



Seattle Housing Authority **Moving to Work** 2021 Annual Report



March 31, 2022

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For more information on Seattle Housing Authority's 2021 Annual Report or the agency's participation in the Moving to Work Demonstration more broadly, please contact mtw@seattlehousing.org.

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(I) Introduction

The mission of the Seattle Housing Authority (SHA), a public corporation, is to enhance the Seattle community by creating and sustaining decent, safe and affordable living environments that foster stability and self-sufficiency for people with low incomes.

SHA provided affordable housing to nearly 37,500 people in 2021, most of whom (85%) live within Seattle. SHA operates a variety of housing programs that include SHA owned/managed units, tenant-based rental assistance and collaborative housing units.

In 2021, participants included approximately 12,000 children and 25,700 adults. Of the adult population, over 13,500 are seniors or people with disabilities. Over 80% of SHA households have annual incomes below 30% area median income, with a median household income of \$12,336 annually. In keeping with our mission, SHA also supports a wide range of community and supportive services for residents in areas such as employment services, housing stability, case management and youth activities.

Funding for the agency's activities comes from multiple sources including the HUD MTW Block Grant, special purpose HUD funds, other government grants, tenant rents and revenues from other activities.

Overview of short-term and long-term MTW goals and objectives

SHA's [Strategic Plan](#), [mission and values](#) align with the three objectives of the MTW Demonstration: promoting cost-effectiveness, housing choice and self-sufficiency. In addition, SHA centers race and social justice in every decision it makes. Through the lens of these key principles and using the flexibility authorized under MTW, SHA continuously reviews our practices and policies to best maximize our resources and provide affordable housing to low-income people in Seattle.

Short-term goals and objectives

As in 2020, 2021 at Seattle Housing Authority was dominated by responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and adapting policies and procedures to operate in a year of social distancing and other health and safety precautions. SHA's operations during this time were guided by its mission and values, and a deep commitment to race and social justice. In responding to the pandemic, SHA relied heavily on the flexibilities allowed under Moving to Work. While SHA did not seek any new strategies or activities in its 2021 Annual Plan, the agency did include a number of updates to existing strategies and activated several previously inactive strategies to allow SHA to respond to challenges posed by the COVID state of emergency.

Multiple overlapping states of emergency were enacted in spring of 2020, spurring SHA to immediately shift priorities and adjust procedures in response. SHA included emergency protocols in two 2020 Annual Plan amendments and in the 2021 Annual Plan which were utilized to great effect. Toward the end of 2021, as public health restrictions began to lift, SHA entered into a period of recovery as the emergency protocols were wound down and SHA began to identify what a "new normal" would look like (although some of this work was delayed due to the surge of COVID cases due to the Omicron variant). Using the lessons learned from the emergency procedures, and continuing to be driven by equity principles, SHA has updated

its practices in a number of key areas, as summarized below (additional details of how SHA utilized MTW throughout 2021 can be found in Section IV: Approved Activities).

Inspections: SHA updated its inspection strategies to allow for increased administrative efficiencies in the Housing Choice Voucher program. Key updates included allowing alternative inspection approvals for new buildings and random unit sampling in large buildings with multiple voucher households.

Income and rent certification, eligibility and verification processes: In 2021, SHA extended the ability of participants and applicants to provide remote authorization for required documents, further streamlining certification processes for elderly and/or disabled adult households on fixed incomes and aligning MTW strategies for certification of self-employment expenses across portfolios. SHA also enabled the adoption of a local income verification hierarchy, which will be operationalized in 2022.

Administrative streamlining: SHA used MTW to further streamline additional administrative processes in the voucher program, such as streamlining rent reasonableness determination procedures and expanding options for definitions of bedroom size. SHA also acted to simplify forms (e.g., create an agency-specific Tenancy Addendum and allowing for blanket Housing Assistance Payment contracts in large buildings with multiple voucher households), though the response to the pandemic and recovery meant that these last two updates have not yet been instituted

Emergency response and recovery: In 2021, SHA made permanent many of the emergency authorizations for future states of emergency to allow the agency to nimbly and swiftly respond to any COVID resurgences or other emergencies that may arise in the future. These MTW emergency response and recovery flexibilities include accepting owner/property manager-certification of HCV inspections for new move-ins, deferring regularly scheduled inspections, deferring regular rent reviews, treating all sources of income verification equally and freezing the 180-day end of participation clock in HCV. SHA also reactivated a short-term rental assistance strategy which allows for assistance to be provided directly by SHA or its contracted providers to low-income participants in any of SHA's housing units or programs.

Race and social justice: Though not tied to a stand-alone MTW activity or strategy, SHA made great strides in becoming an anti-racist organization in 2021, infusing equity throughout its work. While SHA had a robust Race and Social Justice Initiative (RSJI) prior to the pandemic, the inequities that were exposed during the response to COVID (loss of wages, loss of jobs, closed schools, exploitation of essential workers, etc.) and the racial justice protests in the summer of 2020 spurred SHA to place the RSJI front and center in its list of priorities. While planning for its recovery period following the overlapping states of emergency, SHA evaluated its core business activities using equity principles and identified areas that could be improved to better serve the participants in SHA's housing. This includes pausing working closely with every resident behind on their rent to ensure they remained stably housed and to access local rental assistance programs, streamlined certifications that will not require residents to gather duplicative information and allowing certain authorizations over the phone or email so that families do not have to take time off work, find childcare or risk their health on public transportation in order to travel to SHA's offices just to sign a piece of paper. SHA also focused on creating a more just and equitable work environment for staff through several actions, including setting up affinity groups for staff of similar demographics, ensuring digital equity for all staff at the agency, celebrating cultural holidays and anniversaries and instituting an agency-wide alternative work arrangement policy (remote/flexible work schedules) and establishing equity evaluation

strategies for the policy's implementation. SHA is in the process of writing a new Strategic Plan and will hold these values front and center in its development and all future planning.

Long-term goals and objectives

MTW is a critical tool in SHA's ability to advance its mission and achieve its strategic goals and objectives. Therefore, one of SHA's long-term goals is to permanently retain the flexibility and stability of the original MTW program so we can maximize the impact of limited federal funding for people with low incomes in need of affordable housing. SHA also supports extending these flexibilities to a broader array of housing authorities across the county.

SHA concentrates its efforts on resources, strategies and partnerships to:

- Expand housing opportunities: creating more affordable housing and diversifying housing choice.
- Promote quality communities: ensuring that all SHA communities offer a high-quality living environment.
- Improve quality of life: investing in services and partnerships that help people lead healthy, productive lives.

MTW provides the flexibility to design and test various approaches for providing and administering housing assistance while still meeting the goals of MTW and the priorities of its local community. Throughout 2021, as we have done for the previous 23 years, SHA continues to leverage MTW to adapt and innovate for the benefit of its residents and its community.

(II) General operating information

Housing stock information

Actual new project-based vouchers

Additional details on each new project-based voucher (PBV) allocation can be found in Appendix B: New project-based voucher units (beginning on p. 81).

Property name	Number of vouchers newly project-based		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Kristin Benson Place (to complement City Housing Levy)	56	77	Leased/Issued	No	Kristin Benson Place was awarded 77 project-based vouchers. Kristin Benson is a recently constructed multifamily housing building that will serve residents graduating from Permanent Supportive Housing in partnership with Plymouth Housing Group.
Rise at Yancy (to complement City Housing Levy)	44	44	Leased/Issued	No	Rise at Yancy was awarded 44 project-based vouchers. Rise at Yancy is a recently constructed Permanent Supportive Housing building owned by Transitional Resources that will serve families experiencing homelessness.

100	121
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Planned/actual total vouchers newly project-based

Please describe differences between the planned and actual number of vouchers newly project based.

<u>Homelessness units:</u> SHA estimated 100 new PBV vouchers that would be allocated toward units built through the City of Seattle Housing Levy. The Levy produced more eligible units that required PBV subsidy to serve people in need of Permanent Supportive Housing than

anticipated. Therefore, mid-year SHA awarded an unexpected 20 vouchers to Kristin Benson Place.

Actual existing project-based vouchers

SHA's planned existing project-based vouchers for 2021 was 3,530; the actual number of existing project-based vouchers at the end of 2021 was 3,715.

The complete list of actual existing PBV contracts includes more than 170 properties; details can be found in Appendix C: Actual existing project-based vouchers (beginning on p. 82).

Please describe differences between the planned and actual existing number of vouchers project based.

Council House (+30): Even though already subsidized with project-based vouchers, these 30 units were previously not counted as planned existing vouchers due to status as former tenant-protection vouchers (TPVs). They are included now as they have been incorporated into the MTW Block Grant.

Colwell Building (-5): Five vouchers were removed from the contract at turnover at the request of the housing provider.

Four Freedoms (+126): 126 opt-in units were previously not counted as planned existing vouchers due to status as former TPVs. They are included now as they have been incorporated into the MTW Block Grant.

Hobson House (+63): This contract was awarded late in 2020 after the 2021 Annual Plan was submitted. Hobson Place was awarded 63 project-based vouchers. It is a recently constructed Permanent Supportive Housing building owned by Downtown Emergency Service Center that will serve families experiencing homelessness.

Lam Bow Apartments (-30): This contract terminated as units are no longer occupied following a fire and subsequent plans for redevelopment.

Pacific Hotel (+2): Two vouchers were added to the contract in support of Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless families.

Simons Senior Apartments (+1): One voucher was added to the contract in support of Permanent Supportive Housing for homeless families.

St. Charles Hotel (-32): 32 vouchers were removed from the contract at turnover at the request of the housing provider.

Willie London (-15): This contract was terminated in early 2021. Residents were issued tenant-based vouchers.

Actual other changes to MTW housing stock in 2021

Public Housing (-228): In 2021, SHA completed the Section 18 disposition of 228 Scattered Sites units in HUD Developments WA001000050, WA001000052, WA001000054 and

WA001000056. Ownership was transferred to the non-profit S.P.A.C.E. Foundation, and all 228 units were removed from public housing stock and given tenant protection vouchers (TPVs). After one year, these TPVs will convert to PBVs and will be included in the 2023 Annual Plan as “Planned new project-based vouchers” (Section II.A.iii).

General description of all actual capital expenditures during 2021

In 2021, Seattle Housing Authority addressed exterior upgrades, electrical upgrades, elevator repair, flooring replacement, hazardous materials removal, homeWorks contributions, HVAC installation, interior upgrades, life safety concerns, painting, planning investments for future rehabilitation projects, plumbing, rehabilitation of a maintenance facility, roofing, site work and fixed windows and doors.

Building exterior: SHA completed exterior repairs at Fort Lawton Place (WA001000094), Olive Ridge (WA001000013) and several single-family homes in the Scattered Sites portfolio (WA001000051, WA001000055). SHA also started work on the exterior cladding project at Sunrise Manor (WA001000092).

Electrical: SHA made some minor common area lighting upgrades to Denny Terrace (WA001000017), Olive Ridge (WA001000013) and Ravenna School Apartments (N/A).

Elevator: SHA worked on various elevator design and modernization projects for Bayview Tower (N/A), Blakely Manor (WA001000095), Columbia Place (WA001000093), Pinehurst Court Apartments (WA001000092), Primeau Place (WA001000094) and Ravenna School Apartments (N/A).

Flooring: SHA replaced flooring at Fremont Place (WA001000092), Michaelson Manor (WA001000094), Phinney Terrace (WA001000092), Sunrise Manor (WA001000092) and one Scattered Site property (WA001000055).

Hazardous material abatement: SHA removed hazardous materials from Blue Topaz and a few other SHA properties (WA001000055).

homeWorks contributions: SHA utilized MTW funds to augment capital reserves in the homeWorks properties (WA001000086, WA001000087, WA001000088) as regular reserves are insufficient to support the many needed capital projects.

HVAC: SHA installed a heat pump in the community room at Tri-Court (WA001000031) and replaced a boiler at Westwood Heights (WA001000023).

Interior upgrades: SHA completed an interior upgrade at Blue Topaz (WA001000055) after water damage was reported. Cedarvale Village (WA001000038) also received interior upgrades to four units. Some interior work was also completed at various Scattered Sites locations (WA001000051).

Life safety: SHA transferred MTW Capital Grant funds to NewHolly Phase 1 (WA001000073) and Phase 3 (WA001000079) in order to support carbon monoxide and smoke detector replacements.

Painting: SHA completed several interior and exterior painting jobs at Columbia Place (WA001000093), Greenwood Avenue Six-Plex (WA001000053), Olive Ridge (WA001000013) and various Scattered Sites properties (WA001000051, WA001000052, WA001000053, WA001000057).

Planning: SHA incurred some planning, design and consultant expenses in preparation for the larger rehabs at Fort Lawton Place (WA001000094) and Fremont Place (WA001000092).

Plumbing: SHA responded to several water intrusion emergencies and investigations at Michaelson Manor (WA001000094), Schwabacher House (WA001000092) and multiple Scattered Sites locations (WA001000051, WA001000053, WA001000057). SHA also replaced water supply lines at Bayview Tower (N/A).

Rehabilitation projects: SHA has been doing prep work for the large Jefferson Terrace (WA001000009) interior and exterior rehabilitation project and has also engaged in a large rehabilitation project for the West Seattle Maintenance Facility (N/A).

Roofing: SHA replaced or repaired roofs at a few Scattered Sites locations (WA001000053, WA001000055).

Site work: SHA started a project to upgrade the playground equipment at Cedarvale Village (WA001000038). SHA also replaced mailboxes at Bayview Tower (N/A), Northgate View (WA001000055) and Gideon-Mathews Gardens (WA001000094). SHA completed a perimeter fencing upgrade at Cedarvale Village (WA001000038), upgraded the playground equipment at Shaffer Park (N/A) located at NewHolly (WA001000073, WA001000076, WA001000079) and repaired the carport at a Scattered Sites property (WA001000055).

Windows and doors: SHA fixed a garage door at Mariner Manor Apartments (WA001000053), repaired door thresholds at Olive Ridge (WA001000013) and Tri-Court (WA001000031) and replaced windows at a Scattered Sites property (WA001000055).

Leasing information

Actual number of households served

Number of households served through:	Number of unit months occupied/leased		Number of households served	
	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
MTW public housing units leased	66,585	62,807	5,549	5,234
MTW Housing Choice Vouchers utilized	117,168	111,876	9,764	9,323
Local, non-traditional: Tenant-based	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local, non-traditional: property-based	15,288	6,377	1,274	531
Local, non-traditional: Homeownership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Planned/actual totals	199,041	183,983	16,587	15,332

Please describe differences between the planned and actual households served.

Public housing units: SHA experienced significant staffing shortages among property management and maintenance departments during 2021, due largely to staff missing work due to COVID-19 related reasons (caring for dependents, quarantining with a household exposure to COVID, being ill). In some portfolios, absenteeism reached up to 30-40% at any one time. Due to these shortages, staff were unable to lease up at their normal, pre-pandemic rates and unit turnover took longer than usual. Staff have gone above and beyond to keep up with leasing as best as they could, given the conditions they were dealt.

Housing Choice Voucher units: Like much of the country, SHA assumed that the COVID-19 pandemic would have subsided by 2021. Therefore, the agency anticipated that leasing would proceed as usual when SHA drafted the 2021 Annual Plan. However, due to the pandemic, SHA did not pull any households off the “regular” HCV waitlist in early 2021 as anticipated. Issuance did not resume later in the year because SHA’s MTW project-based commitments are projected to put utilization at effectively 100%. Additionally, many of SHA’s new PBV contracts were delayed due units not coming online owing to construction problems caused by labor shortages and supply chain issues, meaning that many committed project-based vouchers remained unleased in 2021.

Local, non-traditional units: During 2021, SHA reexamined how it reports on its LNT households. As a result, it was discovered that SHA had been erroneously reporting some non-MTW households as LNT in previous Reports. The difference between planned and actual households served in the above and below tables under MTW Activity 20 is due to a correction in the calculation. Additionally, due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data on move-ins and occupancy in SHA’s agency-operated units is not available for 2021. Data that is impacted due to these circumstances will be noted throughout the Report. Note that these changes will not impact Seattle’s 2021 Substantially the Same count.

Local, non-traditional category	MTW activity name/number	Number of unit months occupied/leased		Number of households to be served	
		Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual
Tenant-based	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Property-based	MTW Activity #8: Special purpose housing ¹	1,270	1,272	106	106
Property-based	MTW Activity #20: Local, non-traditional affordable housing strategies	14,018	5,105	1,168	425
Homeownership	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Households receiving local, non-traditional services only	Average number of households per month	Total number of households in 2021
N/A	N/A	N/A

Discussion of any actual issues/solutions related to leasing

Housing program	Description of actual leasing issues and solutions
MTW public housing	As mentioned above, SHA experienced significant staffing shortages among property management and maintenance departments during 2021, due largely to staff missing work due to COVID-19. As in 2020, staff became creative, scheduling remote viewings and using flexible staff schedules to continue leasing units as quickly and safely as possible. As the US moves out of the most recent Omicron surge, SHA is working toward recovery and returning to pre-pandemic work and leasing levels.
MTW Housing Choice Voucher	As mentioned above, SHA decided not to issue any new vouchers to households on the regular HCV tenant-based waitlist in 2021. With the hundreds of project-based vouchers coming online in 2021 and upcoming years, as well as commitments to SHA's local non-traditional housing, SHA is on its way to effective full utilization. Additionally, staff capacity, stretched thin during COVID, was focused on issuing and leasing special purpose vouchers, RAD conversions, new project-based voucher commitments and movers with continued assistance. SHA adjusted its calculation of planned number of unit months occupied and households served accordingly in the 2022 Annual Plan.
Local, non-traditional	SHA manages the waitlists and leasing procedures for subsidized LNT units the same for public housing. Unsubsidized LNT units (e.g. straight tax credit units) do not have waitlists. In 2021, SHA leased

¹ Due to impacts of the pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data is not available for special purpose housing units in 2021.

	LNT units using health and safety strategies due to COVID, such as remote viewing of available units. Staff have therefore been able to resume leasing as units become vacant. SHA anticipates that leasing will be strong throughout 2022.
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Waiting list information

Actual waiting list information

Waiting list name	Description	Number of households on waiting list	Waiting list open, partially open or closed	Plans to open the waiting list during 2021
MTW public housing	Site-based	9,921	Partially open	No
MTW Housing Choice Voucher (Tenant-based)	Community-wide	455 ²	Closed	No
MTW Housing Choice Voucher (Project-based)	Site-based	1,400 ³	Partially open	No
Local, non-traditional	Site-based	0	Closed ⁴	No

Please describe any duplication of applicants across waiting lists.

There is duplication across waiting lists as households are permitted to be and often are on waiting lists for many housing programs (e.g., public housing and tenant-based vouchers) at the same time. For partner-operated project-based units, many partners fill their vacancies through the King County-wide Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) system which maintains a central waitlist for Permanent Supportive Housing units and other units targeting households experiencing homelessness. Site-based waitlists also allow participants to apply to multiple sites simultaneously which often results in duplication across waitlists at different projects.
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Actual changes to waiting list in 2021

Waiting list name	Description of actual changes to waiting list
MTW public housing	No changes.
MTW Housing Choice Voucher (tenant-based)	Purge conducted in 2021. No other changes.

² SHA purged its general HCV waitlist in 2021, eliminating households who were unresponsive or no longer wanted/required a housing voucher. This resulted in a large reduction in the number of households on the HCV waitlist between the 2021 Annual Plan (1,225) and 2021 Annual Report (455).

³ Many PBV units are managed by partners, who fill their vacancies through the King County-wide Coordinated Entry for All (CEA) system, which maintains a central waitlist for permanent supportive housing units. Because of this, the number of households on the waitlist for these units is an estimate based on previous years' totals.

⁴ Subsidized LNT unit (project-based) waitlists were combined with Public Housing waitlists in 2019 using our MTW authority in *Activity 15: Combined program management*.

MTW Housing Choice Voucher (project-based)	No changes.
Local, non-traditional	No changes.

Information on statutory objectives and requirements

75% of families assisted are very low income⁵

Income level	Number of local, non-traditional households admitted in 2021
50-80% area median income	8
30-49% area median income	8
Below 30% area median income	36

Total local, non-traditional households admitted

52

Maintain comparable mix

Baseline mix of family sizes served (upon entry to MTW)					
Family size	Occupied public housing units	Utilized HCVs	Non-MTW adjustments	Baseline number mix	Baseline mix percentage
1 person	3,317	1,535	785	5,637	51%
2 person	967	1,041	79	2,087	19%
3 person	590	824	0	1,414	13%
4 person	423	529	0	952	9%
5 person	223	259	0	482	4%
6+ person	203	207	0	410	4%
Total	5,723	4,395	864	10,982	100%

Please describe the justification for any “non-MTW adjustments” given above.

Since 1999, SHA has done significant asset repositioning and made numerous non-MTW policy changes (such as occupancy standards). In addition, the demographics and availability of other housing resources in the Seattle community has changed.

In 2011, SHA added 894 units from the Seattle Senior Housing Portfolio. Using average occupancy for the most recent three years, the baseline was adjusted to show an increase of 785 one-person households and 79 two-person households.

Since there is not necessarily a direct relationship in unit/policy changes and household size, SHA reserves the right to make further historical adjustments in future reports.

⁵ SHA does not include counts of newly admitted participants to the medical respite program at Jefferson Terrace because the nature of the program (serving individuals pending hospital discharge who would otherwise be street-homeless). Due to impacts of the pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data is not available for special purpose housing units in 2021.

Data issues: Approximately 100 households were not included in the 1998 numbers due to missing historical data for a portion of Holly Park, which was undergoing redevelopment at the time.

Mix of family sizes served (in 2021)				
Family size	Baseline mix percentage	Number of households served in 2021	Percentage of households served in 2021	Percentage change from 1999 to 2021
1 person	51%	9,546	60%	+17%
2 person	19%	2,462	15%	-19%
3 person	13%	1,356	9%	-35%
4 person	9%	990	6%	-31%
5 person	4%	654	4%	+3%
6+ person	4%	929	6%	+46%
Total	100%	15,950	100%	

Please describe the justification for any variances of more than 5% between 2021 and 1999.

Since 1998, SHA has undertaken significant asset repositioning and significantly increased the number of HCVs under MTW. While there is not a one-for-one relationship between unit size and household size, the changes in household size served largely reflect the changes in public housing unit sizes in the past 20+ years. SHA's tenant-based voucher program typically does not consider household size when selecting households from the wait list and therefore the change in the mix is subject to changes outside of SHA's control, such as demographic changes in the broader community (although there was a brief priority for families with children in association with the Creating Moves to Opportunity demonstration). In addition, our allocation of PBVs to support service-enriched housing locally has increased the number of single-adult households, due to a community-driven focus on prioritizing currently homeless households.

Number of households transitioned to self-sufficiency in 2021

MTW activity name/number	Number of households transitioned to self-sufficiency	SHA local definition of self-sufficiency
MTW activity #2: Family self-sufficiency program	356	Number of participants whose primary source of income is wages
MTW activity #5: Local leases	567	Total number of households affected by HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirement whose primary source of income is wages
MTW activity #8: Special purpose housing use	Not available ⁶	Number of households that transition to unsubsidized housing (not including medical respite)

⁶ Due to impacts of the pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data is not available for special purpose housing units in 2021.

MTW activity #10: Local rent policy	1,001	Number of households in properties with absolute minimum rent that have primary source of income from wages
MTW activity #13: Homeownership and graduation from subsidy	5	Number of households who transitioned to unsubsidized housing due to homeownership and graduation from subsidy strategies.

567	Households duplicated across MTW activities
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1,362	Total households transitioned to self-sufficiency
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(III) Proposed MTW activities

All proposed MTW activities that were granted approval by HUD are reported in Section IV as “approved activities.”

(IV) Approved MTW activities

Introduction

This section provides HUD-required information detailing previously HUD-approved uses of SHA's MTW authority. SHA has made an effort to include all previously approved MTW activities and updates in this section. Any exclusion is unintentional and should be considered continuously approved. If additional previously approved activities, strategies or updates are discovered, we will add them to subsequent MTW Plans and Reports.

MTW activities are the overarching approved areas of reform that SHA is pursuing, such as local inspection protocols and the local project-based voucher program, often with multiple strategies to reach our goals. SHA obtained approval from HUD for many of these activities through previous Annual Plans and other means prior to execution of the Amended and Restated MTW Agreement at the end of 2008. Prior to that time, MTW agencies were not required to specify the policy elements or waivers being used to implement an activity. For the purpose of evaluating the impact and success of these activities, SHA has made an effort to break down the specific elements of the initiative into distinct strategies where feasible.

In accordance with the required HUD format, activities are organized in separate sections based on whether they are active, not yet implemented, on hold or closed out. Some strategies within an activity may be inactive or closed out and are indicated as such under their appropriate heading.

To date, HUD has approved 22 MTW Activities, which are:

Active MTW activities
1. Development simplification
2. Family Self-Sufficiency program
3. Inspection protocol
5. Local leases
8. Special purpose housing use
9. Project-based program
10. Local rent policy
11. Resource conservation
12. Waiting lists, preferences and admission
13. Homeownership and graduation from subsidy
15. Combined program management
18. Short-term assistance
19. Mobility and portability
20. Use of funds for local non-traditional affordable housing
22. Housing assistance for school stability
Not yet implemented activities
21. Self-sufficiency assessment and planning
Activities on hold
4. Investment policies
Closed out activities
6. MTW Block Grant and fungibility

7. Procurement
14. Related nonprofits
16. Local asset management program
17. Performance standards

In the following pages, we provide a description of these MTW activities that have been previously approved and report on outcomes for 2021.

Within each approved activity, SHA structures the section with the required HUD data as well as a table of strategies. For convenience, SHA uses a numbering system to categorize strategies as agency-wide (noted with an “A” in the number), voucher-specific (noted with an “H”) and public housing-specific strategies (noted with a “P”). These categorizations are neither official nor limiting in the application of the strategies. The dates in the “Year(s) updated” column are supplied for the purpose of enabling readers to easily find significant updates in prior Plans and Reports since a strategy was first identified. Some updates may be unintentionally left out.

Emergency response and recovery

In SHA’s approved 2021 MTW Plan, the agency established an emergency response and recovery protocol. In the event that a government body with authority over SHA’s jurisdiction (e.g., City of Seattle, King County, State of Washington, the federal government), SHA’s Board of Commissioners and/or SHA’s Executive Director (as authorized by the Board of Commissioners) declares a state of emergency, SHA may utilize state of emergency and recovery flexibilities outlined in its MTW plan during the state of emergency and subsequent recovery. The state of emergency declaration may last until the emergency has been deemed to end by the declaring body or the declaration expires. The recovery period may last up to 18 months following the state of emergency, unless an extension is necessary due to conditions that preclude staff and residents from undertaking regular operations.

Implemented activities

MTW Activity #1: Development simplification

Status

MTW Activity #1 was included in SHA’s 1999 MTW Agreement and first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2004.

Description

Development simplification helps SHA to move quickly to acquire, finance, develop, and remove public housing properties from its stock in an efficient, market-driven manner. MTW flexibilities allow the agency to respond to local market conditions and avoid delays and associated costs incurred as a consequence of HUD requirements and approval processes. While of greatest impact when the housing market is highly competitive, these strategies present opportunities continuously for SHA to avoid costs and increase housing options as circumstances arise.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated ⁷
Public housing strategies				
1.P.01	Design guidelines: SHA may establish reasonable, modest design guidelines, unit size guidelines and unit amenity guidelines for development and redevelopment activities.	1999 MTW Agreement	Not yet implemented	None
1.P.02	Streamlined public housing acquisitions: Acquire properties for public housing without prior HUD approval, provided that HUD site selection criteria are met.	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated in 2004	None
1.P.03	Total Development Cost limits: Replace HUD's Total Development Cost limits with reasonable limits that reflect the local marketplace for quality construction.	1999 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2019
1.P.04	Streamlined mixed-finance closings: Utilize a streamlined process for mixed-finance closings	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	2005 2006 2012
1.P.05	Streamlined public housing demo/dispo process: Utilize a streamlined demolition/disposition protocol negotiated with the Special Applications Center for various public housing dispositions	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004	2004 2006 2009 2012
1.P.06	Local blended subsidy: SHA may blend public housing and Housing Choice Voucher funds to subsidize units that serve households earning below 80 percent of Area Median Income.	2018 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2019

Impact

Development simplification strategies are intended to promote housing choice by allowing SHA to acquire, finance, develop and remove property in a manner that maximizes our ability to take advantage of market conditions and provide affordable housing throughout Seattle.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #1: Additional units of housing made available	Number of new housing units made available for households at or below 80% AMI as a	0	400 cumulative	0 new in 2021; 1 cumulative	No

⁷ Any years notated as XXXX-R indicate the update was included in an MTW Report. All other years indicate that the update was in an MTW Plan.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
		result of development simplification.				
	HC #2: Units of housing preserved	Number of housing units preserved for households at or below 80% AMI that would otherwise not be available.	0	500 cumulative	0 new in 2021; 1,085 cumulative	Yes
	HC #5: Increase in resident mobility	Number of households able to move to a better unit and/or neighborhood of opportunity as a result of development simplification.	0	0	0	Yes

Data collection methods

SHA closely tracks all details regarding housing development and acquisition projects, including the number of units developed and acquired and project expenses and revenues, including interest costs and leveraged funds for all mixed-finance and bond-financed programs.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

In 2021 and moving forward, SHA will be removing standard metric *CE #4: Increase in resources leveraged* (shown below) from the metrics reported for Activity 1. The metric is being removed because HUD has not allowed SHA to utilize the streamlined mixed-finance closings as originally agreed.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #4: Increase in resources leveraged	Amount of funds leveraged in dollars.	\$0	\$5 million, but dependent on project selection and approval from HUD.	\$0	No

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

SHA's development activities and, specifically, use of this MTW activity are largely dependent on external factors such as the availability of financing, the real estate market and community priorities. As a result, performance against the benchmarks is neither a positive nor negative reflection of the efficacy of the MTW strategies in Activity #1.

MTW activity #2: Family Self-Sufficiency program

Status

MTW activity #2 was first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2018.

Description

SHA's JobLink program is an innovative initiative that combines Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) with other funding streams to allow participants streamlined access to multiple resources. JobLink's mission is to help SHA residents increase their income through employment. JobLink uses one-on-one coaching support to connect residents to employment, education, and resources. The program is open to all SHA residents age 18 and older and helps residents build job preparation and interview skills, teaches financial planning and literacy skills, supports residents to start a small business, connects residents with resources in the community such as childcare and transportation and helps residents sign up for college or vocational training, apply for jobs or explore buying a home.

MTW strategies have been designed to help JobLink expand its impact by providing incentives for participation and using local selection criteria, contract terms and escrow calculation methods. Escrow accounts and short-term incentives such as education, employment and emergency fund payments are distinct strategies and receipt of short-term incentives does not disqualify a household from receiving an escrow disbursement in the future.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
2.A.01	FSS: Partner with City: Partner with the City of Seattle to share responsibilities and resources for a new integrated FSS program.	1999 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
2.A.02	SJI preference + time limits: Preference for Seattle Jobs Initiative participants coupled with time limits.	1999 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
2.A.03	FSS escrow accounts: Use local policies for determining escrow	2007 MTW Plan	Activated in 2018	2017 2020 2021

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
	calculation, deposits and withdrawals.			
2.A.04	FSS participation contract: Locally designed contract terms including length, extensions, interim goals and graduation requirements.	2007 MTW Plan	Activated in 2018	2018 2020 2021
2.A.05	FSS Program Coordinating Committee: Restructure Program Coordinating Committee (PCC) to better align with program goals and local resources.	2007 MTW Plan	MTW authority not needed	None
2.A.06	FSS program incentives: Provide incentives to participants including those who do not receive escrow deposits, including program offerings for non-heads of household and other members not enrolled in HUD's FSS program.	2007 MTW Plan	Activated in 2018	2016 2018 2020 2021
2.A.07	FSS selection preferences: Up to 100 percent of FSS enrollments may be selected by local preferences.	2007 MTW Plan	Activated in 2018	2016

Impact

FSS is integrated within SHA's JobLink program which connects residents to employment, education and resources through one-on-one coaching support. The program helps residents build assets, develop job preparation and interview skills, teaches financial planning and literacy skills, supports residents to start small businesses, connects residents with resources in the community such as childcare and transportation and helps residents sign up for college or vocational training, apply for jobs or explore buying a home.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Self-sufficiency	SS #1: Increase in household income	Average earned income of JobLink participants	Avg. \$15.96/hour for participants employed at program entry	Avg. \$17.61/hour or higher for participants in JobLink job placements ⁸	Avg. \$20.17/hour	Yes
	SS #2: Increase in household savings	Average savings/escrow of JobLink participants	Avg. \$484 for participants at program entry	Avg. \$2,500 savings/escrow for JobLink participants	Avg. \$2,539/participant	Yes
	SS #3: Increase in positive	Number of participants at time of	Number of participants	Participant outcomes:	Participant outcomes:	No

⁸ Average hourly wage is taken from the Workforce Development Council of Seattle King County self-sufficiency standard for the Seattle/King County area.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
	outcomes in employment status	program entry for each category:	at program entry:			
		Employed full-time	123	120	82	
		Employed part-time	150	40	30	
		Enrolled in an educational program	144	200	133	
		Enrolled in a job training program	20	20	3	
		Unemployed	362	N/A	N/A	
	SS #5: Households assisted by services that increase self-sufficiency	Number of individuals receiving services aimed to increase self-sufficiency.	357 participants	535 participants	662 participants	Yes
	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Number of participants transitioned to unsubsidized housing during the Plan year.	2 participants	2 participants	2 participants	Yes
	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Number of participants whose primary source of income is wages.	245 participants	245 participants	356 participants	Yes

Data collection methods

JobLink tracks participants and outcomes by individual rather than by household and therefore all reported metrics represent individual participants.

Savings/escrow baseline is the average of self-reported bank account balances. Annual outcomes are the average accrued escrow balance of participants with escrow accounts. The benchmark represents 50% of JobLink's maximum escrow disbursement.

In order to become self-sufficient, particularly in an expensive market like Seattle, additional education and training may be necessary for JobLink participants to obtain a living wage job. Therefore, employment is not always the immediate goal for all JobLink participants and "unemployed" is not a meaningful metric. Employment status data is based on job placements only.

Participants that enroll in job training programs at local community colleges are categorized under educational programs rather than job training in order to avoid duplicate counts.

Updates

As outlined in SHA's approved MTW 2021 Plan, SHA began allowing participants to provide approvals and certifications over the phone, by email or other means in lieu of a signature in select situations to better assist participants who may have various challenges with providing a written signature including those with mobility issues, lack of internet access, health conditions and other approved circumstances. This update was applied to *Strategy 2.A.03: FSS escrow accounts*, *Strategy 2.A.04: FSS participation contract* and *Strategy 2.A.06: FSS program incentives*.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

The benchmark for SS #1 was previously updated to reflect the most recent self-sufficiency standard for the greater Seattle/King County area from the Workforce Development Council of Seattle King County (WDC), published in 2020. Moving forward, SHA will adjust this benchmark annually provided data is available from the WDC and will indicate any re-benchmarking as a result in this section.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic significant impacts on the individuals served by the JobLink program and sweeping impacts on the labor market in Seattle. Many participants experienced layoffs as employers temporarily or permanently closed their operations and hiring slowed significantly in many sectors. Some participants postponed their job search due to health concerns or caregiving and remote schooling responsibilities. Other participants decided to delay enrollment or continuing education in local colleges and job training programs until in-person schooling returned and health risks lowered. Additionally, staffing shortages in the JobLink program, due to staff turnover and extended sick leave due to COVID meant that fewer SHA residents were able to participate in JobLink in order to maintain appropriate caseloads.

MTW Activity #3: Inspection protocol

Status

MTW Activity #3 was first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2001.

Description

SHA uses a cost-benefit approach to unit and property inspections. Current strategies in this

approach include using SHA's own staff to complete HQS inspection of its properties with vouchers and inspecting residences on a less frequent schedule.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
3.A.01	Private sector cost benefit and risk management approaches to inspections such as avoiding duplicative inspections by using other recent inspections for agencies such as the Washington State Housing Finance Commission	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 2020	2003 2004 2009 2012 2019 2020 2021
3.A.03 (Combined and recategorized from 3.H.03, 3.P.01)	Reduced frequency of inspections: Cost-benefit approach to housing inspections allows Seattle Housing to establish local inspection protocol, including less frequent inspections and interchangeable use of HQS/UPCS/UPCS-V.	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 2003	2002 2005 2009 2011 2013 2014 2017 2020 2021
Voucher strategies				
3.H.01	Inspect SHA-owned properties: Allows SHA staff, rather than a third party entity, to complete inspections of SHA owned properties.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2001	2000-R
3.H.02	Fines for no-shows at inspections: Impose fines on the landlord or participant for failing to be present at scheduled inspections.	2005 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2005-R 2006
3.H.03	Reclassified as 3.A.03			
3.H.04	Self-certification for minor fails: Self-certification by landlords of correction of minor failed inspection items.	2010 MTW Plan	Activated in 2021	
Public housing strategies				
3.P.01	Reclassified as 3.A.03			

Impact

MTW inspection protocol strategies are intended to increase cost effectiveness by saving staff time through less frequent inspections and by inspecting SHA's own units rather than contracting this work, with a goal of no negative impact on the quality of housing.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost-effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost of inspections in dollars.	\$429,647 in wages (CY 2000)	\$665,805 or less in wages (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$664,914 in wages	Yes
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total amount of staff time dedicated to inspections prior to implementation.	18,720 total staff hours (9.0 FTE)	16,640 or fewer staff hours	18,720 hours (9.0 FTE)	No
	SHA metric #1	Total amount of staff hours saved by avoided inspections.	0 hours	500 hours annually	11,148 hours	Yes
Maintain housing quality	SHA metric #2	Voucher participant-requested inspections per leased vouchers	1.8% (128 requests per 6,997 HHs)	<1.8% annually	0.64% (60 requests per 9,323 HHs)	Yes
	SHA metric #3	Percent of voucher units that fail inspections	29% failure rate	33% or less	21.9% failure rate (1,402 annual fails out of 6,416 annual inspections)	Yes

Data collection methods

Hours, costs and time savings for MTW inspection protocol strategies are reported for both HCV and public housing portfolios. HOPE VI communities and Yesler are excluded because their staffing structure for inspections and property management are distinct from the rest of the public housing portfolios and because SHA has different inspection goals for these portfolios. MTW strategies such as less frequent inspections are not applied in HOPE VI communities and Yesler and they are therefore not included in the data for the metrics.

Total hours and costs are reported based on inspections staff wages only. Other costs such as mileage, benefits and overhead are not included. Hours are calculated based on actual number of inspections staff at year end.

Hours saved from avoiding annual inspections for public housing units is based on the total number of units that did not receive a full inspection during the year multiplied by 30 minutes, the average length of each inspection.

The voucher management system records the results of all inspections by type and all inspection requests.

Updates

In 2021, SHA adopted a number of updates to existing strategies under Activity 3.

Strategy 3.A.01: Private sector cost benefit and risk management approaches to inspections

- State of emergency: SHA allowed owners or property managers to self-certify new lease inspections and delayed quality control inspections during the COVID state of emergency and recovery. This update may be reactivated in future states of emergency, if needed.
- Certificates of Occupancy: SHA's Housing Choice Voucher program may allow buildings with new Temporary Certificates of Occupancy or Certificates of Occupancy from the City of Seattle to self-certify for HQS (or HUD-approved alternative) in place of physical initial inspections for new move-ins. SHA has not yet begun the pilot for this update.

Strategy 3.A.03: Reduced frequency of inspections

- State of emergency: SHA deferred some inspections during the highest transmission periods of COVID in 2021. This update may be reactivated in future states of emergency, if needed.
- Risk management approach in large buildings: SHA updated this strategy to allow biennial and triennial inspections as well as representative sampling in properties with multiple vouchers (tenant and/or project-based), using a risk management approach. SHA has not begun utilizing these updates yet. In addition, SHA clarified that all agency-wide and voucher strategies under *Activity 3: Inspections* may also apply to project-based voucher units.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2021 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

In 2021, SHA did not meet the benchmark for *CE #2: Staff time savings* and barely met the benchmark for *CE #1: Agency cost savings*. When the baseline and benchmark were established in 2013, SHA had a total of 18,382 housing units. Today, SHA maintains 20,486 units, an 11.5% increase. At the same time, inspection staffing only just returned to baseline levels in 2020. The agency is reviewing the baseline and benchmark data against the ever-growing number of housing units it administers and will re-benchmark both data points in 2022.

SHA will either adjust the benchmarks proportionally to the increase in units since the benchmarking year (2013) or will change the metric to tie both staff hours and agency costs to a per-unit measurement, depending on its analysis and recommendations from staff in HCV and Public Housing.

MTW Activity #5: Local leases

Status

MTW Activity #5 was first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 1999.

Description

SHA utilizes local lease strategies to incorporate best practices from the private market and to encourage self-sufficiency.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
5.A.01	Self-sufficiency requirement: All households receiving subsidy from SHA (public housing or voucher) in HOPE VI communities must participate in self-sufficiency activities.	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Inactivated in 2021	2005 2005-R 2021-R
Voucher strategies				
5.H.01 (Recategorized from 9.H.06 in 2021)	HAP contracts: SHA may modify the HAP contract and Tenancy Addendum.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2000-R 2021
Public housing strategies				
5.P.01	Local lease: SHA may implement its own lease, incorporating industry best practices.	2001 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	2004 2005 2005-R 2009 2010 2011
5.P.02	Grievance procedures: Modify grievance policies to require tenants to remedy lease violations and be up to date in their rent payments before granting a grievance hearing for proposed tenancy terminations.	2008 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
5.P.03	Lease term for public housing units: SHA may offer lease renewals for six months or month-to-month time periods.	2009 MTW Plan	Activated in 2009	2012
5.P.04	Property-specific pet policies: SHA may establish pet policies, which may include the continuation or	2011 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	None

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	establishment of pet-free communities or limits on the types of pets allowed, on a building-by-building basis.			
5.P.05	Leasing incentives: SHA may offer lease incentives to promote the leasing of a public housing unit	2017 MTW Plan	Activated in 2018	None

Impact

Local lease strategies are intended to enable SHA the flexibility to meet local priorities including promoting self-sufficiency by encouraging work-able adults to participate in self-sufficiency activities, housing choice by providing living environments that are pet-free in addition to communities that allow pets and through the ability to offer lease incentives to ensure units are leased.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost of lost rental revenue due to vacancy	\$399,010 (CY 2016)	\$440,552 (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$542,341	No
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to lease vacant units	26,527 vacancy days (151,583 staff hours) (CY 2016)	26,527 vacancy days (151,583 staff hours)	53,588 vacancy days (306,217 staff hours)	No
Self-sufficiency	SS #1: Increase in household income	Average earned income for households affected by HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirements	\$12,652 (CY 1998)	\$20,480 (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$30,186	Yes
	SS #3: Increase in positive outcomes in employment status	Number/percent of heads of household affected by HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirements who are:	Number/percent of heads of household who are: (CY 2014)	Number/percent of heads of household who are:	Number/percent of heads of household who are:	No
		Employed full-time	183 / 44%	183 / 44%	328 / 36%	
		Employed part-time	179 / 31%	179 / 31%	272 / 30%	
		Unemployed	212 / 25%	212 / 25%	308 / 34%	
	SS #4: Households removed from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Total number of HOPE VI households receiving TANF	42 households (CY 2014)	Fewer than 42 households	32 households	Yes

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
	SS #5: Households assisted by services that increase self-sufficiency	Total number of households affected by HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirement receiving self-sufficiency services	172 households (CY 2014)	172 households	196 households	Yes
	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Total number of households affected by HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirement whose primary source of income is wages	316 households (CY 1998)	500 households	567 households	Yes
	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Percent of HOPE VI households whose primary source of income from wages	58% of workable households <i>without</i> HOPE VI self-sufficiency requirement reported wages as a primary source of income (CY 2014)	Percent is higher than baseline for HOPE VI households with self-sufficiency requirement (50% in 2021)	62% of HOPE VI households report wages as a primary source of income	Yes

Data collection methods

Income and unit data is routinely maintained for all household members. Baseline data from 1998 for primary source of income through wages does not include households at Holly Park, for whom this information is not available. Data on HOPE VI public housing households affected by the self-sufficiency requirement excludes Lake City Court and Holly Court. On-site HOPE VI service usage is tracked by our JobLink program.

SHA does not track employment by full-time or part-time status. Instead, we provide these figures using a proxy that makes assumptions based on earned income using the minimum wage rate (\$15 per hour for 2020⁹).

Updates

In 2021, SHA began allowing participants to provide approvals and certifications over the phone, by email or other means in lieu of a signature in select situations to better assist

⁹ In 2021 in Seattle, the minimum wage for large employers was \$16.69 per hour and for small employers ranged between \$15.00 and \$16.69 per hour (dependent on factors such as benefits and tips). In Washington State, the minimum wage for all employers was \$13.69 per hour. Due to the range of minimum wage rates in the City of Seattle and the fact that not all residents are employed in businesses which operate within the city boundaries, SHA uses \$15 per hour as a proxy calculation rate for full time and part time status. See [Seattle's Office of Labor Standards](#) and [Washington's Department of Labor & Industries](#) for additional information.

participants who may have various challenges with providing a written signature including those with mobility issues, lack of internet access, health conditions and other approved circumstances. This update was applied to all strategies in Activity 5.

Strategy 5.A.01: Self-sufficiency requirement. SHA is marking this strategy as inactive as of 2021. SHA no longer administers a local self-sufficiency requirement.

Strategy 5.H.01: HAP contracts

- Tenancy Addendum: SHA updated this strategy to allow the agency to use an alternative Tenancy Addendum. SHA has not yet implemented the update.
- Community-based contracts (CBC): SHA may use community-based Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) contracts for individual buildings or multi-building communities where the agency has previously entered into multiple tenant-based HAP contracts. SHA has not yet implemented this update.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 and SS #1 were updated to reflect inflation. The new rates for calendar year 2021 were calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

SHA did not achieve the benchmark for metric SS #3: *Increase in positive outcomes in employment status*. While the number of residents employed full time has increased from 2020 to 2021, part time employment remains lower than the baseline and unemployment remains much higher than the baseline. Anecdotally and through data from rental arrears and interim certifications, it is clear that many SHA residents suffered from a reduction in hours and/or job loss as a result of the COVID pandemic. Additionally, many residents live in multi-generational households and have caregiving responsibilities, which may impact the wage-earning members of the household from being able to work full time during the pandemic. SHA worked to support residents who were under and unemployed in 2021 through a number of activities, including supporting them in applying for local and federal rent relief assistance programs and deferring repayment agreements until households can stabilize.

SHA also did not achieve the benchmark for CE #1: *Agency cost savings* and CE #2: *Staff time savings* for unit turnover. As mentioned in Section II, SHA experienced significant staffing shortages among property management and maintenance departments during 2021, due largely to staff missing work due to COVID-19 illness and quarantining. As a result, unit turnover was much slower than pre-pandemic levels. SHA has been working to address the issue,

particularly due to the high need of affordable housing in the Seattle area and anticipates that staffing levels will even out as the country eases out of the worst of the pandemic.

MTW Activity #8: Special purpose housing use

Status

MTW Activity #8 was first implemented prior to SHA being granted MTW status in 1999.

Description

SHA utilizes public housing units to provide special purpose housing and to improve quality of services or features for targeted populations. In partnership with agencies that provide social services, SHA is able to make affordable housing available to households that would not likely be admitted in traditional public housing units. With this activity SHA allows partner agencies to use residential units both for service-enriched transitional/short-term housing and for office space for community activities and service delivery. The ability to designate public housing units for specific purposes and populations facilitates this work, by allowing units to target populations with specific service and housing needs or specific purposes.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	First implemented	Current status
Agency-wide strategies				
8.A.01	Conditional housing: Housing program for those who do not currently quite meet SHA's minimum qualifications	2000 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
8.A.02	Program-specific waiting lists: Operate separate waiting lists (or no waiting list) for specific programs such as service enriched units.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated prior to MTW implementation	2009 2010-R 2019
8.A.03	Service-enriched housing: With the help of key partners, SHA may develop supportive housing communities.	2001 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
Public housing strategies				
8.P.01	Agency units for housing and related supportive services: Make residential units available for service-enriched housing by partner agencies.	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated prior to MTW implementation	2009 2010 2010-R
8.P.02	Agency units for services: Make residential units available as space for community activities, management use, and partner agencies providing services in and around the community.	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated prior to MTW implementation	2010-R 2011 2012 2015
8.P.03	Designate LIPH units for specific purposes/populations: SHA may	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	2001 2008 2010

Strategy	Description	First identified	First implemented	Current status
	designate properties/units for specific purposes such as elderly.			2011
8.P.04	Definition of elderly: Allows change in definition of elderly for HUD-designated elderly preference public housing from 62 to 55.	2008 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
8.P.05	Pet-free environments: Establish pet-free environments in connection with selected service enriched housing.	2009 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None

Impact

Special purpose housing use strategies are intended to increase housing choice and self-sufficiency by providing service-enriched housing for households that would otherwise be difficult to serve in traditional housing authority units and by enabling services to be available in the community.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #4: Increase in resources leveraged	Amount of funds leveraged in dollars	\$0	\$2M in service dollars (cumulative)	\$656,790 in 2021; \$3.8 million cumulative	Yes
Housing choice ¹⁰	HC #5: Increase in resident mobility	Number of households moving to a service-enriched unit	0 households	126 households	Not available	Not available
	HC #7: Households assisted by services that increase housing choice	Number of households receiving services aimed to increase housing choice	0 households	126 households	Not available	Not available
Self-sufficiency	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Number of households that transition to unsubsidized housing	0 households	50 households	Not available	Not available
	SHA metric #1	Number of onsite agencies in SHA's residential units	5 agencies	5 agencies	5 agencies	Yes
	SHA metric #2	Percent of households that exit	0% of exits	70% of exits	Not available	Not available

¹⁰ Due to impacts of the pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data is not available for special purpose housing units in 2021.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
		service-enriched units for stable housing (transitional, permanent or unsubsidized)				

Data collection methods

Unit use is tracked by staff in SHA's property management software. All other metrics, including households served, new entries, exits and exit reasons are tracked by the partner agencies themselves and reported at year-end.

Medical respite program participants at Jefferson Terrace are not included for household metrics because the medical respite program model and goals are unique.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

None.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

Due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data on move-ins and move-outs in SHA's agency-operated units is not available for 2021 and SHA can therefore not calculate Metrics CE #4, HC #5, HC #7, SS #8 and SHA metrics #1 and #2.

MTW Activity #9: Project-based program

Status

MTW Activity #9 was first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2000.

Description

SHA uses MTW to develop and implement a local project-based program, providing vouchers to subsidize units in SHA-owned and privately owned properties throughout Seattle. SHA's project-based activities include a large number of MTW strategies to reduce costs, make project-based programs financially feasible for owners and to provide housing choice in the city. The project-based program promotes housing choice through strategies such as offering site-specific waiting lists maintained by providers (and, therefore, does not issue exit vouchers), expanding the definition of eligible unit types, allowing more project-based units per development and overall, admitting people with certain types of felonies on their records, reallocating vouchers to programs and providers (not just units), allowing payment standards that promote services and the financial viability of projects and coupling housing assistance with services by working with partners. The project-based program reduces SHA's costs through strategies allowing project-based owners to self-certify selected inspections and maintain their own waiting list, reducing the frequency of inspections by SHA staff, streamlining admissions and non-competitively allocating subsidies to SHA units. Project-based program strategies also make contract terms consistent with requirements for other leveraged funding sources.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Voucher strategies				
9.H.01	Cost-benefit inspection approach: Allows SHA to establish local inspection protocol, including self-certification that inspection standards are met at time of move in for mid-year turnovers	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004 Inactivated in 2021 (Superseded by 3.A.01 & 03)	2020 2021
9.H.02	Assets in rent calculation: Only calculate income on assets declared as valuing \$5,000 or more.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005 Inactivated in 2010 (Superseded by 10.H.12)	None
9.H.03	Choice offered at beginning (no exit vouchers): Housing choice is offered at the beginning of the project-based admissions process (by nature of site-specific waiting lists); exit vouchers are not offered.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2005
9.H.04	Contract term: Project-based commitments renewable up to 40 years.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	None
9.H.05	Eligible unit types: Modify the types of housing accepted under a project-based contract - allows shared housing and transitional housing.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2002	None
9.H.06	Recategorized as 5.H.01 (2021)			
9.H.07	Non-competitive allocation of assistance: Allocate project-based subsidy non-competitively to SHA controlled units, including non-	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2001 2005-R 2018

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	contiguous project-based units within a portfolio.			
9.H.08	Owners may conduct new and turnover inspections: SHA may allow project-based owners to conduct their own new construction/rehab inspections and to complete unit turnover inspections	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	None
9.H.09	Percent of vouchers that may be project-based: Raise the percentage of vouchers that may be project-based above HUD limits, including exclusion of replacement vouchers and calculation based on authorized number of vouchers.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2008 2008-R 2011 2016
9.H.10	Unit cap per development: Waives the 25% cap on the number of units that can be project-based in a multi-family building without supportive services or elderly/disabled designation.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2008	None
9.H.11	Rent cap-30% of income: Project-based participants cannot pay more than 30% of their adjusted income for rent and utilities.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000 Inactivated in 2011	2011
9.H.12	Streamlined admissions: SHA may streamline and centralize applications and waiting list processes for project-based HCV units.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2010-R 2017
9.H.13	Competitive allocation process: Commit vouchers to the City's competitive process for housing funding.	2004 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005 Inactivated in 2011	2011
9.H.14	Payment standards for SHA units: Allows higher than Voucher Payment Standard for SHA-operated project-based units if needed to support the project budget (while still taking into account rent reasonableness).	2004 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004	2005-R
9.H.15	Subsidy cap in replacement units: Cap subsidy at levels affordable to households at 30% AMI in project-based HOPE VI replacement units where SHA also contributed capital to write-down the unit's affordability to that level.	2004 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004 Inactivated in 2011	2011
9.H.16	Admissions-admit people with felony records under certain conditions: Allows for the admission into Project-based Voucher units of people with Class B and Class C felonies on their records subject to time-limited sex offender registration requirements who do not, in the opinion of the	2005 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	2005-R

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	owner of the subsidized units, constitute a threat to others.			
9.H.17	Program-based vouchers: Allocate floating voucher subsidy to a defined group of units or properties.	2003 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004	2003-R
9.H.18	Provider-based vouchers: Provide vouchers to selected agencies to couple with intensive supportive services. The agency master leases units and subleases to tenants.	2007 MTW Plan	Activated in 2007	None
9.H.19	Streamlined admissions and recertifications: SHA may streamline admissions and recertification processes for provider-based and project-based programs.	2009 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
9.H.20	Partners maintain own waiting lists: Allow partners to maintain waiting lists for partner-owned and/or operated units/vouchers and use own eligibility and suitability criteria.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	None
9.H.21 (Recategorized from 9.H.20 in 2013)	COPEs housing assistance payment calculations: Count as zero income for residents who are living in project-based units at assisted living properties where Medicaid payments are made on their behalf through the COPEs system	2012 MTW Plan	Activated prior to MTW implementation	2013

Impact

The project-based program is intended to promote cost effectiveness by reducing staff time and leveraging funding, as well as expanding housing choice by increasing access to service-enriched affordable housing.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost to administer project-based vouchers (in wages)	\$0	\$553,649 or less (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$711,755	No
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to administer project-based vouchers (in staff hours)	0	16,640 or fewer (8.0 FTE)	22,280 hours (11.0 FTE)	No
	CE #4: Increase in resources leveraged	Amount of funds leveraged (in dollars)	\$0	\$200,000 or more	\$10,233,583 million in 2021	Yes
	SHA metric #1	SHA hours saved by	0	1,400 hours or more	838.5 hours	No

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
		allowing partners to maintain their own waiting lists and not conducting new/turnover inspections				
	SHA metric #2	SHA hours spent on project-based vs. tenant-based vouchers (in FTEs)	0.0032 FTE per leased TBV (20 total FTE for 6,227 TBVs)	Staff time per PBV is equal to or less than time per TBV	0.0029 FTE (11.0 FTE total for 3,715 PBVs)	Yes
Housing choice	HC #4: Displacement prevention	Number of households at or below 80% AMI that lose assistance or need to move	0 households	50 households or fewer	24 households	Yes
	HC #5: Increase in resident mobility	Number of households moving to a service-enriched unit	0 households	500 households	329 households	No

Data collection methods

SHA maintains detailed tenant, inspection, landlord and voucher allocation information in its voucher management system. Partner agencies maintain waiting list information and commit to service levels in their application for PBVs. Staff hours are calculated based on actual number of PBV-dedicated staff. Time savings are based on an estimated one hour of time saved processing a new tenant application for each new household served off a partner's waiting list and 30 minutes per turnover inspection avoided. Comparative time savings between project-based and tenant-based vouchers is calculated based on leased vouchers only and excludes special purpose vouchers and port-outs. Total costs represent staff salary costs only and exclude all overhead, benefits and other costs.

Updates

In 2021, SHA began allowing participants to provide approvals and certifications over the phone, by email or other means in lieu of a signature in select situations to better assist participants who may have various challenges with providing a written signature including those with mobility issues, lack of internet access, health conditions and other approved circumstances. This update was applied to all strategies in Activity 9.

Strategy 9.H.01: Cost-benefit inspection approach: SHA marked Strategy 9.H.01 as inactive in 2021, as this authority is covered in agency-wide inspections *Strategies 3.A.01 and 3.A.03.*

Strategy 9.H.06: HAP contracts: SHA recategorized Strategy 9.H.06 as *Strategy 5.H.01: HAP contracts* to clarify that the strategy applies to all voucher units, not just project-based units.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2021 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

SHA did not meet staff time and cost savings benchmarks (CE #1 and CE #2) for administration of the PBV program in 2021 as the number of project-based vouchers has grown by 27% since the benchmarks were established in 2013. Like metrics CE #1 and CE #2 in Activity 3, SHA will review the baseline and benchmark data against the ever-growing number of PBV units it administers and will re-benchmark both data points in 2022. SHA will either increase the benchmarks proportionally to the increase in units since the benchmarking year (2013) or will change the metric to tie both staff hours and agency costs to a per-unit measurement, depending on its analysis and recommendations from staff in HCV and Public Housing.

SHA also did not meet the benchmarks for staff time saved by allowing partners to maintain their own waiting lists (SHA-developed metric) and the number of households moving to a service-enriched unit (HC #5). Like 2020, this is due to the lack of resident mobility in 2021 during the COVID-19 pandemic. SHA experienced a decline in unit turnover as residents largely stayed in their existing housing for health and safety reasons rather than moving to new units. Therefore, lease-up rates were lower and fewer new-unit inspections were conducted.

MTW Activity #10: Local rent policy

Status

MTW Activity #10 was first proposed in the 2000 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2000.

Description

SHA's rent policy activity addresses a number of objectives, including increased flexibility in the rent calculation process and determining the eligibility of units and payment standards. Rent policies also promote cost effectiveness and self-sufficiency through a minimum rent and asset income threshold and through streamlined rent review processes.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
10.A.01	Streamlined income verification: SHA may adopt local rules regarding the length of time income verification is considered valid and a local verification hierarchy.	2014 MTW Plan	Activated in 2014	2020 2021
10.A.02 (Recategorized from 10.P.23 in 2021)	Self-employment expenses: Households may declare employment expenses up to a set threshold of gross income without further validation of deductions.	2014 MTW Plan	Activated in 2015	2018 2019 2021
Voucher strategies				
10.H.01	Rent burden-include exempt income: Exempt income included for purposes of determining affordability of a unit in relation to 40% of household income.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	2005 2014
10.H.02	Rent cap-use gross income: Rent burden calculated on 40% of Gross Income, up from HUD's standard 30% of Adjusted Income.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	2003 2005
10.H.03	Rent reasonableness at SHA-owned units: Allows SHA staff to perform rent reasonable determination for SHA-owned units.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2006 2017
10.H.04	Payment standard: SHA may develop local voucher payment standards, including supplements for opportunity areas and different standards for market-rate and affordable housing and shared housing.	2003 MTW Plan	Activated in 2003	2003 2006 2008 2011 2012 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020
10.H.05	Absolute minimum rent: The minimum rent for all residents will be established annually by SHA. No rent will be reduced below the minimum rent amount by a utility allowance.	2003 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2005
10.H.06	Payment standard-SROs: SHA may use the studio payment standard for SRO units.	2003 MTW Plan	Activated in 2003	None
10.H.07	Tenant-based self-sufficiency incentives: Rent policies to foster self-sufficiency among employable households, including income disregards proportional to payroll tax; allowances for employment-related expenses; intensive employment services coupled with time limits; locally defined hardship waivers.	2005 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
10.H.08	Imputed income from TANF: Impute TANF income if household appears eligible and has not documented ineligibility. TANF not counted toward income if family is sanctioned.	2006 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
10.H.09	Rent reasonableness streamlining: Allows SHA to streamline rent reasonable determinations, including automatic annual updates and shared housing.	2006 MTW Plan	Activated in 2016	2008 2016 2017 2018 2021
10.H.10	Income reviews conducted for households with 100% elderly and/or disabled adults only every three years (within a period of 40 months).	2009 MTW Plan	Activated in 2010	2013 2014 2015 2020 2021
10.H.11	Recategorized as 13.H.02. See Activity #13.			
10.H.12	Asset income threshold: SHA will establish a threshold for calculating asset income to an amount up to \$50,000 and may allow self-certification of assets below the threshold.	2010 MTW Plan	Activated in 2010	2015
10.H.13	Streamlined medical deduction: SHA will allow self-certification of medical expenses.	2010 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	2015
10.H.14	Simplified utility allowance schedule: HCV participants' rent will be adjusted for a Utility Estimate based on the number of bedrooms (defined as the lower of voucher size or actual unit size) and tenant responsibility for payment of energy, heat, and sewer/water under their lease, with a proration for energy-efficient units.	2011 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	None
10.H.15	Disregard of student financial aid as income: SHA may disregard student financial aid as income.	2019 MTW Plan	Activated in 2019	2020
Public housing strategies				
10.P.01	Absolute minimum rent: Tenants pay a minimum rent (\$50 or more) even if utility allowance would normally result in a lower rental payment or reimbursement.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2001	2005
10.P.02	Earned Income Disregard: HUD's Earned Income Disregard is not offered to public housing residents.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2001	2000 2001
10.P.03	Income reviews conducted for households with 100% elderly and/or disabled adults only every three years (within a period of 40 months).	2001 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004	2005 2013 2014 2015 2020 2021

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
10.P.04	Rent freezes: Voluntary rent policy freezes rent in two-year intervals.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2000 2001 2005
10.P.05	TANF rent calculation: Calculate TANF participant rent on 25% of gross income.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2000 2001 2005
10.P.06	Tenant Trust Accounts: A portion of working public housing residents' income may be deposited in an escrow account for use toward self-sufficiency purposes.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000 Inactivated in 2012	2000 2001 2005 2010 2012
10.P.07	Ceiling rent two-year time limit: When a tenant's calculated rent reaches the ceiling rent for their unit, the rent will not be increased beyond the rent ceiling for 24 months.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2001 Inactivated in 2012	2000 2001 2005 2012
10.P.08	Impute income from public benefits: SHA may impute income in rent calculation for tenants declaring no income who appear eligible for but decline to collect cash benefits	2000 Annual Plan	Activated in 2000	2000 2005 2013
10.P.09	Partners develop separate rent policies: Allow partner providers and HOPE VI communities to develop separate rent policies that are in line with program goals and/or to streamline.	2005 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
10.P.10	Studio vs. one-bedroom: Differentiate rents for studios vs. one-bedroom units.	2005 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2005
10.P.11	Utility allowance-self-sufficiency and resource conservation: Change utility allowance where metering permits to encourage self-sufficiency and resource conservation.	2005 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
10.P.12	Utility allowance-schedule: SHA may change utility allowances on a schedule different for current residents and new move-ins.	2008 MTW Plan	Activated in 2008	None
10.P.13	Streamlined for fixed income: Further streamline rent policy and certification process for fixed income households, including self-certification of medical expenses.	2009 MTW Plan	Activated in 2014	2015
10.P.14	Streamlined rent policy for partnership units: Allow non-profit partners operating public housing units to implement simplified rent policies.	2009 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
10.P.15	Utility allowance: frequency of utility allowance updates: SHA may revise the schedule for reviewing and updating utility allowances due to fluctuations in utility rates.	2009 MTW Plan	Activated in 2010	2010 2018

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
10.P.16	Utility allowance: local benchmark: SHA may develop new benchmarks for "a reasonable use of utilities by an energy conservative household" - the standard by which utility allowance are calculated.	2009 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
10.P.17	SSHP rent policy: Rents in SSHP units will be one of five flat rents based on the tenant's percentage of Area Median Income, with annual adjustments and income reviews only every three years.	2011 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	2018 2021
10.P.18	No HUD-defined flat rents: SHA does not offer tenants the choice of "flat rents" as required of non-MTW agencies (includes alternate calculation for mixed citizenship households).	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2001	2000 2017
10.P.19 (Recategorized from 10.P.17 in 2013)	Asset income threshold: SHA will increase the threshold for including asset income in rent contribution calculations to an amount up to \$50,000 and may allow self-certification of assets below the threshold.	2012 MTW Plan	Activated in 2012	2013 2015
10.P.20	Simplified Utility Assistance Payment for HOPE VI communities: HOPE VI participants receive a maximum level of consumption rather than reduction, and incentive for conservation. Annual adjustments are made at the next regularly scheduled annual review or update.	2013 MTW Plan	Activated in 2013	2014
10.P.21	Market rate rent: SHA may charge market rate rent as a penalty for noncompliance with the annual review process.	2005 MTW Plan	Activated in 2005	2015
10.P.22	Delay in rent increase for newly employed households: SHA may allow a longer notification period before rent increase if the increase is due to the resident becoming employed after at least six months of unemployment and is self-reported by the resident in a timely manner.	2014 MTW Report	Activated in 2014	2014
10.P.23	Self-employment expenses: Households may declare employment expenses up to a set threshold of gross income without further validation of deductions.	2015 MTW Plan	Activated in 2015	2018 2019
Emergency response & recovery				
10.EM.01	States of emergency: certification deferrals: SHA may defer regular rent	2020 MTW Plan	Activated in 2020	None

Strategy	Description	First identified	Current status	Year(s) updated
	reviews for all household types during states of emergency and recovery until the agency has recovered from the crisis, as defined in the Introduction to Section IV. Residents retain applicable opportunities to have an interim review.			

Impact

Local rent policy strategies are intended to promote cost effectiveness by saving staff time and to support self-sufficiency by encouraging households to build income, employment and assets.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost of recertifications (in wages)	\$720,966 in wages (CY 2009)	\$1,009,237 or less (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$556,994 in wages	Yes
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to complete recertifications (in staff hours)	45,407 staff hours	45,224 or fewer staff hours	21,194 staff hours	Yes
	SHA metric #1	Total time in savings from local rent policies	2,873 staff hours saved	3,056 or more staff hours saved	3,324 staff hours	Yes
Housing choice	HC #4: Displacement prevention	Number of households at 80% AMI or below who would lose assistance or need to move without local rent policies	69 public housing evictions	69 or fewer evictions	5 court filings for eviction	Yes
Self-sufficiency	SS #3: Increase in positive outcomes in employment status	Number of heads of household who are:	Number of heads of household who are:	Number of heads of household who are:	Number of heads of household who are:	No (2 out of 3 achieved)
		Employed full-time	455	455	556	
		Employed part-time	552	552	490	
		Unemployed	662	662	744	
	SS #3: Increase in positive outcomes in employment status	Percent of work-able households who are:	Percent of work-able households who are:	Percent of work-able households who are:	Percent of work-able households who are:	No (1 out of 3 achieved)
		Employed full-time	34%	34%	31%	
		Employed part-time	34%	34%	27%	

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
		Unemployed	33%	33%	42%	
	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Number of households in properties with absolute minimum rent whose primary source of income is from wages	1,080 households	1,200 households	1,001 households	No

Data collection methods

SHA began implementing rent reforms in 2001. However, meaningful data from that time period for staffing and hours spent on recertifications is unavailable. We therefore use 2009 as the baseline year for recertification metrics because data is available and because this year precedes implementation of a round of rent policy strategies that had a measurable impact on staff hours, including implementation of triennial recertifications in the HCV program. SHA conducted a 2013 time study to determine the amount of staff time spent on public housing annual and interim recertifications and a 2011 time study for the HCV program. Reported costs in this category reflect only staff wages attributable to conducting certifications and do not include benefits, taxes, or costs for resources such as postage and paper. Total wages are calculated by multiplying median wage rates for the staff positions times the amount of time per certification times the number of certifications. This methodology is used rather than total wages because many staff are engaged in a number of activities not related to certifications. Baseline data for 1999 for households whose primary source of income is through wages does not include Holly Park because this data is not available.

SHA does not maintain records on hours worked by participants. Data on employment by full-time, part-time and unemployed status are instead calculated based on total earned income divided by the minimum wage rate (see footnote in Activity 5: Local leases).

SHA maintains records on tenant certifications including income, rents, exclusions, etc. in the respective systems of record for public housing and HCV.

Recertification data exclude Mod Rehab units and port-in voucher households.

Updates

In 2021, SHA began allowing participants to provide approvals and certifications over the phone, by email or other means in lieu of a signature in select situations to better assist participants who may have various challenges with providing a written signature including those with mobility issues, lack of internet access, health conditions and other approved circumstances. This update was applied to all strategies in Activity 10.

Strategy 10.EM.01: States of emergency: certification deferrals: SHA added a new strategy, 10.EM.01, to allow SHA to defer regular rent reviews for all household types during a state of emergency and recovery. Residents retain applicable opportunities to have an interim review when this strategy is in effect.

Strategy 10.A.01: Streamlined income verification

- States of emergency: SHA used this strategy under the state of emergency to treat all sources of income verification equally. This update may be reactivated in future states of emergency, if needed.
- Further streamlining of income verification: SHA updated this strategy to allow for the adoption of a local income verification hierarchy. Staff have been planning a local hierarchy throughout 2021 and intend to implement the update in 2022.

Strategy 10.A.02: Self-employment expenses (formerly Strategy 10.P.23): SHA extended its self-employment expense calculation strategy to MTW housing types and recategorized the strategy to Strategy 10.A.02. The HCV Administrative Plan was updated accordingly.

Strategy 10.H.04: Payment standard: SHA adopted local and state agency definitions of bedroom size (such as from the Seattle Department of Construction and Inspections) for determining the voucher payment standards for all bedroom sizes. SHA's HCV department implemented this strategy in 2021.

Strategy 10.H.09: Rent reasonableness streamlining: In 2021, SHA eliminated the process for determining rent reasonableness (including initial rent determinations, rent increase requests, change in utility responsibilities and/or unit swaps) for units that are rent-restricted or limited through affordability agreements or similar arrangements. SHA also streamlined rent reasonable determinations for units that are not subject to affordability agreements or similar arrangements based on locally determined criteria. SHA's HCV department implemented this strategy in 2021.

Strategies 10.H.10 and 10.P.03: Rent reviews for entirely elderly/disabled adult households every three years: SHA adopted a streamlined certification process for elderly and/or disabled households with fixed incomes, relying primarily on HUD's Enterprise Income Verification (EIV) to monitor household incomes. Unless a discrepancy is identified that exceeds the interim threshold, rent may continue to be calculated in the same manner as an "off year." Staff will analyze the implementation of this strategy in conjunction with the streamlining of income verifications under *Strategy 10.A.01: Streamlined income verification*.

Strategy 10.P.17: SSHP rent policy: SHA adopted Strategies 10.H.10 and 10.P.03 for the entire Seattle Senior Housing Program portfolio.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 and SS #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2021 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

In 2021 and moving forward, SHA will be removing standard metric SS #1: *Increase in household income* (see below) from the metrics reported for Activity 10. This metric is misleading due to the fact that new move-ins will inevitably have lower household incomes than

households graduating from subsidy, so SHA is unlikely to meet the benchmark in any year with high unit turnover or as it focuses on serving people previously experiencing homelessness. Additionally, years such as 2020 and 2021, where economic conditions have adversely effected people with low incomes, will also cause a decrease in earned income despite interventions from SHA. Therefore, this metric does not provide useful data to analyze the effects of Activity 10 and will be removed.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Self-sufficiency	SS #1: Increase in household income	Average yearly earned income of households affected by absolute minimum rent	\$13,815 in earned income (CY 1999)	\$21,995 in earned income or more (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$20,684 in earned income	No

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

SHA did not achieve the benchmarks for the self-sufficiency metrics in Activity 10, specifically SS #s 1, 3 and 8. SHA is aware that many residents suffered from a reduction in hours and/or job loss as a result of the COVID pandemic. Additionally, many residents live in multi-generational households and have caregiving responsibilities, which may impact the wage-earning members of the household from being able to work or work full time during the pandemic. Finally, JobLink program staff report that some residents attended educational programs in lieu of seeking employment during the economic turndown. SHA will monitor these data to see if adjustments in programming are required to better serve residents in a post-COVID economy.

MTW Activity #11: Resource conservation

Status

MTW Activity #11 was first proposed in the 2000 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2000.

Description

SHA's resource conservation strategies take advantage of the agency's existing relationships with the City of Seattle and local utility providers, which continuously identify opportunities to increase resource conversation and reduce costs, rather than conducting a HUD-prescribed energy audit every five years. Conservation strategies have already achieved significant energy and cost savings to the agency, including conversion to more efficient toilets and electrical upgrades.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Public housing strategies				
11.P.01	Energy protocol: Employ a cost-benefit approach for resource conservation in lieu of HUD-required energy audits every five years.	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	2004

Impact

Resource conservation strategies are intended to increase cost effectiveness by working continuously with local utility providers and the City of Seattle to identify conservation measures in a timely manner and avoiding the cost of hiring a third party to conduct energy audits every five years.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost of energy audits per year	\$102,000 (CY 2009)	\$209,462 (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$31,212 in staff salaries in 2021	Yes
Agency metrics	SHA metric #1	Savings from water conservation measures	N/A	\$900,000 per year (since CY 2009)	\$2,062,694 in 2021; \$26.2 million since implementation	Yes
	SHA metric #2	Savings from electricity conservation measures	N/A	\$147,000 per year (since CY 2009)	\$1,113,447 in 2021; \$5.2 million since implementation	Yes

Data collection methods

SHA maintains detailed utility consumption and rate data supplied by utility providers and SHA's own system. Cost savings measures look solely at the impact of conservation initiatives and are not an agency-wide measure of utility usage. For example, portfolios that were not included in the conservation initiatives are not included in the analysis. Cost savings represent the total amount of energy saved through conservation initiatives and do not distinguish between resulting decreases in expenses for the agency and for tenants.

The baseline cost of energy audits is based on the real cost to SHA of \$51,000 for an energy audit of 520 units in 2009, resulting in a proportionate estimated cost of \$510,000 for 5,200 public housing units. Since energy audits are required only once every five years, this is divided by five to calculate an average annual cost of \$102,000 for the baseline. The cost of energy audits is based on a percentage of the median salary for staff responsible for energy and utility analyses. This analysis does not include factors such as overhead or benefits.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2021 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

None.

MTW Activity #12: Waiting lists, preferences and admissions

Status

MTW Activity #12 was first proposed in the 2000 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2000.

Description

SHA's waiting list, preferences and admission strategies are primarily intended to increase efficiencies which, in turn, facilitate housing access. These MTW flexibilities include streamlining onerous administrative requirements to match local needs and non-profit housing partners to administer their own waiting lists. Several of SHA's streamlining practices over the years are no longer needed under MTW as they are now allowable practices for all housing authorities.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
12.A.01	Local preferences: SHA may establish local preferences for federal housing programs.	2002 MTW Plan	Activated in 2002 Inactivated in 2011	None
12.A.02 (Recategorized from 12.H.06 in 2021)	Streamlined eligibility verification: Streamline eligibility verification standards and processes, including allowing income verifications to be valid for up to 180 days.	2009 MTW Plan	Activated in 2013	2020 2021
Voucher strategies				
12.H.01	Recategorized as 9.H.20			
12.H.02	Voucher distribution through service provider agencies: Up to 30% of SHA's tenant-based vouchers may be	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2002	2001 2003

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	made available to local nonprofits, transitional housing providers, and divisions of local government that provide direct services for use by their clients without regard to their client's position on SHA's waiting list.			
12.H.03	Special issuance vouchers: Establish a "special issuance" category of vouchers to address circumstances where timely issuance of vouchers can prevent homelessness or rent burden.	2003 MTW Plan	Activated in 2003	2017
12.H.04	Admit applicants owing SHA money: Provide voucher assistance to households owing SHA money from prior tenancy under specific circumstances, for example if they enter into a repayment agreement.	2008 MTW Plan	Activated in 2008 Inactivated in 2010-R	2008-R
12.H.05	Limit eligibility for applicants in subsidized housing: Implement limits or conditions for tenants living in subsidized housing to participate in the HCV program. For example, before issuing a Public Housing resident a Voucher, they must fulfill the initial term of their public housing lease.	2008 MTW Plan	Activated in 2011	None
12.H.06	Recategorized as 12.A.02 (2021)			
Public housing strategies				
12.P.01	Site-based waiting lists: Applicants can choose from several site-specific and/or next available waiting lists.	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Inactivated in 2011	None
12.P.02	Partners maintain own waiting lists: Allow partners to maintain waiting lists for partner-owned and/or operated units (traditional LIPH units; service provider units, etc.) and use own eligibility and suitability criteria (including no waiting list).	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000	None
12.P.03	Expedited waiting list: Allow applicants referred by selected partners (primarily transitional housing providers) to receive expedited processing and receive the "next available unit."	2004 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004 Inactivated in 2018	2005-R
12.P.04	No waiting list: Allows for filling units without a waiting list.	2008 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
12.P.05	Eligibility criteria: Unique eligibility criteria for specific units or properties, such as service enriched units.	2008 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
12.P.06	Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHP) waiting list policy: SHA will	2013 MTW Plan	Activated in 2013	None

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	not distinguish between senior and non-senior disabled households in filling vacancies in the SSHP portfolio based on bedroom size. The SSHP program will maintain a 90 percent senior, 10 percent non-senior disabled ratio at the AMP level.			

Impact

Waiting list, preferences and admission strategies are intended to increase cost effectiveness by reducing avoidable turnover and avoiding costs for tasks that can be fulfilled by service providers.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost of administering waiting lists and admissions, in wages	\$442,791 (CY 1999)	\$687,864 (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$552,531 in staff salaries	Yes
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to administer waiting lists and admissions, in staff hours	24,960 (12.0 FTEs)	20,800or fewer (10.0 FTEs)	16,640 staff hours (8.0 FTEs)	Yes
Agency metrics ¹¹	SHA metric #1	Savings from agencies maintaining their own waiting lists (per year)	\$0	\$24,960	Not available	Not available
	SHA metric #2	Number of applicants newly receiving housing through agency referrals or waiting lists	0	75	Not available	Not available

¹¹ Due to impacts of the pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data is not available for special purpose housing units in 2021.

Data collection methods

Avoided costs from agencies maintaining their own waiting lists is calculated based on savings of \$195 per newly occupied unit for partnership and service-provider operated housing units. The \$195 per unit is derived from the agency's real cost in 2010 of \$879,050 to conduct regular admissions for 4,500 units.

Hours are calculated based on actual number of admissions staff. Staff costs are calculated based on the median wage per position, but do not include other costs such as benefits and overhead.

Updates

In 2021, SHA began allowing participants to provide approvals and certifications over the phone, by email or other means in lieu of a signature in select situations to better assist participants who may have various challenges with providing a written signature including those with mobility issues, lack of internet access, health conditions and other approved circumstances. This update was applied to all strategies in Activity 12.

Strategy 12.A.02: Streamlined eligibility verification (formerly Strategy 12.H.06)

- States of emergency: SHA used this strategy under the state of emergency to treat all sources of income verification equally. This update may be reactivated in future states of emergency, if needed.
- Recategorization: SHA recategorized this Strategy as 12.A.02 to broaden the applicability of Strategy 12.H.06 to all household types.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2020 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

Due to impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and staff turnover at the partner provider agencies and SHA, data on move-ins and move-outs in SHA's agency-operated units is not available for 2021 and SHA can therefore not calculate SHA metrics #1 and #2.

MTW Activity #13: Homeownership and graduation from subsidy

Status

MTW Activity #13 was first proposed in the 2004 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2004.

Description

SHA provides support for the multiple ways that households can successfully move away from housing subsidy – not only through homeownership, but also through unsubsidized rentals in the private market. These strategies include End of Participation clocks for households whose income has increased to the point where they no longer require substantial subsidy.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
13.A.01	Down payment assistance: Allocate MTW Block Grant funds to offer a local down payment assistance program.	2004 MTW Plan	Activated in 2004 Inactivated in 2013	2004-R 2007
13.A.02	Savings match incentive: Program that matches savings and provides financial information for participating public housing and HCV households leaving subsidized housing for homeownership or unsubsidized rental units.	2012 MTW Plan	Activated in 2013 Inactivated in 2018	2018
Voucher strategies				
13.H.01	Mortgage assistance: Seattle Housing Authority may develop a homeownership program that includes mortgage subsidy.	2008 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
13.H.02	180-day EOP clock: The 180-day End of Participation “clock” due to income will start when a family’s Housing Assistance Payment (HAP) reaches \$50 or less.	2010 MTW Plan	Activated in 2010	2012 2021
Public housing strategies				
13.P.01	End of Participation for higher income households in mixed-income communities: In mixed-income communities, SHA will remove subsidy when household income exceeds the established limit for six months.	2012 MTW Plan	Activated in 2016	2017 2018
13.P.02	Incentives for positive tenant departures and housing stability: SHA may provide a financial incentive to public housing households who	2019 MTW Plan	Activated in 2019	None

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
	vacate their unit in a manner consistent with SHA unit guidelines.			

Impact

Homeownership and graduation from subsidy strategies promote self-sufficiency and create housing opportunities for waiting list households by helping participants leave subsidized housing.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total remediation costs in buildings where the incentive is offered	\$416,688 total remediation costs in Bell Tower, Jefferson Terrace, Olive Ridge and Westwood Heights (2017)	\$398,630 in remediation costs (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$150,546 in remediation costs	Yes
	SHA metric #1	Total vacancy time in buildings where the incentive is offered	2,529 total vacancy days for Bell Tower, Jefferson Terrace, Olive Ridge and Westwood Heights (2017)	2,373 total vacancy days (Avg. 43 vacancy days per unit)	4,983 total vacancy days (Avg. 65 vacancy days per unit)	No
Housing choice	HC #6: Increase in homeownership opportunities	Number of households that purchased a home through homeownership and graduation from subsidy strategies	0	5 or more households	3 households	No
Self-sufficiency	SS #8: Households transitioned to self-sufficiency	Number of households who transitioned to unsubsidized housing due to homeownership and graduation from subsidy strategies	0	25 or more households	5 households	No

Data collection methods

End of participation information is maintained in SHA's participant databases. Homeownership is not tracked for households leaving the HCV program due to the end of participation clock. SHA maintains records of all households vacating their units, including the date of exit, the per-unit costs of unit remediation services (i.e. the work orders related to repairing a unit to prepare it for new tenants) and the number of days the unit is vacant between tenants.

Updates

Strategy 13.H.02: 180-day EOP clock: SHA used this strategy to freeze the 180-day end of participation (EOP) clock for households during the COVID state of emergency. This update may be reactivated in future states of emergency, if needed.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2020 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

In 2019, SHA added *Strategy 13.P.02: Incentives for positive tenant departures and housing stability* along with two cost-effectiveness metrics (CE #1 and an SHA-defined metric). During 2019, SHA piloted the program in our LIPH-South portfolio. Given the small number of move outs and variations in circumstances, the pilot was not able to establish a causal relationship between the offer of enhancement and more positive, less costly vacates. SHA intended to refine the program and monitor data through 2020, but due to COVID this was put on hold. Regular unit turnover/inspections and maintenance procedures resumed in mid-2021, except in Jefferson Terrace where a planned rehabilitation project has led to a planned number of empty units. Staff will reevaluate through 2022 and determine next steps from there.

SHA also did not meet the metrics for residents moving to unsubsidized housing (HC #6, SS #8). SHA paused the EOP clock using MTW authority (effectively pausing *Strategy 13.H.02*) and used HUD COVID waivers to pause the over-income rule in 2020 and 2021 (effectively pausing *Strategy 13.P.01*). These and other housing stability efforts to keep residents in their units for health and safety reasons have resulted in lower unit-turnover and lower rates of exits for SHA residents.

MTW Activity #15: Combined program management

Status

MTW Activity #15 was first proposed in the 2008 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2008. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

In some of its communities, SHA co-locates units funded through project-based vouchers and low-income public housing. Combining program management and policies for both of these

types of units (referred to as Streamlined Low Income Housing Program, or SLIHP, units) within the same community reduces costs by eliminating redundancies, including duplicative rent reviews and inspections. It also avoids unnecessary disparities between tenants of the two different types of units. SHA's current implementation of this activity allows for all units subsidized by project-based housing choice vouchers to be operated like public housing subsidized units in communities that receive both types of subsidy. This streamlined approach includes transfer policies as well as acceptance of slight differences (generally less than \$1) in rent calculation caused by different data systems of record for vouchers and public housing.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
15.A.01	Combined program management: Combined program management for project-based vouchers co-located with public housing or other units in communities operating both subsidy types.	2008 MTW Plan	Activated in 2008	2008-R 2009 2010 2014 2018

Impact

Combined program management strategies are intended to increase cost effectiveness by decreasing staff time through the elimination of duplicated activities, such as inspections and waiting lists, and the streamlining of rent and other policies that would otherwise be similar, but different, if the units were operated under the separate subsidy programs.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost to complete recertifications for combined program management units (in wages)	\$10,335 (CY 2007)	\$55,981	\$26,613	Yes
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to complete recertifications for combined program management units	472 hours (CY 2007)	1,913 hours or fewer	834 hours	Yes

Data collection methods

Staff time is calculated based on a 2011 voucher time study and 2013 public housing time study, which found that on average it took 16 minutes to key an annual review in HCV's data

system of record, plus an average of 146 total minutes to complete a regular recertification in public housing. The time required for a regular recertification in public housing is used as a proxy for the equivalent amount of time required to complete an annual tax credit certification in the HOPE VI units. The baseline figure is derived from the average total time required to complete a public housing annual review plus the average total time required to complete a project-based voucher annual review.

The data provided on time saved through this strategy reflects only time spent on annual recertifications and does not reflect the added opportunities for efficiencies through unified waiting lists and inspections. Data on cost savings reflects median wage levels only and excludes other factors such as overhead, benefits, and postage.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

None.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

None.

MTW Activity #18: Short-term assistance

Status

MTW Activity #18 was first proposed in the 2013 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2013. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

SHA works on multiple fronts with community partners to develop innovative new assistance programs that are designed to be short-term in length. These new programs help households both access and retain housing through one-time or temporary assistance such as rent, deposits, arrears, utility assistance, moving and relocation costs, and temporary housing as needed. Short-term assistance is paired with targeted services when needed, including connections to case management, employment, childcare services, and domestic violence counseling.

SHA's MTW activities for short-term assistance also include disregarding one-time or short-term emergency assistance from other sources to prevent households from losing their housing in determining eligibility and rent contribution.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
18.A.01	Interagency domestic violence transfer program: SHA may join an inter-jurisdictional transfer program to assist residents and program participants who become victims of domestic violence.	2014 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
18.A.02	Emergency assistance for housing stability: SHA may disregard one-time or short-term emergency assistance from other sources to prevent households from losing their housing in determining eligibility and rent contribution.	2014 MTW Plan	Activated in 2014	None
18.A.03 (Recategorized from 18.H.01 in 2021)	Short-term rental assistance: SHA may provide funding for short-term rental and related assistance to help families, students, adults and youth obtain and retain housing.	2013 MTW Plan	Activated in 2013	2014 2015 2016 2021
Voucher strategies				
18.H.01	Recategorized as 18.A.03 (2021)			

Impact

Short-term assistance strategies contribute to self-sufficiency by providing households with the services and financial assistance that they need to remain stable in their housing and/or to obtain housing.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #4: Displacement prevention	Number of households at or below 80% AMI that would lose assistance or need to move without access to emergency assistance funds	0	0	0	Yes
	HC #5: Increase in	Number of households	0	3 or more households	0	No

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
	resident mobility	able to move to a better unit (per year)				
	HC #7: Households assisted by services that increase housing choice	Number of households receiving services aimed at increasing housing choice (per year)	0	25 or more households	0	No

Data collection methods

Outcomes for households are tracked through program records and HMIS.

SHA reports zeroes for the benchmark and annual outcome for emergency assistance for housing stability (Metric HC #4 / Strategy 18.A.02) because the policy allows the agency to disregard this type of emergency assistance and it is not collected from residents/participants.

Updates

Strategy 18.A.02: Emergency assistance for housing stability: SHA worked diligently to help tenants access more than \$9 million in federal Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA). These funds covered tenant rent, fees and utility costs in arrears, helping as many as 2,175 households remain stably housed. Since this strategy was originally adopted, HUD has become much more explicit that this type of one time or short-term assistance is not factored into household income. Therefore, SHA did not use *Strategy 18.A.02* to disregard these emergency assistance funds in determining participant eligibility and rent contribution and these successes are not reflected in the outcomes above.

Strategy 18.A.03: Short-term rental assistance (formerly Strategy 18.H.01): In 2021, SHA reactivated this strategy and clarified that assistance may be provided by SHA or contracted providers. SHA also recategorized the strategy as 18.A.03 and updated the strategy description to broaden the applicability to all household types

Actual non-significant changes

Strategy 18.A.02: Emergency assistance for housing stability: When SHA originally proposed *Strategy 18.A.02* in 2014, the agency stated the purpose was to disregard one-time or short-term payments from eligibility and rent determination. However, SHA only cited the following authorizations: *Attachment C (C)(4): Initial, Annual and Interim Income Review Process*, *(D)(1)(c): Operational Policies and Procedures* (specifically reexamination policies) and *(D)(3)(b): Eligibility of participants* (specifically income verification), to exempt emergency rental assistance from all income and eligibility verification procedures. SHA inadvertently did not cite the authorizations related to rent determination and is adding them now: *Attachment C (C)(11): Rent Policies and Term Limits* and *(D)(2): Rent Policies and Term Limits*. Neither additionally cited authorization will fundamentally change the nature of the strategy, and both were clearly intended to have been included from the beginning.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

In 2021 and moving forward, SHA will be removing standard metric *HC #1: Additional units of housing made available* (see below) from the metrics reported for Activity 18. This metric is tied to *Strategy 18.A.01: Interagency domestic violence transfer program*, which SHA has never implemented and has no plans to implement in the near future. There is no need to provide metrics for a strategy that is not active.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #1: Additional units of housing made available	# of new units for domestic violence survivors made available for households =< 80% AMI via the interagency domestic violence transfer program/per year	0	3 or more households	0	No

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

SHA did not achieve our benchmarks for metrics HC #5 and HC #7 in Activity #18 because SHA did not fund short-term rental assistance in 2021 and because MTW was not necessary for excluding short-term/one-time payments. SHA may adjust the benchmark in the future.

MTW Activity #19: Mobility and portability

Status

MTW Activity #19 was first proposed in the 2013 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2015. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

Mobility and portability strategies are designed to support cost effectiveness and to increase access to targeted units and neighborhoods for voucher holders.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Voucher strategies				
19.H.01	Limiting portability in high-cost areas: SHA may deny requests for portability moves to another jurisdiction when the receiving housing authority intends to administer rather than absorb the voucher and the resulting payment standard would be higher than SHA's payment standard.	2013 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	None
19.H.02	Housing choice moving cost assistance and support: SHA may develop a program for voucher households to provide assistance with housing search, access supplements, deposits and similar costs, outreach and incentives for landlord participation such as risk reduction funds and access supplements.	2014 MTW Plan	Activated in 2015	2015 2017 2018
19.H.03	One-year residency requirement before port out: SHA may require that Housing Choice Voucher households live in Seattle for one year before moving with their voucher to a different community.	2015 MTW Plan	Activated in 2015	None
19.H.04	Streamlined local timelines and processes for improved leasing success: SHA may modify leasing timelines and processes to support leasing success and improve efficiency	2019 MTW Plan	Activated in 2019	None

Impact

Mobility and portability strategies support cost effectiveness by reducing agency costs and time commitments.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Cost effectiveness	CE #1: Agency cost savings	Total cost to complete port-out processing (in wages)	\$17,332 (CY 2014)	\$17,217 in wages (CY 2021 adjusted)	\$3,175 in wages	Yes
	CE #2: Staff time savings	Total time to complete port-out processing (in staff hours)	419 hours	369 hours	118 hours	Yes

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #4: Displacement prevention	Number of households at or below 80% AMI that would lose assistance	9 expired MWCA vouchers (While absent from unit)	Fewer than 10 expired MWCA vouchers (While absent from unit)	2 expired MWCA vouchers (While absent from unit)	Yes

Data collection methods

SHA maintains records of households that have ported-out of Seattle in Elite (the current system of record for the HCV program). Time estimates represent initial port out processing only and do not include subsequent activities such as annual port-out updates. Cost estimates represent staff wages and do not include overhead costs.

SHA also maintains records in Elite of issuance and leasing success for Moving with Continued Assistance (MWCA) vouchers.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

Benchmarking for CE #1 was updated to reflect inflation. The new rate for calendar year 2021 was calculated using the Bureau of Labor Statistics inflation calculator.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

None.

MTW Activity #20: Local non-traditional affordable housing strategies

Status

MTW Activity #20 was first proposed in the 2013 Annual Plan, per HUD guidance. It was first implemented in 1999. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

SHA sometimes uses MTW Block Grant funds to support affordable housing outside of the traditional public housing and voucher programs. This activity includes both short- and long-term funding for development, capital improvement, and maintenance of affordable housing units. It may also provide financial maintenance, such as the contribution of funds to meet an established Debt Coverage Ratio, required for continued operation of the affordable units. SHA follows applicable requirements regarding local non-traditional use of MTW funds.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
20.A.01	Use of funds for local non-traditional affordable housing: SHA may use Block Grant funds to develop, capitolly improve, maintain and operate affordable housing outside of the traditional public housing and voucher programs.	2013 MTW Plan	First used in 2011	2013-R 2015

Impact

Local non-traditional affordable housing strategies support housing choice by creating and preserving affordable housing options for households below 80% AMI throughout the city of Seattle.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #1: Additional units of housing made available	Number of new units made available for households at or below 80% AMI (cumulative)	0	596 units	0 new units in 2021; 724 units cumulative	Yes
	HC #2: Units of housing preserved	Number of housing units preserved for households at or below 80% AMI that would otherwise not be available (cumulative)	0	90 units	99 new units in 2021; 513 units cumulative	Yes

Data collection methods

SHA routinely tracks information on all of its housing stock, including funding type.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

None.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

None.

MTW Activity #22: Housing assistance for school stability

Status

MTW Activity #22 was first proposed in the 2016 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 2016. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

Stable, quality schools are a core component of neighborhoods of opportunity. SHA is partnering with local service providers and the school district to implement Home from School, a collaborative initiative to support homeless and unstably housed families with children to positively impact family and school stability. Student turnover, especially mid school year, creates challenges for schools and for students, both in serving new students and those who remain throughout the year. Residential stability can lead to an uninterrupted school year for students and can prevent fewer school changes that often leave children behind academically.

SHA provides housing assistance to participating families, using multiple means as available, including prioritizing preference for participating families for admission into units within the selected neighborhood, as well as tenant-based vouchers for participating families, with use limited to the school neighborhood. Partnering service providers provide outreach, enrollment, and pre- and post-move support, including services such as housing search, assistance with barriers to leasing such as lack of security deposit and utility arrears, and connecting families to neighborhood resources and services.

Participation in the program is voluntary and priority is given to literally homeless families. To continue to receive SHA housing assistance, participating families must remain in the school neighborhood until their children graduate from elementary school.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
22.A.01	Housing assistance for school stability: SHA may provide housing assistance for homeless or unstably housed low-income families with children at selected neighborhood schools.	2016 MTW Plan	Activated in 2016	None

Impact

Housing Assistance for School Stability strategies support self-sufficiency and housing choice by providing homeless families with housing and supports that allow them to keep their children in the same school.

This activity is **on schedule**.

Statutory objective	Metric	Unit of measurement	Baseline	Benchmark	Outcome	Benchmark achieved?
Housing choice	HC #5: Increase in resident mobility	Number of households able to move to a unit that allows them to continue their child's enrollment at their current neighborhood or feeder school (cumulative)	0	22 households	51 households (9 new households in 2021)	Yes
	HC #7: Households assisted by services that increase housing choice	Number of households receiving services to increase housing choice (cumulative)	0	25 households	64 households (9 new households in 2021)	Yes
Self-sufficiency	SS #5: Households assisted by services that increase self-sufficiency	Number of households receiving services to increase self-sufficiency (cumulative)	0	25 households	64 households (9 new households in 2021)	Yes

Data collection methods

SHA, Seattle Public Schools and service partners maintain detailed records of participation in the program, including receipt of housing assistance and supportive services.

Updates

None.

Actual non-significant changes

None.

Actual changes to metrics/data collection

None.

Actual significant changes

None.

Challenges in achieving benchmarks and possible strategies

None.

Not yet implemented activities

MTW Activity #21: Self-sufficiency assessment and plan

Status

MTW Activity #21 was first proposed in the 2015 Annual Plan. It has not been implemented. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below.

Description

This activity is intended to increase self-sufficiency by connecting participants to assessments, individualized plans and community resources designed to help them increase their education, training, and credentials and obtain higher wage jobs.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
21.A.01	Self-sufficiency assessment and plan: SHA may make self -sufficiency assessments and planning mandatory for work-able adults	2015 MTW Plan	Not yet implemented	2019

Reactivation

SHA launched the Workforce Opportunity System pilot in 2015 and at the end of 2017 ended the three-year pilot program without needing to make participation mandatory. Key strategies from the pilot were integrated in the new JobLink program in 2018, which streamlined access to services previously delivered through the Family Self-Sufficiency and Economic Opportunities programs. Mandatory participation has not been needed to date but each year SHA will continue to monitor enrollment and participation and may make changes such as requiring mandatory participation based on those results.

Activities on hold

MTW Activity #4: Investment policies

Status

MTW Activity #4 was first proposed in the 1999 Annual Plan. It was first implemented in 1999. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below. The activity was placed on hold in 2013.

Description

SHA's MTW investment policies give the agency greater freedom to pursue additional opportunities to build revenue by making investments allowable under Washington State's investment policies in addition to HUD's investment policies. Each year, SHA assesses potential investments and makes a decision about whether this MTW flexibility will be needed. In 2018 investment flexibility was not needed and all SHA investments followed HUD policies.

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	First implemented	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
4.A.01	Investment policies: SHA may replace HUD investment policies with Washington State investment policies.	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Placed on hold in 2013	1999 2017 2019

Reactivation

SHA annually assesses potential investments to determine which investment policies are most beneficial. MTW alternate investment policies were not needed in 2021. However, SHA continues to revisit its investment strategies annually in consideration of both the agency's financial plans and available investment opportunities.

Closed out activities

MTW Activity #6: MTW block grant and fungibility

Status

MTW Activity #6 was included in SHA's 1999 MTW Agreement. It was first implemented in 1999. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below. The activity was closed out in 2011.

Description

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
6.A.01	MTW Block Grant: SHA combines all eligible funding sources into a single MTW Block Grant used to support eligible activities.	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	None
6.A.02	Obligation and expenditure timelines: SHA may establish timelines for the obligation and expenditure of MTW funds	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	2003-R
6.A.03	Operating reserve: Maintain an operating reserve consistent with sound management practices	1999 MTW Agreement	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	None
Voucher strategies				
6.H.01	Utilization goals: Utilization defined by use of budget authority	2003 MTW Plan	Activated in 2003 Closed out in 2011	None

Reason for closing

While the Block Grant, fungibility, operating reserve and utilization goals continue to be active and critical elements of SHA's participation as an MTW agency, this activity may be considered closed out as of 2011, which was the last year that SHA reported on it as a separate activity. HUD no longer allows SHA to establish timelines for the obligation and expenditure of MTW funds. SHA reports on uses of single fund/Block Grant fungibility in Section V of this report.

MTW Activity #7: Procurement

Status

MTW Activity #7 was included in SHA's 1999 MTW Agreement. It was first implemented in 1999. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below. The activity was closed out per HUD guidance in 2011.

Description

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
7.A.01	Construction contract: Locally-designed form of construction contract that retains HUD requirements while providing more protection for SHA	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	None
7.A.02	Procurement policies: Adopt alternative procurement system that is competitive and results in SHA paying reasonable prices to qualified contractors	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	None
7.A.03	Wage rate monitoring: Simplified process for monitoring the payment of prevailing wages by contractors	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2011	2003 2006

Reason for closing

While SHA's MTW procurement activity was approved by HUD in the 1999 Annual Plan, HUD has since that time taken the position that it is not an allowable MTW activity.

MTW Activity #14: Related nonprofits

Status

MTW Activity #14 was first proposed in the 2004 Annual Plan. It was never implemented. The activity was closed out in 2013.

Description

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
14.A.01	Related non-profit contracts: SHA may enter into contracts with any related nonprofit.	2004 MTW Plan	Never implemented Closed out in 2013	None

Reason for closing

SHA never implemented this activity, which would have allowed the agency to enter into contracts with related nonprofits. SHA determined that existing partnership structures were adequate without needing additional MTW authority.

MTW Activity #16: Local asset management program (LAMP)

Status

MTW Activity #16 was included in SHA's 2000 MTW Plan. It was first implemented in 2000. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below. The activity was closed out in 2013.

Description

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				
29 (Archival numbering system)	Local asset management program: Use asset management principles to optimize housing and services	2000 MTW Plan	Activated in 2000 Closed out in 2013	None

Reason for closing

Although SHA maintains the authority to implement the LAMP, and the continued operation of the LAMP remains an essential element of the agency's participation in the MTW program, this activity may be considered closed out at HUD's request as of 2013.

MTW Activity #17: Performance standards

Status

MTW Activity #17 was included in SHA's 1999 MTW Agreement. It was first implemented in 1999. Subsequent amendments to the activity are included in the table below. The activity was closed out in 2014.

Description

Approved strategies in this activity are as below.

Strategy	Description	First identified	Status	Year(s) updated
Agency-wide strategies				

30 (Archival numbering system)	Local performance standards in lieu of HUD measures: Develop locally relevant performance standards and benchmarks to evaluate the agency performance in lieu of HUD's Public Housing Assessment System (PHAS)	1999 MTW Plan	Activated in 1999 Closed out in 2014	None
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Reason for closing

Although SHA continues to maintain and refine alternate performance standards, this activity may be considered closed out at HUD's request as of 2014

(V) Planned application of MTW funds

Financial reporting

Available MTW funds in 2021

SHA has submitted unaudited and audited information in the prescribed Financial Data Schedule (FDS) format through the Financial Assessment System – PHA (FASPHA).

Expenditures of MTW funds in 2021

SHA submitted unaudited and audited information in the prescribed FDS format through the FASPHA.

Describe application of MTW funding flexibility

Application of MTW funding flexibility
<p>Seattle Housing Authority established an MTW Block Grant Fund under the original MTW Agreement in 1999. SHA continues to use single fund flexibility under the First Amendment to the MTW Agreement (and now under the Extension Agreement). Funding flexibility allowed under MTW supports a variety of low-income housing services and programs and is central to the agency's Local Asset Management Plan (LAMP). SHA's LAMP includes the whole of its operations, including MTW Block Grant sources and uses. During 2021, SHA exercised its MTW flexibility to allocate MTW Block Grant revenues among the Authority's housing and administrative programs. This enabled SHA to further its mission and strategic plan by balancing the mix of housing types, services, capital investment and administrative support to different low-income housing programs and different groups of low-income residents and voucher participants.</p> <p>In 2021, Seattle Housing used single fund authority of \$51.8 million to support the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support resident and voucher households to achieve greater economic stability through building assets, achieving education goals and gaining job opportunities.• Provide community supportive services and health and wellness programs for public housing participants such as case management, education and youth activities to support housing stability, and education achievement.• Low-income housing acquisition, development, preservation and rehabilitation to increase SHA's capacity to serve more low-income people through owned and/or managed residential facilities.• Plan and prepare for agency recovery from the pandemic and implement facility protocols and Information technology changes to enhance security of electronic systems and workplaces; and support staff with appropriate equipment for working in a hybrid environment supporting both in-office and remote work activities.

- Direct support of local low-income housing operations, assistance, capital repairs and program support to ensure safe, decent and modern housing.

Due to the continued pandemic, work plans were shifted to respond to the impacts on residents, voucher participants and employees. Community services and outreach focused on resident needs for food, medicine delivery, case management services, mental health support, COVID-19 testing and safe living and work environments for both residents and SHA staff. At the end of 2020 and continuing through 2021 vaccinations were made available to residents and staff at many on-site locations.

While all the above activities benefit from the flexibility of SHA's MTW Block Grant, nearly all activities are for Section 8 and Section 9 participants and a minor share also benefit local, non-traditional MTW activities as defined in PIH Notice 2011-45. SHA remains in compliance with the guidance regarding use of funds described in PIH Notice 2011-45.

Local asset management plan

Did SHA allocate costs within statute in 2021?	Yes
Did SHA implement a local asset management plan (LAMP) in 2021?	Yes
Did SHA provide a LAMP in the appendix?	Yes

If SHA has provided a LAMP in the appendix, please provide a brief update on implementation of the LAMP. Please provide any actual changes (which must be detailed in an approved Annual MTW Plan/Plan amendment) or state that SHA did not make any changes in 2021.

Seattle Housing continues to operate under its approved Local Asset Management Plan (LAMP), as first stipulated in the 2010 Annual Plan and in practice since the beginning of its MTW participation. Except for updating the Indirect Service Fee rates when the 2021 Carry-On Budget was adjusted in late 2020 and early 2021, no significant changes were made to Seattle Housing's LAMP during 2021.

SHA updates its Indirect Service Fees (ISF) annually, adds new programs if/when created and SHA maintains on-site maintenance staffing at selected communities as deemed most efficient to meet local needs. SHA submitted the LAMP with our 2021 MTW Plan and it was approved by HUD in a letter received February 25, 2021.

In compliance with the First Amendment to the MTW Agreement and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Super Circular at Title 2 CFR Part 200 (formerly A-87 requirements), SHA has set up an Indirect Services Fee. The indirect cost plan is described in more detail in Seattle Housing's LAMP in the appendices of the MTW Plan. Similar to HUD's COCC and consistent with Circular 200, SHA created a Central Services Operating Center (CSOC) to represent the fee charges and expenses for indirect costs. As described previously, SHA developed an ISF in compliance with OMB Circular 200 requirements. SHA's CSOC is more comprehensive than HUD's asset management system, which focuses only on fees for services for public housing properties. SHA's mission and work is much broader than public housing and therefore SHA's LAMP is broader. The LAMP includes local housing, for sale activities, limited partnership properties and other activities not found in traditional HUD programs or public housing agencies.

SHA's ISF is based on anticipated indirect costs serving all direct service programs. In accordance with OMB Circular 200 requirements, the ISF is determined in a reasonable and consistent manner based on total units and leased vouchers. The ISF is a standard fee calculated annually per housing unit and leased voucher charged each month to each program. Please see the LAMP in the appendices to review SHA's Indirect Cost Plan.

(VI) Administrative

Review, audits and inspections

SHA received no findings from HUD audits and monitoring visits that required actions to correct in 2021.

Evaluation results

SHA is not currently engaged in any agency-wide evaluations of its MTW program.

MTW statutory requirement certification

SHA certifies that we have met the three MTW statutory requirements in 2021.

1. At least 75% of families assisted by SHA are very low income.
 - SHA certifies that it is meeting this statutory objective. HUD, as stated in Section II, will confirm this with PIC data and the information SHA provides in this Report on households served by LNT programs.
2. SHA continues to assist substantially the same total number of households as would have been assisted had SHA not participated in the MTW Demonstration.
 - SHA continued to meet this requirement in 2021. Supporting details in HUD's prescribed format may be submitted separately from this Report.
3. SHA has maintained a comparable mix of households (by family size) served as would have been served had SHA not participated in the MTW Demonstration.
 - SHA has maintained a comparable mix of families by family size in 2021 as would have been served absent the Demonstration. While the distribution of family sizes served has shifted since SHA began its MTW participation, these shifts are largely attributed to non-MTW changes such as housing stock and community demographics, as explained in Section II of this Report.

MTW energy performance contract (EPC) flexibility data

Not applicable.

Appendix A: Housing stock and leasing overview

In the body of this Report, we provide statistics on properties and units funded through the MTW Block Grant. However, SHA owns and manages additional housing stock funded through other sources. In this appendix we provide an overview of SHA's housing stock and leasing rates for units that are both MTW and non-MTW funded.

Year-end snapshot: Seattle Housing Authority housing stock

Public housing stock (MTW-funded)

The Low-Income Public Housing program (also referred to as public housing or LIPH) included 5,542 units as of year-end 2021. Public housing units are in high-rises (large apartment buildings), Scattered Sites units (small apartment buildings and single-family homes scattered throughout the city) and in communities at High Point, Lake City Court, NewHolly, Rainier Vista and Yesler. HUD's MTW Block Grant provides funding to help pay for operating costs exceeding rental income. Households typically pay approximately 30% of their monthly income for rent and utilities. About 100 of these public housing units are utilized by service providers who provide transitional housing or services to residents. About 900 public housing units are part of the Seattle Senior Housing Program. Forty units receiving public housing subsidy through SHA are owned by nonprofits and operated as traditional public housing.

Voucher stock (MTW-funded)

The Housing Choice Voucher program is also commonly known as HCV or Section 8. The program is a public/private partnership that provides vouchers (housing subsidies) to low-income families for use in the private rental housing market. At year-end 2021, SHA administered 9,752 vouchers funded through HUD's MTW Block Grant.

Participants typically pay 30 to 40% of their household's monthly income for rent and utilities, depending on the unit that they choose. Voucher subsidies are provided through a variety of means including:

- Tenant-based (tenants can take their vouchers into the private rental market).
- Project-based (the subsidy stays with the unit, property or defined set of properties).
- Program-based (MTW flexibility allows SHA to provide unit-based subsidies that float within a group of units or properties).
- Provider-based (SHA uses MTW flexibility to distribute subsidies through service providers so that they can master lease units and sublet to participants in need of highly supportive housing).
- Agency-based (tenant-based vouchers distributed through selected partners).

Housing stock (non-MTW federally funded)

SHA also administers units and vouchers that are federally funded through sources other than the MTW Block Grant.

Moderate Rehab

SHA administers HUD Section 8 Moderate Rehab funding for 286 units operated by partner nonprofits serving extremely low-income individuals.

Section 8 New Construction

The agency has 389 locally owned units that receive Section 8 New Construction funding. These units serve people with extremely low incomes.

Special purpose vouchers

SHA administers vouchers for special purposes (2,660 as of year-end 2021), such as housing previously homeless veterans and reuniting families. These vouchers, referred to collectively as SPVs, are often awarded competitively and funding is provided outside of the MTW Block Grant. In 2021, SHA was awarded 498 Emergency Housing Vouchers as a part of the American Recovery Act to help combat the dual crises of homelessness and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other affordable housing

Other affordable housing programs are operated outside of HUD's MTW Block Grant. They receive no operating subsidy except for some project-based vouchers in selected properties. SHA may use MTW Block Grant funds for capital improvements in other affordable housing properties serving low-income residents (as authorized by *Strategy 20.A.01: Use of funds for local, non-traditional affordable housing*). SHA's other affordable housing is not equivalent to HUD's local, non-traditional category, but there is some overlap between the two categories.

Senior housing

The Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHP) was established by a 1981 Seattle bond issue. It includes 23 apartment buildings throughout the city, totaling over 1,000 units affordable to low-income elderly and disabled residents. In 2011, the agency added public housing subsidy to 894 of these units to keep rents affordable while addressing needed capital repairs. The agency used MTW authority to maintain the SSHP program's unique rules and procedures despite the introduction of public housing subsidy.

Remaining in the Seattle Senior Housing Program (as of year-end 2021) are 136 units without public housing subsidy.

Tax credit and other housing types

SHA operates 3,335 units of other types of housing, including locally subsidized housing and unsubsidized housing. Units are located in townhomes and small apartment complexes throughout Seattle, including low- and moderate-income rental housing in the agency's redeveloped family communities (High Point, NewHolly, Rainier Vista and Yesler). These units do not receive ongoing operating subsidy, with the exception of project-based vouchers in selected units.

Changes in housing inventory

MTW Block Grant-funded housing	YE 2020	YE 2021
Housing Choice Vouchers	9,752	9,752
<i>Tenant-based vouchers</i>	5,939	5,770
<i>Project-based vouchers (partner-owned)</i>	3,040	3,320
<i>Project-based vouchers (SHA-owned)</i>	691	589
<i>Program-based vouchers (SHA-owned)</i>	10	10
<i>Provider-based vouchers</i>	72	63
Public housing	5,770	5,542
<i>SHA-owned*</i>	5,730	5,502
<i>Partner-owned</i>	40	40
Total MTW Block Grant-funded housing units	15,522	15,294

Other HUD-funded housing	YE 2020	YE 2021
Housing Choice Vouchers (Special Purpose Vouchers)**	1,601	2,660
<i>Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV)</i>	0	498
<i>Family Unification Program (FUP)</i>	275	342
<i>Housing conversion (tenant protection)</i>	181	600
<i>Mainstream disability vouchers</i>	255	255
<i>RAD</i>	321	396
<i>Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)</i>	569	569
Section 8 New Construction	389	389
Section 8 Moderate Rehab	361	286
Total other HUD-funded housing units	2,351	3,335

Other affordable housing	YE 2020	YE 2021
Seattle Senior Housing Program (SSHP)*	136	136
Tax credit housing (without subsidy)	1,406	1,406
Other affordable housing	805	921
Managed by SHA for other owners	0	0
Total other affordable housing units	2,347	2,463

	YE 2020	YE 2021
Total housing units***	19,511	20,486

* Includes units for live-in staff, residential units used for services and units leased to partner agencies to provide housing.

** Some SPVs are project-based as follows (with the subset in SHA units in parentheses): EHV 0 (0), FUP 0 (0), housing conversion 0 (0), Mainstream 89 (0), RAD 323 (0), VASH 109 (7).

*** Due to the project-basing and program-basing of Housing Choice Vouchers in other affordable housing units, the total housing unit calculation is the sum of all housing units minus SHA-owned project-based vouchers, program-based vouchers and project-based SPVs utilized in SHA owned/managed units. Units managed for SHA for other owners (if any) are also not included in the total housing calculation.

Appendix B: New project-based voucher units

SHA awarded two new contracts totaling 121 new project-based vouchers in 2021. The projects are detailed below.

Kristin Benson Place							
Project description	Through the Seattle Combined Funders Allocation, Kristin Benson Place was awarded 57 PBVs. Kristin Benson is a recently constructed multifamily housing building that will serve residents graduating from Permanent Supportive Housing, with a contracting in July 2021. Kristin Benson was later awarded an additional 20 vouchers in 2021 in support of the building's mission.						
Total units in property	93						
Number of project-based units in property	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5+ BR	Total
	71	6	0	0	0	0	77

Rise at Yancy							
Project description	Through the City of Seattle Housing Levy Rise at Yancy was awarded 44 PBVs. Rise at Yancy is a recently constructed Permanent Supportive Housing building owned by Transitional Resources that will serve families experiencing homelessness. This contract was executed in December 2021.						
Total units in property	44						
Number of project-based units in property	0 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3 BR	4 BR	5+ BR	Total
	44	0	3	3	0	0	44

Appendix C: Actual existing project-based vouchers

The below table consists of the tenant-based vouchers that SHA project-based in 2021. This section meets the requirements prescribed in HUD Form 50900 Section II.A.ii: Actual existing project-based MTW vouchers.

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
104th St. Townhomes	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
A Place of Our Own	19	19	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Albion Place	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
Aldercrest	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Almquist Apartments	52	52	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Arbora Court	40	40	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Aridell Mitchell Home	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Aurora House	30	30	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Avalon Place	9	9	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Baldwin Apartments	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Beacon House	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Bellevue/Olive Apartments	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Bergan Place	2	2	Leased /Issued	No	Homeless young adults
Bergan Place	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Brettler Family Place I	51	51	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Brettler Family Place II	21	21	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families and individuals
Broadway Crossing	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Broadway Crossing	9	9	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Bush Hotel	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Casa Pacifica	11	11	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Cascade Court Apartments	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Cascade Court Apartments	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Cate Apartments	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Cate Apartments	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Centerwood Apartments	2	2	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Colonial Gardens	20	20	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Columbia Court	13	13	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Colwell Building	21	16	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Community Psychiatric Clinic	14	14	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
Compass Broadview	18	18	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Compass Cascade	33	33	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Compass on Dexter	36	36	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Council House	0	30	Leased /Issued	No	Senior housing
CPC 10th Ave. NW	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
CPC Alderbrook	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
Crestwood Place Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Croft Place	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
David Colwell Building	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Dekko Place	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Delridge Heights Apartments	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Delridge Triplexes	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Denny Park Apartments	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Denny Park Apartments	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
DESC – PACT	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
Eastern Hotel	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Eastlake Supportive Housing	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Emerald City Commons	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Ernestine Anderson Place	33	33	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Estelle Supportive Housing	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Evans House	49	49	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Fir Street Apartments	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
First Place	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Four Freedoms House	25	151	Leased /Issued	No	Senior housing
Fremont Solstice Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Gardner House	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
The Genessee	17	17	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
The Genessee	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Gossett Place	40	40	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Hilltop House	30	30	Leased /Issued	No	Senior housing
Hoa Mai Gardens	70	70	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Hobson Place	0	63	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Holden Manor	1	1	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Holden Street Family Housing	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Holiday Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Humphrey House	71	71	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Imani Village	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Josephinum Apartments	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Josephinum Stability Project	49	49	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Judkins Park	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Judkins Park	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
The Julie Apartments	22	22	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
The Julie Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
The Karlstrom	17	17	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Kebero Court	83	83	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Kenyon Housing	18	18	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Kerner-Scott House	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Kingway Apartments	16	16	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Lake City Commons	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Lake Washington Apartments	37	37	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Lakeview Apartments	26	26	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Legacy House	22	22	Leased /Issued	No	Senior housing
Leschi House	35	35	Leased /Issued	No	Senior housing
Lincoln Apartments	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Lyon Building	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Main Street Apartments	2	2	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Main Street Place	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Marion West	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Martin Court	28	28	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Martin Court	13	13	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Martin Luther King Family Housing	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Martin Luther King Housing	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Martin Luther King Properties	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Mary Avenue Townhomes	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
McDermott Place	25	25	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Meadowbrook View Apartments	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Mercer Court	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Monica's Village Place	38	38	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Montridge Arms	13	13	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Morrison Hotel	190	190	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Muslim Housing	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Nhon's Housing	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Nihonmachi Terrace	20	20	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Nihonmachi Terrace	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Norman Street Apartments	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
NP Hotel	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Oleta Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
One Community Commons	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
One Community Commons	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Opportunity Place	145	145	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Ozanam House (formerly Westlake II)	29	29	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Pacific Hotel	4	6	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Palo Studios at the Josephinum	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals
Pantages Apartments	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Pantages Apartments	11	11	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Pardee Townhomes	3	3	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Park Place	136	136	Leased /Issued	No	Assisted living
Parker Apartments	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Parkview Services	23	23	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing for people with disabilities
Pat Williams Apartments	20	20	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Patricia K	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Patrick Place	40	40	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Pioneer Human Services	20	20	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
Plymouth on First Hill	77	77	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Plymouth on Stewart	74	74	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Plymouth Place	70	70	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Raven Terrace	50	50	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Ravenna Springs Properties	13	13	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Red Cedar	80	80	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Rose of Lima House	30	30	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Rose Street Apartments	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Samaki Commons	12	12	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Samaki Commons	8	8	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Sand Point Campus	18	18	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Sand Point Family Housing	21	21	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing for families
Sea-Mar Family Housing	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
SHA-SFD Special Portfolio	1	1	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Simons Senior Housing Apartments	76	77	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
SLIHP – High Point	100	100	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
SLIHP – Rainier Vista	23	23	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
SLIHP – Tamarack Place	20	20	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Sound Mental Health	26	26	Leased /Issued	No	Enhanced behavioral health services
South Shore Court	9	9	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Spruce Street Apartments	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
St. Charles Apartments	61	29	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
Starliter Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Stone Avenue Townhomes	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Stone Way Apartments	21	21	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Stone Way Apartments	14	14	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Sylvia Odom's Place	64	64	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing graduates
Traugott Terrace	40	40	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless individuals in recovery
Tyree Scott Apartments	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Tyree Scott Apartments	6	6	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)

Property name	Number of project-based vouchers		Status at end of 2021	RAD?	Description of project
	Planned	Actual			
Views on Madison Phase I	17	17	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Views on Madison Phase I	10	10	Leased /Issued	No	Service-enriched for homeless families (with at least one minor)
Views on Madison Phase II	7	7	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Villa Park	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Village Square II Apartments	31	31	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Vivian McLean Place Apartments	4	4	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Westwood Heights East	22	22	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
WSAH (formerly Longfellow/Wisteria)	19	19	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
Yesler Court	5	5	Leased /Issued	No	Affordable housing
YWCA Women's Residence	15	15	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing
YWCA Women's Residence	38	38	Leased /Issued	No	Permanent supportive housing for women
Actual total existing PBVs	3,530	3,715			

Appendix D: Local asset management plan

Introduction

The First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Moving to Work (MTW) Agreement (“First Amendment”) allows the Seattle Housing Authority (SHA or the Authority) to develop a local asset management program (LAMP) for its Public Housing Program. The agency is to describe its LAMP in its next annual MTW plan, to include a description of how it is implementing project-based management, budgeting, accounting, and financial management and any deviations from HUD’s asset management requirements. Under the First Amendment, SHA agreed its cost accounting and financial reporting methods would comply with the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Super Circular at Title 2 CFR Part 200 (formerly A-87 requirements) and agreed to describe its cost accounting plan as part of its LAMP, including how the indirect service fee is determined and applied. The materials herein fulfill SHA’s commitments.

Framework for SHA’s Local Asset Management Program

Mission and values

The City of Seattle established SHA under State of Washington enabling legislation in 1939. SHA provides affordable housing or rental assistance to nearly 37,500 low-income people, representing nearly 20,500 households, through units SHA owns and operates or for which SHA serves as the general partner of a limited partnership and as managing agent, and through rental assistance in the form of tenant-based, project-based and provider-based vouchers. SHA is also an active developer of low-income housing. SHA redevelops and rehabilitates communities and preserves existing assets.

SHA operates according to the following mission and values:

Our mission

Our mission is to enhance the Seattle community by creating and sustaining decent, safe and affordable living environments that foster stability and increase self-sufficiency for people with low incomes.

Our values

As stewards of the public trust, we pursue our mission and responsibilities in a spirit of service, teamwork and respect. We embrace the values of excellence, collaboration, innovation and appreciation.

SHA owns and operates housing in neighborhoods throughout Seattle. These include the four large family communities of NewHolly and Rainier Vista in Southeast Seattle, High Point in West Seattle and Yesler in Central Seattle. In the past 21 years, SHA has undertaken redevelopment or rehabilitation of all four family communities, a new family community in Lake City and 23 of our public housing high-rise buildings, using mixed financing with low-income housing tax credit limited partnerships and/or American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA) funds. As of year-end 2021, SHA was the general partner in 18 limited partnerships.

Overarching policy and cost objectives

SHA's mission and values are embraced by our employees and ingrained in our policies and operations. They are the prism through which we view our decisions and actions and the cornerstone to which we return in evaluating our results. In formulating SHA's local asset management plan (LAMP), our mission and values have served as the foundation of our policy/cost objectives and the key guiding principles that underpin SHA's LAMP.

Consistent with requirements and definitions of 2 CFR 200, SHA's LAMP is led by three overarching policy/cost objectives:

1. **Cost-effective affordable housing:** To enhance the Seattle community by creating, operating and sustaining decent, safe and affordable housing and living environments for low-income people, using cost-effective and efficient methods.
2. **Housing opportunities and choice:** To expand housing opportunities and choice for low-income individuals and families through creative and innovative community partnerships and through full and efficient use of rental assistance programs.
3. **Resident financial security and/or self-sufficiency:** To promote financial security or economic self-sufficiency for low-income residents, as individual low-income tenants are able, through a network of training, employment services and support.

Local Asset Management Program: Eight guiding principles

Over time and with extensive experience, these cost objectives have led SHA to define an approach to our LAMP that is based on the following principles:

1. **In order to most effectively serve low-income individuals seeking housing, SHA will operate its housing and housing assistance programs as a cohesive whole, as seamlessly as feasible.**

We recognize that different funding sources carry different requirements for eligibility and different rules for operations, financing, and sustaining low-income housing units. It is SHA's job to make funding and administrative differences as invisible to tenants/participants as we can, so low-income people are best able to navigate the housing choices and rental assistance programs SHA offers. We also consider it SHA's job to design our housing operations to bridge differences among programs/fund sources and to promote consolidated requirements, wherever possible. It is also incumbent on us to use our MTW authority to minimize administrative inefficiencies from differing rules and to seek common rules, where possible, to enhance cost effectiveness, as well as reduce the administrative burden on tenants.

This principle has led to several administrative successes, including use of a single set of admissions and lease/tenant requirements for Low-Income Public Housing and project-based Housing Choice Voucher tenants in the same property. Similarly, we have joint funder agreements for program and financial reporting and inspections on low-income housing projects with multiple local and state funders.

An important corollary is SHA's involvement in a community-wide network of public, non-profit and for-profit housing providers, service and educational providers and coalitions designed to rationalize and maximize housing dollars, whatever the source, and supportive services and educational/training resources to create a comprehensive integrated housing and services program city- and county-wide. As such, not only is SHA's LAMP designed to create a cohesive whole of SHA housing programs, it is also intended to be flexible enough to be an active contributing partner in a city-wide effort to provide affordable housing and services for pathways out of homelessness and out of poverty.

2. In order to support and promote property performance and financial accountability at the lowest appropriate level, SHA will operate a robust project and portfolio-based budgeting, management and reporting system of accountability.

SHA has operated a property/project-based management, budgeting, accounting and reporting system for the past twenty plus years. Our project-based management systems include:

- Annual budgets developed by on-site property managers and reviewed and consolidated into portfolio requests by area or housing program managers.
- Adopted budgets at the property and/or community level that include allocation of subsidies, where applicable, to balance the projected annual budget – this balanced property budget becomes the basis for assessing actual performance.
- Monthly property-based financial reports comparing year-to-date actual to budgeted performance for the current and prior years.
- Quarterly portfolio reviews are conducted with the responsible property manager(s) and the area, housing program managers and SHA's Asset Management Team, including Budget and Accounting staff.

SHA applies the same project/community-based budgeting system and accountability to its non-federal programs.

3. To ensure best practices across SHA's housing portfolios, SHA's Asset Management Team provides the forum for review of housing operations policies, practices, financial performance, capital requirements, and management of both SHA and other housing authorities and providers.

A key element of SHA's LAMP is the Asset Management Team (AMT), comprised of senior leadership staff from Housing Operations, Asset Management, Property Services, Development, Executive, Legal, Finance, Budgets, Community Services, Communications and the Housing Choice Voucher department. The interdisciplinary AMT meets bi-weekly throughout the year and addresses:

- All critical policy and program issues facing individual properties or applying to a single unit or multiple portfolios, from rent policy to smoke-free buildings to rules for in-home businesses.
- Portfolio reviews and follow-up, where the team convenes to review with property management staff how well properties are operating in relation to common performance measures (e.g. vacancy rates; turnover time); how the property is

doing in relation to budget and key reasons for deviations; and property manager projections and/or concerns about the future.

- Annual assessment of capital repair and improvement needs of each property with property managers and area portfolio administrators in relation to five-year projections of capital preservation needs. This annual process addresses the capital needs and priorities of individual properties and priorities across portfolios.
- Review and preparation of the annual MTW Plan and Report, where key issues for the future are identified and discussed, priorities for initiatives to be undertaken are defined, and where evaluation of MTW initiatives are reviewed and next steps determined.

The richness and legitimacy of the AMT processes result directly from the diverse team composition, the open and transparent consideration of issues, the commitment of top management to participate actively on the AM Team, and the record of follow-up and action on issues considered by the AM Team.

Note: The in-person cross-department Asset Management Team formal Quarterly Portfolio Reviews have been suspended during 2021 due to COVID. They will resume once the agency returns to office and resumes all regular functions.

4. To ensure that SHA and residents reap the maximum benefits of cost-effective economies of scale, certain direct functions will be provided centrally.

Over time, SHA has developed a balance of on-site capacity to perform property manager, resident manager and basic maintenance services, with asset preservation services performed by a central capacity of trades and specialty staff. SHA's LAMP reflects this cost-effective balance of on-site and central maintenance services for repairs, unit turnover, landscaping, pest control and asset preservation as direct costs to properties. Even though certain maintenance functions are performed by central trade crews, the control remains at the property level, as it is the property manager and/or area or program manager who calls the shots as to the level of service required from the "vendor" – the property services group – on a unit turnover, site landscaping and maintenance and repair work orders. Work is not performed at the property by the central crews without the prior authorization of the portfolio manager or their designee. And all services are provided on a fee for service basis.

Similarly, SHA has adopted procurement policies that balance the need for expedient and on-site response through delegated authorization of certain dollar levels of direct authority for purchases, with Authority-wide economies of scale and conformance to competitive procurement procedures for purchases/work orders in excess of the single bidder levels. Central procurement services are part of SHA's indirect services fee.

5. SHA will optimize direct service dollars for resident/tenant supportive services by waiving indirect costs that would otherwise be borne by community service programs and distributing the associated indirect costs to the remaining direct cost centers.

A large share of tenant/resident services are funded from grants and foundations and these funds augment local funds to provide supportive services and self-sufficiency

services to residents. In order to optimize available services, the indirect costs will be supported by housing and housing choice objectives.

There are a myriad of reasons that led SHA to this approach:

- Most services are supported from public and private grants and many of these don't allow indirect cost charges as part of the eligible expenses under the grant.
- SHA uses local funds from operating surpluses to augment community services funding from grants; these surpluses have derived from operations where indirect services have already been charged.
- SHA's community services are very diverse, from recreational activities for youth to employment programs to translation services. This diversity makes a common basis for allocating indirect services problematic.
- Most importantly, there is a uniform commitment on the part of housing and housing choice managers to see dollars for services to their tenants/participants maximized. There is unanimous agreement that these program dollars not only support the individuals served, but serve to reduce property management costs they would experience from idle youth and tenants struggling on their own to get a job.

6. SHA will achieve administrative efficiencies, maintain a central job cost accounting system for capital assets and properly align responsibilities and liability by allocating capital assets/improvements to the property level only upon completion of capital projects.

Development and capital projects are managed through central agency units and can take between two and five or more years from budgeting to physical completion. Transfer of fixed assets only when they are fully complete and operational best aligns responsibility for development and close-out vs. housing operations.

The practice of transferring capital assets when they are complete and operational, also best preserves clear lines of accountability and responsibility between development and operations; preserves the relationship and accountability of the contractor to the project manager; aligns with demarcations between builders risk and property insurance applicability; protects warranty provisions and requirements through commissioning; and, maintains continuity in the owner's representative to ensure all construction contract requirements are met through occupancy permits, punch list completion, building systems commissioning and project acceptance.

7. SHA will promote service accountability and incorporate conservation incentives by charging fees for service for selected central services.

This approach, rather than an indirect cost approach, is preferred where services can be differentiated on a clear, uniform and measurable basis. This is true for information technology services and for Fleet Management services. The costs of information technology services, hardware and software are distributed based on department headcount and weighted by employee job function, i.e. field employees were weighted much less than office staff.

The Fleet service fee encompasses vehicle insurance, maintenance, and replacement. Fuel consumption is a direct cost to send a direct conservation signal. The maintenance component of the fleet charge is based on a defined maintenance schedule for each vehicle given its age and usage. The replacement component is based on expected life of each vehicle in the fleet, a defined replacement schedule, and replacement with the most appropriate vehicle technology and conservation features.

8. SHA will use its MTW block grant authority and flexibility to optimize housing opportunities provided by SHA to low-income people in Seattle.

SHA flexibility to use MTW Block Grant resources to support its low-income housing programs is central to our LAMP. SHA will exercise our contractual authority to move our MTW funds and project cash flow among projects and programs, including Indirect Services Fee calculation, as the Authority deems necessary to further our mission and cost objectives. MTW flexibility to allocate MTW Block Grant revenues among the Authority's housing and administrative programs enables SHA to balance the mix of housing types and services to different low-income housing programs and different groups of low-income residents. It enables SHA to tailor resource allocation to best achieve our cost objectives and therefore maximize our services to low-income residents and applicants having a wide diversity of circumstances, needs, and personal capabilities. As long as the ultimate purpose of a grant or program is low-income housing, it is eligible for MTW funds.

LAMP implementation

Comprehensive operations

Consistent with the guiding principles above, a fundamental driver of SHA's LAMP is its application comprehensively to the totality of SHA's MTW program. SHA's use of MTW resource and regulatory flexibility and SHA's LAMP encompass our entire operations; accordingly:

- We apply our indirect service fees to all our housing and rental assistance programs.
- We expect all our properties, regardless of fund source, to be accountable for property-based management, budgeting and financial reporting.
- We exercise MTW authority to assist in creating management and operational efficiencies across programs and to promote applicant and resident-friendly administrative requirements for securing and maintaining their residency.
- We use our MTW block grant flexibility across all of SHA's housing programs and activities to create the whole that best addresses our needs at the time.
- We will have the option to exercise MTW authority to balance Indirect Service Fees when expenses exceed revenues or when revenues exceed expenses in the CSOC. MTW funding will assist in balancing or evening out the fee cost to communities, especially in the event of unforeseen circumstances like a pandemic that creates new costs and curtails employment and rehiring opportunities to low-income residents.

SHA's application of its LAMP and indirect service fees to its entire operations is more comprehensive than HUD's asset management system. HUD addresses fee for service principally at the low-income public housing property level and does not address SHA's comprehensive operations, which include other housing programs, business activities and component units.

Project-based portfolio management

We have reflected in our guiding principles above the centrality of project/property-based and program-based budgeting, management, reporting and accountability in our asset management program and our implementing practices. We also assign priority to our multi-disciplinary central Asset Management Team in its role to constantly bring best practices, evaluations and follow-up to inform SHA's property management practices and policies. Please refer to the section above to review specific elements of our project-based accountability system.

A fundamental principle we have applied in designing our LAMP is to align responsibility and authority and to do so at the lowest appropriate level. Thus, where it makes the most sense from the standpoints of program effectiveness and cost efficiency, the LAMP assigns budget and management accountability at the property level. We are then committed to providing property managers with the tools and information necessary for them to effectively operate their properties and manage their budgets.

We apply the same principle of aligning responsibility and accountability for those services that are managed centrally and where those services are direct property services, such as landscaping, decorating or specialty trades work. We assign the ultimate authority for determining the scope of work to be performed to the affected property manager.

In LIPH properties, we budget subsidy dollars with the intent that properties will break even with actual revenues and expenses. Over the course of the year, we gauge performance at the property level in relation to that aim. When a property falls behind, we use our quarterly portfolio reviews to discern why and agree on corrective actions and then track their effectiveness in subsequent quarters. We reserve our MTW authority to move subsidy and cash flow among our LIPH properties based on our considered assessment of reasons for surplus or deficit operations. We also use our quarterly reviews to identify properties whose performance warrants placement on a "watch" list.

Cost allocation approach

Classification of costs

Under 2 CFR 200, there is no one universal rule for classifying certain costs as either direct or indirect under every accounting system. A cost may be direct with respect to some specific service or function, but indirect with respect to the Federal award or other final cost objective. Therefore, it is essential that each item of cost be treated consistently in like circumstances, as either a direct or an indirect cost. Consistent with 2 CFR 200 cost principles, SHA has identified all of its direct costs and segregated all its costs into pools, as either a direct or an indirect cost pool. We have further divided the indirect services pool to assign costs as "equal burden" or hard housing unit based, as described below.

Cost objectives

2 CFR 200 defines cost objective as follows: *Cost objective means a function, organizational subdivision, contract, grant or other activity for which cost data are needed and for which costs are incurred.* The cost objectives for SHA's LAMP are the three overarching policy/cost objectives described earlier:

- Cost-effective affordable housing.
- Housing opportunities and choice.
- Resident financial security and/or self-sufficiency.

Costs that can be identified specifically with one of the three objectives are counted as a direct cost to that objective. Costs that benefit more than one objective are counted as indirect costs. Attachment 1 is a graphic representation of SHA's LAMP, with cost objectives, FDS structure and SHA Funds.

Direct costs

2 CFR 200 defines direct costs as follows: *Direct costs are those that can be identified specifically with a particular final cost objective.* SHA's direct costs include but are not limited to:

- Contract costs readily identifiable with delivering housing assistance to low-income families
- Housing Assistance Payments, including utility allowances, for vouchers
- Utilities
- Surface Water Management fee
- Insurance
- Bank charges
- Property-based audits
- Staff training
- Interest expense
- Information technology fees
- Portability administrative fees
- Rental Assistance department costs for administering Housing Choice Vouchers including inspection activities
- Operating costs directly attributable to operating SHA-owned properties
- Fleet management fees and fuel costs
- Central maintenance services for unit or property repairs or maintenance
- Central maintenance services including, but not limited to, landscaping, pest control, decorating and unit turnover
- Operating subsidies paid to mixed income, mixed finance communities
- Community Services Department costs directly attributable to tenant services
- Gap financing real estate transactions
- Acquisition costs
- Demolition, relocation and leasing incentive fees in repositioning SHA-owned real estate
- Homeownership activities for low-income families
- Leasing incentive fees
- Certain legal expenses
- Professional services at or on behalf of properties or a portfolio, including security services
- Extraordinary site work
- Any other activities that can be readily identifiable with delivering housing assistance to low-income families
- Any cost identified for which a grant award is made (such costs will be determined as SHA receives grants)
- Direct Finance staff costs
- Direct area administration staff costs

Indirect costs

2 CFR 200 defines indirect costs as *those (a) incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one cost objective, and (b) not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved*. SHA's indirect costs include, but are not limited to:

- Executive
- Communications
- Most of Legal
- Development (most Development staff charge directly to the Development Fund; only certain staff and functions in this department are indirect charges)
- Finance
- Purchasing
- Human Resources
- Housing Finance and Asset Management (based on functions, this staff is split among indirect cost, direct charge to the capital budget and charges to MTW direct property services)
- Administration staff and related expenses of the Housing Operations Department that cannot be identified to a specific cost objective

Indirect service fee: Base, derivation and allocation

SHA has established an Indirect Services Fee (ISF) based on anticipated indirect costs for the fiscal year. Per the requirements of 2 CFR 200, the ISF is determined in a reasonable and consistent manner based on total units and leased vouchers. Thus, the ISF is calculated as a per-housing-unit or per-leased-voucher fee per month charged to each program. Please see Attachment 2 to review SHA's Indirect Services Fee Plan.

Equitable distribution base

According to 2 CFR 200, *the distribution base may be (1) total direct costs (excluding capital expenditure), (2) direct salaries and wages or (3) another base which results in an equitable distribution*. SHA has found that unit count and leased voucher is an equitable distribution base when compared to other potential measures. Testing of prior year figures has shown that there is no material financial difference between direct labor dollar allocations and unit allocations. Total units and leased vouchers are a far easier, more direct and transparent, and more efficient method of allocating indirect service costs than using direct labor to distribute indirect service costs. Direct labor has other complications because of the way SHA charges for maintenance services. Using housing units and leased vouchers removes any distortion that total direct salaries and wages might introduce and is an equitable distribution base which best measures the relative benefits.

Derivation and allocation

According to 2 CFR 200, where a grantee agency's indirect costs benefit its major functions in varying degrees, such costs shall be accumulated into separate cost groupings. Each grouping shall then be allocated individually to benefitted functions by means of a base which best measures the relative benefits. SHA divides indirect costs into two pools, "equal burden" costs and "hard unit" costs. Equal burden costs are costs that equally benefit leased voucher activity and hard, existing housing unit activity. Hard unit costs primarily benefit the hard, existing housing unit activity.

Before calculating the per unit indirect service fees, SHA's indirect costs are offset by designated revenue. Offsetting revenue includes 10 percent of the MTW Capital Grant award, a portion of the developer fee paid by limited partnerships, limited partnership management fees, laundry revenue, dividend or savings from insurance companies and purchasing card discounts for early payment, commuting reimbursements from employees and a portion of Solid Waste's outside revenue.

A per unit cost is calculated using the remaining net indirect costs divided by the number of units and the number of leased vouchers. For the initial 2021 Carry-On Budget, the per unit cost remained unchanged at the per unit per month (PUM) cost for housing units at \$59.44 and for leased vouchers \$25.98. The 2021 Adjusted Budget planned in the fourth quarter of 2020 and early 2021 includes an updated housing unit costs per unit month of \$61.57 and per leased voucher of \$26.29.

Annual review of ISF charges

SHA will annually review its indirect service fee charges in relation to actual indirect costs and will incorporate appropriate adjustments in indirect service fees for the subsequent year based on this analysis. To achieve a breakeven fund, any deficit or excess can be balanced by using the MTW fund, as allowed under SHA's fund flexibility provisions. SHA has extensively allocated MTW status to most communities; allocation of variances using MTW sources is allowed.

Differences: HUD Asset Management vs. SHA Local Asset Management Program

Under the First Amendment, SHA is allowed to define costs differently than the standard definitions published in HUD's Financial Management Guidebook pertaining to the implementation of 24 CFR 990. SHA is required to describe in this MTW Annual Report differences between our Local Asset Management Program and HUD's asset management program. Below are several key differences, with additional detail reflected in Attachment 3 to this document:

- SHA determined to implement an indirect service fee that is much more comprehensive than HUD's asset management system. HUD's asset management system and fee for service is limited in focusing only on a fee for service at the Low-Income Public Housing (LIPH) property level. SHA's LAMP is much broader and includes other affordable housing and other activities not found in traditional HUD programs. SHA's LAMP addresses the entire SHA operation.
- SHA has defined its cost objectives at a different level than HUD's asset management program. SHA has defined three cost objectives under the umbrella of the MTW program, which is consistent with the issuance of the CFDA number and with the current MTW Contract Agreement (expires 12.31.2028). HUD defined its cost objectives at the property level and SHA defined its cost objectives at the program level. Because the cost objectives are defined differently, direct and indirect costs will be differently identified, as reflected in our LAMP.
- HUD's rules are restrictive regarding cash flow between projects, programs and business activities. SHA intends to use its MTW resources and regulatory flexibility to move its MTW funds and project cash flow among projects without limitation and to

ensure that our operations best serve our mission, our LAMP cost objectives and ultimately the low-income people we serve.

- HUD intends to maintain all maintenance staff at the property level. SHA's LAMP reflects a cost-effective balance of on-site and central maintenance services for repairs, unit turnover, landscaping and asset preservation as direct costs to properties.
- HUD's asset management approach records capital project work-in-progress quarterly. SHA's capital projects are managed through central agency units and can take between two and five or more years from budgeting to physical completion. Transfer of fixed assets only when they are fully complete and operational best aligns responsibility for development and close-out vs. housing operations.

Please consult Attachment 3 for additional detailed differences between HUD's asset management program and SHA's LAMP. However, detailed differences for SHA's other housing programs are not provided.

Balance sheet accounts

Most balance sheet accounts will be reported in compliance with HUD's asset management requirements and some will deviate from HUD's requirements, as discussed below:

- Cash
- Petty cash
- Prepaid expenses and deferred charges
- Materials inventory
- Contract retention
- Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liability
- Pension liability or asset
- Deferred inflows and deferred outflows

SHA will deviate from HUD's asset management requirements by reporting the above account balances as assets or liabilities maintained centrally. They will not be reported by AMP or program. Through years of practice, we believe that maintaining these accounts centrally has proven to be the most cost effective and least labor-intensive method. Although these balance sheet accounts are proposed to be maintained centrally, the related expenses will continue to be reported as an expense to the appropriate program, department and/or AMP, based on income and expense statements. It is important to note that maintaining the above balance sheet accounts centrally will not diminish SHA's obligation or ability to effectuate improved and satisfactory operations and to develop and adhere to its asset management plan. This is consistent with the new Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number for the MTW program.

Enclosures:

Attachment 1: Structure of SHA's LAMP and FDS reporting

Attachment 2: 2021 Indirect Services Fee plan

Attachment 3: Matrix: HUD vs. SHA indirect and direct costs

Appendix D: Attachment 1

SHA cost objectives, FDS reporting structure and SHA funds

Local Asset Management Program:
Use MTW flexibility to operate housing and assistance programs as seamlessly as feasible.

Direct cost objectives		Housing						Rental assistance	Community services
FDS columns	MTW	Indirect services costs	AMPs	Other housing	Other business activities	LP component units	MF developments & home ownership	Other housing	Other business activities
Funds	Capital WIP unallocated costs IT capital projects 100 480	400	Various, including LIPH portion of LP CUs	104 122 127 137 193/216 352-354 357 591 750 754	190 194 195 198 199 450 470	17 LPs LIPH portion reported in AMPs	700 704-709 711-712 718-719 723-747	139 168	125 CS grants

Fund name	Fund number
General	100
Seattle Senior Housing	104
Market Terrace	122
Bayview Tower	127
Ref 37	137
Housing Choice Vouchers	139
Mod Rehab	168
Local fund	190
Local housing program	193/216
House ownership	194
SHA land and parks	195
Development	198
Wakefield	199
Holly II and III	352-353
Rainier I	354
High Point North	357
Indirect services costs	400
Impact Property Services	450
Impact Property Management	470
MTW fund	480
Baldwin	591
New acquisitions	750
Northgate	754
MF developments & home ownership	700-747
S.P.A.C.E.	848

Appendix D: Attachment 2

Indirect cost allocation plan: Calendar year 2021

Department		2021 Proposed expenses	All units	Hard units only
Executive total		2,613,193	2,613,193	
Asset Management		347,231		347,231
Finance		4,460,760	4,460,760	
Housing Operations		2,177,972		2,177,972
HCV		126,483	126,483	
HR: Allocated based on staff		2,341,138	880,191	1,460,947
Prior year inc./exp. reconciliation – expense		423,052	423,052	
Total		\$12,489,829	\$8,503,678	\$3,986,150
Percentage		100%	68%	32%
Less fixed revenues		(4,677,908)		
Remaining OH to allocate PUM		7,811,921	5,318,733	2,493,188
Units			16,857	5,889
PUM cost			\$26.29	\$35.28
PUM cost to equal burden units				\$26.29
PUM fee to hard units				\$61.57

Indirect revenue				2021 Estimate
Capital grant admin				1,364,000
MTW adjustment				1,299,342
10% of developer fee cash				33,260
LP management fees				1,146,519
Laundry fee revenue				104,281
Insurance dividend				378,593
City benefit reimbursement				101,913
Solid waste services				250,000
Total fixed revenues				\$ 4,677,908
Unit summary				Total
Housing units				5,889
Total vouchers			11,353	
Leased vouchers at 95% of utilization				10,787
Total Mod Rehab			361	
Divide by two for work equivalency				181
Total units				16,857

Indirect services fee by community			
		Indirect services rates	
		Equal burden units	26.29
Low Income Public Housing		Hard units	61.57
Development No.	Community Name	Units	2021 Allocation
1	Yesler	0	-
9	Jefferson Terrace	299	220,927
13	Olive Ridge	105	77,583
15	Bell Tower	120	88,667
17	Denny Terrace	220	162,555
23	Westwood Heights	130	96,055
31	Tri Court	87	64,283
37	Jackson Park Village	41	30,294
38	Cedarvale Village	24	17,733
41	Holly Court	66	48,767
50	Scattered Sites*	59	43,594
51	Scattered Sites	121	89,405
52	Scattered Sites*	61	45,072
53	Scattered Sites	112	82,755
54	Scattered Sites*	71	52,461
55	Scattered Sites	128	94,578
56	Scattered Sites*	87	64,283
57	Scattered Sites	73	53,939
86	High Rise Rehab Phase I	704	520,177
87	High Rise Rehab Phase II	690	509,832
88	High Rise Rehab Phase III	587	433,727
92	Seattle Senior Housing North	231	170,683
93	Seattle Senior Housing South	138	101,966
94	Seattle Senior Housing Central	246	181,766
95	Seattle Senior Housing City Funded	346	255,655
Total Low-Income Public Housing		4,746	3,506,557

* During 2021, 228 Scattered Sites units were converted to Project-Based Vouchers

Other housing programs		Units	2021 Allocation
127	Bayview Tower	100	73,889
201	127th & Greenwood	6	4,433
139	Rental assistance	10,787	3,403,659
168	Mod Rehab	181	56,952
193	Local Housing Program	149	110,094
354	Rainier Vista I - Escallonia	184	135,955
357	High Point N.	344	254,177
234	Ritz	30	22,167
352	NewHolly II - Othello	96	70,933
353	NewHolly III - Desdemona	219	161,816
591	Baldwin Apartments	15	11,083
Total other housing programs			
Total management fee		12,111	4,305,158

Limited partnership units and restricted fee units			
	Property	2021 Units	2021 Allocation
089	731 Tamarack (RV)	83	60,527
0xx	736 RV III Northeast	118	87,266
085	733 High Point S.	256	189,235
091	727 Lake City Village	86	56,760
Total HOPE VI Limited Partnerships		543	393,748
292	734 South Shore Apts. fka Douglas	44	21,574
735	735 Aldercrest	36	19,440
738	738 1105 E Fir/Kebero	103	76,138
739	739 Leschi House	69	49,523
743	743 Raven LP	83	61,354
744	744 Hoa Mai Gardens	111	77,722
745	745 Red Cedar	119	78,540
746	746 Holly Park I Re-Redevelopment	305	221,357
0xxx	747 West Seattle LP	204	147,125
Total Restricted Units		1,074	752,773
Total		1,617	1,146,521

Appendix D: Attachment 3

Matrix: HUD's Table 7.1: Fee/indirect expense
vs. SHA Local Asset Management Program (LAMP)

Low-Income Public Housing			
Fee/indirect expense per HUD		Fee/indirect expense per SHA LAMP	
1.	Actual personnel costs for individuals assigned to the following positions:	1.	Actual personnel costs for individuals assigned to the following positions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive direct and support staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executive direct and support staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resources staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional managers 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate legal staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate legal staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, accounting and payroll staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, accounting and payroll staff, except non-supervisory accounting staff (considered front-line bookkeepers)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IT staff including Help Desk 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Separate IT Fee for Service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk Management staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized procurement staff 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most centralized procurement staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control staff, including quality control inspections 		
2.	Purchase and maintenance of COCC arrangements, equipment, furniture and services	2.	Purchase and maintenance of indirect services (IS) arrangements, equipment, furniture and services
3.	Establishment, maintenance and control of an accounting system adequate to carry out accounting/bookkeeping for the AMPs	3.	Establishment, maintenance, and control of an accounting system adequate to carry out accounting/bookkeeping for the AMPs
4.	Office expense including office supplies, computer expense, bank charges, telephone, postage, utilities, fax and office rent related to the general maintenance and support of COCC	4.	Office expense including office supplies, computer expense, bank charges, telephone, postage, utilities, fax and office rent related to the general maintenance and support of IS.
5.	The cost of insurance related to COCC buildings, equipment, personnel to include property, auto, liability E&O and casualty.	5.	The cost of insurance related to COCC buildings, equipment, personnel to include property, auto, liability E&O and casualty.
6.	Work with auditors for audit preparation and review of audit costs associated with the COCC.	6.	Work with auditors for audit preparation and review of audit costs associated with the IS.
7.	Central servers and software that support the COCC (not projects)	7.	Central servers and software that support the IS (not projects)

Low-income public housing			
Fee/indirect expense per HUD		Fee/indirect expense per SHA LAMP	
8.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.	8.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.
9.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards	9.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards
10.	The cost of a central warehouse, unless, with HUD approval, the Agency can demonstrate that the costs of maintaining this warehouse operation, if included with the costs of the goods purchased, are less than what the project would otherwise incur if the goods were obtained by on-site staff.	10.	The cost of a central warehouse, unless, with HUD approval, the Agency can demonstrate that the costs of maintaining this warehouse operation, if included with the costs of the goods purchased, are less than what the project would otherwise incur if the goods were obtained by on-site staff.

Housing Choice Voucher			
Fee/indirect expense per HUD		Fee/indirect expense per SHA LAMP	
1.	A share of the personnel costs for HCV staff assigned to the COCC.	1.	A share of the personnel costs for HCV staff assigned to Indirect Services ("IS"). Some executive staff costs allocated to IS.
2.	Establish, maintain and control an accounting system adequate to carryout accounting/ bookkeeping for the HCV program	2.	Establish, maintain and control an accounting system adequate to carryout accounting/ bookkeeping for the HCV program
3.	General maintenance of HCV books and records	3.	General maintenance of HCV books and records
4.	Supervision by COCC management staff of overall HCV program operations	4.	Supervision by IS management staff of overall HCV program operations
5.	Procurement	5.	Centralized Procurement staff
6.	Preparation of monitoring reports for internal and external use.	6.	Preparation of monitoring reports for internal and external use.
7.	Preparation, approval and distribution of HCV payments, not HAP	7.	Preparation, approval and distribution of HCV payments, not HAP
8.	COCC staff training, and ongoing certifications related to HCV program.	8.	IS staff training, and ongoing certifications related to HCV program. Certifications are an ongoing cost of keeping trained staff.
9.	Travel for COCC staff for training, etc. related to HCV program	9.	Travel for IS staff for training, etc. related to HCV program
10.	COCC staff attendance at meetings with landlords, tenants, others regarding planning, budgeting, and program review.	10.	IS staff attendance at meetings with landlords, tenants, others regarding planning, budgeting, and program review.

Housing Choice Voucher			
Fee/indirect expense per HUD		Fee/indirect expense per SHA LAMP	
11.	Work with auditors and audit preparation.	11.	Work with auditors and audit preparation.
12.	Indirect cost allocations imposed on the HCV program by a higher level of local government.	12.	Indirect cost allocations imposed on the HCV program by a higher level of local government.
13.	Hiring, supervision and termination of front-line HCV staff.	13.	Hiring, supervision and termination of front-line HCV staff.
14.	Preparation and submission of HCV program budgets, financial reports, etc. to HUD and others.	14.	Preparation and submission of HCV program budgets, financial reports, etc. to HUD and others.
15.	Monitoring and reporting on abandoned property as required by states.	15.	Monitoring and reporting on abandoned property as required by states.
16.	Investment and reporting on HCV proceeds.	16.	Investment and reporting on HCV proceeds.
17.	Storage of HCV records and adherence to federal and/or state records retention requirements.	17.	Storage of HCV records and adherence to federal and/or state records retention requirements.
18.	Development and oversight of office furniture, equipment and vehicle replacement plans.	18.	Development and oversight of office furniture, equipment and vehicle replacement plans.
19.	Insurance costs for fidelity or crime and dishonesty coverage for COCC employees based on a reasonable allocation method.	19.	Insurance costs for fidelity or crime and dishonesty coverage for IS employees based on a reasonable allocation method.
20.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.	20.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.
21.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards	21.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards

Matrix: HUD's Tables 7.2: Direct expense
SHA Local Asset Management Program (LAMP)

Low-income public housing			
Direct expense per HUD		Direct expense per SHA LAMP	
1.	Actual personnel costs of staff assigned directly to AMP sites	1.	Actual personnel costs of staff assigned directly to AMP sites
2.		2.	Area management site costs allocated to AMPs within area
3.		3.	Direct procurement staff
4.	Repair & maintenance costs, including:	4.	Repair & maintenance costs, including:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized maintenance provided under fee for service 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Centralized maintenance provided under fee for service (IPS)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance supplies 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance supplies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract repairs e.g. heating, painting, roof, elevators on site 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contract repairs e.g. heating, painting, roof, elevators on site
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make ready expenses, including painting and repairs, cleaning, floor replacements, and appliance replacements; 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make ready expenses, including painting and repairs, cleaning, floor replacements, and appliance replacements;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive maintenance expenses, including repairs and maintenance, as well as common area systems repairs and maintenance 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preventive maintenance expenses, including repairs and maintenance, as well as common area systems repairs and maintenance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance contracts for elevators, boilers, etc. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance contracts for elevators, boilers, etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other maintenance expenses, Section 504 compliance, pest 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other maintenance expenses, Section 504 compliance, pest
5.	Utility costs	5.	Utility costs
6.	Costs related to maintaining a site-based office, including IT equipment and software license allocations.	6.	Costs related to maintaining a site-based office, including IT equipment and software license allocations.
7.	Advertising costs specific to AMP, employees or other property	7.	Advertising costs specific to AMP, employees or other property
8.	PILOT	8.	PILOT
9.	All costs of insurance for the AMP	9.	All costs of insurance for the AMP
10.	Professional services contracts for audits, rehab and inspections specific to the project.	10.	Professional services contracts for audits, rehab and inspections specific to the project.
11.		11.	Inspector costs are allocated to the projects as a direct cost.

Low-income public housing			
Direct expense per HUD		Direct expense per SHA LAMP	
12.	Property management fees, bookkeeping fees, and asset management fees.	12.	Property management fees, bookkeeping fees, and asset management fees.
13.	Certain litigation costs.	13.	Certain litigation costs.
14.	Audit costs (may be prorated)	14.	
15.	Vehicle expense	15.	Separate Fleet Fee for Service
16.	Staff recruiting and background checks, etc.	16.	Staff recruiting and background checks, etc.
17.	Family self-sufficiency staff and program costs	17.	Family self-sufficiency staff and program costs
18.	Commissioners' training up to a limited amount as provided by HUD	18.	Commissioners' training up to a limited amount as provided by HUD
19.		19.	Building rent

Housing Choice Voucher			
Direct expense per HUD		Direct expense per SHA LAMP	
1.	A share of the personnel costs for HCV staff assigned to the COCC.	1.	A share of the personnel costs for HCV staff assigned to Indirect Services (IS). Some executive staff costs allocated to IS.
2.	Establish, maintain and control an accounting system adequate to carryout accounting/ bookkeeping for the HCV program	2.	Establish, maintain and control an accounting system adequate to carryout accounting/ bookkeeping for the HCV program
3.	General maintenance of HCV books and records	3.	General maintenance of HCV books and records
4.	Supervision by COCC management staff of overall HCV program operations	4.	Supervision by IS management staff of overall HCV program operations
5.	Procurement	5.	Centralized Procurement staff
6.	Preparation of monitoring reports for internal and external use.	6.	Preparation of monitoring reports for internal and external use.
7.	Preparation, approval and distribution of HCV payments, not HAP	7.	Preparation, approval and distribution of HCV payments, not HAP
8.	COCC staff training, and ongoing certifications related to HCV program.	8.	IS staff training, and ongoing certifications related to HCV program. Certifications are an ongoing cost of keeping trained staff.
9.	Travel for COCC staff for training, etc. related to HCV program	9.	Travel for IS staff for training, etc. related to HCV program
10.	COCC staff attendance at meetings with landlords, tenants, others regarding planning, budgeting, and program review.	10.	IS staff attendance at meetings with landlords, tenants, others regarding planning, budgeting, and program review.

Housing Choice Voucher			
Direct expense per HUD		Direct expense per SHA LAMP	
11.	Work with auditors and audit preparation.	11.	Work with auditors and audit preparation.
12.	Indirect cost allocations imposed on the HCV program by a higher level of local government.	12.	Indirect cost allocations imposed on the HCV program by a higher level of local government.
13.	Hiring, supervision and termination of front-line HCV staff.	13.	Hiring, supervision and termination of front-line HCV staff.
14.	Preparation and submission of HCV program budgets, financial reports, etc. to HUD and others.	14.	Preparation and submission of HCV program budgets, financial reports, etc. to HUD and others.
15.	Monitoring and reporting on abandoned property as required by states.	15.	Monitoring and reporting on abandoned property as required by states.
16.	Investment and reporting on HCV proceeds.	16.	Investment and reporting on HCV proceeds.
17.	Storage of HCV records and adherence to federal and/or state records retention requirements.	17.	Storage of HCV records and adherence to federal and/or state records retention requirements.
18.	Development and oversight of office furniture, equipment and vehicle replacement plans.	18.	Development and oversight of office furniture, equipment and vehicle replacement plans.
19.	Insurance costs for fidelity or crime and dishonesty coverage for COCC employees based on a reasonable allocation method.	19.	Insurance costs for fidelity or crime and dishonesty coverage for IS employees based on a reasonable allocation method.
20.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.	20.	Commissioners' stipend and non-training travel.
21.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards	21.	Commissioners' training that exceed HUD standards