

2024 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

Housing New Mexico | Mortgage Finance Authority

&

New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration



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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a) This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

This New Mexico Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) describes progress on implementation of New Mexico's Consolidated Plan during 2024. The Consolidated Plan covers the use of five formula grant programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and Housing Trust Fund (HTF) for the period of July 1, 2024, through June 30, 2025. During 2024, Housing New Mexico | MFA administered HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF. The New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration, Local Government Division and Infrastructure Planning and Development Divisions administered CDBG.

HOME Highlights

During 2024, HOME funds were used to meet the following goals:

- Goal 2A: Rehabilitate Owner-Occupied Housing – expected 20 household units; 4 units were rehabilitated in 2024.
- Goal 2B: Increase Homeownership Opportunities – expected 7 household units to be added and 0 household units to be assisted with direct financial assistance; 0 HOME units and financial assistance were completed.
- Goal 2C: Develop Affordable Rental Housing – expected 12 rental household units constructed, and 13 rental household units rehabilitated; 5 rental units were constructed, and 0 rental units were rehabilitated.

ESG & ESG RUSH Highlights

Serving homeless and special needs populations by expanding housing for targeted populations and increasing services through overnight shelter and homelessness prevention were the focus of Housing New Mexico | MFA's Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP), Continuum of Care Match (CoC), Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and Homeless Prevention (HP) programs in 2024. MFA funded EHAP, RRH, HP, and CoC agencies without duplicates with regular ESG funding for 2,988 individuals.

ESG funds were used to meet the following goals:

- Goal 4A: Provide Assistance to Reduce Homelessness – expected 263 households assisted through tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing and 173 persons assisted through Homelessness Prevention; 82 households were assisted through tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing and 186 persons were assisted through Homelessness Prevention.

- Goal 4B: Provide Assistance for Shelters – expected 2,552 persons assisted through homeless person overnight shelters; 3,550 persons were assisted.

ESG Rush funding will be used for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness specifically for shelter operations, rapid rehousing and homeless prevention in disaster-affected counties.

HOPWA Highlights

The 2024 goal for the HOPWA program encompassed providing funding for housing operations to 320 individuals. For 2024, a total of 282 HOPWA-eligible individuals were assisted with HOPWA funding for tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities (STRMU) and permanent housing placement (PHP) or to provide supportive services to client households. HOPWA funds were used to meet the following goals:

Goal 4C: Provide Housing Assistance to Persons with HIV/AIDS expected 116 households assisted through tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing and 204 households assisted through Homelessness Prevention; 70 households were assisted through tenant-based rental assistance/Rapid Rehousing and 212 persons households were assisted through STRMU/Homelessness Prevention.

CDBG and CDBG-CV Highlights

The strategic focus of the regular CDBG and CDBG-CV program for non-entitlement communities is to enhance the quality of New Mexico's community development activities by improving the quality of New Mexico's infrastructure. The Community Development Council (CDC) as part of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) was successful in meeting this strategic goal by awarding funds to 17 qualified regular CDBG applications during the 2024 review period. **See Attachment A - 2024 CDBG Applications Funded.** The applications were for infrastructure projects with additional funding set aside for planning and economic development. According to the IDIS PR-23 CDBG Summary of Accomplishments for 2024, CDBG projects assisted a total of 136,612 beneficiaries; 95,016 are from open projects and 41,596 are from completed projects. According to the IDIS PR-23 CDBG-CV Summary of Accomplishments for 2024, CDBG-CV funds assisted 30,758; 300 are from open projects and 30,458 are from completed projects.

CV funds were added when funds were made available for new goals to address community needs.

CDBG funds were used to meet the following goals:

- Goal 1A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities – expected 30,353 persons assisted; 41,596 were assisted for completed public facility or infrastructure activities.
- Goal 3A: Provide Assistance for Job Creation expected – 14 jobs created/retained and 3 businesses assisted; 40 jobs created for completed economic development.

CDBG-CV funds were used to meet the following goals:

- Goal 1A: Expand & Improve Public Infrastructure and Facilities – 30,458 were assisted for completed public facility or infrastructure activities.

HTF Highlights

HTF allocation is used for multifamily rental, new construction, or rehabilitation. Applications are accepted on a rolling basis. These funds were used to meet 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan and 2024 Action Plan goals. In 2024, two projects were completed producing 10 HTF units all leased and occupied. There are an additional nine projects with 31 units with written agreements, and in the construction phase.

HTF funds were used to meet the following goals:

Goal 2D: Develop Housing for vulnerable populations – expected 7 rental units constructed and 8 rental units rehabilitated; 9 rental units were constructed, and 0 rental units were rehabilitated.

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

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

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

Table 2 - Accomplishments - Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan (5 Year)	Actual – Strategic Plan (5 Year)	Expected – Program Year (1 Year)	Actual – Program Year (1 Year)
1A Expand/Improve Public Infrastructure/Facilities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	162708	268757	30000	41255
2A. Rehabilitate Owner-Occupied Housing	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	193	247	20	4
2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	16	0	7	0
2B. Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	8	0		
2C. Develop Affordable Rental Housing	Rental units constructed	Rental units constructed	63	33	12	5
2C. Develop Affordable Rental Housing	Rental units rehabilitated	Rental units rehabilitated	67	41	13	0
2D. Develop Housing for Vulnerable Populations	Rental units constructed	Rental units constructed	28	50	7	9
2D. Develop Housing for Vulnerable Populations	Rental units rehabilitated	Rental units rehabilitated	28	50	8	0
3A. Provide Assistance for Job Creation	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	17	155	14	0
3A. Provide Assistance for Job Creation	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	1	5	3	0
4A. Provide Assistance to Reduce Homelessness	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	3291	911	263	82

4A. Provide Assistance to Reduce Homelessness	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	11456	784	173	186
4B. Provide Assistance for Shelters	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	33422	15131	2552	3,550
4C. Provide Housing Assistance Persons w/ HIV/AIDS	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	426	398	116	70
4C. Provide Housing Assistance Persons w/ HIV/AIDS	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	752	601	204	212

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

CDBG: DFA's objectives in the distribution of housing and community development resources are to create suitable living environments and to create economic opportunities within the state. The highest priorities for the CDBG program translated into three primary goals: 1) Fund improvements to CDBG non-entitlement area water/wastewater systems and streets, 2) Encourage planning that includes the entities comprehensive plans, asset management, preliminary engineering reports and any other studies, 3) Expand and improve public infrastructure and facilities, 4) Rehabilitate owner-occupied housing, 5) Provide assistance through job creation and 6) provide assistance to reduce homelessness. The source amount for regular CDBG is \$11,068,481.

CDBG-CV: DFA has allocated CDBG-CV funding for acquisition of property for housing that create new housing units for vulnerable populations, which reduces overcrowding and habitation in substandard dwellings. These housing condition issues are associated with coronavirus spread and more severe coronavirus disease. Further all beneficiaries of these projects are extremely low and low income. Due to their income level, these households experienced, or were at risk of experiencing, displacement from housing during the pandemic period. These projects are an opportunity to respond to the housing insecurity that the beneficiaries face. Additionally, DFA is using CDBG-CV funding to supplement projects that previously were awarded regular CDBG funding that address COVID-related impacts, including improvements to infrastructure impacting public health, including better access to water and sanitary sewer and creating social space that allows for social distancing. The source amounts for CDBG-CV are CDBG-CV1 is \$6,802,356, CDBG-CV2 is \$5,528,301, CDBG-CV3 \$6,577,204.

ESG: MFA assists the greatest number of people experiencing homelessness through Emergency Housing Assistance Program, funded by ESG and state homeless funding. ESG assistance includes operating and supportive service costs for emergency shelter facilities, rental assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services for people experiencing homelessness and those at imminent risk of homelessness needing to be re-housed. The source amount for regular ESG is \$1,212,679.00.

ESG RUSH: ESG Rush funding will be used for individuals and families who are homeless or at risk of homelessness specifically for shelter operations, rapid rehousing and homeless prevention in disaster-affected counties. The source amount for ESG RUSH is \$132,732.

HOME: HOME funding addresses high priority needs of rehabilitation of owner-occupied single-family housing, new construction of single-family housing for homeownership, provision of down payment assistance, and development of affordable rental housing. The source amount for HOME is \$20,104,107.

HOPWA: HOPWA funding is used to address the continuing need for assistance with short term rental, mortgage, utilities and rental assistance to secure permanent housing for clients diagnosed

with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, HOPWA was used to provide supportive services for clients. The source amount for regular HOPWA is \$1,410,878.

HTF: HTF funding was used to address the priorities of developing housing for vulnerable populations specifically for extremely low-income households whose incomes do not exceed the higher of 30 percent AMI or the federal poverty level. The source amount for HTF is \$3,149,233.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted) 91.520(a)

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

	CDBG-CV	CDBG	HOME	HOPWA	ESG/ESG-RUSH	HTF
White	295	3102	16	22	2,312	0
Black or African American	0	63	1	7	339	0
Asian	0	30	0	0	20	0
American Indian or American Native	5	137	13	0	841	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	5	2	0	0	0
Total	300	3923	32	29	3,512	0
Hispanic	0	769	9	21	1,371	0
Not Hispanic	300	2568	23	8	2,141	0
Total	300	3923	32	29	3,512	0

Narrative

The table above has been modified in the CAPER attachment to include additional definitions of race that were collected by MFA and DFA. Therefore, the CAPER attachment will have totals that reconcile to program reports. CDBG and CDBG-CV data are for beneficiaries or individuals shown on the PR-23 CDBG and CDBG-CV Summary of Accomplishments for Program Year 2024. CDBG Beneficiaries by Racial/Ethnic Category, used in the table CR-10, is derived from IDIS report PR-23. The direct beneficiary data for projects completed in 2024 only applies to projects using the LMI methodologies LMC, LMH, and LMJ. Projects qualifying using LMI methodology LMA does not require race and ethnicity data in IDIS thus are not included in the PR- 23. However, this information is kept on file by the state as required by HUD.

HOME data is from IDIS. HOPWA data is extracted from HOPWA program CAPER Grantee Workbook ethnic demographics was not being tracked for the program year. Service providers have since been instructed to track this data moving forward. ESG data is from ESG CAPER reports uploaded into Sage. HTF data is from IDIS.

In addition, MFA has initiated tracking of female and disabled head of households. Within two HOME funded projects a total of 10 female head of households and two disabled households were served. Within HTF three projects a total of nine female head of households and seven disabled households were served.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	\$11,038,481.00	\$8,406,267.05
HOME	public - federal	\$20,104,107.00	\$1,151,589.86
HOPWA	public - federal	\$1,410,878.00	\$1,380,892
ESG/ESG-RUSH	public - federal	\$1,345,411	\$1,195,104.04
HTF	public - federal	\$3,149,233.00	\$91,306
Other (CDBG-CV)	public - federal		\$794,564.22

Narrative

The amounts expended shown above reflect actual expenditures for eligible activities per IDIS reports.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
COLONIAS NEIGHBORHOOD	10	4.5%	DFA awarded two CDBG Colonias applicants/projects totaling \$1,500,00.00
Statewide	90	95.5%	The State does not prioritize funds geographically. Funds are available statewide.

Narrative

DFA funded one Colonias projects and will continue to actively promote Colonias projects in the next program year. The Colonias projects were in the community of Ruidoso Downs totaling \$482,000.00. The state does not prioritize funds geographically. Funds are available statewide, awarded \$10,556,481 (excluding the above Colonias funds).

HOME, ESG, HOPWA and HTF do not prioritize funding geographically.

Explain how federal funds leveraged additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements were satisfied, as well as how any publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that were used to address the needs identified in the plan.

HOME: In 2020 - 2024, New Mexico qualified for a 100 percent match reduction due to the statutory suspension and regulatory waivers available to major disaster areas for the reduction of matching contribution requirement for funds expended.

ESG: Leveraged sources included cash from other federal funds, state government, local government, private sources, fundraising and charitable organizations included in “other” along with in-kind donations such as rent for office space, case management services and volunteer services. ESG Match data for 2024 is \$621,066.49 with details contained in **Attachment B - ESG Match Source 2024**.

CDBG: All CDBG infrastructure projects funded by DFA require a minimum cash match by the respective county or municipality. In New Mexico, “rural” communities are required to contribute 5 percent of the CDBG grant award and “non-rural” communities are required to contribute 10

percent of the CDBG grant award. Rural communities are defined as counties with a population less than 25,000 and incorporated municipalities with a population less than 3,000. “Non-rural” communities consist of counties and municipalities with a population greater than the rural definitions. Any additional contribution toward the project in excess of cash match requirement is considered leveraged funding all CDBG funding went towards existing projects as supplemental funding. The total amount awarded was \$11,038,481.

CDBG-CV: While DFA did not impose any additional match or leverage funding requirements for CDBG-CV projects, all funding went to existing projects which included other funding sources.

HOPWA: HOPWA funds can be leveraged with housing assistance through Ryan White funds, or by City of Albuquerque emergency and transitional housing funds. Additional information on these sources can be found in **Attachment I - HOPWA CAPER 2024**.

HTF: HTF funds can be leveraged with HOME and other rental financing sources. There is no match requirement for HTF.

Publicly owned land or property located within the jurisdiction was not used to address the needs identified in the plan during the 2024 program year.

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$8,121,968
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$8,121,968
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$8,121,968

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match
n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at beginning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
6,375,269.08	2,451,040.14	1,344,300.49	0.00	7,482,008.73

HOME MBE/WBE report

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	\$23,295,304.90	\$402,501.00	\$0	\$0	\$3,173,245	\$14,025,812.58
Number	28	1	0	0	8	1
Subcontracts						
Dollar Amount	\$9,588,666	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,304,216	\$7,284,450
Number	28	0	0	0	7	21

	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male
Contracts			
Dollar Amount	\$15,221,112.58	\$395,300	\$14,825,812.58
Number	28	3	2
Sub-Contracts			

Dollar Amount	\$9,588,666	\$195,641	\$9,393,025
Number	28	2	2

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition

	Number	Cost
Parcels Acquired	2	0
Businesses Displaced	0	0
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced	0	0
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced	24	\$15,172

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	19	14
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	23	4
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	42	18

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

The one-year goals were taken from the 2024 Action Plan and reflect HOME and HTF goals.

The actuals represent HOME and HTF program completion for 2024 and include rehabilitation. The units completed under “Number of households supported through Rental Assistance” were rental rehabilitation and new construction projects, as MFA does not use HOME funds to provide TBRA. “Production of new units” under HOME single family development program was expected to occur

through a proposed project that was not awarded due to delays on the part of the project's developer. There are projects under construction but not yet in service. It should be noted that where units didn't meet projections is due to remaining volatility with construction after the pandemic with continued with rising material costs, labor shortages, and project commencement delays.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

MFA will evaluate production and adjust goals accordingly. New single family development activity is being implemented including conducting ongoing housing strategy committees. This will include an economic status as to construction readiness.

Include the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income persons served by each activity where information on income by family size is required to determine the eligibility of the activity.

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual	HTF Actual
Extremely Low-income	0	1	82
Low-income	300	9	9
Moderate-income	21	5	0
Total	321	15	91

Narrative Information

CDBG actual numbers of persons served by income was taken from IDIS PR-24 CDBG Summary of Accomplishments for 2024. When census data is used for national benefit qualification, IDIS does not have a screen to populate beneficiary race, ethnicity or LMA income specifics.

HOME numbers are compared against the PR-24 HOME Summary of Accomplishment report for Program Year 2024 along with program data. HOME program numbers and the PR-24 numbers match.

HTF numbers are compared against the PR-110 HTF Production Report for Program Year 2024. HTF program data and PR-110 numbers match. This reflects units in construction but not yet in service.

Discussion: Worst case needs and efforts in meeting needs of persons with disabilities: HOME and HTF funding is primarily used for gap financing for the competitive LIHTC program. As these allocations are used with LIHTC awards, these gap funding projects are designed to be committed as loans. Using these funds to meet worst case needs is unlikely, as the projects cannot take on debt, thus cannot pay the loans back. However, permanent supportive housing has been made a priority, and as such, awarded projects that serve populations experiencing worst case needs utilizing other funding sources such as HOME ARP.

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

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

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

The New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness (NMCEH) manages two Coordinated Entry Systems (CES) that cover their respective Continuums of Care (NM-500 and NM-501). CES is a geographical triage system that functions by completing vulnerability assessment for people experiencing homelessness, identifying their needs, and making referrals to the most appropriate housing interventions. CES relies heavily on collaborative work in communities across the state to coordinate support, services, and housing assistance to reduce the time a household will experience homelessness. Since 2014, CES has become a foundational system throughout the state in identifying the needs of all persons seeking assistance or those returning to homelessness from a previously housed destination that is inclusive of veterans, families, youth, and those experiencing chronically homeless. CES uses the Vulnerability Index - Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool (VI-SPDAT), which helps to determine each applicant's acuity, relative need for housing and the type of housing that would be most appropriate to assist their needs. The assessments are done at NMCEH as well as CoC and ESG-funded agencies, health centers, veteran programs, correctional facilities and during street outreach. Since its inception, the combined CES has assessed 75,000+ individuals.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Through Emergency Housing Assistance Program (EHAP), ESG provides funds for shelter operating costs and eligible essential services to those in shelters. For program year, the NM Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) hosts records for clients in supported EHAP Emergency Shelter and Essential Services projects statewide; including City of Albuquerque EHAP for the same period, there are records hosted for clients in EHAP ES and ESS.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving

assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The State of New Mexico Human Services Department has discharge planning policies in place for people exiting mental health facilities, health care facilities and foster care. In New Mexico MFA works with a network of providers to administer the Rapid Rehousing (RH) and Homeless Prevention (HP) Programs funded with ESG and state funding, which provides short-term rental assistance and other housing assistance for those at risk of homelessness. From July 2024 through June 2025, among 12 Homeless Prevention and/or Rapid Rehousing projects statewide, across several funding sources, a total of 35 persons entered the project from an institutional setting (five from psychiatric settings, twenty-two from substance abuse treatment, four from jail, and four from long-term care/nursing home).

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

CES collects and manages data showing how long people are waiting for housing when they have been placed in housing, and if a person returns to homelessness. In Albuquerque, CES implements a broad network of connectivity, providing people diverse options for housing, support, and services. From inception to date, Albuquerque CES has surveyed over 20,000 duplicated households. From July 2024 through June 2025, the Albuquerque CES identified 10,141 persons in 6,558 households seeking assistance. Of those, 442 identified as veterans, and 2,305 identified as experiencing chronic homelessness. During the same period, ACES has connected 594 clients to housing assistance. This included 26 veterans and 122 persons that were chronically homeless. Furthermore, the median length of time from identification/project entry to residential move-in date in Albuquerque was 127 days systemwide.

In the Balance-of-State CoC (all geographic areas outside Albuquerque), from July 2024 through June 2025, the BOS CES identified 8,629 persons in 5,616 households seeking assistance. Of those, 296 identified as veterans, and 1,537 identified as experiencing chronic homelessness. During the same period, BOS CES has connected 760 clients to housing assistance. This included 28 veterans and 80 persons that were chronically homeless. Furthermore, the median length of time from identification/project entry to residential move-in date in BoS was 76.5 days systemwide.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

There is a total of 17 Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) in New Mexico, within the jurisdiction of the State Consolidated Plan. There are three Regional Housing Authorities (RHAs) that serve rural regions of the state. In 2009, Housing New Mexico | MFA was mandated by the New Mexico legislature to provide oversight for the state's RHAs.

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

DFA and Housing New Mexico | MFA do not operate public housing or plan resident initiatives. The oversight actions Housing New Mexico is responsible for per statute, include:

1. Review of the RHAs operating budget.
2. Approval of any new member(s) of the RHA's Board of Commissioners
3. Approval of new RHA Executive Directors.
4. Review reports of the creation/dissolution of nonprofit entities of the RHAs.
5. Review and approval of contracts and MOUs with a value greater than \$100,000
6. Approval of transfers, sales, or liquidations of any real or personal property with a value greater than \$100,000.
7. Review of the RHA's external financial audits.

No funding was appropriated to MFA for the RHA oversight during the 2025 legislative session.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Northern Regional Housing Authority is the only PHA in troubled status. NRHA completed FYE June 30, 2021, audit. They received an unmodified opinion with 15 findings. There were four material weaknesses, four significant deficiencies, six non-compliance and one material non-compliance identified.

Housing New Mexico is very concerned with the three years of incomplete NRHA audits and has expressed this with NRHA leadership. NRHA has been working with the Office of the State Auditor and HUD to acquire an auditor to take on the complexity of issues NRHA is experiencing. On February 7, 2025, NRHA received approval to hire an accounting firm and have made significant progress in completing the 2022 audit and are positioned to begin work on the 2023 and 2024 audits.

MFA has provided training and technical assistance to NRHA on a continuing basis since 2019, which included onsite training, use of Housing New Mexico's facilities for Board meetings, consultation from Housing New Mexico's General Counsel and facilitating assistance from Eastern Regional and El Camino Real Housing Authorities. Housing New Mexico understands, while having no authority to enforce any corrective action against NRHA, Housing New Mexico is very invested in

the success of NRHA and will continue to reach out to NRHA and provide assistance to help them out of their troubled status with HUD.

Northern Regional Housing Authority currently remains in troubled status, the troubled status ranking will remain until HUD's next review cycle.

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

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

The New Mexico State Legislature passed the Affordable Housing Act in 2004 (and amended it in 2015) as an exception to the anti-donation clause in the New Mexico Constitution to allow local governments, municipalities, and school districts to put resources towards affordable housing acquisition, development, financing, maintenance, and operation. Essentially, the Act permits public-private partnerships for affordable housing activities.

By reviewing and approving the affordable housing plans of local governments under the Affordable Housing Act, Housing New Mexico | MFA performs a comprehensive review of community and housing needs, land use policies, zoning, and makes recommendations to the local government for modifying policies to mitigate barriers to affordable housing. Pursuant to the Affordable Housing Act, Housing New Mexico | MFA also supports local governments in drafting and adopting ordinances that maximize contributions to affordable housing development.

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

MFA oversees the Affordable Housing Act (AHA) and approves affordable housing donations, plans and ordinances that target underserved housing needs. The AHA is pivotal to developing new affordable housing, addressing housing needs of cost-burdened households, and advancing structural rehabilitation and preservation initiatives. MFA provides comprehensive technical training and assistance on an ongoing basis to local governments as needed and collaborates with communities in fostering affordable housing and economic development across New Mexico. To date, there are 39 AHA compliant local governments. As of 6/30/2024, local governments have contributed over \$117.8 million to affordable housing development.

DFA recognizes that community development needs far exceed the available resources to address those needs. DFA actively participates in conferences and workshops sponsored and attended by other federal and state agencies and affiliates who also have funding for Colonias, infrastructure and economic development projects. This cross-agency collaboration informs and educates all

involved and can be of great benefit to our municipalities. By leveraging multiple funding streams, New Mexico's local government areas can plan and successfully complete large infrastructure projects.

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

Housing New Mexico | MFA continues to set aside a percentage of the state's formula HOME allocation for eligible lead-based paint assessment and remediation activities. In 2024, Housing New Mexico disbursed \$2,643.43, for this program. **See Attachment D: HOME - LBP Expended.** The funds for lead hazard remediation and abatement have encouraged businesses and organizations to obtain appropriate training to provide remediation services. Housing New Mexico | MFA encourages service providers and professionals statewide to receive formal training and any applicable lead-based paint certifications to improve the efficiency of rehabilitation services delivery system.

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

Having safe and affordable housing is the foundation for reducing poverty. Reducing housing costs gives families more money to spend on necessities like food and medicine as well as providing the security and stability needed to achieve economic well-being. Overall, it is an improvement in the quality of life. MFA has allocated the resources below to try to reach those families living below the poverty line:

8. Low-interest mortgages for first-time homebuyers,
9. Pre-purchase housing counseling,
10. Down payment and closing cost assistance,
11. NM EnergySmart Program (weatherization) serving households with incomes below poverty,
12. Additional points in the LIHTC Qualified Allocation Plan (QAP) for projects that house lower-income tenants and special needs households,
13. Collaborative work with other agencies whose goals and objectives support New Mexicans living below the poverty line, such as the New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness and the Behavioral Health Collaborative,
14. Rehabilitation of owner-occupied homes, and
15. Development of affordable rental units.

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

Housing New Mexico | MFA administers HOME, HOPWA, ESG and HTF programs makes funding available through a Request for Proposal (RFP) and/or Notice Of Funding Application (NOFA) process and manages Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Housing New Mexico | MFA develops institutional infrastructure by: utilizing general funds to provide training and technical assistance to grantees; publishing a statewide housing resource directory which includes all housing providers in the state; holding New Mexico's only Housing Summit which provides

training, information sharing and networking for housing professionals across the full continuum of housing; creating a housing strategy committee; and providing financial support to the New Mexico Coalition to End Homelessness to administer HMIS data management system. The Housing Summit convened in September 2022 with record attendance. The next is scheduled for September 2025.

DFA is the administering agency for CDBG, Recovery Housing Program (RHP), and legislative capital outlay projects. Some of the capital outlay projects, if appropriate, provide leveraged funds to CDBG projects. DFA provides training and technical assistance, makes CDBG funding available through an application process, provides monitoring and programmatic oversight and manages US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) data systems (IDIS for CDBG and Disaster Recovery Grant Reporting system for RHP).

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

Many of Housing New Mexico | MFA's programs and projects, including those using HOPWA, ESG, HOME and HTF directly involve social service agencies in assisting residents to obtain and maintain their housing. Social services are provided within the HOPWA program and two homeless prevention programs that utilize ESG funds (EHAP: Emergency Homeless Assistance Program, Homeless Prevention (HP), and Rapid Rehousing (RH). To the extent HTF and HOME funds are utilized for special needs housing, social and supportive services are often provided on-site for special needs residents. MFA also administers a state-funded voucher program called Linkages, in partnership with the New Mexico Human Services Department (HSD). Sub-grantees that utilize Linkages vouchers are required to have a housing administrator and a qualified services provider because the Linkages program serves persons with severe mental illness who are precariously housed or experiencing homelessness.

Housing New Mexico | MFA is a member of the Behavioral Health Collaborative, which is led by HSD and includes the cabinet secretaries of 15 state agencies and the Governor's office. The Collaborative enables broad, state-level collaboration for behavioral health prevention, treatment, and recovery work to improve mental health and substance abuse issues in New Mexico. Housing New Mexico | MFA also serves on the Colonias Infrastructure Board, is a member of the City of Albuquerque Affordable Housing Committee and participates in numerous initiatives, including HUD initiatives, to enhance coordination among public and private housing entities and social service agencies. Housing New Mexico | MFA also works directly with local communities and agencies to identify new service providers and partners, particularly in rural areas where fewer providers and services exist to gain statewide coverage.

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

The Analysis of Impediments (AI) is fully implemented in operations and is striving to address impediments identified in the analysis. Please note that **Attachment C – Fair Housing Impediments Tasks Accomplished 2024** follows the original list of impediments in the 2020-2024 New Mexico Consolidated Plan.

While Housing New Mexico | MFA and DFA have no enforcement capacity, it is the policy and commitment of MFA to ensure that fair and equal housing opportunities are granted to all persons, in all housing opportunities and development activities funded. Housing New Mexico | MFA has a designated Fair Housing Officer who is responsible for assisting the public with housing complaints, which are referred to the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. In 2024, ten members of the public were referred to the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity.

Housing New Mexico | MFA requires that Equal Housing Opportunity logos be displayed appropriately at properties and building sites, and on our advertising and marketing materials. Housing New Mexico | MFA distributes fair housing information and ensures that information and resources are available on the website, www.housingnm.org. On an annual basis, funding is provided to New Mexico Legal Aid to print rental guides which direct people to fair housing resources.

Additionally, the Citizen Participation Plan states that “direct efforts will be undertaken to publish and/or post information at locations that will elicit maximum low and moderate income and minority participation.” New Mexico published notices of the CAPER in four newspapers, including Albuquerque and Las Cruces. newspapers to incorporate rural and metro areas and includes outreach to a large number of low and moderate income and minority individuals.

DFA extends affirmative (targeted) marketing to significantly underrepresented groups throughout the year and throughout each individual CDBG project. All CDBG subgrantees are required to adopt plans pertaining to citizen participation, fair housing, Section 3 residential anti-displacement and relocation by resolution on an annual basis. These resolutions require that the subgrantees take actions to affirmatively market to underrepresented groups. In addition to these annual requirements, all subgrantees must conduct an activity to further fair housing and post signage both within their government offices and at the construction sites pertaining to employee rights, workplace health, equal opportunity, and resources for the public.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Community Development staff conducts contract-based program compliance monitoring for HOME, ESG, HOPWA, DOE, and HSD programs. Housing New Mexico | MFA program managers prepare and use risk assessments at the beginning of every program year as a tool to develop monitoring schedules for the various programs. Asset Management staff conducts long-term compliance monitoring for HOME and HTF funded multifamily rentals in accordance with the guidelines set out in 24 CFR Part 92 and 24 CFR Part 93, including income eligibility, certification, recertification, and habitability.

All regular CDBG service providers are required to be monitored once a year for the life of the project, and each regular CDBG project has two years to be completed. To ensure that all federal and state requirements are being followed, DFA staff conducts both interim monitoring and close-out monitoring using both desk reviews and on-site monitoring reviews.

On the webpage <http://www.housingnm.org> “Developer” submenu for “Federal Regulations” explains a variety of federal regulations that apply to federal loan programs and direct the attention of the applicant to the listings of forms and reference materials from Environmental Review to Section 3, Affirmative Marketing and Equal Employment Opportunity, along with a Minority Business Directory. To be comprehensive in planning Housing New Mexico | MFA developed a final draw checklist. At final draw all HOME projects go through a performance review to meet data collection and reporting requirements. Information is collected from the developer on minority business enterprises utilized and maintained for reporting standards.

See **Attachment F – Monitoring Process CDD, HOME, and CDBG** for a full explanation of the processes used by MFA and DFA.

Lastly, as required by regulations, MFA provides a certification of compliance with the Consolidated Plan to those public housing authorities (PHAs) who qualify. If the required background information is provided, and in compliance, MFA supplies the signed certification.

See Attachment G – Consolidated Plan Certification of Consistency 2024 for the PHAs qualified list.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

MFA and DFA invite public comments on all planning and reporting activities pursuant to the New Mexico Citizen Participation Plan. For the 2024 CAPER, the public comment period ran from September 3, 2025, through September 18, 2025. A draft of the 2024 CAPER was made available on MFA’s web page on September 4, 2025. The CAPER will remain available on the web page for a

minimum of five years. Printed copies of the CAPER are available at MFA's office (7425 Jefferson St NE Albuquerque, NM 87109) upon request.

Public notices in English and Spanish, announcing the public comment period for the CAPER and hybrid virtual public hearing on September 8, 2025, at 10:00am, were placed in Albuquerque and Las Cruces newspapers, which have statewide circulation. Copies of those notices are included as

Attachment H - Public Notice Publication Certifications.

The virtual and in-person public hearing is to allow for enhanced participation for those who can attend based on proximity location or those throughout the state can log in virtually. To further enhance participation MFA will accept written comments by email or mail for those who do not have access to virtual platforms for verbal comments or prefer alternative communication methods.

There were no public participants for the September 8, 2025, public hearing. In attendance was a Housing New Mexico employee and presenter. Lastly, no public comments were received during the comment period.

For CDBG, DFA follows a detailed citizen participation plan that provides for and encourages citizen participation. This integral process emphasizes participation by persons of low- and moderate-income, particularly residents of predominantly low- and moderate-income neighborhoods, slum or blighted areas and areas in which DFA proposes to use CDBG funds. The plan provides citizens with the following: reasonable and timely access to local meetings, an opportunity to review proposed activities and program performance, timely written answers to grievances and written complaints and a description of how the needs of non-English speaking residents will be met in the case of public hearings where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate. DFA also requires all grantees seeking CDBG funds to develop and adopt by resolution a Citizen Participation Plan.

MFA and DFA may, at their discretion, actively solicit input on housing and community development issues during the course of the year with regional forums, town hall meetings and other venues, as they may present themselves. Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in the programs of a public agency.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

Specify the nature of, and reasons for, any changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives and indications of how the jurisdiction would change its programs as a result of its experiences.

There were no changes in program objectives in 2024. Additional goals were set to address community needs of homelessness and developing affordable housing units specifically to address coronavirus and those awarded projects are ongoing and not yet complete.

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

No

Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

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

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

MFA multifamily portfolio encompasses HOME, LIHTC, Risk Sharing, bond funded, Tax Credit Exchange Program, Tax Credit Assistance Program, Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC), Section 811 PRA and Project Based Section 8 properties. In most instances, the monitoring visits are not just for HOME units, but for all funding sources used at a particular property. Asset Management Department completes an annual review of the department work plan to ensure that all required reviews are scheduled and reports the information quarterly to ensure compliance. If for some reason a HOME property was not monitored during the appropriate timeframe, Asset Management Department will immediately schedule a monitoring at the earliest opportunity. See **Attachment E - Asset Management HOME Inspections 2024** for results and issues of compliance inspection monitoring for affordable rental units. Additional specifics regarding physical inspections can be found within individual inspection site files.

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

In accordance with the applicable statutes and regulations pertaining to CAPER, MFA certifies that it does and will affirmatively further fair housing. In 2024 included the following activities:

- MFA worked with 17 owners on Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plans (AFHMP)
- MFA conducted 50 reviews and property visits to confirm general FHEO compliance (site signage, FHEO poster, AFHMP) on HOME rental properties

- MFA assisted 10 individual members of the public with fair housing resources.
- MFA mailed 341 affordable properties Fair Housing flyers and posters in English and in Spanish.

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The annual performance report for the HOME program reflects program income received in 2024 was \$2,451,040.14, and the total amount expended was \$1,344,300.49. Uses of the program income along with HOME funds include administrative costs, rental acquisition, rehabilitation projects, and homeowner rehabilitation projects. During 2024, three HOME projects for nine units were completed which include ELMI at Wells of Artesia, Broadway McNight and Vista de Socorro. Rental rehabilitation projects will reserve units for households earning no more than 60 percent of area median income. In addition, homeowner rehabilitation projects will assist households earning no more than 60 percent of area median income.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

MFA's most competitive program is the nine percent federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program, which has one annual competitive round for new construction and acquisition/rehabilitation of multifamily projects. Many of these projects also receive gap financing in the form of low-interest loans funded through HOME, HTF, USDA, state, local, private and MFA sources. In 2024, MFA awarded nine percent LIHTC's to five projects throughout New Mexico, for a total of 282 units. These units are reserved for low-income families earning 60 percent AMI or less or when the average designated income and rent restriction is for families earning 60 percent AMI or less. MFA also administers the noncompetitive four percent LIHTC program on a rolling basis. Four percent projects may utilize the same types of gap financing as nine percent projects but also include a bond financing component. There were five projects that were issued 8609 forms with 803 units reserved for 60 percent AMI.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

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

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	204	212
Tenant-based rental assistance	116	70
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Total	320	282

Narrative

HOPWA short-term rent, mortgage, and utilities (STRMU) and tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) are used statewide to provide housing assistance for eligible clients. HOPWA service providers continue to prioritize housing stability and will make every effort to increase the number of clients receiving HOPWA TBRA, depending upon funding. Service providers along with the Coalition to End Homelessness implemented new reporting processes and are adjusting to and validating any inconsistencies in data.

See Attachment I - HOPWA CAPER 2024. The HOPWA CAPER will be submitted as per the new system reporting requirements. The HOPWA CAPER will be submitted to HUD HOPWA Headquarters and sent to the local HUD Office in Albuquerque on, or before, the September deadline.

CR-56 - HTF 91.520(h)

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

There were three projects completed for 9 HTF units. The 2024 HTF projects completed are:

- 6100 Harper- 3 units
- Ceja Vista- 10 units

There are five projects that have written executed agreements that have started construction for a total of 16 HTF units:

- Tierra Encantada: A/R of 24 units with three HTF units
- Belen Vista: A/R of 57 units including three HTF units
- Mariposa: A/R & NC of 58 units including two HTF units
- Peachtree Canyon: NC of 144 units including six HTF units
- Elk Meadows: NC of 72 units including two HTF units

There were no emergency transfers requested under 24 CFR 5.2005(e) or 24 CFR 92.359.

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

Tenure Type	0 – 30% AMI	0% of 30+ to poverty line (when poverty line is higher than 30% AMI)	% of the higher of 30+ AMI or poverty line to 50% AMI	Total Occupied Units	Units Completed, Not Occupied	Total Completed Units
Rental	82	9	0	91	0	91
Homebuyer	0	0	0	0	0	0

CR-58 – Section 3

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

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	0	1	0	0	3
Total Labor Hours	0	59,457	0	0	327,253
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	100	0	0	81,651
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	29,439

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0	0	0	0	0

Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0	0	0	0	0
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0	0	0	0	0
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	1
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0	0	0	0	1
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0	0	0	0	0
Held one or more job fairs.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0	0	0	0	0
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0	0	0	0	0

Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0	0	0	0	0
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0	0	0	0	0
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0	0	0	0	0
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0	0	0	0	0
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0	0	0	0	0
Other.	0	0	0	0	0

Narrative

CDBG, HOME, and HTF data are derived from projects meeting criteria and reflected in Section 3 reports from IDIS. ESG and HOPWA do not meet threshold factors for reporting.

Attachment A – 2024 CDBG Applications Funded

Attachment B – ESG Match Source 2024

Attachment C – Fair Housing Impediments Tasks Accomplished 2024

Attachment D – HOME LBP

Attachment E – Asset Management HOME inspections 2024

Attachment F – Monitoring Process CDD, HOME, and CDBG

Attachment G - Consolidated Plan Certifications of Consistency

Attachment H - Public Notice Publication Certifications

Attachment I – HOPWA CAPER 2024

Attachment J – ESG CAPER 2024 from SAGE

Attachment K – CDBG PR-28 Performance & Evaluation (open years 2017 – 2024) and Activity Summary