

The office of NH BHHS conducts 2 HUD required surveys on an annual basis; the Point-In-Time (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). These surveys assess the region of the NH Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC). The BoSCoC is a statewide Continuum of Care that faces the challenge of covering an extensive, complex geography comprising urban and rural communities. This survey provides critical data to the BoSCoC to help identify needs and develop a strategy to eliminate chronic homelessness and overall homelessness. This year's surveys were conducted on January 28, 2015.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Partially Rural Homeless

Rural Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	82	0	821	79	239	44
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	1	0	0	34
Persons in Households with Only Adults	82	19	893	201	289	39
Chronically Homeless Individuals	37	14	81	2	17	42
Chronically Homeless Families	9	0	5	0	2	53
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	0	1	0	1	22

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:

NH BHHS PIT and HIC

Data Source Comments:

The office of NH BHHS conducts 2 HUD required surveys on an annual basis; the Point-In-Time (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). These surveys assess the region of the NH Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC). The BoSCoC is a statewide Continuum of Care that faces the challenge of covering an extensive, complex geography comprising urban and rural communities. This survey provides critical data to the BoSCoC to help identify needs and develop a strategy to eliminate chronic homelessness and overall homelessness. This year's surveys were conducted on January 28, 2015.

For persons in rural areas who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, describe the nature and extent of unsheltered and sheltered homelessness with the jurisdiction:

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

Data is available and provided in the charts above for "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year" and "number of days that persons experience homelessness" for Chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. See charts above.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	3,382	1,671
Black or African American	46	46
Asian	4	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	49	9
Pacific Islander	18	1
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	285	29
Not Hispanic	3,431	1,700

Alternate Data Source Name:

NH HMIS

Data Source

Comments:

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

NH estimates that approximately 3,000 people in families are in need of homeless assistance service each year and 463 people in families with children actually become homeless each year. NH estimates approximately 92 veterans become homeless each year but does not have definitive data to estimate the number of families of veterans that will become homeless each year. NH has statewide homelessness prevention and Rapid Re-Housing programs, as well as 4 Support Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) programs to address the needs of families, and families of veterans, experiencing housing stability.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The majority of New Hampshire's homeless population is white/non-Hispanic. Of the sheltered homeless, just fewer than 8.5% identify as Hispanic, approximately 7% identify as black or African American, 1% identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, and less than 1% identify as Asian or Pacific Islander. Of the unsheltered homeless an even greater percentage are white/non-Hispanic. Less than 2% identify as Hispanic, less than 3% identify as black or African American, and less than 1% identify as each Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Pacific Islander.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2015 Point in Time count indicates approximately 10% of the homeless population in the Balance of State CoC region (all areas except Manchester and Nashua) are unsheltered on any given night. The vast

majority, 80%, of unsheltered homeless identified in this count were single adults, 42% were chronically homeless, and 13% are veterans. The BoSCoC has a strong network of homeless outreach workers that includes HUD CoC program funded, SAMSHA PATH funded, SSVF and VA homeless outreach that work diligently to identify unsheltered homeless and offer assistance including assistance in accessing shelter. BHHS works to ensure that anyone requesting shelter is provided shelter, and outreach is particularly persistent in encouraging unsheltered homeless to accept shelter in the winter months.

Discussion:

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

Introduction

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Mentally Ill - New Hampshire's Community Mental Health Centers serve a total of 46,749 severely and persistently mentally ill adults (SPMI) and serious emotional disturbance youth SED. That's 12,864 SED youth and 33,885 SPMI adults served in the CMHC system.

Developmentally Disabled and Acquired Brain Disorder – New Hampshire's Bureau of Developmental Services provides services via Area Agencies and their subcontractors for 6,429 Developmentally Disabled (DD) individuals and 234 individuals with Acquired Brain Disorder (ABD).

The New Hampshire Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services reports admission of 4,522 individuals (collectively) into Short-Term Residential, Long-Term Residential, Intensive Outpatient, or Outpatient treatment during calendar year 2014. Housing Stability is a problem for over half upon entering treatment

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Most SPMI adults are reliant on SSI disability income for living expenses and Medicaid to pay for mental health care. Monthly SSI benefits are not indexed to any local or state cost of living, creating a high rental cost burden in places like New Hampshire that have unusually high rental housing costs. New Hampshire is fortunate to have competed successfully for a HUD 811 grant that will provide project-based rental assistance to over 700 households with a SPMI adult. As part of this 811 PRA Program, New Hampshire Housing helping the New Hampshire Bureau of Behavioral Health increase community-based care of the SPMI clientele by offering incentives to owners of Low Income Tax Credit properties to set aside small numbers of units for placement of previously institutionalized individuals in their properties. The Bureau of Behavioral Health contracts with all ten-community based mental health centers throughout the state to facilitate these placements and assist as needed. NHHFA also provides a modest set aside of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers to assist the Bureau of Behavioral Health place people discharged from the State Hospital back into their communities where community-based care is available.

Many members of both the DD and ABD populations live with parents or other relatives, but emphasis on independent living in the community with support from community-based services has increased

dramatically over the years, and made possible with the availability of community-based supports delivered by Area Agencies and subcontractors. One of the greater housing needs for these populations is respite care so that those family caregivers can get some relief from their responsibilities.

Data from the New Hampshire Bureau of Drug and Alcohol Services indicates that approximately 30% of patients discharged from residential treatment report housing instability upon discharge.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Not a HOPWA formula grantee

Discussion:

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is the primary federal funding source in New Hampshire available at the municipal level to meet non-housing community development needs. New Hampshire State Administrative Rules assign priorities to eligible activities that are used in qualifying and scoring grant applications. High priority public facility activities include homeless facilities, childcare centers, constructing handicap access for public buildings, streets, sidewalks and playgrounds. Low priority activities include schools for use as schools.

How were these needs determined?

The process by which these needs were identified involved analysis of economic conditions and trends, with particular attention to the impacts on low- and moderate-income people and communities; input from community representatives, the Housing and Community Development Planning Council and a series of listening sessions held across the state annually; and a review of recent CDBG funding requests.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

New Hampshire has an aging infrastructure for water and wastewater distribution and treatment. These systems often serve village sections of small and rural municipalities where there are concentrations of low- and moderate-income residents. Therefore, this remains a high priority for CDBG funding. Street improvements, flood drainage and sidewalks are also activities that most often are completed in conjunction with water and wastewater distribution projects.

How were these needs determined?

As with Public Facilities, the process by which these needs were identified involved analysis of current conditions with particular attention to the impacts on low- and moderate-income people and communities; input from community representatives, the Housing and Community Development Planning Council, a series of listening sessions held across the state annually; and a review of recent CDBG funding requests. CDFA works closely with other funders of water/wastewater infrastructure improvements including the NH Department of Environmental Services and USDA to identify community systems with the highest needs based on system conditions and community economic conditions.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The need for Public Services in New Hampshire vary based on income and demographics. Different geographic areas of the state have different needs. More remote areas tend to have more need for medical services while larger, more urban communities may have more needs for services to the homeless. Some organizations provide assistance on a statewide level like New Hampshire Legal Assistance (legal services for low- and moderate-income persons) and Granite State Independent Living (services for persons with disabilities and seniors). Regional providers like the network of Community Action Programs provide a wide variety of services to low- and moderate-income people like health services, meals, housing repairs, energy services and Head Start. Non-profit housing organizations provide housing counseling while transportation, senior and youth services will be provided by the local community. There is a statewide need for job skills training and training to start and operate a small business.

How were these needs determined?

As with all funded activities, the process by which these needs were identified involved analysis of current conditions with particular attention to the impacts on low- and moderate-income people and communities; input from community representatives, the Housing and Community Development Planning Council, a series of listening sessions held across the state annually; and a review of recent CDBG funding requests.

Housing Market Analysis (THIS SECTION IS NOT AMENDED; A NEW HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS WILL BE COMPETED FOR THE 2021-2025 CONSOLIDATED PLAN)

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

New Hampshire's current housing market performance, as well as its overall economy, is slowly improving, with positives such as increasing employment and rising home prices.

One indicator that New Hampshire's housing market is recovering includes rising prices in key areas of the state, specifically Hillsborough and Rockingham counties, prices have risen. On a statewide basis, the inventory of homes for sale has decreased and the pace of home sales has increased. Those New Hampshire households that are willing and qualified to take advantage of discounted housing inventory and historically low interest rates may have a unique opportunity to get into homeownership. However, borrowers must still have an adequate down payment and excellent credit to qualify for a mortgage under the tighter credit requirements in place since the Great Recession.

Despite elevated numbers in June and July, foreclosure recordings have declined steadily over the past year and are expected to continue to improve through the remainder of this calendar year. This is likely the result of recent price increases in some parts of the state that reduce or eliminate potential losses for the lenders.

Statewide the median gross rent for two-bedroom units increased 4.5% in 2015 and has increased about 17% over the past 10 years. Current economic conditions hold many renter households in place while continuing to force foreclosed owner households back into the rental market. In addition, there has been only limited rental housing production. Therefore, demand for rental housing remains strong with vacancies at a low of under 3%. The relative strength of demand in this sector allows property owners to raise rent levels. This means that rental housing, as a commodity, has fared well through the recession; but, as "affordable housing," rental housing now demands a higher percentage of stable or shrinking household incomes.

Growth in New Hampshire's housing market during this recovery is directly related to broader economic conditions. While New Hampshire continues to enjoy a diverse economy, the signs of growth are decidedly mixed. New Hampshire's unemployment rate is one of the lowest in the region, but the growth of private employment jobs after the recent recession has been slower than other New England states and the national average. Improvements in the housing market echo the slow improvements in the broader economy.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

Introduction

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	389,227	64%
1-unit, attached structure	31,228	5%
2-4 units	71,319	12%
5-19 units	47,847	8%
20 or more units	36,142	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	36,153	6%
Total	611,916	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	687	0%	5,334	4%
1 bedroom	11,961	3%	42,451	30%
2 bedrooms	91,754	25%	59,827	42%
3 or more bedrooms	268,940	72%	33,915	24%
Total	373,342	100%	141,527	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

In New Hampshire, as in many other places, housing has been made affordable with a variety of mostly federal resources. The most significant of these in terms of production is Low Income Housing Tax Credits, responsible for the production of approximately 14,500 units in New Hampshire, a little over half of which are age restricted. Overall targeting for residents is 60% of median area income, lower if development subsidy like HOME is added or the household is able to obtain a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher that can bring affordability down to 30% of median area income or less. Owners of properties developed with Low Income Housing Tax Credits must agree to accept tenants holding Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. There are approximately 9,157 Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers in use at a time throughout New Hampshire, which are targeted to households at 50% of median area income or less. Housing Choice Vouchers can be used in any privately-owned housing. Turnover of Housing Choice

Vouchers is low due to extended deep income targeting requirements and long waitlists. New Hampshire also has 4,103 units of Public Housing targeting households at 50% or less of median area income, controlled by 17 different local Public Housing Authorities, with types of households served determined by each housing authority and with rents subsidized with project-based rental assistance. HUD's project-based section 8 program provided development subsidy and ongoing rental assistance to low income households who would pay approximately 30% of their income for rent. New Hampshire's inventory is 5,814 units throughout the state targeting both elderly and families. Supportive housing for elderly or disabled households through HUD's 202 and 811 programs has developed 1,179 units overall in New Hampshire, targeting households at 50% of median area income and lower who pay 30% of their income for rent. The USDA 515 program developed 2,069 units in Rural Development eligible localities throughout the state, where low income households benefit from project-based rental assistance. In some cases, affordable housing is developed with multiple sources. For example, one can have a Low-Income Housing Tax Credit property with USDA 515 project-based rental assistance. The Tax Credit and HOME combination has already been mentioned. Some lesser sources of subsidy administered by New Hampshire Housing include Affordable Housing Fund, which is re-capitalized by the state treasury from time to time, and New Hampshire Housing's General Fund which is capitalized with proceeds from mortgage sales.

Nearly all (96%) of New Hampshire Households receiving federal rental assistance include children or people who are disabled. Over 37% of New Hampshire households receiving federal rentals assistance live in non-metropolitan areas.

New Hampshire Housing's Directory of Assisted Housing <https://www.nhhfa.org/rental-assistance/search-for-housing/> provides excellent detail on affordable housing in New Hampshire project by project.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

For several years now, New Hampshire Housing has proactively worked with the owners of properties at risk for expiring use, initiating conversations with them and making resources available for the extension of affordability through refinancing and rehab. Out of the existing affordable housing inventory only one property has been lost to expiring use, and the remainder have been preserved through refinancing. We are told that USDA Rural Development has several properties in New Hampshire facing expiration of 515 affordability contracts beginning within the next few years that they do not expect to be able to refinance due to lack of a budget to support that. Discussions about those projects are ongoing, and preservation remains the primary goal.

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

Overall homeownership demand in New Hampshire has been declining, which has increased demand to an already tight rental market, and rents have increased at a much more rapid pace than incomes. Unfulfilled demand for housing subsidy runs 2 to 3 times the capacity of housing subsidy resources in New Hampshire. Growth in rental costs has exceeded wage growth for several years now, and New Hampshire's CHAS data found elsewhere in this report shows that housing cost burden of over 30% of income and over 50% of income is worsening.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Housing that is affordable to very low and extremely low-income households constitutes the greatest need by far. This would, by default, be rental housing, as ownership can be difficult if not unattainable for very low and extremely low-income households. Scattered site service enriched housing for various special needs populations is in demand and will remain so.

New Hampshire Housing commissioned **Housing Needs in New Hampshire, (see in unique appendices)** a three-part study of New Hampshire's housing needs for the next twenty years. The authors noted that New Hampshire's housing supply is poorly aligned with evolving preferences among different age groups. Notably, aging Baby Boomers and elderly are likely to seek to down-size, but the housing inventory is predominantly 3-bedroom homes. Household formation has slowed, and younger people are frequently seeking rental housing in urban areas. Overall, housing ownership is in decline, so it's hard to find a buyer for that 3-bedroom house. New Hampshire's senior population is growing rapidly, to the point that by 2015, their households will double and they will occupy one in every three housing units.

Discussion

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	127,500	250,000	96%
Median Contract Rent	566	847	50%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	26,492	18.7%
\$500-999	74,448	52.6%
\$1,000-1,499	32,779	23.2%
\$1,500-1,999	5,870	4.2%
\$2,000 or more	1,938	1.4%
Total	141,527	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	12,640	No Data
50% HAMFI	34,640	14,985
80% HAMFI	87,455	49,945
100% HAMFI	No Data	95,960
Total	134,735	160,890

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments: There are no statewide FMRs or HOME rents, they are all calculated specific to area, in New Hampshire it is by Metropolitan FMR area or Non-metropolitan County FMR Area. Comparison of Fair Market Rents with High and Low HOME Rents is located in Unique Appendices, along with Estimates of Affordability from the New Hampshire Housing 2015 Rental Cost Survey.

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The lower a household's income, the smaller the percentage of housing inventory that is available to them at an affordable cost. Affordable cost is again defined as housing cost of 30% or less of household income. See Estimates of Affordability from New Hampshire Housing 2015 Rental Cost Survey in Grantee Unique Appendices.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

Rents have risen 17% over the past ten years while incomes have stagnated or decreased for most. Additional demand for rental housing due to those who have lost their homes to foreclosure has likely helped drive higher rents and made it more difficult for those with low, very low, and extremely low incomes compete for rental units. Although the production of new affordable rental properties utilizing HOME and Low-Income Housing Tax Credits helps alleviate the shortage of affordable housing, resource limitations keep affordable rental production behind growth in demand. Public Housing and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program are more or less maintained but not expanding in any way.

We have seen purchase prices for homes continue to move toward recovery from the lows of a few years ago, especially in the more active markets in Southern New Hampshire and the Seacoast. For those who can meet today's more stringent underwriting standards for homebuyer mortgages, homes with discounted prices can make purchase more affordable than it was at market highs 8 to 10 years ago.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

The State of New Hampshire contains 14 HUD Fair Market Rent areas, thus we have 14 different sets of HOME High and Low Rents and Fair Market Rents. Overall, HOME Rents, Fair Market Rents, and Area Median rents tend to be higher within or near metropolitan areas, which could drive the need for proportionally more HOME development subsidy. However, New Hampshire Housing does not engage in geographic targeting for projects beyond some scoring points for Low Income Tax Credit projects

proposed for areas on the IRS "difficult to develop" list, and it is our intention to finance affordable housing projects in a variety of communities each year to promote housing choice.

Discussion

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

Introduction:

Definitions

Standard Condition – Housing in which all building components or systems function as intended and built to comply with all applicable codes at the time of construction.

Substandard Condition but suitable for rehabilitation – Housing which can be brought into full conformance with current federal, state, and locally adopted building, plumbing, electrical, fire protection, accessibility, energy and engineering codes and standards, so long as project costs remain reasonable and comparable to other affordable housing projects.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	124,353	33%	61,162	43%
With two selected Conditions	2,114	1%	2,975	2%
With three selected Conditions	546	0%	572	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	13	0%
No selected Conditions	246,329	66%	76,805	54%
Total	373,342	100%	141,527	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	46,308	12%	10,821	8%
1980-1999	126,027	34%	32,783	23%
1950-1979	122,667	33%	42,742	30%
Before 1950	78,340	21%	55,181	39%
Total	373,342	100%	141,527	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	201,007	54%	97,923	69%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	27,690	7%	6,770	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Please note that data concerning vacant units is not available on a statewide basis, making the estimate of suitability of units for rehabilitation impossible.

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Please note that data on vacant units is not available on a statewide basis, making it impossible to estimate suitability of units for rehabilitation.

When considering the Condition of Units tables above, one must factor in that cost burden of greater than 30% of income is one of the four conditions constituting a housing problem in the CHAS data, and that it is the most common one. Therefore, adding the numbers of units with two, three, or four selected conditions is the best way to weed out the cost-burdened units and estimate those with rehabilitation needs. This would leave us with 2,660 owner-occupied and 3,560 renter-occupied units in need of rehabilitation.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Using the "Housing units built before 1980 with children present" tables, we would estimate that 1/3 of the 27,690 households counted in owner-occupied units and 2/3 of the 6,770 renter-occupied units would likely contain lead-based paint hazards. This would give us 9,138 owner-occupied units and 4,468 renter-occupied units containing lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion:

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	104		3,442	166	3,276	84	0	618
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)
Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

N/A

Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

N/A

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

N/A

Discussion:

N/A

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

NH's network of 42 shelters includes 18 emergency shelter locations, 6 specialty shelters serving persons with identified special needs, 12 domestic violence shelters and 6 transitional shelter programs, and provide a diverse array of sheltering services to meet the needs of families, individuals, and various sub populations. In SFY '14 the BHHS began requiring state-funded shelters to identify specific goals related to reducing the programs average length of stay and increasing outcomes to permanent housing and that practice continued in the most recent RFP.

The BoSCoC HUD-funded Homeless Outreach and Intervention Program and PATH Outreach, in collaboration with the statewide NH 211 information and referral program, work to identify unsheltered homeless and at-risk persons. Their work includes field outreach to identify unsheltered homeless persons and developing a rapport to engage these individuals and families. Outreach workers assess homeless individuals and families for both immediate basic needs such as food and shelter, as well as additional needs such as healthcare, treatment, housing, income, etc. and provide assistance in accessing these services. The CoC program supports approximately 1,040 permanent supportive housing beds, of which 460 are family beds and 530 are beds (units) for individuals.

Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	351	34	415	369	0
Households with Only Adults	390	32	197	438	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	190	0
Veterans	5	0	101	43	0
Unaccompanied Youth	24	0	35	0	0

Table 38 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

Alternate Data Source Name:

NH BHHS PIT and HIC

Data Source Comments:

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Within the BoSCoC are Local Service Delivery Areas (LSDAs) which consist of a group of service agencies and stakeholders, in a specific geographic area within the state. Other common terms synonymous with LSDA include local COC, local service consortiums, and coalitions. The LSDA use a peer-to-peer support system as well as resource sharing with other LSDAs and the BoSCoC to develop strategies to increase local involvement. LSDAs are comprised of both homeless service organizations and mainstream organizations including municipal welfare, food pantries, community action agencies, veteran service organizations, community mental health centers, hospitals, health clinics, law enforcement, housing providers and others. LSDAs provide local, grassroots homelessness planning and programming within a geographic region that usually covers one county. This makes up a seamless delivery system that provides a comprehensive array of housing and supportive services that assist the homeless.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

NH has a broad array of services available to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. NH 211 operates a homeless hotline offering information, referrals, and if needed, transportation to shelter 24 hours a day. The continuum of services includes homeless outreach; homeless intervention and prevention services; emergency shelter; transitional housing for individuals, families, veterans and youth; and Permanent Supportive Housing (prioritizing chronically homeless and families). These services are described in detail in the attached BHHS SFY'14 Annual Report on Homelessness. In addition to those services outlined in the report there are 4 Support Services to Veteran's Families Programs (SSVF), VA funded Transitional housing for veterans and their families, a Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act funded program, and CoC funded transitional housing programs for unaccompanied youth.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The Bureau of Behavioral Health operates a Housing Bridge Subsidy Program which subsidizes the rent of severely mentally ill individuals who lack housing upon discharge from the State Psychiatric Hospital. This subsidy assists individuals until they are able to access mainstream rent subsidy such as the Housing Choice Voucher Program, public housing, or other project-based assistance. New Hampshire Housing assists the Bureau by providing Housing Choice Vouchers through a set-aside for bridge subsidy clients. New Hampshire Housing has also created an incentive to owners and developers of existing and proposed affordable housing projects utilizing Low Income Housing Tax Credits, HOME, and other resources if they agree to commit a small proportion of their inventory to house the clients of the housing bridge subsidy.

New Hampshire Housing has also obtained a Section 811 PRA grant to provide long-term project-based rental assistance to over 250 severely mentally ill Medicaid-eligible non-elderly individuals that will be provided housing placement assistance and be able to receive coordinated support from their local community mental health center and/or peer support agency.

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

The State of New Hampshire Bureau of Behavioral Health has operated a Housing Bridge Subsidy Program for several years now which assists individuals discharged from New Hampshire Hospital with housing search assistance and temporary housing subsidy until permanent rent subsidy through public housing or the Housing Choice Voucher program can be obtained. Discharge planning at New Hampshire Hospital includes the participation of the destination community's Community Mental Health Center so that people are re-connected to community-based care.

New Hampshire's Department of Health and Human Services has operated a Community Passport program for years that assists elderly or physically disabled individuals transfer from institutional care such as a nursing home to community-based care. This is not always easy, as New Hampshire's relatively small and mostly non-urban population can challenge the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of

home-based services, especially in sparsely populated areas. New Hampshire Housing supports these transitional activities via a housing choice voucher program preference that favors Community Passport program participants. The provision of rental assistance is a critical component of transition from nursing home care as the spending down of assets to the point of Medicaid eligibility has already occurred.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The Bureau of Behavioral Health will continue the Housing Bridge Subsidy Program, and New Hampshire Housing is increasing its support of it by dedicating more Housing Choice Vouchers to this program. The State of New Hampshire is under a settlement agreement with the Department of Justice relative to a third party lawsuit charging that the State of New Hampshire had been overly reliant on the treatment of mental illness through hospitalization and was not providing enough community-based care as a more favorable and effective alternative.

New Hampshire Housing's Special Needs Housing program does not presently operate with HOME funds, but nonetheless remains available to help finance the development of supportive housing for populations in need of services. New Hampshire's Qualified Allocation Plan for the distribution and use of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits prioritizes service-enriched housing for disabled and frail elderly.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

N/A

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

Introduction

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	1,941	2,151	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	40,939	41,707	12	12	0
Construction	16,448	17,951	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	76,264	71,917	22	21	-1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	21,950	20,795	6	6	0
Information	7,324	4,729	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	45,729	49,453	13	15	2
Other Services	13,870	13,326	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	26,861	24,647	8	7	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	62,702	65,330	18	19	1
Transportation and Warehousing	9,502	9,132	3	3	0
Wholesale Trade	19,266	18,876	6	6	0
Total	342,796	340,014	--	--	--

Table 39- Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	581,688
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	546,352
Unemployment Rate	6.07
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.03
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.03

Table 40 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	136,469
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	18,923
Service	48,732
Sales and office	135,967
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	51,589
Production, transportation and material moving	33,281

Table 41 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	311,615	62%
30-59 Minutes	143,082	29%
60 or More Minutes	47,193	9%
Total	501,890	100%

Table 42 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	20,759	2,368	12,058

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	121,618	8,149	30,165
Some college or Associate's degree	137,949	7,587	26,538
Bachelor's degree or higher	171,757	4,945	26,747

Table 43 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	560	998	1,551	4,951	9,554
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10,875	5,724	7,197	14,764	12,831
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	29,904	27,787	39,613	92,632	49,763
Some college, no degree	42,037	20,804	27,571	63,335	24,024
Associate's degree	3,964	10,314	17,237	33,157	7,846
Bachelor's degree	8,298	26,795	34,961	69,222	19,993
Graduate or professional degree	603	9,885	18,951	43,900	15,862

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 45 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?

Education and Health Care Services

Retail Trade

Manufacturing

Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

An economic development plan developed by the NH Business and Industry Association in cooperation with dozens of stakeholders noted that on the negative side, conditions on state roads have worsened considerably over the last ten years. On the positive side New Hampshire has the highest rate of household internet access in the country although pockets of unserved areas remain, especially in rural areas. As New Hampshire is a rural state, many municipalities lack the water/wastewater infrastructure to attract medium and large sized businesses that depend on these utilities. Rural communities that have infrastructure are often old and in poor shape physically.

The New Hampshire workforce is aging as many of state's young people move outside the state to start careers after college. Jobs in retail and healthcare related fields are in demand but lack sufficient people to fill them. A lack of affordable workforce housing is a significant contributor to this challenge. Manufacturing jobs are available but oftentimes particular skills are lacking in the local workforce.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

The current plans for the redevelopment of the Balsams Resort in Dixville Notch, NH call for a first phase of redevelopment that includes the renovation of the main hotel buildings, a new hotel wing, renovations to the golf course clubhouse as well and a large expansion of the ski area. The initial phase of renovation and expansion of the resort and ski area calls for a capital investment of over \$130 million beginning in 2015 and into 2016 making it the largest construction and development project in Coos County in decades. An additional \$180 million in construction and development expenditures are planned between 2016 and 2024.

The renovation and expansion of the Balsams Resort will dramatically alter the employment outlook for Coos County over the next decade, reversing a more than 10-year trend of declining wage and salary employment in the County. It is expected that this project will increase employment in Coos County directly and indirectly by 583, including 300 direct construction jobs, as renovation and expansion begin in 2015, and rising thereafter to reach 1,700 by 2024, representing an increase in total employment in Coos County of 4.1 percent in 2015 to 11.9 percent by 2024.

Completion of Raymond Wieczorek Drive/Pettengill Road in Londonderry/Manchester helped to open up new land development and create opportunities for Manchester/Boston Regional Airport opening up about 1,000 acres of land for industrial development. Projects include UPS building the 600,000-sf Northeast Logistics Center for aircraft manufacturer Pratt & Whitney and FedEx setting up a 300,000-sf ground facility. It is expected that 1 million square feet will be developed in a relatively short timeframe and over 700 new jobs will be added during the planning period.

Pease Air National Guard Base in Portsmouth was selected to be the first main operating base for the Air Force's new tanker, the KC-46A Pegasus. This new high-tech plane will greatly enhance the United States' aerial refueling and transport capabilities. This project will bring about 100 permanent jobs to Pease. The new tankers should arrive at Pease by early 2018 and in the meantime, there is some construction and renovation taking place at the base to get ready for the new tankers.

Growth of Biotech cluster in Hanover/Upper Valley Area will continue during the project period as a developer is working on a life sciences research park in West Lebanon that will offer 850,000-sf of mixed use space including office, lab, retail, housing.

Novo Nordisk bought the 180,000-sf Olympus Biotech manufacturing facility last summer after Olympus closed. Some growth is anticipated as Novo ramps up production there.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the state?

New Hampshire has a highly educated workforce in the more urban southern portion of the state while the North Country continues to suffer as traditional industries like forest products and services continue to decline. Businesses that fill in the gaps generally do not match the skills of those who are losing jobs.

Each of the projects mentioned above brings specific skilled workforce needs with it. NH struggles to retain and attract young talent in skilled professions across the board. New programs designed to create clear career pathways in STEM fields are underway, but this will be an issue for many years to come in light of NH's demographic trends.

Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.

Companies and manufacturers need a skilled and educated workforce to be competitive in domestic and international markets. New Hampshire has educational resources and training programs to help businesses hire and retain the best workers.

The Community College System of New Hampshire offers a range of online, certificate and degree programs around the state.

AMPedNH works with manufacturers to develop customized training programs for advanced manufacturing.

The University System of New Hampshire, together with the Community College System of New Hampshire, is committed to increasing the number of graduates with degrees and certificates in the STEM fields.

New Hampshire has 28 Career and Technical Education (CTE) centers working with students of all ages to develop career pathways and train for them.

The New Hampshire Job Training Fund is a 50/50 cash match grant of \$750 to \$100,000 for customized training of your employees.

On-the-Job Training assists companies with their hiring needs, matching them with qualified candidates.

Return to Work is a voluntary program that provides structured, supervised training to unemployed workers who continue claiming their unemployment compensation during the training period.

CDFA, through the CDBG Program, has and will continue to support efforts for training and employment. CDBG has been used to support efforts by educational institutes and other non-profits to fit up and provide equipment for facilities that provide training and employment opportunities for nursing and manufacturing.

Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.

CDBG allocates half of program funds to Economic Development Activities. Some of the funds are specifically dedicated to microenterprise non-profits, capacity for regional development corporations that use CDBG funds to provide loans to businesses that create jobs. In addition, the CDBG ED program provides grants to municipalities that seek to provide infrastructure to local industrial parks.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Not within this jurisdiction.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

Using the definition of concentration as 50% or more per Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Final Rule, no, there are not. There are proportionally more racial and ethnic minorities and low-income families in the entitlements than within the state program jurisdiction.

The exceptions to New Hampshire's generally low percentages of racial or ethnic minorities occur in the two largest entitlements, where a greater than average incidence of low-income households also occur. A single census tract in Concord, where a large Section 8 project is located, also has a greater than average incidence of racial or ethnic minorities and low household income, still below threshold. Proportionally greater incidence of racial and ethnic households are also seen in Durham, the home of the University of New Hampshire and Hanover, home of Dartmouth College and Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, again below threshold. Concentrations of students in both localities skew income data, whereas all three draws far greater ethnic variety than is found elsewhere in the state.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

N/A

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

N/A

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

N/A

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

New Hampshire has significant housing, community development, and homeless needs. The resources block granted to New Hampshire through HUD's Community Planning and Development programs are limited and will never eliminate all of the problems they can address, but efforts are made to use these resources as strategically and thoughtfully as possible so that the greatest impact can be realized. Community Development Block Grant resources will support Housing, Community and Economic Development, Planning and Emergency activities. Community Development Block Grant - CV funds allocated under the CARES Act will be used to address immediate and short-term needs arising from the COVID-19 pandemic. HOME Investment Partnerships and state and federal HTF resources will contribute to the production and preservation of affordable rental housing. The Emergency Solutions Grant will be invested in the prevention of homelessness as well as directly alleviating homelessness through rapid re-housing and the provision of limited-term rental assistance.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 46 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	New Hampshire
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revitalization Type:	Other
	Other Revitalization Description:	New Hampshire does not specify geographic target areas.
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

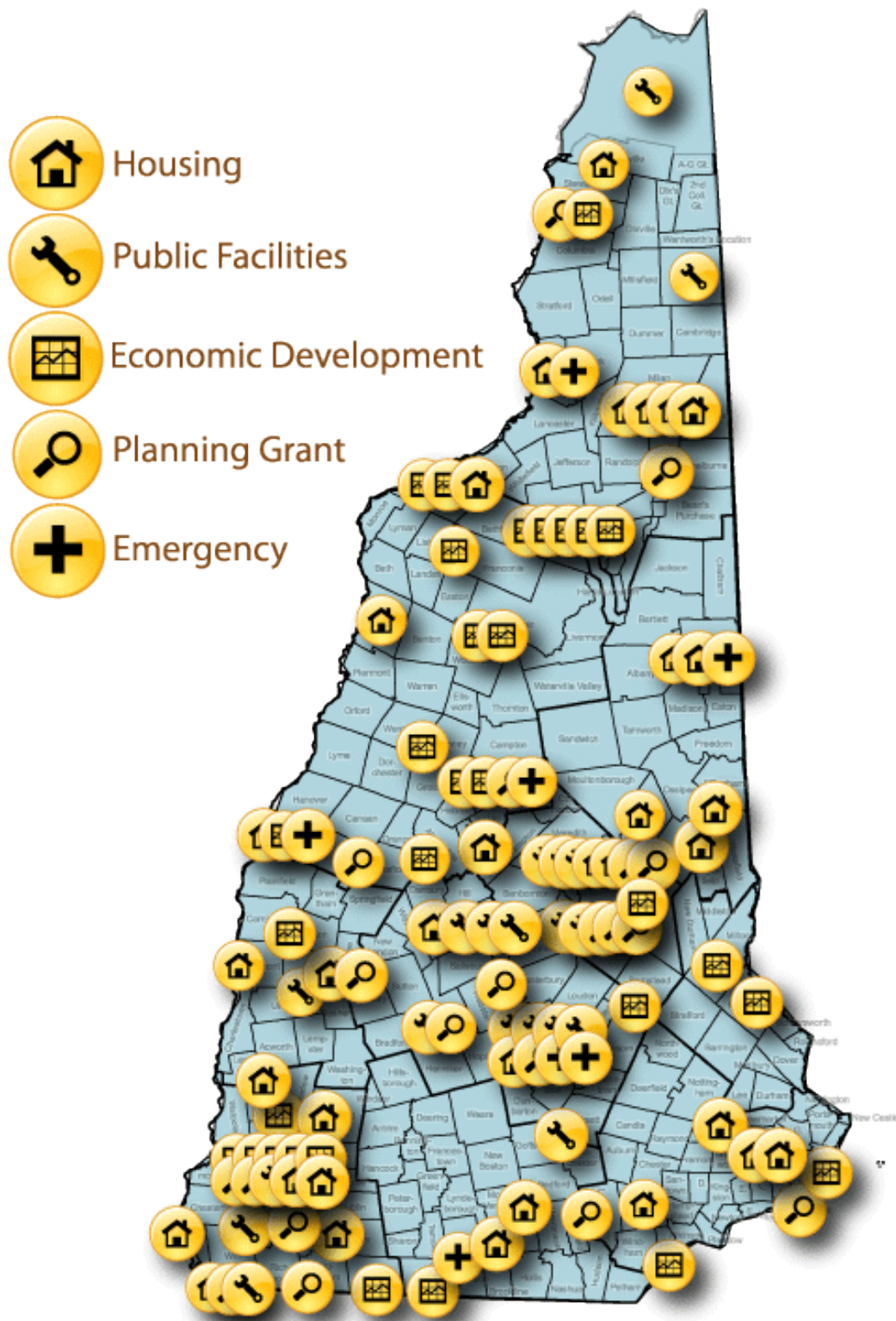
As stated earlier, geographic prioritization is not utilized by New Hampshire's CPD-funded programs.

The State of New Hampshire CDBG program accepts applications from all municipalities (including counties) in the state except for the CDBG entitlement communities of Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester and Dover. State CDBG investments are not allocated on a geographic basis. Investments are awarded on a competitive basis based on long established criteria adopted pursuant to the state Administrative Procedures Act. However, this process was amended beginning in 2020. In 2019, CDFA, which administers the NH Small Cities Program (balance of state) on behalf of the state, was exempted from the state Administrative Procedures Act. CDFA developed a Program and Application Guide which now governs how CDBG funds are allocated. The guide is available online at <https://resources.nhcdfa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CDFA-CDBG-Application-and-Program->

[Guide-FY20.pdf](#) and includes eligibility and scoring criteria. Scoring criteria adds weight to communities that have more need based on low- and moderate-income percentage, need for human service assistance and other social criteria. The attached map shows the geographic distribution of CDBG grants from 2011 - 2014. CDFA has been successful at allocating funds around the state while showing an emphasis on more needy communities like Berlin.

HOME rental production resources are distributed competitively utilizing the Qualified Allocation Plan for the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program, as HOME is used as development subsidy to buy lower income targeting on units within a development. This scoring system does no geographic targeting per se, but awards points for projects in existing downtown or neighborhood infill sites, adaptive re-use of existing buildings, and projects within formally designated community revitalization areas. Projects in Qualified Census Tracts (as designated by the Internal Revenue Service) also score additional points.

The DHHS-Bureau of Housing Supports contributes financially to the local and regional shelter and homeless service provider nonprofit organizations to support their homeless activities. Although the shelter and service provider organizations apply for funding through a competitive process, efforts are made to distribute funding throughout the state so that homeless resources are available where they are needed.



2011 - 2014 CDBG AWARDS

Geographic Distribution of CDBG Funds 2011-2014

SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 47 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Microenterprise Development Assistance Economic Development Grants Emergency Grants Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	Provide grants to municipalities for infrastructure improvements and loans to businesses that will result in the creation of jobs. Provide assistance to nonprofit economic development agencies that provide training and incubator space for small and microbusinesses. Provide capacity funding for Regional Development Corporations that provide loans with CDBG funds and training to businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There are relatively few funding sources in New Hampshire available for economic development activity. CDFA sets aside almost half of its allocation for economic development related activities. In 2020, CDFA reallocated funds to 30% based on the demonstrated need.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Grants for Public Property
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants Planning Grants Emergency Grants
	Description	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program is the primary federal funding source in New Hampshire available at the municipal level to meet non-housing community development needs. New Hampshire State Administrative Rules assign priorities to eligible activities that are used in qualifying and scoring grant applications. High priority public facility for public property activities include constructing elderly/handicapped access to public buildings and property, the construction of rehab of streets, streetlights, sidewalks and medical facilities, childcare facilities and public infrastructure.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The improvement of eligible public property activities is a high priority needed in New Hampshire communities that may lack the financial resources to make these improvements on their own.
3	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants Planning Grants Emergency Grants
	Description	Under the general category of public facilities, CDFA provides CDBG grants to extend or replace water and wastewater lines, constructing or upgrading water and wastewater treatment plants as well as constructing or upgrading water storage facilities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public infrastructure is a high priority in New Hampshire as many systems servicing core areas of small municipalities are aging and breaking and in need of replacement. CDBG funds often serve as gap funding for larger projects funded with Department of Environmental Services State Revolving Loan Fund or USDA funds.
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Grants for Public Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants Planning Grants Emergency Grants Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	CDBG are used for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of community shelters, childcare facilities neighborhood facilities and homeless shelters in which public services are provided. Homeless facilities and childcare facilities are high priority while community centers and neighborhood facilities are considered medium priority. Up to 15% of a given grant may be used to provide public services for up to 12 months under certain circumstances.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Services are spread out and provided through numerous local nonprofit organizations. CDFA has a long history of supporting nonprofits that provide services to low- and moderate-income people and special needs individuals.

5	Priority Need Name	Housing Grants
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Planning Grants Emergency Grants Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	Most activities in relation to improvement of housing are high priority for CDFA. These funds are sometimes leveraged with weatherization funds and/or lead funds to stretch resources and complete more comprehensive retrofits. In addition to traditional housing rehab activities, CDFA provides funding for infrastructure in support of housing. This is often seen in mobile home cooperatives where water/wastewater infrastructure is failing. CDFA frequently funds infrastructure in predominantly low-income manufactured housing cooperatives.
	Basis for Relative Priority	There are needs throughout the state to rehab substandard housing and to provide infrastructure improvements in mobile home cooperatives. As the demand remains high, the priority will remain high.
6	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities Grants for Public Property 2nd
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly

	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants
	Description	Construction or renovation for schools for use as schools, museums, libraries, nursing homes and development of municipal master plans are low priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	These activities are less likely to target the low-income population than high priority activities.
7	Priority Need Name	Production of Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	HOME funds are to be used primarily as development subsidy to enable deeper income targeting than the 60% of MAI required by the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program for some units within specific projects.
	Basis for Relative Priority	High housing cost burden for households with low, very low, and extremely low incomes is New Hampshire's greatest housing problem.
8	Priority Need Name	Preservation of Affordable Housing

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	Some HOME funds are expected to be utilized for the rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock subject to expiring use in order to preserve affordability and replace worn out building components and systems.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Expiring use threatens a substantial portion of New Hampshire's affordable housing stock. Although the production of new affordable housing stock is important, it is equally important to avoid losing affordable housing to expiring use.
9	Priority Need Name	Rapid Re Housing Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Low Families with Children Individuals Families with Children veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Promote Housing Stability
	Description	Short to medium term rental assistance and housing stability case management to assist people moving quickly out of homelessness.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Approximately 5,000 people experience homelessness in NH each year, with approximately 30% being families. The faster people are able to move from situations of homelessness to housing stability, the sooner they can stabilize other areas of their lives.
10	Priority Need Name	Homeless prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Individuals Families with Children
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Promote Housing Stability
	Description	Provide short term rental assistance and housing stability case management to assist person's at risk of homelessness gain housing stability.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Approximately 5,000 people receive homelessness prevention services in NH each year, 83% of which are families.
11	Priority Need Name	Emergency Shelter
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth

	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Emergency Shelter
	Description	Provide temporary emergency shelter to individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	On any given day in NH approximately 2,000 people are experiencing homelessness, as illustrated by the 2015 one day Homeless Point in Time Count which identified 2,158 people experiencing homelessness.
12	Priority Need Name	Affordable housing for homeless veterans
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low veterans Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Promote Housing Stability TBRA for Homeless Veterans Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	In order to continue progress toward eliminating veteran homelessness, VASH program will provide rental assistance in concert with needed services from the VA and other sources.
	Basis for Relative Priority	New Hampshire is making substantial progress in eliminating veteran homelessness but still has not reached functional zero for veteran homelessness yet.
13	Priority Need Name	Affordable housing for severely disabled
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Families with Children Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	New Hampshire
	Associated Goals	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled Community Development Tax Credits
	Description	Very low and extremely low-income households with a severely disabled Medicaid eligible individual typically have difficulty with high housing cost burden.
	Basis for Relative Priority	High priority due to very high housing cost burden and statewide initiative to increase housing affordability for severely mentally ill individuals and families.

Narrative (Optional)

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Not being considered for HOME due to small size of annual formula grants and potential instability of funding year to year.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Not being considered for HOME due to small size of annual formula grants and potential instability of funding year to year.
New Unit Production	Low, very low, and extremely low-income renters continue to experience housing overpayment problems as increases in rents outpace increases in incomes.
Rehabilitation	To be accomplished with HOME in conjunction with preservation to replace worn out building components and systems. Market characteristics influencing this use are the continued rise in rental housing costs despite stagnant household earnings.
Acquisition, including preservation	Substantial numbers of affordable rental projects could be lost from the inventory due to expiring use. HOME and CDBG funding is used to purchase property that will support the expansion of the supply and availability of safe, decent, affordable and accessible housing for extremely low, low and moderate income households through a statewide network of public and private partnerships where market conditions identify a need.

Table 48 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The NH Small Cities allocation of CDBG-CV funds is \$5,415,930. Grantees must identify the proposed use of all funds and how the funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Grantees may use CDBG funds for a range of eligible activities that prevent and respond to the spread of infectious diseases such as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Applications for CDBG-CV will be accepted through the online Grants Management System (GMS) on a rolling basis and must address how the proposed use of funds is a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Applications will be considered for Public Services, Public Facilities, Housing and Economic Development (includes Microenterprise). Further guidance can be found in the CDBG Program and Application Guide at nhcdfa.org. Requests for CDBG-CV funds are separate from the annual allocation of CDBG funds and apply solely to this \$5.4 million supplemental allocation awarded through the March 25, 2020 CARES Act.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,099,926	0	0	8,099,926	32,399,704	CDBG funds will be used for activities as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Program income is not anticipated and prior year resources are not yet known.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,023,400	1,000,000	0	4,023,400	12,093,600	HOME funds, including Program Income and Prior Year Resources, will be utilized for Multifamily Rental Production in the form of both new construction and rehab as well as rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock in order to preserve and extend affordability.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	863,130	0	0	863,130	3,452,520	NH has been allocated \$3,209,928.00 in ESG-CV Funds authorized through the CARES Act. ESG funds will be used to fund Rapid ReHousing and Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance, Housing Stability Case Management, HMIS, and admin.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance TBRA Transitional housing	4,067,295	0	0	4,067,295	16,269,180	There are three CoC's in NH which fund Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-Housing and planning and service coordination activities.
General Fund	public - state	Admin and Planning Overnight shelter Services	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000	16,000,000	The State of NH General Funds support Homeless assistance Services in NH at a level of approximately 4 million dollars annually.
HUD-VASH	public - federal	TBRA	78,720	0	0	78,720	314,880	New Hampshire Housing administers 120 HUD-VASH vouchers including 21 project based and 99 tenant based.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
LIHTC	public - federal	Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	3,482,390	0	0	3,482,390	13,929,560	Low Income Housing Tax Credits are administered by the Internal Revenue Service and are used for both development and preservation of affordable rental housing inventory.
Section 811	public - federal	Rental Assistance	235,000	0	0	235,000	940,000	Section 811 PRA blends small numbers of disabled households into new or existing affordable housing and provides project based rental assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Economic Development Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Overnight shelter Public Services Transitional housing	5,000,000	0	0	5,000,000	20,000,000	With the Community Development Investment Program (CDIP), CDFA gives a 75% state tax credit against a donation made to any approved community development project consistent with legislation in State RSA 162-L. The tax credit may be applied against the New Hampshire business profits tax, business enterprise tax, and/or the insurance premium tax. Tax Credits may only be issued to non-profits.

Table 49 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HOME funds will be invested in new projects as development subsidy to "buy" deeper income targeting, leveraging private equity raised with Low Income Housing Tax Credits along with additional subsidy raised through a variety of sources including the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, private donations, and perhaps even State or local CDBG. Preservation activities accomplished with HOME will be limited to rehab activities to upgrade and replace building components and systems that will be required during the next contracted affordability period, and will leverage 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits and Tax-Exempt Bond financing.

CDBG funds will leverage numerous resources depending on the type of project being funded. Water/Wastewater infrastructure will be leveraged with State Revolving Loan funds from the Department of Environmental Services, USDA and municipalities themselves. Housing rehab and related activities can include LIHTC, HOME, the New Hampshire Community Loan Fund, private equity, weatherization, FHLB and other funders. Economic development could leverage private equity, banks, regional development corporation revolving loan funds, SBA and others.

The formula allocation of HUD HEARTH Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to the state is \$863,130 for 2016. Of this amount, \$763,130 will be matched with State Grant-in-Aid funds. New Hampshire (NH) funds the Bureau of Homeless Housing Services and Emergency Shelter Operations, and Homelessness Intervention at an annual level of approximately \$4 million. The leveraging of CoC Funded services completes NH's comprehensive continuum of Homeless assistance services.

In recognition of the impact of COVID-19, increased flexibility and the addition of eligible activities is needed to assist program eligible households to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19 for eligible households. These special ESG-CV funds are to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance; and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. These federal funds will be used to: (1) engage individuals and families experiencing homelessness- living on the street or places not meant for human habitation; (2) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; (3) help operate and provide essential services in emergency shelters for individuals and families experiencing homelessness; and (4) prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the state that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

No such opportunities are known to exist at this time.

Discussion

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
STATE OF NH DHHS-BHS	Government	Homelessness	State
NH Community Development Finance Authority	Other	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
NH Housing Finance Authority	Other	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental	State

Table 50 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

To address the remainder of the institutional delivery system above, the table above will allow me only to add specific organizations instead of types of organizations as I wish to, as there are literally hundreds of specific service providers, affordable housing organizations, local governments, community development organizations, and other types of grantees who have been or will be part of the institutional delivery structure for the HUD resources at hand. As mentioned earlier, we attempt to spread resources around as much as possible so that the benefits are distributed fairly and in a way that gives all areas of the state the opportunity to utilize these valuable resources.

The State of New Hampshire is rural with the exception of a few scattered cities. This creates a challenge to ensuring all areas of the state are included in planning and implementing ESG and homeless services. We are fortunate to have a large base from all regions of the state who participate in planning and implementing homeless assistance programs. We rely heavily on Outreach Workers, Case Managers, and Emergency Shelters to keep communication up to date with the use of Coordinated

Entry which is implemented regionally. The experience of invested community providers of homeless and housing services is a great contributor to our success in meeting the standards that we set forth as well as those HUD sets forth. Our biggest gap in the institutional delivery system is the limited supply of affordable housing for ELI households.

CDFA provides CDBG program services to all non-entitlement communities in the state. As there are only 5 entitlement communities in NH (Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester, Dover) CDFA can potentially receive applications from 229 towns, cities and unincorporated places as well as 10 counties. Populations of potential applicants may range from less than 100 to 45,000 for cities and towns and 33,000 to almost 400,000 for counties. CDBG funds are distributed on a competitive basis so participation is voluntary and not all communities participate. Larger communities have access to professional staff while smaller communities often utilize the services of private grant consultants or Regional Planning Commissions. CDFA has been successful in providing funding to benefit low-moderate income (LMI) people throughout the state, especially in communities with higher LMI populations. CDFA also partners with nonprofits, state agencies, federal agencies and others to reach out to communities.

NH Housing Finance Authority administers the state HOME grant in addition to administering the state allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, providing Contract Administration of HUD-funded affordable housing properties, operating the statewide Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program, offering housing services and homebuyer education, and providing mortgages to LMI households. NH has a strong and capable affordable housing development community including both nonprofit and for-profit developers operating throughout the state. Developers are provided with extensive pre-development technical assistance, and the distribution of Low-Income Housing Tax Credits is very competitive, resulting in the financing of high-quality affordable housing. Communication with the affordable housing community is extensive, and they are consulted and asked for feedback whenever programmatic changes are being considered. The biggest affordable housing gap is the need for more subsidy resources to better address the housing needs of NH households, as need exceeds resources by at least 2 to 1.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X
Mortgage Assistance			X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement			

Street Outreach Services			
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X		X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 51 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe the extent to which services targeted to homeless person and persons with HIV and mainstream services, such as health, mental health and employment services are made available to and used by homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth) and persons with HIV within the jurisdiction

New Hampshire has implemented coverage of all regions of the state, even the most rural. Outreach workers often search and find homeless persons and veterans in the woods, in homemade encampments near rivers. NH targets the highest need including chronically homeless individuals, veterans and families. Mobile health clinics travel throughout the state and some ESG and CoC providers have added health clinics within their facilities, with Doctors, Nurses, child care, pharmacy etc. so that a one stop health and housing assistance can be achieved. Education, employment training, mental health services are all readily available to homeless persons via referral from City, State, Street Outreach or other contacts. New Hampshire Legal Assistance (NHLA) has proven to be a strong advocate to the homeless throughout NH. A statewide HOPWA program targets TBRA and STRMU assistance to persons with HIV, and HOPWA staff participate in their local CoC's.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

NH's strength is that although we are mostly rural, we are a small geographic area. The collaboration between agencies and services is streamlined as each is familiar with the capabilities of others within the State. Several areas of the state focus closely on ending veterans' homelessness, others focus on

families and state-wide we are focusing more on housing chronically homeless persons using a housing first approach.

The biggest barrier to addressing homelessness is the imbalance between the need of extremely low-income households for housing subsidy in order to make housing affordable and the resources available to create housing affordability.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Production of Affordable Rental Housing	CDBG: \$2,500,000 HOME: \$15,117,000 LIHTC: \$17,411,950	Rental units constructed: 750 Household Housing Unit
2	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Preservation of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$4,500,000 HOME: \$1,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 750 Household Housing Unit
3	Microenterprise Development Assistance	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development	CDBG: \$3,750,000	Other: 1355 Other
4	Economic Development Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development	CDBG: \$12,500,000	Jobs created/retained: 375 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Public Facilities Grants for Public Property 2nd	CDBG: \$14,249,630	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 985 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1365 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2935 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Added: 810 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1265 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Planning Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Housing Grants	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted
7	Promote Housing Stability	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless	New Hampshire	Rapid Re Housing Services Homeless prevention Affordable housing for homeless veterans	ESG: \$4,315,650 Continuum of Care: \$20,336,475	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2500 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 2500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Emergency Grants	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Housing Grants	CDBG: \$2,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3000 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 710 Persons Assisted
9	TBRA for Homeless Veterans	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Affordable housing for homeless veterans	HUD-VASH: \$393,600	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 480 Households Assisted
10	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Affordable housing for severely disabled	Section 811: \$6,775,000	Other: 150 Other
11	Emergency Shelter	2016	2020	Homeless	New Hampshire	Emergency Shelter	General Fund: \$20,000,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 21500 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
12	Community Development Tax Credits	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Housing Grants Production of Affordable Rental Housing Preservation of Affordable Housing Affordable housing for homeless veterans Affordable housing for severely disabled	State Community Development Tax Credits: \$25,000,000	Rental units constructed: 75 Household Housing Unit Jobs created/retained: 985 Jobs Businesses assisted: 510 Businesses Assisted

Table 52 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production
	Goal Description	HOME formula grants will be used along with Low Income Housing Tax Credits and other financing resources such as CDBG to produce affordable rental units. There is no set amount of CDBG funds allocated to Multifamily Affordable Housing Production although about 45% of the total CDBG allocation is set aside in the general category of housing and public facility annually. CDFA will not know what the allocation will be until the application process is completed.
2	Goal Name	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties
	Goal Description	HOME Program Income will be used for necessary rehab work at properties that are being refinanced with other resources including 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (not included in the budget projections due to use as needed) in order to preserve affordability restrictions. Although \$1m of HOME resource is known to be available for this purpose in 2016, the availability of this resource during the following 4 years is unknown. Nonetheless a five-year funding projection is required here, therefore we will project continued availability of this resource. There is no set amount of CDBG funds allocated to Preservation of Affordable Rental Housing although about 45% of the total annual CDBG allocation is set aside in the general category of housing and public facilities. CDFA will not know what the allocation will be until the application process is completed.
3	Goal Name	Microenterprise Development Assistance
	Goal Description	Education, training, and financing to support the successful development and growth of microenterprises. As a state program, the applicant does not apply for funds until after the CoN Plan is approved so there is no accurate way to determine beneficiary numbers for the five-year period.
4	Goal Name	Economic Development Grants
	Goal Description	CDBG funds will be used for economic development activities that will provide or preserve jobs for low- and moderate-income workers.
5	Goal Name	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants
	Goal Description	CDFA sets aside about 45% of its total annual CDBG budget for Housing and Public Facilities grants. Within the category of Housing and Public Facilities there is no specific set-aside for either. It is dependent upon requests from applicants in a given year. Examples of public facilities grants would include, but not be limited to, upgrades of water and wastewater systems, homeless shelters, day cares and other neighborhood facilities.

6	Goal Name	Planning Grants
	Goal Description	CDFA allocated \$100,000 per year for grants to cover costs of planning economic development or community development projects. This amount was increased to \$300,000 in FY 2020.
7	Goal Name	Promote Housing Stability
	Goal Description	Prevent or shorten the length of time people experiencing homelessness.
8	Goal Name	Emergency Grants
	Goal Description	<p>CDFA allocates \$500,000 to emergency annually. Funds are awarded to applicants whose projects shall provide immediate relief because of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Emergencies resulting from natural disasters; (2) Unanticipated events which have a serious and immediate threat to public health and safety; or (3) Unanticipated actions which have resulted in plant closures or permanent layoffs of employees jeopardizing the economic stability of the community. <p>Grants may be awarded under the categories of Housing, Public Facilities or Economic Development.</p> <p>The Emergency Grant is most closely aligned with the Urgent Need National Objective. However, all applications must also comply with the National Objective of Benefitting Low- and Moderate-Income Persons.</p>
9	Goal Name	TBRA for Homeless Veterans
	Goal Description	Homeless veterans are housed via a HUD-VA partnership in which the VA provides the services and HUD provides tenant based rental assistance.
10	Goal Name	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled
	Goal Description	Project based rental assistance for disabled households via HUD 811 grant. Households with a Medicaid eligible person with severe mental illness will be housed in existing or new affordable rental housing projects in very low concentrations.

11	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Provide temporary Emergency Shelter to individuals and families experiencing homelessness.
12	Goal Name	Community Development Tax Credits
	Goal Description	Provide \$5,000,000 in the form of tax credits annually to businesses that financially support competitively chosen non-profit agency community development projects throughout New Hampshire.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

Homeownership: 670 loans to 80%MAI, 330 loans to 100% MAI, none financed with HOME.

LIHTC and HOME rental production 150 new units, necessary rehabilitation for preservation of 200 units program year 2016. Multiplied to five years, that would make 750 new units and 1,000 rehabilitated for preservation of affordability, although it should be noted that preservation funding availability after 2016 is unknown. Rough estimates of beneficiary incomes would be 50% or 875 households at 80% of median area income, 30% or 525 households at 50% of median area income, and 20% or 350 households at 30% of median area income.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

N/A

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

No Public Housing

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Housing Awareness Program continues to provide tools and resources to support ongoing education and advocacy efforts:

- **Operating support to four regional workforce housing coalitions.** New Hampshire Housing provides funding up to \$20,000 annually to support the operations of these coalitions. The coalitions, in turn, use the funds for programmatic activities designed to educate and advocate for the affordability of housing. Some activities that are planned for 2016 include: **Design Charrette** in Barrington, NH which will tackle housing creation in a visual way involving local citizens and planning and design experts. **Housing Summit**, in coordination with 7 seacoast area chambers of commerce and in partnership with local municipalities, a housing summit will be conducted that will draw on a diverse audience to discuss our current housing challenges and propose solutions and dispel myths commonly associated with affordable housing. Two **Business Leaders Breakfasts** will be conducted in the upper Valley that draws local employers, state and local elected officials and the general public. **Municipal Technical Assistance Grants:** In partnership with Plan NH, NHHFA will provide grants to municipalities to audit existing land use regulations to determine barriers to housing diversity or to research and propose local land use regulations that reduce barriers to affordable housing creation. \$45, 000 is available. The **Mini Grant** program provides funds to local grass roots organizations for the development of informational materials, targeted advertising and locally focused research and other innovative activities and methods aimed at reducing community resistance to housing development. These grants of up to \$5,000 each have been instrumental in local dialogue and awareness of housing efforts. For 2016, we have expanded grant eligibility for municipal technical assistance that will help produce more housing friendly land use regulations and processes. **Visualizing Density Database and Awards:** We will seek submission of excellent examples of compact development whether new or old for inclusion in our Visualizing Density Database. Currently the database houses 50 projects that represent excellent examples of compact development. The purpose of the database is to provide pictures and data reflecting good development which will challenge the current negative perception of higher density development. The database will be unveiled to the general public in 2016 and will be a free and downloadable database for anyone to use. **Housing Conference:** each year New Hampshire Housing produces three Housing Conference. In 2016 we will again produce 3 that will cover the topics of homeownership, development of tax credit projects and an economic and housing market update. Commission **Housing Related Studies** (\$50,000) which could include an

assessment of the impact of local regulatory barriers that might prevent the market from responding to housing demand, which is generated by demographic shifts rather than population growth.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

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

The BoSCoC HUD-funded Homeless Outreach and Intervention Program and PATH Outreach, in collaboration with the statewide NH 211 information and referral program, work to identify unsheltered homeless and at-risk persons. Their work includes field outreach to identify unsheltered homeless persons and developing a rapport to engage these individuals and families. Outreach workers assess homeless individuals and families for both immediate basic needs such as food and shelter, as well as additional needs such as healthcare, treatment, housing, income, etc. and provide assistance in accessing these services. DHHS-BHS has also implemented a statewide Coordinated Entry Process effective 8/1/15, which utilizes a standardized assessment tool and HMIS, as well as current infrastructure such as NH 211, to assess individual needs of persons seeking assistance.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

NH's network of 42 shelters includes 18 emergency shelter locations, 6 specialty shelters serving persons with identified special needs, 12 domestic violence shelters and 6 transitional shelter programs, and provide a diverse array of sheltering services to meet the needs of families, individuals, and various sub populations. In SFY '14 the DHHS-BHS began requiring state-funded shelters to identify specific goals related to reducing the programs average length of stay and increasing outcomes to permanent housing.

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

The BoSCoC has a Chronic Homeless subcommittee and is working on a number of strategies to address chronic homelessness. Strategies include: encouraging the prioritization of beds/units for CH in CoC funded supportive housing by tying prioritization of beds to a point structure used to rank projects for renewal; a referral system coordinated by DHHS-BHS linking available units prioritized for CH to service providers working with CH; and through promotion of housing first strategies at various stakeholder and community meetings. CoC and ESG funding have allowed NH to create new Rapid Re-Housing programs to assist homeless individuals and families (including veterans and youth) move quickly out of homelessness into housing stability. Key to this housing stability will be the household's ability to maintain the housing once the financial assistance ends. NH's ESG and BoSCoC-funded RRH programs include a housing stability case management component which is available during the time financial assistance is provided, and for six months following the end of financial assistance.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

COC and ESG funded RRH and ESG funded Homeless prevention Programs have service plans individualized to the Household's needs. This includes ensuring the housing is affordable to the family after the assistance is over, budgeting skills, increasing household income through employment or job training and mainstream benefits, and an overall self-sufficiency plan to exit the program. As the household stabilizes, the case management services typically lessen in intensity. At a minimum, at any stage the household must meet with the case manager at least monthly. Other state and local case management funds are then leveraged to follow up with the family after 12 months to ensure they do not fall back into homelessness. The additional leveraged case management funds are not only used to track previously served clients, but also to help connect or link to additional resources if the family is becoming unstable in their housing.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

New Hampshire Housing is administering its third consecutive (fourth historical) Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant from HUD. This grant provides assistance to owners of privately-owned housing, both rental and owner-occupied units, to address lead based paint hazards where children under six years of age reside or are expected to reside in households who are low-moderate income. Production slated for 2016 includes 112 inspections/risk assessments and 105 units made lead-safe and cleared for occupancy. Along with lead-safe unit production, grant-related activities include outreach and education to make parents, apartment owners, property managers, and painting/repair contractors aware of the dangers of childhood lead poisoning and how to prevent it through proper cleaning and work techniques. Lead paint hazard control is an eligible CDBG activity. Recipients of Lead Based Paint funding from New Hampshire Housing may also apply for CDBG funds.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

Dating back over twenty years, New Hampshire Housing's Construction Standards require lead testing for any pre-1978 properties rehabbed for affordable housing production or preservation, and that remains in effect. CDFA requires the same for any CDBG-funded rehab. Additionally, New Hampshire Housing has helped to inform and train painters and renovation contractors concerning what used to be called lead-safe renovation but has evolved into EPA's RRP (Renovate, Repair, and Painting) requirements.

New Hampshire Housing helped design and pilot the use of the One Touch Healthy Homes assessment, a simple user-friendly checklist process that seeks to identify common home-based health hazards, and continues to utilize that process with all units evaluated for Lead Hazard Control.

Most of the rental production units produced with financing from New Hampshire Housing involve new construction, providing low-moderate income households with safe and affordable housing choice.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families

Economic Development activities to preserve or increase employment and support
Microenterprise activities limit or reduce the number of poverty level families.

New Hampshire Housing's GOAL/Resident Self Sufficiency program helps Housing Choice Voucher holder households to become more self-sufficient through financial literacy training, education, and access to Individual Development Accounts.

Housing Stability Case Management services provided to homeless families in conjunction with Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing are focused on helping households stabilize and recover as quickly as possible from the catastrophic events that made them homeless, or at risk for becoming homeless. Services include identifying precipitating factors for the housing crisis and referral to services such as healthcare, substance abuse services, mental health treatment, budgeting, employment related coaching, educational services, and coaching on issues related to being a good tenant.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Timing and competitive scoring processes make direct coordination of Economic Development and affordable housing development activities difficult, but need/demand for affordable housing, which is considered during competitive project scoring, is enhanced by economic stability and growth.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

Describe the standards and procedures that the state will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.320(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The NH Small Cities allocation of CDBG-CV funds is \$5,415,930. Grantees must identify the proposed use of all funds and how the funds will be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus. Grantees may use CDBG funds for a range of eligible activities that prevent and respond to the spread of infectious diseases such as the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Applications for CDBG-CV will be accepted through the online Grants Management system (GMS) on a rolling basis and must address how the proposed use of funds is a response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Applications will be considered for Public Services, Public Facilities, Housing and Economic Development (includes Microenterprise). Further guidance can be found in the CDBG Program and Application Guide at nhcdfa.org. Requests for CDBG-CV funds are separate from the annual allocation of CDBG funds and apply solely to this \$5.4 million supplemental allocation awarded through the March 25, 2020 CARES Act.

The \$3,209,928 in ESG-CV funds will be used to provide short term rental assistance for rapid rehousing for 150 literally homeless individuals, and prevention for 400 at risk individuals to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19. Housing relocation and stabilization services will be provided to all households to secure and maintain permanent housing outcomes. 2000 individuals will be served through Emergency Shelter to support additional homeless assistance to help prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic.

The funds may be used to provide homelessness prevention assistance to any individual or family who does not have income higher than the Low-Income Limit for the area and meets the criteria in definition in 24 CFR 576.3. Individuals and families experiencing homelessness must not be required to receive treatment or perform any other prerequisite activities as a condition for receiving shelter, housing, or other services for which these funds are used, notwithstanding 24 CFR 576.401(e).

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	8,099,926	0	0	8,099,926	32,399,704	CDBG funds will be used for activities as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Program income is not anticipated and prior year resources are not yet known.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,023,400	1,000,000	0	4,023,400	12,093,600	HOME funds, including Program Income and Prior Year Resources, will be utilized for Multifamily Rental Production in the form of both new construction and rehab as well as rehabilitation of existing affordable housing stock in order to preserve and extend affordability.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	863,130	0	0	863,130	3,452,520	NH has been allocated \$3,209,928.00 in ESG-CV Funds authorized through the CARES Act. ESG funds will be used to fund Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention Rental Assistance, Housing Stability Case Management, HMIS, and admin.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Continuum of Care	public - federal	Admin and Planning Housing Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance TBRA Transitional housing	4,067,295	0	0	4,067,295	16,269,180	There are three CoC's in NH which fund Transitional Housing, Permanent Supportive Housing, Rapid Re-Housing and planning and service coordination activities.
General Fund	public - state	Admin and Planning Overnight shelter Services	4,000,000	0	0	4,000,000	16,000,000	The State of NH General Funds support Homeless assistance Services in NH at a level of approximately 4 million dollars annually.
HUD-VASH	public - federal	TBRA	78,720	0	0	78,720	314,880	New Hampshire Housing administers 120 HUD-VASH vouchers including 21 project based and 99 tenant based.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
LIHTC	public - federal	Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab	3,482,390	0	0	3,482,390	13,929,560	Low Income Housing Tax Credits are administered by the Internal Revenue Service and are used for both development and preservation of affordable rental housing inventory.
Section 811	public - federal	Rental Assistance	235,000	0	0	235,000	940,000	Section 811 PRA blends small numbers of disabled households into new or existing affordable housing and provides project based rental assistance.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
Other	public - state	Acquisition Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Economic Development Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab Overnight shelter Public Services Transitional housing	5,000,000	0	0	5,000,000	20,000,000	With the Community Development Investment Program (CDIP), CDFA gives a 75% state tax credit against a donation made to any approved community development project consistent with legislation in State RSA 162-L. The tax credit may be applied against the New Hampshire business profits tax, business enterprise tax, and/or the insurance premium tax. Tax Credits may only be issued to non-profits.

Table 53 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied

HOME funds will be invested in new projects as development subsidy to "buy" deeper income targeting, leveraging private equity raised with Low Income Housing Tax Credits along with additional subsidy raised through a variety of sources including the Federal Home Loan Bank of Boston, private donations, and perhaps even State or local CDBG. Preservation activities accomplished with HOME will be limited to rehab activities to upgrade and replace building components and systems that will be required during the next contracted affordability period, and will leverage 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits and Tax-Exempt Bond financing.

CDBG funds will leverage numerous resources depending on the type of project being funded. Water/Wastewater infrastructure will be leveraged with State Revolving Loan funds from the Department of Environmental Services, USDA and municipalities themselves. Housing rehab and related activities can include LIHTC, HOME, the New Hampshire Community Loan Fund, private equity, weatherization, FHLB and other funders. Economic development could leverage private equity, banks, regional development corporation revolving loan funds, SBA and others.

The formula allocation of HUD HEARTH Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funds to the state is \$863,130 for 2016. Of this amount, \$763,130 will be matched with State Grant-in-Aid funds. New Hampshire (NH) funds the Bureau of Homeless Housing Services and Emergency Shelter Operations, and Homelessness Intervention at an annual level of approximately \$4 million. The leveraging of CoC Funded services completes NH's comprehensive continuum of Homeless assistance services.

In recognition of the impact of COVID-19, increased flexibility and the addition of eligible activities is needed to assist program eligible households to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19 for eligible households. These special ESG-CV funds are to be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) among individuals and families who are homeless or receiving homeless assistance; and to support additional homeless assistance and homelessness prevention activities to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19. These federal funds will be used to: (1) engage individuals and families experiencing homelessness- living on the street or places not meant for human habitation; (2) rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; (3) help operate and provide essential services in emergency shelters for individuals and families experiencing homelessness; and (4) prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless.

If appropriate, describe publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

No such opportunities are known to exist at this time.

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives – 91.320(c)(3)&(e)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Production of Affordable Rental Housing	CDBG: \$500,000 HOME: \$3,023,400 LIHTC: \$3,482,390	Rental units constructed: 150 Household Housing Unit
2	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Preservation of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$900,000 HOME: \$1,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 200 Household Housing Unit
3	Microenterprise Development Assistance	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development	CDBG: \$750,000	Other: 271 Other
4	Economic Development Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development	CDBG: \$2,500,000	Jobs created/retained: 75 Jobs

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
5	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Housing Grants Production of Affordable Rental Housing Preservation of Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$2,849,926	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 197 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 273 Households Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 587 Persons Assisted Rental units constructed: 162 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 253 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Planning Grants	2016	2020	Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services	CDBG: \$100,000	Other: 8 Other
7	Promote Housing Stability	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless	New Hampshire	Rapid Re Housing Services Homeless prevention	ESG: \$863,130 Continuum of Care: \$4,067,295 General Fund: \$4,000,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 600 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 516 Persons Assisted
8	Emergency Grants	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Public Facilities Grants for Public Property Public Facilities Grants for Water and Sewer Public Facilities Grants for Public Services Housing Grants	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 600 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 142 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	TBRA for Homeless Veterans	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Rapid Re Housing Services Homeless prevention	HUD-VASH: \$78,720	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 96 Households Assisted
10	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled	2016	2020	Affordable Housing	New Hampshire	Production of Affordable Rental Housing	Section 811: \$235,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 35 Households Assisted
11	Emergency Shelter	2016	2020	Homeless	New Hampshire	Emergency Shelter	General Fund: \$4,000,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 4300 Persons Assisted
12	Community Development Tax Credits	2016	2020	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	New Hampshire	Economic Development Production of Affordable Rental Housing Preservation of Affordable Housing	State Community Development Tax Credits: \$5,000,000	Rental units constructed: 15 Household Housing Unit Jobs created/retained: 197 Jobs Businesses assisted: 102 Businesses Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production
	Goal Description	Produce new affordable multifamily rental units.

2	Goal Name	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties
	Goal Description	HOME funds will be used for necessary rehabilitation of properties refinanced with 4% Low Income Housing Tax Credits (not included in budget due to unknown utilization) to extend affordability. CDBG funds will be used to rehab single and multi-family housing units occupied by low and moderate income persons as well as the infrastructure supporting these properties. As CDBG applications are accepted on a competitive basis, there is no way to provide an accurate estimate of how many units will benefit in 2016. Please note that CDBG housing grant funding falls under the Strategic Plan goal of Community Development Grants so funding for housing will be included in that section.
3	Goal Name	Microenterprise Development Assistance
	Goal Description	The Micoenterprise Development Assistance Program provides CDBG funds to non-profit economic development organizations that offer services, education and programs for micro-businesses. These organizations work with low and moderate income people who either own or want to start their own company or service. CDFA will allocate \$750,000 to micro in 2016 which is expected to provide funding for seven economic development organizations who will provide education and training for an estimated 325 people.
4	Goal Name	Economic Development Grants
	Goal Description	CDFA will continue to provide grants for eligible economic development activities. Grants may be awarded to municipalities who may use the funds to complete infrastructure projects that support the development of businesses that provide jobs. Grants may also be provided to non-profit businesses to complete eligible activities and provide jobs. A grant can also be made to a municipality who will then subgrant funds to a Regional Development Corporation who will loan funds to a business for construction, working capital or other eligible uses in exchange for providing jobs. CDFA also provides capacity funds to these Regional Development Corporations annually to enhance their operations.

5	Goal Name	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants
	Goal Description	<p>CDBG allocates close to half of its Community Development Grant funding under the category of Housing and Public Facility. That means CDBG funds will be used for community development activities including public facilities like homeless shelters, neighborhood facilities, day cares, water, sewer, streets and other eligible public facility eligible activities. A substantial portion of these funds will also pay for housing projects to preserve existing housing and to develop new units. \$3,578,464 will be allocated for Community Development Grants.</p> <p>CDFA does not set goals for the number of beneficiaries as the awards are made on a competitive basis based on need.</p>

6	Goal Name	Planning Grants
	Goal Description	<p>The Objective of CDBG Planning/ Feasibility Grants are to determine whether or not a proposed CDBG project is feasible and/or to recommend specific action(s) to be undertaken.</p> <p>Upon completion of the study, a public hearing with opportunity for oral and written comment is held to discuss its recommendations and conclusions. Eligible activities include the study, analysis and planning of any eligible activity, including architectural and engineering redesign, which might lead to a community development or economic development grant application. As in previous years, CDFA will set aside \$100,000 for planning grant applications. The maximum grant amount is \$12,000. CDFA currently runs two grant rounds per year but is considering changing from grant rounds to first come first serve like economic development.</p> <p>The objectives of a feasibility grant shall be to determine whether or not:</p> <p>(1) The project proposed is feasible and/or to recommend specific action(s) to be undertaken; and</p> <p>(2) A minimum of 51 percent of the intended beneficiaries shall be low and moderate income persons or households.</p> <p>(b) Upon completion of the study, a public hearing with opportunity for oral and written comment shall be held to discuss its recommendations and conclusions.</p>

7	Goal Name	Promote Housing Stability
	Goal Description	Prevent homelessness and shorten the length of time people experience homelessness.
8	Goal Name	Emergency Grants
	Goal Description	<p>CDFA allocates \$500,000 to emergency grants annually. Funds are awarded to applicants whose projects shall provide immediate relief because of:</p> <p>(1) Emergencies resulting from natural disasters;</p> <p>(2) Unanticipated events which have a serious and immediate threat to public health and safety; or</p> <p>(3) Unanticipated actions which have resulted in plant closures or permanent layoffs of employees jeopardizing the economic stability of the community.</p> <p>Grants may be awarded under the categories of Housing, Public Facilities or Economic Development.</p> <p>The Emergency Grant is most closely aligned with the Urgent Need National Objective. However all applications must also comply with the National Objective of Benefitting Low and Moderate Income Persons.</p>
9	Goal Name	TBRA for Homeless Veterans
	Goal Description	Tenant based rental assistance for homeless veterans through a HUD VA collaboration. The VA provides services and HUD contributes tenant based rental assistance administered by NHHFA.
10	Goal Name	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled
	Goal Description	Rental assistance provided via a HUD 811 grant administered by NHHFA to place extremely low income households with a disabled individual in new or existing affordable housing in very low concentrations per DOJ settlement agreement.
11	Goal Name	Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Provide temporary Emergency Shelter for individuals and families experiencing homelessness.

12	Goal Name	Community Development Tax Credits
	Goal Description	Provides \$5,000,000 in the form of tax credits annually to businesses that financially support competitively chosen non-profit agency community development projects throughout New Hampshire.

AP-25 Allocation Priorities – 91.320(d)

Introduction:

The planned utilization of the 2016 ESG funds will allow NH to build on and expand initiatives to prevent homelessness and rapidly re-house homeless persons.

The planned utilization of HOME funds will provide both the production of new affordable rental units and the preservation of existing units at risk of loss from the affordable housing inventory due to expiring affordability restrictions.

The planned utilization of CDBG funds will provide direct benefit in the form of improved housing, public facilities and employment opportunities to low- and moderate-income individuals and households.

The 2020 CDBG-CV allocation of \$5.4 million will include support for new or significantly increased public services within the last 18 months and Economic Development funds to support technical assistance (including microenterprise) to address needs emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The \$3,209,928 in ESG-CV funds will be used to provide short term rental assistance for rapid rehousing for 150 literally homeless individuals, and prevention for 400 at risk individuals to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19. Housing relocation and stabilization services will be provided to all households to secure and maintain permanent housing outcomes. 2000 individuals will be served through Emergency Shelter to support additional homeless assistance to help prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic.

Funding Allocation Priorities

	Multifamily Affordable Rental Production (%)	Preservation of Affordable Rental Properties (%)	Microenterprise Development Assistance (%)	Economic Development Grants (%)	Community Development (Public Facilities) Grants (%)	Planning Grants (%)	Promote Housing Stability (%)	Emergency Grants (%)	TBRA for Homeless Veterans (%)	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled (%)	Emergency Shelter (%)
CDBG	6	11	10	31	35	1	0	6	0	0	0
HOME	75	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ESG	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
Continuum of Care	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	75
HUD-VASH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
LIHTC	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Section 811	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
Other State Community Development Tax Credits	50	20	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 55 – Funding Allocation Priorities

Reason for Allocation Priorities

The planned utilization of the 2016 ESG funds will allow NH to build on and expand initiatives to prevent homelessness and rapidly re-house homeless persons. These objectives and priorities are in alignment with the Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness; in particular, objectives 3.a., 3.c., and 6.a.

The need for housing affordable to low, very low, and extremely low income households continues to exceed demand by two thirds, so development of new inventory is critical as is the avoidance of losing existing inventory through expiring use. Homeless veterans served by HUD-VASH tenant based rental assistance and extremely low income households with severe mental illness (SMI) served by project based rental assistance are high priority group

The allocation for CDBG funds remains consistent from the previous consolidated plan with roughly half of funds allocated to Housing and Public Facility Activities and half allocated to Economic Development. In 2020, the allocation of funds is changed to roughly 30% each for Housing and Public Facility Activities and 30% allocated to Economic Development. CDFA is allocating more of the economic development budget to microenterprise because of demand.

The 2020 CDBG-CV allocation of \$5.4 million will include support for new or significantly increased public services within the last 18 months and Economic Development funds to support technical assistance (including microenterprise) to address needs emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic.

How will the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and specific objectives described in the Consolidated Plan?

ESG Grant funds will be allocated to each category as follows: 3% HMIS; 7.5% Administrative Activities; 39.05% Prevention; and 50% Rapid Re-Housing. All of NH state homeless assistance funding and CoC funding is dedicated to preventing homelessness and assisting homeless households regain stability and is used for planning, administration, coordination of services, homeless prevention and intervention, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing.

The \$3,209,928 in ESG-CV funds will be used to provide short term rental assistance for rapid rehousing for 150 literally homeless individuals, and prevention for 400 at risk individuals to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and to mitigate against the economic impact caused by COVID-19. Housing relocation and stabilization services will be provided to all households to secure and maintain permanent housing outcomes. 2000

individuals will be served through Emergency Shelter to support additional homeless assistance to help prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic.

Priority needs and specific objectives for CDBG funds will be used to upgrade municipal and private infrastructure, improve housing stock, provide jobs and provide microenterprise skills training.

HOME and state and federal HTF funds will be awarded to projects that will address the needs of very low and extremely low income households, comprised of families, elderly, and those with special needs.

AP-30 Methods of Distribution – 91.320(d)&(k)

Introduction:

DHHS-BHS conducts separate competitive procurement processes for the ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention Programs, state funded Emergency Shelter and Homeless Intervention Programs. The CoC program is primarily renewal funding and the process is governed by HEARTH regulations and the parameters HUD sets forth in each year's NOFA competition. These objectives and priorities are in alignment with the Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness; in particular, objectives 3.a., 3.c., and 6.a.

New Hampshire Housing distributes HOME Investment Partnership funds in accordance with HUD HOME Investment Partnerships Program Rules, Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan and NHHFA Qualified Allocation Plan.

CDFA distributes CDBG funds in accordance with the CDBG Application and Program Guide found here <https://resources.nhcdfa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CDFA-CDBG-Application-and-Program-Guide-FY20.pdf> . **Distribution Methods**

Table 56 - Distribution Methods by State Program

1	State Program Name:	Community Development Block Grant Program
	Funding Sources:	CDBG

<p>Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.</p>	<p>The primary purpose of the CDBG program is the development of viable communities by providing decent housing, suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income people. The program is sponsored by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).</p> <p>CDFA distributes CDBG grants to New Hampshire's cities, towns, and counties. A nonprofit agency may also apply through its municipality or county as a sub-recipient of CDBG money. All eligible municipalities and counties can apply for up to \$500,000 in CDBG funds per year. Grants may be applied for under the following categories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development • Housing, Public Facilities • Emergencies and Unanticipated Events • Feasibility Studies
<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>State legislation requires that CDFA solicit applications from all eligible municipalities and to award funds through a competitive allocation system (RSA 162-L:17, Procedures for Administration). Beginning in 2020, CDFA was exempted from the State Administrative Rules so CDFA has developed criteria to allocate the CDBG funding. The intent is to increase the number of municipalities participating in this program. 229 incorporated New Hampshire municipalities and the ten county governments are eligible for the State CDBG Program. CDBG Rules require that at least 51% of the funds requested for Housing and Public Facilities and 60% for Economic Development shall be used for direct benefit to low- and moderate-income persons.</p> <p>Beginning in 2020, detailed criteria that is used to select applications can be found at https://resources.nhcdfa.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CDFA-CDBG-Application-and-Program-Guide-FY20.pdf in the CDBG Program and Application Guide which outlines eligibility, application and scoring criteria.</p>

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>CDBG application criteria may be accessed on the CDFA website at www.nhcdfa.org. Individuals register in the CDFA Grants Management System to access application materials and complete their applications . CDFA also runs two application workshops annually in Concord, NH and provides online and in-person training for administration.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Not ESG.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>A total of \$8,099,926 was allocated to New Hampshire for the State CDBG Program for 2016. These funds will be allocated as follows:</p> <p>Administration/TA: \$342,998</p> <p>Planning Grants: \$100,000</p> <p>Emergency Grants: \$500,000</p> <p>Housing and Public Facility Grants: \$3,578,464</p> <p>Economic Development: \$3,578,464 (Includes \$750,000 for Microenterprise)</p> <p>Program Income shall be distributed in the Community Development Grants round immediately following its receipt. Other funds carried forward from previous federal fiscal years (including unused Emergency Grant and Economic Development Grant funds, Housing and Public Facility Grant funds, and recaptured funds returned to the state) shall be distributed in the Community Development Grants round immediately following its receipt, but a portion may be held and distributed in the second application round following its receipt for the purpose of balancing the amounts available in each application round. In addition, uncommitted Economic Development funds may also be held for projects under consideration at the end of the year or carried forward to be distributed in the next Economic Development Grant program year at the discretion of the Executive Director of CDFA. Administrative or Technical Assistance funds carried forward from previous federal fiscal years shall remain in their respective categories.</p>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	<p>Grant size limits are as follows:</p> <p>Planning Grants: \$12,000; beginning in 2020, up to \$25,000</p> <p>Emergency Grants: up to \$350,000 (under 10,000 population) or \$500,000 (over 10,000 population)</p> <p>Housing and Public Facility Grants - up to \$500,000 per eligible community annually; beginning in 2020 Housing and Public Facilities are 2 separate categories</p> <p>Economic Development - up to \$500,000 per eligible community annually</p> <p>Who is eligible to apply: All non-entitlement communities (200 +) in New Hampshire plus all 10 New Hampshire counties. Entitlement communities are Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester and Dover and may not apply.</p>
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	<p>Outcome measures are difficult to measure because grants are issued on a competitive basis and the estimated number and type of beneficiaries is not known until applications are approved. In general , CDBG funds will be expected to create and/or retain jobs, train small business people and potential small business people, rehab multifamily and single family housing, repair and replace public and private infrastructure, rehab community facilities, provide plans for potential implementation projects and provide funds to address emergencies within the last 18 months. Outcome measures will be reported in the CAPER.</p>
2	State Program Name:	Continuum of Care program
	Funding Sources:	Continuum of Care
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The NH Homeless service system which consists of the CoC program, ESG and NH's Emergency Shelter and Homeless Intervention Services.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	The Continuum of Care (CoC) program application criteria is established by HUD in each year's CoC program NOFA.

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Applications are posted online with links.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>The CoC program is primarily renewal funding. When new funding, or reallocated funds, are available the DHHS-BHS distributes notifications to stakeholders and other interested parties regarding the availability of funding. Funds are distributed to subrecipients based on HUD's criteria, with DHHS-BHS as the grantee/recipient.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Funds are used primarily to support permanent supportive housing, other programs include, transitional housing and rapid rehousing, as well as HMIS.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	These change annually with each competition.
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Outcome measures, established by HUD, include housing stability, reduction in the number of families and veterans experiencing homelessness, and increased income.
3	State Program Name:	ESG and NH state funded Emergency Shelter and Homeless Intervention Programs
	Funding Sources:	ESG
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The NH Homeless service system which consists of the CoC program, ESG and NH's Emergency Shelter and Homeless Intervention Services.

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>ESG Proposals will be evaluated and ranked by a review committee comprised of New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services staff from multiple divisions and non-applicant stakeholders. Proposals will be reviewed and ranked based on: consistency with the RFP requirements and review criteria, including how effective the proposed activity will be in providing homeless prevention and/or Rapid Re- Housing services; alignment with goals in the NH Consolidated Plan 5-Year Plan and the 2016 Action Plan; Continuum of Care strategic goals; and the national goals and objectives outlined in Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness; agency capacity; cost effectiveness; and coordination with local CoC. The specific scoring criteria to be used are outlined below:</p> <p>Experience & Capacity (Q1) 20 Points</p> <p>Extent/Need/Region/Number Served (Q2) 30 Points</p> <p>Start Up (Q3) 45 Points</p> <p>Collaboration (Q4) 20 Points</p> <p>Staffing (Q5) 20 Points</p> <p>Compliance (Q6) 10 Points</p> <p>Budgets (Q7) 20 Points</p>
<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not CDBG, would appear not applicable.</p>

<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	<p>Eligible applicants include units of local government and nonprofit organizations including community and faith-based organizations. The Request for Applications (RFA) was released in January 2016 for ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention. Proposals were evaluated and ranked by a review committee comprised of New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services staff from multiple divisions and non-applicant stakeholders. Proposals will be reviewed and ranked based on: consistency with the RFA requirements and review criteria, including how effective the proposed activity will be in providing homeless prevention and/or Rapid Re- Housing services; alignment with goals in the NH Consolidated Plan 5-Year Plan and the 2016 Action Plan; and Continuum of Care strategic goals.</p> <p>Applications for funding include a summary of the activities proposed, including the dollar amount requested for each, whether the initiative is new or a continuation, the projected number of persons served, and the types of populations served. Applications also include: narrative describing the activities and use of funds; identification of the Continuum of Care existing in the community and the relationship of proposed activities to the Continuum of Care; and a budget which outlines ESG funds, State and local funding, full operating budget and matching resources.</p>
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	
<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>ESG Grant funds will be allocated to each category as follows: 3% HMIS; 7.5% Administrative Activities; 36% Prevention; and 50% Rapid Re-Housing.</p>

Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	ESG Grant funds will be allocated to each category as follows: 3% HMIS; 7.5% Administrative Activities; 39.5% Prevention; and 50% Rapid Re-Housing. DHHS-BHS intends to ensure statewide availability of ESG funds for Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Activities. DHHS-BHS anticipates funding up to 9 regional projects across the state with grants ranging from \$65,000 - \$100,000, based on demonstrated need.
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	<p>Housing Stability</p> <p>Goal: 70% of program participant households will achieve housing stability for six months following the end of rental assistance.</p> <p>Measurement: Housing Stability will be measured by the percentage of program households who maintain their tenancy for six months following the end of rental assistance.</p> <p>Increased Income</p> <p>Goal: 50% of program participant households will increase income (employment, cash benefits or other income) prior to program exit, demonstrating sufficient income to maintain housing. (Expectation is not all households will need to increase income, or have capacity to due to disability).</p> <p>Measurement: Income measurements will be measured by the percentage of program participant households whose income is higher at exit than at program entry.</p> <p>Recidivism</p> <p>Goal: 70% of program participant households will experience housing stability as evidenced by no subsequent episode of homelessness.</p> <p>Measurement: Recidivism will be measured by the total number of adult program participants with successful exits from the program (with a successful housing outcome), that did not have an emergency shelter stay of at least one night within six months of exiting the program.</p>
State Program Name:	HOME Affordable Rental Production and Preservation

4	Funding Sources:	HOME, LIHTc and HTF
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	<p>HOME funds are utilized as development subsidy in Low Income Housing Tax Credit projects. To qualify as a HOME project, a project must maintain a minimum set-aside of rent-restricted units for tenants in a targeted income group. At a minimum, at least 20% of the HOME-assisted units must be rented to very low-income households, defined as households with incomes at or below 50% of Median Area Income. All other HOME-assisted units must be rented to households earning at or below 60% of MAI.</p> <p>HOME funds are also utilized to pay for a portion of necessary rehabilitation of projects being refinanced in order to preserve affordability. The need for such rehab will be determined by an individual property evaluation but will also factor in life expectancy of building systems and components against the term of the refinancing agreement.</p>

<p>Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.</p>	<p>Criteria used for scoring projects for awards of Low Income Housing Tax Credits are found in the Qualified Allocation Plan which is developed each year and approved by the Governor. Due to the current situation with COVID-19, we have extended the application due dates for the upcoming LIHTC round as follows: preliminary applications are due no later than Monday, July 6, 2020 and final applications are no later than Friday, September 25, 2020.</p> <p>A full copy of the 2016 QAP can be found here: https://www.nhhfa.org/developer-financing/low-income-housing-tax-credits-lihtc/</p> <p>In addition to publishing the QAP, rental production program rules, construction standards, and underwriting standards on New Hampshire Housing's website, staff also requires early conceptual review of all projects and works with developers to help them put together the best project applications they can.</p> <p>New Hampshire Housing's Underwriting and Development Policies For Multi-Family Finance can be found here: https://www.nhhfa.org/developer-financing/underwriting-and-development-policies/</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)</p>	<p>Not CDBG, therefore not applicable.</p>
<p>Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)</p>	
<p>Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)</p>	

	<p>Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.</p>	<p>NOT AMENDED</p> <p>HOME funds are anticipated to be split as \$3,023,400 for rental production and \$1m for preservation rehab.</p> <p>HOME program rules require a set-aside of at least 15% of the annual allocation for projects owned, developed, or sponsored by Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), non-profit housing organizations meeting very stringent criteria defined by HUD in their HOME Investment Partnerships Final Rule.</p> <p>For-profit developers also have a significant role in the development of affordable housing projects, and they are able to obtain project financing on a more or less even playing field.</p>
--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<p>Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.</p>	<p>The following are eligible to apply for project specific assistance under the HOME program:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-profit corporation with an approved 501(c)3 tax-exempt status. 2. Local housing authorities. 3. Units of local government. 4. Limited partnerships, general partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, proprietorships, and other business organizations. <p>The following are not eligible to receive HOME funds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primarily religious organizations, where residency would be limited to an exclusive denomination. 2. Any person who is an employee, agent, consultant, officer, elected official, or appointed official of the State of New Hampshire, New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, or state recipient or sub-recipient receiving HOME funds (collectively Non-eligible Persons). This includes partnerships and corporations where the controlling partner, controlling member, or person(s) in control of such entity is a Non-eligible Person or Persons. 3. Projects financed by HUD 202/811 programs. <p>Assistance will be limited as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lesser of \$50,000 per unit or \$1.5 million total for non-age restricted projects using 9% LIHTCs; the lesser of \$45,000 per unit or \$1 million for age restricted 9% LIHTC projects. • A maximum of \$60,000 per unit for tax exempt bond financed projects using 4% LIHTCs, with no maximum overall dollar amount but limited by the availability of funds per the Authority's program plan.
-----------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	We anticipate 150 units of new rental production and 200 units preserved through rehab in conjunction with refinancing.
5		
6	State Program Name:	NH Homeless Services State Grant in Aid
	Funding Sources:	General Fund
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	The NH Homeless service system which consists of the CoC program, ESG and NH's Emergency Shelter and Homeless Intervention Services.

Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	The following criteria were used to score applications for funding: Services (15pts); Need for Services (20 pts); Emergency Shelter Plan (35 pts); Policies/procedures (25 pts); Experience (15 pts); Staffing Plan (10 pts);Goals (15 pts); Collaboration (20 pts); HMIS (10 pts); Budget (25 pts); and Budget Narrative (15 pts).
If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not CDBG.
Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	The RFP for State funding is released bi-annually and is for a 2-year funding cycle. The RFP for state funding SFY '16 and '17 was released in January of 2015 and awards were made in June 2015.

	Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	
	Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	State Grant in Aid (SGIA) funds emergency and specialty shelter operations and Homeless intervention services. Examples of homeless intervention activities could include assessing a client's eligibility for shelter/housing placement, legal services, and drop-in centers or other facilities where clients have access to case managers as well as telephone/internet access for education, housing, employment purposes.
	Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	N/A
	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Funded projects must establish goals related to increasing exits to permanent housing and reducing the average length of stay or program participation.
7	State Program Name:	Project Based Rental Assistance for Disabled
	Funding Sources:	Section 811

Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	Section 811 provides project based rental assistance to severely mentally ill extremely low income individuals utilizing units in either new or existing affordable housing stock that does not otherwise provide project based rental assistance. Tenants are assisted with the search for an available section 811-subsidized apartment in their community of choice as well as connection with local community based mental health services. Extremely low income households with a severely mentally ill member are screened for eligibility by the Bureau of Behavioral Health and referred to a housing placement agent who helps eligible individuals find available section 811 units and connect with community based mental health services.
Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	The owners or property management agents of existing affordable housing are solicited for participation in the section 811 program. QAP scoring points in current or future competition for LIHTCs are offered as an incentive. Beneficiaries are screened for eligibility and appropriateness for the program, but are not rated or scored beyond those things. Actual provision of project based rental assistance hinges on the presence of an eligible tenant in an approved rental unit.
If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not CDBG.

Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not ESG.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	These funds are utilized for the singular use of project based rental assistance.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	A landlord must be agreeable to following all program rules and maintaining their rental property in good repair.
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Extremely low income households with severely mentally ill individuals will be provided with needed long-term project based rental assistance, making their housing affordable.

8	State Program Name:	State Community Development Tax Credits
	Funding Sources:	State Community Development Tax Credits
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	CDFA grants state tax credit awards on a competitive basis to qualified non-profit organizations for specific community development projects or programs. CDFA is attracted to innovative projects that show a high degree of community support, build partnerships, and leverage other funds. CDFA gives a 75% state tax credit against a donation made by a business to any approved project. The tax credit may be applied against the New Hampshire business profits tax, business enterprise tax, and/or the insurance premium tax.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	The Tax Credit Program first uses a Letter of Intent to determine applicant eligibility and then a full application process. Staff reviews full applications including site visits as needed. After this process the staff and a subcommittee of the CDFA Board of Directors evaluate projects for conformance with the State RSA 162-L which governs the program and funds available. After this process is complete, awards are made to successful applicants. https://resources.nhcdfa.org/programs/tax-credit-program/
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not CDBG.

Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not ESG.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not HOPWA
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	The resources are not allocated among funding categories. The tax credit program is a separate source of state funding and, while separate, it is not unusual to see these funds combined with CDBG, HOME and LIHTC funds.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	The Tax Credit Program receives an annual allocation of 5 million Dollars. There are no grant size limits but it is typical to see requests between \$300,000 and \$500,000. Nonprofits, municipalities and cooperatives are eligible for application.

	What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	Outcome measures will vary by project funded. The program is very flexible in what is eligible to be funded.
9	State Program Name:	TBRA for Homeless Veterans
	Funding Sources:	HUD-VASH
	Describe the state program addressed by the Method of Distribution.	HUD VASH is a collaborative effort between the Veterans Administration and the US Department of Housing and Urban Development providing tenant based and project based rental assistance to homeless veterans who are receiving VA services.
	Describe all of the criteria that will be used to select applications and the relative importance of these criteria.	Beneficiaries are referred by the Veterans' Administration. NHHFA completes applicant household application for housing assistance and administers the housing assistance in the form of Housing Assistance Program payments.
	If only summary criteria were described, how can potential applicants access application manuals or other state publications describing the application criteria? (CDBG only)	Not CDBG.

Describe the process for awarding funds to state recipients and how the state will make its allocation available to units of general local government, and non-profit organizations, including community and faith-based organizations. (ESG only)	Not ESG.
Identify the method of selecting project sponsors (including providing full access to grassroots faith-based and other community-based organizations). (HOPWA only)	Not HOPWA
Describe how resources will be allocated among funding categories.	Tenant based rental assistance if the only funding category in this program.
Describe threshold factors and grant size limits.	No grant application at the user level, simply the agreement of a landlord to rent to a particular veteran and accept VASH voucher.
What are the outcome measures expected as a result of the method of distribution?	120 homeless extremely low income homeless veterans to receive rental assistance each year, leading to greater housing affordability.

Discussion:

AP-35 Projects – (Optional)

Introduction:

Projects are to be solicited, ranked and funded following receipt of formula allocations. They are to be added to this action plan once funding commitments are made.

#	Project Name

Table 57 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

Allocation priorities for all three programs are based upon a combination of relevant need data including US Census, ACS, CHAS, NHHFA's Annual Rental Cost Survey, input on priorities from partners, the general public, state and local government, consultation with the members of the Housing and Community Development Planning Council (see PR 10). Priorities are also established within DHHS-BHS, CDFA, and NHHFA respective program rules which include competitive scoring systems that reflect our priorities.

The greatest obstacles to addressing underserved needs are related to the resource limitations that leave us unable to satisfy only fractions of various needs.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

AP-40 Section 108 Loan Guarantee – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state help non-entitlement units of general local government to apply for Section 108 loan funds?

No

Available Grant Amounts

N/A

Acceptance process of applications

N/A

AP-45 Community Revitalization Strategies – 91.320(k)(1)(ii)

Will the state allow units of general local government to carry out community revitalization strategies?

Yes

State's Process and Criteria for approving local government revitalization strategies

The State of New Hampshire does not have a role in approving local government revitalization strategies. CDBG, HOME and HTF funds are awarded to projects that are part of a greater effort to revitalize neighborhoods, and competitive scoring systems for the programs favor this type of activity.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.320(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the state (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

ESG-funded Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Assistance Services will be distributed state wide through a competitive procurement process.

CDBG,HOMEand HTF are also distributed statewide through competitive processes which send funds where they are needed throughout the state. New Hampshire's CDBG entitlement communities are ineligible to apply for state CDBG as they receive their own allocation directly from HUD.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

N/A

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 24 CFR 91.320(g)

Introduction:

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	20
Non-Homeless	290
Special-Needs	40
Total	350

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	150
Rehab of Existing Units	200
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	350

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion:

These numeric goals are an educated guess. They should come fairly close in terms of HOME funding commitments, but construction project completion timing can be fairly unpredictable making end of the year beneficiary counts uncertain. Averaged over time, these are reliable expectations.

AP-60 Public Housing - 24 CFR 91.320(j)

Introduction:

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

Public Housing Authorities are designated as eligible entities to apply for Low Income Housing Tax Credits, HOME Investment Partnerships, and other affordable housing subsidy and financing resources in New Hampshire. Several of New Hampshire's Public Housing Authorities have successfully competed for and utilized these resources in order to increase the inventory and thus availability of affordable housing within their locality. This has been especially important since no new public housing has been created for decades.

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

NHHFA continues to operate a Voucher Assisted Mortgage program, and also offers financial literacy training and coaching to Housing Choice Voucher Holders. Those who participate in the Family Self Sufficiency/GOAL program can establish and contribute to Individual Development Accounts in which their savings contributions for education, vehicle purchase or home purchase are matched with federal funds as well as funds raised from the Community Development Finance Authority, New Hampshire Housing Finance Authority, and local financial institutions.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

No New Hampshire PHAs are designated as troubled.

Discussion:

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.320(h)

Introduction

The CoC, ESG, and state funded homeless assistance programs have coordinated efforts to both reduce the amount of time persons experience homelessness and increase exits from shelter to Permanent Housing (PH). The average length of stay (LOS) in emergency shelters in SFY'15 was 52 nights, a 15% reduction since 2012 when the average LOS was 61 days. In SFY'13 DHHS-BHS began requiring state funded programs to identify goals related to both reducing the programs average LOS and increasing exits to PH. This effort, combined with an increase in ESG and CoC funding dedicated to rapid rehousing has been key in achieving this. BoSCoC intends to continue efforts in this area and believes the implementation of coordinated entry and development of a vulnerability assessment tool will strengthen the system and assist in prioritizing need and assisting homeless households who have spent the longest time homeless move more quickly into PH.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The BoSCoC HUD-funded Homeless Outreach and Intervention Program and PATH Outreach, in collaboration with the statewide NH 211 information and referral program, work to identify unsheltered homeless and at risk persons. Their work includes field outreach to identify unsheltered homeless persons and developing a rapport to engage these individuals and families. Outreach workers assess homeless individuals and families for both immediate basic needs such as food and shelter, as well as additional needs such as healthcare, treatment, housing, income, etc. and provide assistance in accessing these services. DHHS-BHS has also implemented a statewide Coordinated Entry Process effective 8/1/15, which utilizes a standardized assessment tool and HMIS , as well as current infrastructure such as NH 211, to assess individual needs of persons seeking assistance.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The BoSCoC HUD-funded Homeless Outreach and Intervention Program and PATH Outreach, in collaboration with the statewide NH 211 information and referral program, work to identify unsheltered homeless and at risk persons. Their work includes field outreach to identify unsheltered homeless persons and developing a rapport to engage these individuals and families. Outreach workers assess homeless individuals and families for both immediate basic needs such as food and shelter, as well as additional needs such as healthcare, treatment, housing, income, etc. and provide assistance in accessing these services. DHHS-BHS has also implemented a statewide Coordinated Entry Process effective 8/1/15, which utilizes a standardized assessment tool and HMIS , as well as current

infrastructure such as NH 211, to assess individual needs of persons seeking assistance.

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

The BoS CoC has a Chronic Homeless sub committee and is working on a number of strategies to address chronic homelessness. Strategies include: encouraging the prioritization of beds/units for CH in CoC funded supportive housing by tying prioritization of beds to a point structure used to rank projects for renewal; a referral system coordinated by DHHS-BHS linking available units prioritized for CH to service providers working with CH; and through promotion of housing first strategies at various stakeholder and community meetings.

CoC and ESG funding have allowed NH to create new Rapid Re-Housing programs to assist homeless individuals and families (including veterans and youth) move quickly out of homelessness into housing stability. Key to this housing stability will be the household's ability to maintain the housing once the financial assistance ends. NH's ESG and BoSCoC-funded RRH programs include a housing stability case management component which is available during the time financial assistance is provided, and for six months following the end of financial assistance. CoC and ESG funded RRH and ESG funded Homeless prevention Programs have service plans individualized to the Household's needs. This includes ensuring the housing is affordable to the family after the assistance is over, budgeting skills, increasing household income through employment or job training and mainstream benefits, and an overall self-sufficiency plan to exit the program. As the household stabilizes, the case management services typically lessen in intensity. At a minimum, at any stage the household must meet with the case manager at least monthly. Other state and local case management funds are then leveraged to follow up with the family after 12 months to ensure they do not fall back into homelessness. The additional leveraged case management funds are not only used to track previously served clients, but also to help connect or link to additional resources if the family is becoming unstable in their housing.

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

employment, education, or youth needs

DHHS-BHS has worked on Discharge planning with the CoC's and state facilities including NH State MH Hospital, Department of Children Youth and Families, and the Department of Corrections to develop plans to minimize discharges to homelessness to the greatest extent possible. Within the BoSCoC are Local Service Delivery Areas (LSDAs) which consist of service agencies and stakeholders in a specific geographic area within the state. LSDA's are comprised of both homeless service organizations and mainstream organizations including municipal welfare, food pantries, community action agencies, veteran service organizations, community mental health centers, hospitals, health clinics, law enforcement, housing providers and others. These organizations work together with discharge planners to identify all available resources to prevent homeless discharges. LSDAs provide local, grassroots homelessness planning and programming within a geographic region that usually covers one county. This makes a seamless delivery system that provides a comprehensive array of housing and supportive services that assist the homeless.

NH has a broad array of services available to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness. NH 211 operates a homeless hotline offering information, referrals, and if needed, transportation to shelter 24 hours a day. The continuum of services includes: homeless outreach; homeless intervention and prevention services; emergency shelter; transitional housing for individuals, families, veterans and youth; and Permanent Supportive Housing (prioritizing chronically homeless and families). These services are described in detail in the attached BHHS SFY'14 Annual Report on Homelessness. In addition to those services outlined in the report NH has 3 Support Services to Veteran's Families Programs (SSVF), VA funded Transitional housing for veterans and their families, and Runaway and Homeless Youth (RHY) Act and CoC funded transitional housing programs for unaccompanied youth.

Discussion

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.320(i)

Introduction:

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The Housing Awareness Program continues to provide tools and resources to support ongoing education and advocacy efforts:

- **Operating support to four regional workforce housing coalitions.** New Hampshire Housing provides funding up to \$20,000 annually to support the operations of these coalitions. The coalitions, in turn, use the funds for programmatic activities designed to educate and advocate for the affordability of housing. Some activities that are planned for 2016 include: **Design Charrette** in Barrington, NH which will tackle housing creation in a visual way involving local citizens and planning and design experts. **Housing Summit**, in coordination with 7 seacoast area chambers of commerce and in partnership with local municipalities, a housing summit will be conducted that will draw on a diverse audience to discuss our current housing challenges and propose solutions and dispel myths commonly associated with affordable housing. Two **Business Leaders Breakfasts** will be conducted in the upper Valley that draws local employers, state and local elected officials and the general public. **Municipal Technical Assistance Grants:** In partnership with Plan NH, we will provide grants to municipalities to audit existing land use regulations to determine barriers to housing diversity or to research and propose local land use regulations that reduce barriers to affordable housing creation. \$45, 000 is available. The **Mini Grant** program provides funds to local grass roots organizations for the development of informational materials, targeted advertising and locally focused research and other innovative activities and methods aimed at reducing community resistance to housing development. These grants of up to \$5,000 each have been instrumental in local dialogue and awareness of housing efforts. For 2016, we have expanded grant eligibility for municipal technical assistance that will help produce more housing friendly land use regulations and processes. **Visualizing Density Database and Awards:** We will seek submission of excellent examples of compact development whether new and old for inclusion in our Visualizing Density Database. Currently the database houses 50 projects that represent excellent examples of compact development. The purpose of the database is to provide pictures and data reflecting good development which will challenge the current negative perception of higher density development. The database will be unveiled to the general public in 2016 and will be a free and downloadable database for anyone to use. **Housing Conference:** each year NHHFA produces three Housing Conference. In 2020 NHHFA will again produce 3 that will cover the topics of homeownership, development of tax credit projects and an economic and housing market

update provided the COVID-19 pandemic allows for these conferences. Commission **Housing Related Studies** (\$50,000) could include an assessment of the impact of local regulatory barriers that might prevent the market from responding to housing demand, which is generated by demographic shifts rather than population growth. NHHFA will

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.320(j)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness has recently reactivated under the direction of Governor Sununu. Three workgroups are being organized with the individual goals of a) Integrating Supportive Housing into State Medicaid Policy, b) Ending Homelessness for People Living in Encampments, and c) Integrating Employment and Housing to End Homelessness.

The shrinkage of HUD-funded rental assistance and affordable housing development subsidy in the federal budget is counter-productive in efforts to better meet underserved needs as the gaps between resources and needs steadily grow larger. The private nonprofit sector shoulders a pretty big burden here but can't offset federal funding reductions.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

NHHFA will continue to support local and regional workforce housing efforts to help municipalities eliminate barriers to affordable housing development, and will continue to track expiring use and try to refinance properties that could be at risk of being lost as affordable housing inventory. The method of distribution for Low Income Housing Tax Credit and HOME resources is reexamined and tweaked annually so that the most compelling needs are addressed.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

In addition to continuation of the Nashua, Manchester, and New Hampshire Housing's statewide Lead Hazard Control Grants, all of which have numerical annual production goals, training and education activities provided through all three of these grants will continue as well. This will lead to steadily increasing lead-safe rental housing inventory available to low-moderate income households with children under six years old, greater public awareness of residential lead-based paint hazards and how to control them, and a growing maintenance and repair workforce with knowledge and skills that will lower the risk of accidental lead poisoning from repair and remodeling work.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Economic Development activities funded by Community Development Block Grant are expected to create or preserve 542 jobs for low to moderate income individuals.

The GOAL/Resident Self-Sufficiency Program will make online educational and training resources available to participants in New Hampshire Housing's Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program as well

as access to Individual Development Accounts for some.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Community Development Finance Authority, the Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services, and New Hampshire Housing make efforts to participate in each other's planning and advisory groups. For example, New Hampshire Housing participates in the Balance of State Continuum of Care and its Housing subcommittee, as well as the Bureau of Behavioral Health's Advisory Committee. The Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services is working closely with New Hampshire Housing and the Bureau of Behavioral Health on implementing the HUD 811 Project-Based Rental Assistance grant awarded in the second funding round of that program, and will develop this relationship further as this long-term project grows. NHHFA has a seat on CDFA's Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee. These relationships will continue to grow and advance a comprehensive approach to housing, homelessness, and community and economic development.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The Housing and Community Development Planning Council brings these three groups together to plan for the next year's use of CDBG, HOME, and ESG and reviews those accomplishments the following year. Other planning efforts including the annual update of the Qualified Allocation Plan, changes in HOME program rules, changes to the Housing Choice Voucher Program Admin Plan, and similar efforts actively solicit input and participation from partners and interested parties. Many of us serve on multiple committees and advisory groups that also brings about more thorough knowledge and understanding of each other's programs and goals.

Discussion:

See planned fair housing actions in Grantee Unique Appendices as well as New Hampshire's 2015 Update to the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.320(k)(1,2,3)

Introduction:

CDFA permits units of local government to retain program income under guidelines established in 24 CFR 570.489(e). The City of Concord is the only UGLG that currently maintains a Revolving Loan Fund that generates Program Income. The fund was established in 1987 with \$300,000 in CDBG funds. The fund is maintained in a separate City account with financial information contained in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. A Program Income Reuse Plan was adopted by the City in 1987 and last updated in 2015. A program description can be found here: <http://www.concordnh.gov/index.aspx?nid=356> . Eligible activity types include Housing, Community Facilities and Economic Development under the Low-Moderate Income National Objective. The fund expects to have \$1 million dollars available to lend in FY 16.

The contact for the City is as follows:

Matt Walsh

Director of Redevelopment, Downtown Services and Special Projects

City of Concord

41 Green Street

Concord, NH 03301

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed | 0 |
| 2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan. | 0 |

3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	75.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.320(k)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

None.
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

HOME funds will not be used for any homebuyer activities.
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

HOME funds will not be used for any homebuyer activities
4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

The Preservation Program will rehabilitate 200 units statewide to preserve as affordable housing through long-term restrictions primarily benefitting households with income below 60% of the

median area income. Continuing relatively high tax-exempt interest rates are an impediment to significant multi-family bond activity. To help encourage preservation using Tax Exempt Bond Financing New Hampshire Housing will provide partial subsidy for eligible HOME housing rehabilitation activities. The minimum level of rehabilitation required for each unit will vary based upon thorough analysis of the capital needs for each property, but the amount of rehabilitation funds needed to address capital needs in each unit will exceed HOME funds made available. Other subsidy in the form of Operating Funds will also be available for leveraging and can be utilized to address rehab needs in rental properties that are currently under HOME obligations.

- The aging of the entire portfolio requires a continuous review of management practices to ensure that disinvestment in any given property has not and will not occur. On an annual basis the Asset Management team at New Hampshire Housing conducts both a physical and management practice inspection as well as reviewing the financial sustainability of the property.
- New Hampshire Housing will set aside \$1,000,000 in HOME funds over each of the next three years to be used in rehabilitation and new construction under this preservation initiative.
- For new or existing stock, affordability restrictions will be established or extended, thus preserving affordability for a minimum of 20 years.
- Unit subsidy limits will be set in accordance with New Hampshire Housing's Underwriting Standards, Subsidy Layering and Policies and at no time will exceed the HOME requirements 24 CFR 92.250. This allows for a maximum of \$60,000 per unit which is limited by the availability of funding sources identified. Funds will be provided in the form of a 0% non-amortizing loan that will be payable upon sale, refinance, or in the event of non-compliance with program requirements.
- Additionally, repayment of the deferred payment loan will be made from 50% of the annual surplus cash from the project as available, except that any other Authority program that has a claim on a project's surplus cash will have priority repayment position.
- This program will be carried out in accordance with HOME guideline's found at 24 CFR 92.206 (b). Additionally these funds will not under any circumstances provide refinancing of multi-family loans made or insured by any federal programs, including the CDBG program.
- Applications for the program will be accepted continuously.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Reference 91.320(k)(3)

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

See ESG standards document in Grantee Specific Appendices.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

See Coordinated Entry document in Grantee Specific Appendices.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

DHHS-BHS conducts separate and distinct application processes for the ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention. Eligible applicants include units of local government and nonprofit organizations including community and faith-based organizations.

DHHS-BHS intends to utilize a competitive Request for Proposals (RFP) process to solicit applications for the funding of the ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention program. We anticipate releasing the RFP for ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Prevention will likely be in January 2016, pending the timing of the final federal budget and HUD's announcement of funding availability. The RFP is widely distributed through email lists to the Balance of State, Manchester and Nashua Continuums of Care, as well as all known stakeholders (which includes faith-based organizations). Stakeholders are encouraged to forward the announcement as appropriate. Additionally, the RFP is posted on the NH Department of Health and Human Services (NH DHHS website)

Proposals will be evaluated and ranked by a review committee comprised of New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services staff from multiple divisions and non-applicant stakeholders. Proposals will be reviewed and ranked based on: consistency with the RFP requirements and review criteria, including how effective the proposed activity will be in providing homeless prevention and/or Rapid Re- Housing services; alignment with goals in the NH Consolidated Plan 5-Year Plan; Continuum of Care strategic goals; and the national goals and objectives outlined in Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to End Homelessness.

The specific scoring rubric is outlined below:

PROPOSAL EVALUATION

5.1. Technical Proposal

- a. Consistency (Q1, Q2) 13 Points
- b. Documentation (Q3) 10 Points
- c. Homeless Need (Q4 - Q6) 20 Points
- d. Staff inspections (Q9) 13 Points
- e. Project Description (Q7, Q8, Q10, Q11) 15 Points
- f. Successful Outcomes (Q12) 14 Points

- g. Rental Assistance (Q13 - Q15) 5 Points
- h. Federal Cost Principles (Q17) 15 Points
- i. HUD Reporting Standards (Q18) 15 Points
- j. Management of Funding (Q19) 15 Points
- k. Timely Start Up (Q20) 10 Points
- l. Participation in Coordinated Assessment (Q21) 10 Points
- m. Policies/Procedures (Q22) 6 Points
- n. Performance measures (Q23) 9 Points

Cost Proposal

Budget (Appendix C) 30 Points

Budget Narrative – 30 Points

Total Maximum number of points to be awarded is 230 Points.

-

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

The state of NH is able to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a). The ESG Administrator consults with the Balance of State CoC which has a formerly homeless person on its board. Additionally outreach in the form of a listening session with both the Manchester and Nashua Continuums of Care which both have members who are homeless or formerly homeless.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

ESG Program Performance Standards

Program performance will be evaluated based on the following Performance

Measurements:

Interim Housing Stability

Goal: 80% of program participant households will gain housing stability within 45 days of program entry.

Measurement: Percentage of program participant households who either maintain or obtain housing within 45 days of program entry.

Housing Stability

Goal: 70% of program participant households will achieve housing stability for six months following the end of rental assistance.

Measurement: Housing Stability will be measured by the percentage of program households who maintain their tenancy for six months following the end of rental assistance.

Increased Income

Goal: 50% of program participant households will increase or maintain their income (employment, cash benefits or other income) prior to program exit, demonstrating sufficient income to maintain housing. (Expectation is not all households will need to increase income, or have capacity to due to disability).

Measurement: Income measurements will be measured by the percentage of program participant households whose income is higher at exit than at program entry.

Recidivism

Goal: 70% of program participant households will experience housing stability as evidenced by no subsequent episode of homelessness.

Measurement: Recidivism will be measured by the total number of adult program

participants with successful exits from the program (with a successful housing outcome), that did not have an emergency shelter stay of at least one night within six months of exiting the program. *NH will begin reporting on this when the HMIS software provider has a report available to measure this. The software provider reports they will not develop a report until HUD provides a standard regarding how it should be measured/reported.*

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name 2013 ACS data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. American Communities Survey.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Standard ACS data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Developed by ACS.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2013.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS methodology.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Total NH population sample.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. See ACS data sets.
2	Data Source Name Manchester Survey Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. City Needs Assessment for regional plan
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Support development of regional plan for Manchester
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Not included in plan.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Not included in plan.

	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>ACS 2008-2012 CHAS Data</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>American Communities Survey and HUD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard ACS CHAS data sets including HUD CHAS sort.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>For CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Total NH population sampled.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Household characteristics.</p>
4	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2000 Census (Base Year), 2013 ACS 1 year estimate</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard Census and ACS data set.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Government planning.</p>

	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2000 and 2013.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS survey.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Total statewide population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, housing units, etc.</p>
5	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Tables 7, 5, and 13</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p> <p>HUD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>HUD CHAS sort of ACS data.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning purposes.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS survey methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>NH total population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, homes, incomes, etc.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 3</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard ACS data sorted by HUD for CHAS use</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS survey methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>NH total population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, incomes, housing units, etc.</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 7</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard ACS data with HUD CHAS sort.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>NH total population.</p>

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, incomes, housing, etc.</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 10</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>CHAS sort of ACS data.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Total NH state population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, incomes, housing, etc.</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>NH DHHS-BHS PIT and HIC</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
10	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>NH HMIS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>NH HMIS is administered by Harbor Homes Inc., through grants administered by NH DHHS-BHS.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Data gathered by homeless service provider community to better coordinate and quantify needs and services.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD funding requirement.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Limited to those encountered by homeless shelters and service providers.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Data provided year by year.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
11	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008 to 2012 CHAS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census</p> <p>ACS</p> <p>HUD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>CHAS sort of ACS data.</p>

	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	CPD program planning.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	2008-2012.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	Standard ACS methodology.
12	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Total NH population.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	Households, incomes, housing, etc.
	Data Source Name
	NH DHHS-BHS HIC and PIT
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The office of NH DHHS-BHS conducts 2 HUD required surveys on an annual basis; the Point-In-Time (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). These surveys assess the region of the NH Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC). The BoSCoC is a statewide Continuum of Care that faces the challenge of covering an extensive, complex geography comprising urban and rural communities. This survey provides critical data to the BoSCoC to help identify needs and develop a strategy to eliminate chronic homelessness and overall homelessness. The surveys referenced in this plan were conducted on January 28, 2015.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	In January of 2015, New Hampshire reported 2,210 homeless individuals across the State. Of that number, 1,241 were sheltered, 394 were unsheltered, and 575 individuals were doubled up (temporarily residing with family or friends). The total of 2,210 includes 358 families.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	This is a HUD requirement for jurisdictions receiving CoC and ESG funding.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	January 28, 2015

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services’ Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services (BBHS), together with service providers who serve homeless individuals and families, will identify the number of sheltered and unsheltered persons within a 24-hour period. This is a combined effort between the three local homeless Continuums of Care (Nashua, Manchester and the “Balance of State”) that DHHS-BHS coordinates with the NH Coalition to End Homelessness. It is based on information reported from city/town welfare offices, homeless shelters, hospitals, hotels, police departments, faith based organizations, outreach workers, 211 Call Center, and other organizations serving people experiencing homelessness in the State. Respondents could complete the form and submit the required survey through an online portal or by completing paper forms.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>This count was conducted to identify all persons experiencing homelessness in NH, it is not a sample set.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>This is a combined effort between the three local homeless Continuums of Care (Nashua, Manchester and the “Balance of State”) that DHHS-BHS coordinates with the NH Coalition to End Homelessness. It is based on information reported from city/town welfare offices, homeless shelters, hospitals, hotels, police departments, faith based organizations, outreach workers, 211 Call Center, and other organizations serving people experiencing homelessness in the State.</p>

Grantee Unique Appendices

State of New Hampshire 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan

Unique Appendices

Links

2015 HOME Investment Partnerships Rental Housing Production Program Rules

<http://www.nhhfa.org/rental/devdocs/HOME/2015HOMERulesFinal.pdf>

2016 Qualified Allocation Plan for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program

<http://www.nhhfa.org/rental/devdocs/LIHTC/QAP/2016/2016QAPfinal.pdf>

Citizen Participation Plan

http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/planning/conplan/CitizenParticipationPlanDraft_7-27-10.pdf

Housing Needs in New Hampshire Study

Executive Summary

http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/needsassessment/2014/Housing_summary_reportV2.pdf

Part 1 – Big Houses, Small Households: Perceptions, Preferences and Assessment

<http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/needsassessment/2014/HousingPreference031114.pdf>

Part 2 – Senior Housing Perspectives

<http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/needsassessment/2014/HousingElderV031114.pdf>

Part 3 – The Evolving Environment and Housing's Future

<http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/needsassessment/2014/HousingNeedsV041614.pdf>

2015 Residential Rental Cost Survey

<http://www.nhhfa.org/data-planning/rentalsurvey/2015RentSurvey.pdf>

Chapter Cdfa 300 CDBG Rules

<http://www.nhcdfa.org/document/cdbg/1>

2015 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

<http://www.nhhfa.org/housing-data-state-planning-fair-housing.cfm>

State of New Hampshire 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan

Unique Appendices

Documents

1. New Hampshire Coordinated Entry Description
2. Emergency Solutions Grants Standard for Providing Assistance
3. Fair Market Rents, High and Low HOME Rents
4. Estimates of Affordability from New Hampshire Housing 2015 Rental Cost Survey

New Hampshire Coordinated Entry Description

Under the requirements of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Continuum of Care Program (HEARTH Act), the State of NH has implemented a preliminary coordinated entry system, with a goal of improving access to services for our homeless population, while improving communication between service providers in order to ensure the client's needs are being met in the most appropriate way.

For coordinated entry purposes, NH has 8 distinct service regions, which are covered by 3 Continuums of Care. Over the last 2 years each region has been tasked with developing a coordinated entry system that works for their local community. Given the geographic differences in NH, these systems look different depending on the community. The more urban parts of the state, which include the Seacoast, Manchester and Nashua, have adopted variations of a single point of entry model. More rural parts of the state have adopted a "No Wrong Door" model, where all agency staff are trained on the assessment tool, ensuring that all clients are being assessed in a consistent manner. Other regions of the state are incorporating NH-211 into their models, in an effort to maintain consistency for their clients.

On August 1, 2015, state funded homeless services providers began entering data on clients calling seeking shelter into the Coordinated Entry program in HMIS. As programs become more familiar with this process, the data entry will expand to include all calls for homeless services.

NH is now incorporating each regional system into a larger statewide system, with NH-211 being the initial entry point for the whole state. NH-211 Information & Referral Specialists (I&R Specialists) will complete the initial assessment with a caller, and determine what their level of need is, and what region they will be served by. They will then make the referral to the regional Coordinated Entry system for intake and eligibility screening. I&R Specialists will enter data into HMIS in real time, which will allow the receiving agency to access the client's information before they complete an intake.

Coordinated Entry in NH is a work in progress. Several communities are still fine tuning their systems, and others are re-assessing their processes. The State of NH is sponsoring a Coordinated Entry workshop in October 2015 for stakeholders. The focus of this workshop will be fine tuning the process including possible edits to the attached CE tool, HMIS form, as well as the involvement of NH-211 and HMIS.

September 2015

Coordinated Entry Tool

Date: _____ Time: _____ Walk in ☐ Call ☐
 Client Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Agency: _____ Staff Name: _____

Begin Script: To determine what services may be available for you, I will need to collect some basic information about your current situation. This information is confidential and will only be used to assist you in accessing appropriate resources. You may refuse to answer any question, but doing so may mean you will not be referred to available resources that might best help you in your current situation. Do I have your permission to collect this information?

Do I have your permission to make a referral on your behalf to agencies that may be able to assist you?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Do I have your permission to enter the information you provide into HMIS and share it with agencies that may be providing you with assistance? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Introductory Questions

1. Are you homeless (living on the street, staying in a shelter, fleeing domestic violence) or at-risk of homelessness?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If the household is not homeless or at-risk, refer to other mainstream resources.

List referrals: _____

2. Where did you stay last night?

☐ With a friend/family member/doubled up situation (If yes, skip to Diversion Question).

☐ A hospital

☐ Jail/prison

☐ Juvenile detention facility

☐ In a hotel/motel

☐ In foster care/group home

☐ In a substance abuse treatment facility

☐ In my own housing – rental

☐ In my own housing – own

Skip to Prevention Questions

Refer household to foreclosure prevention resources if necessary.

☐ In other housing _____

☐ In a car, on the street, or in another place not meant for human habitation

Ask household to define "other housing".

3. What brought on your housing crisis?

☐ Problems with landlord

If yes, ask what specific issues are. Use this to determine what kind of mediation or conflict resolution is necessary.

☐ Have rental or utility arrears (circle which)

If yes, list amount owed: \$ _____

☐ Evicted or in the process of being evicted from a private dwelling or housing provided by family or friends

☐ Victim of foreclosure or rental property

If yes, skip to Diversion Questions.

☐ Living in housing that has been condemned

If yes, skip to Diversion Questions.

☐ Unable to pay rent

☐ Experiencing high overcrowding

If situation seems untenable, skip to Diversion Questions.

☐ Violence or abuse occurring in the family's household

If in immediate danger, refer them to law enforcement and/or the appropriate local domestic violence provider.

☐ Other _____

As household to describe "other."

4. Has household experienced homelessness in the last 12 months? ☐ Yes

☐ No

Coordinated Entry Tool

5. Have you ever stayed at a shelter or received other homeless services before? Yes No
If yes, what is the name of the program, and when were you last there?
-

6. Have you been to your local town or city welfare office? Yes No If yes, what city or Town: _____

What was the decision, and do you have it in writing? _____

Diversion Questions

7. Are you safe in your current living situation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, but household is otherwise eligible for diversion, divert them to a location other than where they are currently staying and make sure that it is somewhere where the household feels safe.

8. Is there anyone else you and your family could stay with for at least the next three (3) to seven (7) days if you were able to receive limited services such as (list services available in community such as case management services/transportation assistance/food pantry/limited financial support/ other referrals)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Help family think through potential places – with family, friends, co-workers. Have them identify what barriers they think exist to staying in a certain location and how they might overcome.

If answer to this question is yes, household qualifies for diversion assistance. Skip to Concluding Questions.

If answer to this question is no and shelter diversion has therefore been ruled out, go to Prevention Questions.

Prevention Questions

9. Are you safe in your current living situation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

If no, and the household is in immediate danger, refer them to law enforcement and/or the appropriate local domestic violence provider.

10. Do you believe you will become homeless within the next seven (7) days?

☐ Yes ☐ No

11. If you are currently housed, what type of assistance would you need to stay there?

Food Assistance Rental Assistance Utility Assistance Tenant/Landlord Mediation

12. Have you ever been to a shelter or another homeless assistance program before?

☐ Yes ☐ No

13. If you answered yes to the previous question, what was the name of the program?

When were you last there? ____/____/____

14. I would like to refer you to _____ service. May I ask you a few questions to facilitate the referral? (If yes, continue onto HMLS Coordinated Entry Form)

State of New Hampshire Client Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS

You are required to obtain the data in this form for each client entering the project.

This form can be found on the NH-HMIS Website at www.nh-hmis.org.

Date Form Completed: ____-____-____

Client ID: _____

Client ID is generated by the HMIS system.

Intake Interviewer's Name: _____

Client Location: ☐ NH-500 (Balance of State/Concord)
☐ NH-501 (Manchester)
☐ NH-502 (Nashua)

Client: Coordinated Entry Intake

In Service Point, or New Client Entry

Client's First name, middle, last and suffix: _____

Alias: _____

Name Data Quality: ☐ Full Name Reported ☐ Partial, correct no name or code name reported
☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

Social Security number (SSN): ____-____-____ SSN Data Quality: ☐ Full SSN Reported ☐ Approximate or Partial SSN reported
☐ Client Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

US Military Veteran? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

Discharge Type? ☐ Honorable ☐ Uncharacterized ☐ Dishonorable ☐ General Under Honorable Conditions ☐ Bad Conduct
☐ Under Other Than Honorable Conditions (OTH) ☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused
☐ Data Not Collected

Date of Birth: ____-____-____ Date of Birth Type: ☐ Full D.O.B. Reported ☐ Approximate or Partial D.O.B. reported
☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

Race (Client may choose up to 5): ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander ☐ White
☐ Black or African American ☐ Asian
☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused ☐ Data Not Collected

Ethnicity (Choose One): ☐ Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino ☐ Hispanic/Latino ☐ Client Doesn't Know ☐ Client Refused
☐ Data Not Collected

Gender: ☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender Male-to-Female ☐ Transgender Female-to-Male ☐ Client Doesn't Know
☐ Client Refused ☐ Other _____ ☐ Data Not Collected

Click to display the Entry/Exit tab then click Add Entry

Relationship to Head of Household (choose one): ☐ Self ☐ Head of Household's Child ☐ Head of Household's Spouse or Partner
☐ Head of Household's Other Relation Member (other relation to HOH)
☐ Other: Non-relation Member

Client Location: ☐ NH-500 (Balance of State/Concord)
☐ NH-501 (Manchester)
☐ NH-502 (Nashua)

7/28/2015

State of NH Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS Revision A

Page 1 of 4

State of New Hampshire Client Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS

You are required to obtain the data in this form for each client entering the project.

This form can be found on the NH-HMIS website at www.nh-hmis.org.

Referrals and Services

In ServicePoint, click the **Service Transactions** tab to display it and add referrals and services.

Needs Assignment

Select the referral type from the Service Code Quicklist in the Needs Assignment section.

- ☐ Emergency Shelter (BH-1800)
- ☐ Homeless Drop In Centers (BH-1800.3500)
- ☐ Homeless Financial Assistance Programs (NL-1000.3000)
- ☐ Missions (BH-1800.8500-500)
- ☐ Public Assistance Programs (NL)
- ☐ Runaway/Youth Shelters (BH-1800.1500-700)
- ☐ Supportive Housing (BH-8400)
- ☐ Supportive Housing Placement/Referral (BH-8500)
- ☐ Transitional Housing/Shelter (BH-6600)
- ☐ Domestic Violence Shelters (BH-1800.1500-100)
- ☐ AIDS/HIV Prevention Counseling (LH-2700.0150)
- ☐ City Offices of Emergency Services (TH-1500.1400)

Referral Provider Name: _____

Needs Referral Date: ____-____-____

Referral Ranking: ☐ High ☐ Medium ☐ Low

Projected Follow-up Date: ____-____-____

Follow-up User: Select State of NH Coordinated Entry User

Name: _____

Need Status: ☐ Identified ☐ Closed ☐ In Progress

Outcome: ☐ Fully Met ☐ Partially Met ☐ Not Met ☐ Service Pending

If not met, reason: ☐ All Services Full ☐ Client Not Eligible ☐ Client Refused Service ☐ Service Does Not Exist
☐ Service Not Accessible

7/28/2015

State of NH Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS Revision A

Page 2 of 4

State of New Hampshire Client Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS

You are required to obtain the data in this form for each client entering the project.

This form can be found on the NH-HMIS website at www.nh-hmis.org.

Referral Data

After you have saved and completed the initial referral, click the pencil icon to re-open the referral and scroll down to the Referral Data section to enter the information recorded in this section of the form.

Needs Referral Date: __-__-__

Referral Outcome ☐ Accepted ☐ Accepted on wait list ☐ Declined ☐ Cancelled

Follow-up made? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Completed Follow-up date: __-__-__

Service Information

Scroll down to the Service Information section at the bottom of the page to enter the information recorded in this section of the form.

Click the **Provide Service** button to display the **Services tab** Add Service page and verify that the information matches the referral.

End Date: __-__-__

Service Type: Select the same service that you selected in the referral. Click **Save and Continue**.

- ☐ Emergency Shelter (BH-1800)
- ☐ Homeless Drop In Centers (BH-1800.3500)
- ☐ Homeless Financial Assistance Programs (NL-1000.3000)
- ☐ Missions (BH-1800.8500-500)
- ☐ Public Assistance Programs (NL)
- ☐ Runaway/Youth Shelters (BH-1800.1500-700)
- ☐ Supportive Housing (BH-8100)
- ☐ Supportive Housing Placement/Referral (BH-8500)
- ☐ Transitional Housing/Shelter (BH-8600)
- ☐ Domestic Violence Shelters (BH-1800.1500-100)
- ☐ AIDS/HIV Prevention Counseling (LH-2700.0150)
- ☐ City Offices of Emergency Services (TH-1500.1400)

Support Documentation: This button is an option that allows you to attach any relevant supporting documentation.

Notes: Ensure that you have completed all the follow-up information in this section.

State of New Hampshire Client Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS

You are required to obtain the data in this form for each client entering the project.

This form can be found on the NH-HMIS website at www.nh-hmis.org.

Exit Data

Exit Date: ____-____-____

Reason for leaving (choose one):

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Completed program | <input type="checkbox"/> Disagreement with rules/persons | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-compliance with program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal activity/violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Housing opportunity before completing | <input type="checkbox"/> Non-payment of rent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Death | <input type="checkbox"/> Needs could not be met | <input type="checkbox"/> Reached maximum time allowed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/Disappeared | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify): _____ | |

Destination (choose one):

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deceased | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental by client, no ongoing housing subsidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency shelter, including hotel or motel paid with emergency shelter voucher | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental by client, with VASH subsidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foster care home or foster care group home | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental by client, with GPD TIP subsidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital or other residential non-psychiatric medical facility) | <input type="checkbox"/> Rental by client, with other ongoing housing subsidy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel or motel paid for without emergency shelter voucher | <input type="checkbox"/> Residential project or halfway house with no home-ass criteria |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Jail, prison or juvenile detention facility | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe Haven |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Long-term care facility or nursing home | <input type="checkbox"/> Staying or living with family, permanent tenure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA - PH | <input type="checkbox"/> Staying or living with family, temporary tenure (e.g., mom, apartment or house) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moved from one HOPWA funded project to HOPWA - TH | <input type="checkbox"/> Staying or living with friends, permanent tenure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by client, no ongoing housing subsidy | <input type="checkbox"/> Staying or living with friends, temporary tenure (e.g., room, apartment or house) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Owned by client, with ongoing housing subsidy | <input type="checkbox"/> Substance abuse treatment facility or detox center |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Permanent housing for formerly homeless persons (such as: CoC project, HUD legacy programs, or HOPWA PH) | <input type="checkbox"/> Transitional housing for homeless persons (including homeless youth) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Place not meant for habitation (e.g., vehicle, an abandoned building, bus/train/subway station/airport or anywhere outside) | <input type="checkbox"/> No exit interview completed |

Housing Assessment Disposition:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to emergency shelter/safe haven | <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to transitional housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to rapid re-housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to permanent supportive housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to homelessness prevention | <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to street outreach |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to other continuum project type | <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to homelessness diversion program |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to refer/accept within continuum; ineligible for continuum projects | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unable to refer/accept within continuum; continuum services unavailable | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Referred to other community project (non-continuum) | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant declined referral/acceptance | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Applicant terminated assessment prior to completion | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other/ specify: _____ | |

7/28/2015

State of NH Coordinated Entry Intake Form for HMIS Revision A

Page 4 of 4

Standards for Providing ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Homelessness Prevention Assistance

NH Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Program

The HUD funded ESG Rapid Re-Housing and Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services Program is intended to serve New Hampshire households that are homeless and/or at risk of becoming homeless to include individuals, families and veterans.

Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services will consist of: Housing Search and Placement Services; Financial Assistance such as rental application fees, last month's rent, utility deposits, utility payments, and/or moving costs; Housing Search and Placement Services; and Housing Stability Case Management. Housing relocation services will be provided for approximately one month to assist the household to identify and obtain suitable housing. Housing stability and case management services will be provided for the period financial assistance is provided, and for up to six months after financial assistance has concluded.

Eligible Households

Individuals and families must meet the following criteria:

- Must have an initial consultation with a case manager or other assessment professional and providing information for federal reporting requirements;
- Must sign a written agreement for program participation which includes striving toward achieving housing stability and sustainability through program participation and engaging in activities that promote self sufficiency;
- Must continue to work with a housing stability case manager for six months after financial assistance ends; and
- Meet specific criteria for eligibility outlined in 24 CFR part 576 Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Emergency Solutions Grants Program and Consolidated Plan Conforming Amendment; in particular, 576.2, definitions of "At Risk of Homelessness" and "Homeless". These criteria are also outlined in the attached recordkeeping checklist, which must be included in each client file.

Eligible Activities

ESG funds may be used to provide housing relocation and stabilization services and medium-term (nine-months) rental assistance necessary to: prevent an individual or family from moving into an emergency shelter and achieve stability in their housing; or to assist a homeless individual or family that is homeless move as quickly as possible from a homeless shelter into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing. No

9.23.15

more than 40% of the program budget may be utilized for prevention services/financial assistance.

Within each Rapid Re-Housing or Prevention project component, the categories of assistance are Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services and Rental Assistance, which have specific allowable activities.

Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services

Financial Assistance:

ESG funds may be used to pay housing owners, utility companies, and other third parties for the following costs:

- Rental application fees;
- Security deposits;
- Last month's rent;
- Utility deposits;
- Utility payments; and
- Moving cost assistance.

Services:

Housing Search and Placement

Services or activities necessary to assist program participants in locating, obtaining and retaining suitable permanent housing, which may include the following:

- Assessment of housing barriers, needs and preferences;
- Development of an action plan for locating housing;
- Housing search;
- Outreach and negotiation with owners;
- Assistance with submitting rental applications and understanding leases;
- Assessment of housing for compliance with ESG requirements for habitability, lead based paint, and rent reasonableness;
- Assistance obtaining utilities and making moving arrangements; and
- Tenant counseling.

Housing Stability Case Management

ESG funds may be used to pay cost of assessing, arranging, coordinating, and monitoring the delivery of individualized services to facilitate housing stability for a program participant who resides in permanent housing or to assist a program participant in overcoming immediate barriers to obtaining housing. This assistance may not exceed 30 days during which the program participant is searching for housing, and cannot exceed 15 months during the period the participant is living in permanent housing. Eligible activities under this component include:

9.23.15

- Use of a coordinated assessment system to evaluate households for eligibility;
- Conducting the initial evaluation including verifying and documenting eligibility;
- Counseling;
- Developing, coordinating and securing services and obtaining benefits;
- Monitoring and evaluating program participants progress;
- Providing information and referrals to other providers;
- Developing an individualized service and housing plan including a plan for achieving housing stability; and
- Conducting participant evaluations and reevaluations.

Additional eligible activities include mediation, legal services, and credit repair that is necessary to either prevent the program participant from losing their housing, or is necessary to allow the participant to access permanent housing.

Medium-Term Rental Assistance

Tenant-based, medium-term rental assistance:

- For up to nine months in a three-year period;
- Payment of rental arrears in a one-time payment of up to three months;
- Maximum dollar amount of rental assistance per household of \$9,000; and
- The nine-month maximum includes any rental arrearages paid.

Reporting

ESG funded projects are required to enter reporting data into NH HMIS and use NH HMIS to provide reports to the Department of Health and Human Service's Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services. Programs may also be required to submit additional data that will be reported in HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) and the Annual Performance Report to the NH Consolidated Plan (CAPER).

Compliance with Federal Cost Principles

ESG grants are subject to federal cost principles, including 2 CFR Part 200 if it is a non-profit entity, educational institution, or hospital, and Public Law 102-550 if it is a state or local government entity. Federal grant funds may be used only for expenses clearly related and necessary to carry out the approved activities, including both direct costs that can be specifically identified with the project, and allowable and allocable indirect costs.

9.23.15

Habitability Standards

Organizations providing rental assistance with ESG funds will be required to conduct initial and follow-up inspection of housing units into which a program resides or will be residing in. All units receiving rental assistance must be inspected.

The habitability standards that must be followed are outlined below:

- a. State and local requirements. Each provider must ensure that housing occupied by a household receiving ESG assistance is in compliance with all applicable state and local housing codes, licensing requirements, and any other requirements in the jurisdiction in which the housing is located regarding the condition of the structure and the operation of the housing or services.
- b. Unless less stringent variations are approved by HUD, housing occupied by the household receiving ESG funding must meet the following minimum requirements:
 1. Structure and Materials. Structures must be structurally sound so as not to pose any threat to the health and safety of the occupants and so as to protect the residents from the elements.
 2. Access. Housing must be accessible and capable of being utilized without unauthorized use of other private properties. Structures must provide alternate means of egress in case of fire.
 3. Space and Security. Each household must be afforded adequate space and security for themselves and their belongings. Each resident must be provided an acceptable place to sleep.
 4. Interior Air Quality. Every room or space must be provided with natural or mechanical ventilation. Structures must be free of pollutants in the air at levels that threaten the health of residents.
 5. Water Supply. The water supply must be free from contamination.
 6. Sanitary Facilities. Residents must have access to sufficient sanitary facilities that are in proper operating condition, may be used in privacy, and are adequate for personal cleanliness and the disposal of human waste.
 7. Thermal Environment. The housing must have adequate heating and/or cooling facilities in proper operating condition.
 8. Illumination and Electricity. The housing must have adequate natural or artificial illumination to permit normal indoor activities and to support the health and safety of residents. Sufficient electrical sources must be provided to

9.23.15

- permit use of essential electrical appliances while assuring safety from fire.
9. Food Preparation and Refuse Disposal. All food preparation areas must contain suitable space and equipment to store, prepare, and serve food in a sanitary manner.
 10. Sanitary Condition. The housing and any equipment must be maintained in sanitary condition.
 11. Fire Safety.
 - (i) Each unit must include at least one battery-operated or hard-wired smoke detector, in proper working condition on each occupied level of the unit. Smoke detectors must be located, to the extent practicable, in a hallway adjacent to a bedroom. If hearing-impaired persons occupy the unit, smoke detectors must have an alarm system designed for hearing-impaired persons in each bedroom occupied by a hearing-impaired person.
 - (ii) The public areas of all housing must be equipped with a sufficient number, but not less than one for each area, of battery-operated or hard wired smoke detectors. Public areas include, but are not limited to, laundry rooms, community rooms, day care centers, hallways, stairwells, and other common areas.
- c. Lead-based paint remediation and disclosure. The Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention and Disclosure Act (42 U.S.C. 4821-4846), the Residential Lead Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C.4851-4856), and implementing regulations in CFR part 35, subparts A, B, H, J, K, M, and R apply to all shelters assisted under ESG Program and all housing occupied by program participants.

9.23.15

HUD PROGRAM GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING CULTURAL COMPETENCE

(The following guidelines are used in assessing ESG programs' cultural competence.)

Experience or track record of involvement with the target population – The applicant organization should have a documented history of positive programmatic involvement with the population/community to be served; e.g., a history of involvement with the target population or community.

Training and staffing – The staff of the organization should have training in gender/age/cultural competence. Attention should be placed on staffing the initiative with people who are familiar with, or who are themselves members of, the population/community.

Language – If an organization is providing services to a multi-linguistic population, there should be multi-linguistic resources, including use of skilled bilingual and bicultural individuals whenever a significant percentage of the target population/community is more comfortable with a language other than English.

Materials – It should be demonstrated that material and products such as audio-visual materials, PSA's, training guides and print materials to be used in the project are gender/age/culturally appropriate or will be made consistent with the population/community to be served.

Evaluation – Program evaluation methods and instrument(s) should be appropriate to the population/community being served. There should be rationale for the use of the evaluation instrument(s) that are chosen, and the rationale should include a discussion of the validity of the instrument(s) in terms of the gender/age/culture of the group(s) targeted. The evaluators should be sensitized to the culture and familiar with the gender/age/culture whenever possible and practical.

Community representation – The population/community targeted to receive services should be a planned participant in all phases of program design. There should be an established mechanism to provide members, reflective of the target group to be served, with opportunities to influence and help shape the project's proposed activities and interventions. A community advisory council or board of directors of the organizations (with legitimate and working agreements) with decision-making authority should be established to affect the course and direction of the proposed project. Members of the targeted group should be represented on the council/board.

Implementation – There should be objective evidence/indicators in the application that the applicant organization understands the cultural aspects of the community that will contribute to the program's success and which will avoid pitfalls.

9.23.15

COMPARISON OF AREA RENT LIMITS

Year: 2015

Revised Date

5/11/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF % RENTS: 3/6/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF FAIR MARKET RENT: 1/12/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE HOME RENTS: 6/1/2015

AREA	PROGRAM	EFFIC.	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
HUD Metropolitan Fair Market Rent Areas								
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH HMFA NH Portion	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$1,071	\$1,196	\$1,494	\$1,861	\$2,023	\$2,326	\$2,630
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$862	\$923	\$1,108	\$1,280	\$1,428	\$1,576	\$1,723
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$1,035	\$1,108	\$1,330	\$1,536	\$1,714	\$1,892	\$2,068
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$1,114	\$1,194	\$1,436	\$1,650	\$1,821	\$1,991	\$2,160
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,220	\$1,307	\$1,568	\$1,812	\$2,022	\$2,231	\$2,439
	LOW HOME RENT	\$862	\$923	\$1,108	\$1,280	\$1,428	\$1,576	\$1,723
Lawrence, MA-NH HMFA NH Portion	HIGH HOME RENT	\$1,071	\$1,194	\$1,436	\$1,650	\$1,821	\$1,991	\$2,160
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$798	\$910	\$1,168	\$1,455	\$1,561	\$1,795	\$2,029
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$766	\$820	\$985	\$1,137	\$1,268	\$1,400	\$1,531
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$919	\$984	\$1,182	\$1,365	\$1,522	\$1,680	\$1,837
	50% HERA Special Rent	\$783	\$839	\$1,007	\$1,163	\$1,298	\$1,432	\$1,566
	60% HERA Special Rent	\$940	\$1,007	\$1,209	\$1,396	\$1,558	\$1,719	\$1,879
Portsmouth-Rochester, NH HMFA	65% RENT LIMIT	\$1,043	\$1,118	\$1,343	\$1,544	\$1,703	\$1,860	\$2,017
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,152	\$1,234	\$1,481	\$1,711	\$1,908	\$2,106	\$2,303
	LOW HOME RENT	\$783	\$839	\$1,007	\$1,163	\$1,298	\$1,432	\$1,566
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$798	\$910	\$1,168	\$1,455	\$1,561	\$1,795	\$2,017
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$718	\$837	\$1,064	\$1,458	\$1,521	\$1,749	\$1,977
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$766	\$820	\$985	\$1,137	\$1,268	\$1,400	\$1,531
Western Rockingham Co., NH HMFA	60% RENT LIMIT	\$919	\$984	\$1,182	\$1,365	\$1,522	\$1,680	\$1,837
	50% HERA Special Rent	\$783	\$839	\$1,007	\$1,163	\$1,298	\$1,432	\$1,566
	60% HERA Special Rent	\$940	\$1,007	\$1,209	\$1,396	\$1,558	\$1,719	\$1,879
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$1,043	\$1,118	\$1,343	\$1,544	\$1,703	\$1,860	\$2,017
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,152	\$1,234	\$1,481	\$1,711	\$1,908	\$2,106	\$2,303
	LOW HOME RENT	\$718	\$837	\$1,007	\$1,163	\$1,298	\$1,432	\$1,566
Manchester, NH HMFA	HIGH HOME RENT	\$718	\$837	\$1,064	\$1,458	\$1,521	\$1,749	\$1,977
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$937	\$950	\$1,285	\$1,764	\$1,770	\$2,036	\$2,301
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$922	\$988	\$1,185	\$1,369	\$1,527	\$1,685	\$1,842
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$1,107	\$1,185	\$1,422	\$1,643	\$1,833	\$2,022	\$2,211
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$1,165	\$1,250	\$1,502	\$1,727	\$1,906	\$2,085	\$2,264
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,152	\$1,234	\$1,481	\$1,711	\$1,908	\$2,106	\$2,303
Nashua, NH HMFA	LOW HOME RENT	\$922	\$950	\$1,185	\$1,369	\$1,527	\$1,685	\$1,842
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$937	\$950	\$1,285	\$1,727	\$1,770	\$2,036	\$2,264
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$639	\$846	\$1,074	\$1,338	\$1,515	\$1,742	\$1,970
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$695	\$745	\$893	\$1,032	\$1,152	\$1,271	\$1,389
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$834	\$894	\$1,072	\$1,239	\$1,383	\$1,525	\$1,667
	50% HERA Special Rent	\$700	\$750	\$900	\$1,038	\$1,158	\$1,278	\$1,398
Nashua, NH HMFA	60% HERA Special Rent	\$840	\$900	\$1,080	\$1,246	\$1,390	\$1,534	\$1,677
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$903	\$969	\$1,164	\$1,337	\$1,471	\$1,605	\$1,739
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,111	\$1,190	\$1,428	\$1,651	\$1,842	\$2,032	\$2,222
	LOW HOME RENT	\$651	\$745	\$893	\$1,032	\$1,152	\$1,271	\$1,389
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$651	\$862	\$1,074	\$1,337	\$1,471	\$1,605	\$1,739
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$782	\$888	\$1,159	\$1,558	\$1,809	\$2,080	\$2,352
Nashua, NH HMFA	50% RENT LIMIT	\$840	\$900	\$1,080	\$1,248	\$1,392	\$1,536	\$1,680
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$1,008	\$1,080	\$1,296	\$1,497	\$1,671	\$1,844	\$2,016
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$1,110	\$1,191	\$1,431	\$1,645	\$1,815	\$1,984	\$2,153
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,152	\$1,234	\$1,481	\$1,711	\$1,908	\$2,106	\$2,303
	LOW HOME RENT	\$782	\$888	\$1,080	\$1,248	\$1,392	\$1,536	\$1,680
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$782	\$888	\$1,159	\$1,558	\$1,809	\$1,984	\$2,153

COMPARISON OF AREA RENT LIMITS

Year: 2015

Revised Date

5/11/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF % RENTS: 3/6/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF FAIR MARKET RENT: 1/12/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE HOME RENTS: 6/1/2015

AREA	PROGRAM	EFFIC.	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Hillsborough Co., NH (part) HMFA	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$724	\$767	\$924	\$1,154	\$1,322	\$1,520	\$1,719
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$752	\$806	\$967	\$1,116	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$903	\$967	\$1,161	\$1,340	\$1,495	\$1,650	\$1,803
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$975	\$1,046	\$1,258	\$1,444	\$1,591	\$1,737	\$1,884
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,152	\$1,234	\$1,481	\$1,711	\$1,908	\$2,106	\$2,303
	LOW HOME RENT	\$724	\$767	\$924	\$1,116	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
Non-Metro County FMR Areas	HIGH HOME RENT	\$724	\$767	\$924	\$1,154	\$1,322	\$1,520	\$1,719
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$729	\$734	\$993	\$1,413	\$1,418	\$1,631	\$1,843
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$753	\$806	\$967	\$1,117	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$830	\$891	\$1,071	\$1,229	\$1,351	\$1,472	\$1,593
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,003	\$1,075	\$1,290	\$1,490	\$1,662	\$1,834	\$2,005
Belknap County, NH	LOW HOME RENT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$729	\$734	\$993	\$1,229	\$1,351	\$1,472	\$1,593
Carroll County, NH	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$707	\$786	\$1,019	\$1,418	\$1,424	\$1,638	\$1,851
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$753	\$806	\$967	\$1,117	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,003	\$1,075	\$1,290	\$1,490	\$1,662	\$1,834	\$2,005
	LOW HOME RENT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
Cheshire County, NH	HIGH HOME RENT	\$707	\$786	\$1,019	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$662	\$794	\$1,048	\$1,305	\$1,707	\$1,963	\$2,219
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$632	\$677	\$812	\$938	\$1,047	\$1,156	\$1,263
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$759	\$813	\$975	\$1,126	\$1,257	\$1,387	\$1,516
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,011	\$1,083	\$1,300	\$1,501	\$1,675	\$1,848	\$2,021
Coos County, NH	LOW HOME RENT	\$632	\$677	\$812	\$938	\$1,047	\$1,156	\$1,263
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$662	\$794	\$1,048	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$573	\$598	\$709	\$946	\$1,134	\$1,304	\$1,474
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$753	\$806	\$967	\$1,117	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
Grafton County, NH	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,003	\$1,075	\$1,290	\$1,490	\$1,662	\$1,834	\$2,005
	LOW HOME RENT	\$573	\$598	\$709	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$573	\$598	\$709	\$946	\$1,134	\$1,304	\$1,474
	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$943	\$965	\$1,213	\$1,523	\$1,693	\$1,947	\$2,201
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$652	\$698	\$838	\$968	\$1,081	\$1,192	\$1,303
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$783	\$838	\$1,006	\$1,162	\$1,297	\$1,431	\$1,564
Grafton County, NH	65% RENT LIMIT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,043	\$1,118	\$1,341	\$1,550	\$1,728	\$1,908	\$2,086
	LOW HOME RENT	\$652	\$698	\$838	\$968	\$1,081	\$1,192	\$1,303
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590

COMPARISON OF AREA RENT LIMITS

Year: 2015

Revised Date

5/11/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF % RENTS: 3/6/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE OF FAIR MARKET RENT: 1/12/2015

EFFECTIVE DATE HOME RENTS: 6/1/2015

AREA	PROGRAM	EFFIC.	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5 BR	6 BR
Merrimack County, NH	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$639	\$801	\$1,001	\$1,320	\$1,575	\$1,811	\$2,048
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$716	\$767	\$921	\$1,063	\$1,186	\$1,309	\$1,431
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$859	\$921	\$1,105	\$1,276	\$1,423	\$1,571	\$1,717
	50% HERA Special Rent	\$730	\$782	\$938	\$1,084	\$1,210	\$1,335	\$1,459
	60% HERA Special Rent	\$876	\$939	\$1,126	\$1,301	\$1,452	\$1,602	\$1,751
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$884	\$1,056	\$1,269	\$1,457	\$1,606	\$1,754	\$1,901
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,146	\$1,228	\$1,473	\$1,701	\$1,898	\$2,095	\$2,290
	LOW HOME RENT	\$639	\$781	\$937	\$1,083	\$1,208	\$1,333	\$1,457
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$639	\$801	\$1,001	\$1,320	\$1,575	\$1,754	\$1,901
Sullivan County, NH	FAIR MARKET RENT	\$718	\$819	\$998	\$1,352	\$1,375	\$1,581	\$1,788
	50% RENT LIMIT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	60% RENT LIMIT	\$753	\$806	\$967	\$1,117	\$1,246	\$1,375	\$1,503
	65% RENT LIMIT	\$829	\$889	\$1,069	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590
	80% RENT LIMIT	\$1,003	\$1,075	\$1,290	\$1,490	\$1,662	\$1,834	\$2,005
	LOW HOME RENT	\$627	\$671	\$806	\$931	\$1,038	\$1,146	\$1,253
	HIGH HOME RENT	\$718	\$819	\$998	\$1,226	\$1,349	\$1,469	\$1,590

Notes:

New Hampshire Housing provides this table for your convenience. Project Managers should use the specific rent and income limits applicable to their project's funding sources and follow the specific program rules provided by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Fair Market Rent: Is based on the 40th percentile rent for a 2-bedroom unit in the identified area, adjusted for the number of bedrooms. HUD publishes FMR numbers with an effective date of Oct. 1, dated for the following year. (i.e., 2012 FMR's are effective on 10/1/11)

50% Rent Limit: Is 30% of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals 50% of the median income for the indicated area. Adjustments are made for family size, under the assumption units are occupied at the rate of 1.5 persons per bedroom. Adjustments are also made in areas with unusually high or low incomes.

60% Rent Limit: Is 30% of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals 60% of the median income for the indicated area. Adjustments are made for family size and income in the same manner as above.

65% Rent Limit: Is apx. 30% of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals 65% of the median income for the indicated area. Adjustments are made for family size and income in the same manner as above. Additional adjustments are made by HUD, and this number can not be calculated. It is published by HUD typically in February or March of each year.

High Home Rent: Is the lesser of the Fair Market Rent or 30 percent of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals the published 65% Rent Limit, except when this number is less than the prior year limit. This number only changes when HUD publishes a new 65% Rent Limit and High Home Rent number.

Low Home Rent: Is the lesser of 30 percent of the adjusted income of a family whose annual income equals 50% of the median income for the area (the 50% Rent Limit) or the High Home Rent, except when this number is less than the prior year limit. This number only changes when HUD publishes a change.

HERA Special Rents: Rent Limits for any project in a HUD impacted area whose current limit would be less than last year or less than its FY2008 limit times the FY2011 Median over the FY2008 median. HUD impacted areas are areas with Section 8 Income Limits held harmless by HUD in FY2007 or FY2008.

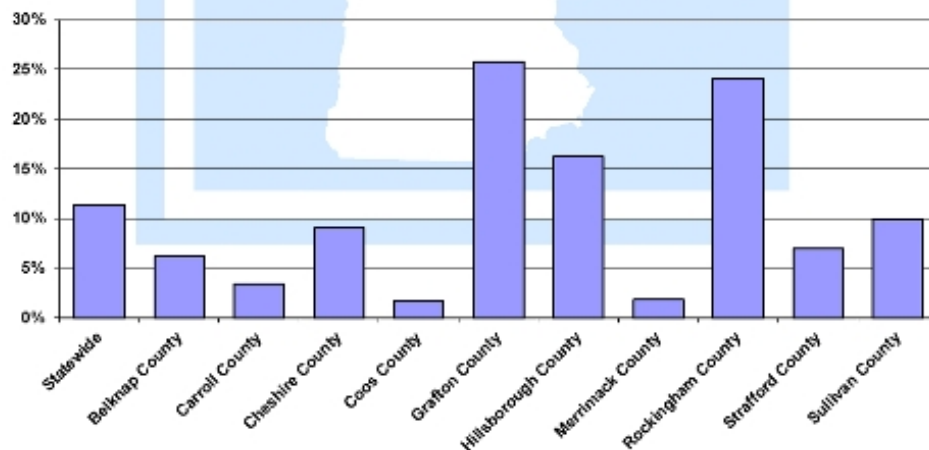
Estimates of Affordability

Percent of 2-Bedroom Units in the 2015 Rental Cost Survey Affordable to the Median Income Renter Household*

Area	Estimated 2015 Renter Household Median Income *	Affordable Gross Rent Based on Income	% of 2-Bdrm Units in Survey Below Affordable Rent
Statewide	\$37,326	\$933	11%
Belknap County	\$34,577	\$864	6%
Carroll County	\$31,980	\$800	3%
Cheshire County	\$32,104	\$803	9%
Coos County	\$21,808	\$545	2%
Grafton County	\$37,530	\$938	26%
Hillsborough County	\$39,724	\$993	16%
Merrimack County	\$32,967	\$824	2%
Rockingham County	\$43,398	\$1,085	24%
Strafford County	\$35,052	\$876	7%
Sullivan County	\$32,317	\$808	10%

*Note: Reports prior to 2011 calculated affordability based on 50% of median income. This analysis uses the 2009-2013 American Community Survey's Median Income for Renter Households by county.

Percent of 2-Bedroom Units In Rental Cost Survey Affordable to the Median Income Renter Household



Household Income Required to Afford 2015 Median 2-Bedroom Rent

Area	Median 2-Bedroom Rent	Household Income Required to Support Rent	Percent of Est. 2015 Renter Household Median Income
Statewide	\$1,157	\$46,300	124%
Belknap County	\$997	\$39,900	115%
Carroll County	\$1,010	\$40,400	126%
Cheshire County	\$1,069	\$42,800	133%
Coos County	\$790	\$31,600	145%
Grafton County	\$1,080	\$43,200	115%
Hillsborough County	\$1,219	\$48,800	123%
Merrimack County	\$1,113	\$44,500	135%
Rockingham County	\$1,270	\$50,800	117%
Strafford County	\$1,026	\$41,000	117%
Sullivan County	\$964	\$38,600	119%

COMMUNITIES IN METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

These HMFA (HUD Metropolitan Fair Market Rent Area) designations were established by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as a result of information gathered from the 2000 Census.

Manchester, NH HMFA

Bedford, Goffstown, Manchester, Weare

Nashua, NH HMFA

Amherst, Brookline, Greenville, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Mason, Merrimack, Milford, Mont Vernon, Nashua, New Ipswich, Pelham, Wilton

Portsmouth-Rochester, NH HMFA

Barrington, Brentwood, Dover, Durham, E. Kingston, Epping, Exeter, Farmington, Greenland, Hampton, Hampton Falls, Kensington, Lee, Madbury, Middleton, Milton, New Castle, New Durham, Newfields, Newington, Newmarket, North Hampton, Portsmouth, Rochester, Rollinsford, Rye, Somersworth, Strafford, Stratham

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name 2013 ACS data</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. American Communities Survey.</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. Standard ACS data set.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? Developed by ACS.</p> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2013.</p> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS methodology.</p> <p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Total NH population sample.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. See ACS data sets.</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name Manchester Survey Data</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. City.</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. City Needs Assessment for regional plan</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set? Support development of regional plan for Manchester</p> <p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. Not included in plan.</p> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Not included in plan.</p>

	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Not included in plan.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Not included in plan.
3	Data Source Name ACS 2008-2012 CHAS Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. American Communities Survey and HUD
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Standard ACS CHAS data sets including HUD CHAS sort.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? For CPD program planning.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2008-2012.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Total NH population sampled.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Household characteristics.
4	Data Source Name 2000 Census (Base Year), 2013 ACS 1 year estimate
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census American Communities Survey
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. Standard Census and ACS data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? Government planning.

	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2000 and 2013.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS survey.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Total statewide population.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Households, housing units, etc.
5	Data Source Name 2008-2012 CHAS Data Tables 7, 5, and 13
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. US Census American Communities Survey HUD
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. HUD CHAS sort of ACS data.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? CPD program planning purposes.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2008-2012.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS survey methodology.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. NH total population.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Households, homes, incomes, etc.
6	Data Source Name 2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 3

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard ACS data sorted by HUD for CHAS use</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS survey methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>NH total population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, incomes, housing units, etc.</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 7</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Standard ACS data with HUD CHAS sort.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>NH total population.</p>

	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Households, incomes, housing, etc.</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008-2012 CHAS Data Table 10</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>HUD</p> <p>American Communities Survey</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>CHAS sort of ACS data.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>CPD program planning.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2008-2012.</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Standard ACS methodology.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Total NH state population.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Housholds, incomes, housing, etc.</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>NH BHHS PIT and HIC</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Not included in plan.</p>
10	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>NH HMIS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>NH HMIS is administered by Harbor Homes Inc., through grants administered by NH BHHS.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Data gathered by homeless service provider community to better coordinate and quantify needs and services.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>HUD funding requirement.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>Limited to those encountered by homeless shelters and service providers.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>Data provided year by year.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Ongoing.</p>
11	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2008 to 2012 CHAS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>US Census</p> <p>ACS</p> <p>HUD</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>CHAS sort of ACS data.</p>

	What was the purpose for developing this data set? CPD program planning.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2008-2012.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. Standard ACS methodology.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. Total NH population.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed. Housholds, incomes, housing, etc.
12	Data Source Name NH BHHS HIC and PIT
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. The office of NH BHHS conducts 2 HUD required surveys on an annual basis; the Point-In-Time (PIT) and the Housing Inventory Chart (HIC). These surveys assess the region of the NH Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCO). The BOSCO is a statewide Continuum of Care that faces the challenge of covering an extensive, complex geography comprising urban and rural communities. This survey provides critical data to the BOSCO to help identify needs and develop a strategy to eliminate chronic homelessness and overall homelessness. The surveys referenced in this plan were conducted on January 28, 2015.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. In January of 2015, New Hampshire reported 2,210 homeless individuals across the State. Of that number, 1,241 were sheltered, 394 were unsheltered, and 575 individuals were doubled up (temporarily residing with family or friends). The total of 2,210 includes 358 families.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? This is a HUD requirement for jurisdictions receiving CoC and ESG funding.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. January 28, 2015

	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services' Bureau of Homeless and Housing Services (BBHS), together with service providers who serve homeless individuals and families, will identify the number of sheltered and unsheltered persons within a 24-hour period. This is a combined effort between the three local homeless Continuums of Care (Nashua, Manchester and the "Balance of State") that BHHS coordinates with the NH Coalition to End Homelessness. It is based on information reported from city/town welfare offices, homeless shelters, hospitals, hotels, police departments, faith based organizations, outreach workers, 2-1-1 Call Center, and other organizations serving people experiencing homelessness in the State. Respondants could complete the and submit the required survey through an online portal or by completing paper forms.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>This count was conducted to identify all persons experiencing homelessness in NH, it is not a sample set.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>This is a combined effort between the three local homeless Continuums of Care (Nashua, Manchester and the "Balance of State") that BHHS coordinates with the NH Coalition to End Homelessness. It is based on information reported from city/town welfare offices, homeless shelters, hospitals, hotels, police departments, faith based organizations, outreach workers, 2-1-1 Call Center, and other organizations serving people experiencing homelessness in the State.</p>