Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

The City of Roseville (City) receives an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to promote affordable housing and community development programs for lower-income residents. As a recipient of CDBG funding, the City is obligated to develop a five-year Consolidated Plan that analyzes the needs of lower-income residents and neighborhoods; identifies available resources; outlines strategies to address identified concerns; and sets goals for the plan period. This Consolidated Plan will guide the use of CDBG and other funding sources during program years 2020 - 2024 (July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2025).

The City's Housing Division is the lead agency for the development and implementation of the 2020 - 2024 Consolidated Plan (Plan). The Plan was prepared using the HUD Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) web-based system and the HUD prescribed format. Most data tables are populated with default data from the U.S. Census Bureau, mainly from the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and the 2011-2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Other sources are noted throughout the Plan. The Consolidated Plan development was coordinated with a regional effort to improve fair housing practices known as the Sacramento Regional Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.

Federal regulations require that at least 70% of CDBG funds be used for projects that primarily benefit persons under the Low-Income limit defined as persons from households at or below 80% of Area Median Income (AMI). In general, projects serving an area with 51% or more low-income residents may be eligible for CDBG funding on an Area Benefit basis using census data. An exception is allowed for communities with few or no qualifying areas. The City of Roseville was determined to be an Exception Grantee for program year 2020. For program year 2020, projects serving census tracts and block groups with 46.81% or more low-income residents may qualify for Area Benefit. Exception Grantee status may change each year, depending on HUD calculations of income estimates.

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

Concern regarding the needs of the homeless was a recurring theme across the community survey, community meetings and individual consultations with service providers conducted during the consolidated planning process. The primary needs noted were for shelter, mental health and substance abuse programs, rapid rehousing assistance, and housing affordable to the lowest income and most vulnerable populations. The City has identified affordable housing and addressing homelessness as high priority needs for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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Housing cost burden is the most prevalent housing issue facing Roseville residents, even among homeowners and upper income households. HUD defines an affordable housing cost to be no more than 30% of household income. Approximately 24% of Roseville households paid more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. HUD considers households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs to be unsustainable and at risk of losing their housing. In Roseville, 14% of households paid more than 50% of income. Renters face housing instability at nearly twice the rate of homeowners. The City supports the development of affordable housing by adopting a minimum 10% Affordable Housing Goal, implemented through the City's General Plan and Housing Element. Since adoption 31 years ago, the Affordable Housing Goal has proven to be a useful tool in the production of rental and purchase housing affordable to very low-, low- and middle-income households. CDBG funding has been used, and will continue to be used, towards the creation of affordable housing.

Every other year, homeless service providers conduct a Homeless Point-in-Time (PIT) Count. The 2019 PIT Count, conducted by the Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC) CA 515, identified 258 persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Roseville. The City supports shelter, transitional housing programs and rapid re-housing with HUD CDBG funding, State funds, and local funds when available.

The City will continue to use CDBG funds to support the provision of services to special needs populations including persons experiencing homelessness, seniors, youth, persons with disabilities, and victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

The research and analysis reported in the Consolidated Plan was conducted before the COVID-19 pandemic was recognized in the State of California and across the nation. Considering the seriousness of the pandemic and its effects on the physical and economic health of the community, the City will use CDBG funds to address community impacts of the virus.

The Strategic Plan section of this document sets the following goals for the use of CDBG and other housing funds in Roseville, based on citizen participation comments and analysis of data in the Plan.

1. Addressing Homelessness
2. Development of affordable rental housing
3. Rehabilitation of affordable rental housing
4. Provision of services for low-income persons
5. Provide fair housing services
6. Rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing
7. Prevent, prepare for, and respond to the COVID-19 virus

3. Evaluation of past performance

Each year, the City prepares a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for public review and submission to HUD. The CAPER summarizes the City's progress toward meeting needs

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and objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. Key accomplishments achieved during the first four years of the 2015–2019 Consolidated Plan period include the following:

- Completed construction of 58 affordable rental housing units at 623 Vernon Street.
- Provided financial assistance and land for the development of 65 units of affordable housing at the Main Street Plaza Apartments project located in Historic Old Town Roseville.
- Assisted 4,031 persons through the provision of assistance to nonprofit organizations to provide supportive services, food and housing assistance to targeted special needs populations including seniors, youth, persons experiencing homelessness and victims of human trafficking or domestic violence.
- Provided rental assistance to 1,276 low-income families utilizing the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.
- Assisted 690 homeless individuals receive critically needed supportive services and overnight shelter.
- Provided down payment assistance to 12 first-time homebuyers.
- Improved 42 housing units addressing moderate to substantial rehabilitation needs. These housing units, occupied by low-income, elderly and/or persons with disabilities, are now safer and have the useful life of major systems extended.
- Provided grants and loans to 6 low-income households to address lead-based paint hazards.
- Provided assistance to 233 low-income senior and disabled homeowners with minor health and safety repairs.
- Assisted 30 low-income households with exterior paint vouchers.
- Installed accessibility improvements to the Johnson community pool serving a low-income neighborhood and safety lighting at Weber Park.
- Funded improvements to The Gathering Inn homeless shelter, AMI Housing facilities for persons with mental illness and the St. Vincent de Paul Society Food Locker program

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The Plan process involved the housing and community development organizations in the City, nonprofit providers of affordable housing, service providers to the City's low-income and special needs populations, advocates, and others. A Community Needs survey was conducted in Fall 2019. The survey was available on the City's website in both English and Spanish. The City held two Community Needs Workshops on January 7, 2020, at 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to solicit public comments on local priority needs that informed preparation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. Both the survey and the workshop were noticed in the Press Tribune, on the City's website and notices sent by email to persons expressing interest and local service providers. The workshop included a presentation was outlining the CDBG program, the consolidated planning process and how the City has utilized funding in the past. Attendees participated in three activities designed to solicit public input on goals for the 2020-2024 planning cycle. Individual consultations with service providers were conducted in February-March 2020. Local planning documents were reviewed, including the City of Roseville

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General Plan and Housing Element, the Roseville 2107-2020 Economic Development Strategy, the Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC) Homeless Point-in-Time Count (PIT) and Housing Inventory Count (HIC).

With the arrival of the COVID-19 virus, the City conducted additional consultations with the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services in April 2020 regarding community impacts of the virus.

In 2019, the City of Roseville participated with 15 other jurisdictions and housing authorities to develop the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI is the result of a planning process developed to identify meaningful actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination.

A public notice was published in the *Press Tribune* in English and Spanish on May 22, 2020 notifying residents of the availability of the draft Consolidated Plan for public review from May 22, 2020 to June 3, 2020. Due to the COVID-19 virus, HUD has issued a waiver of the normal 30 day public comment period and public comment process under the CARES Act. A public hearing was conducted on June ___, 2020 prior to adoption of the Consolidated Plan.

5. Summary of public comments

The City received 605 responses to the Community Needs Survey from residents and service providers. The top ranked needs identified were: more affordable rental housing (93% of respondents), more services and housing to reduce homelessness (77%), need for more Housing Choice Vouchers (67%), and additional mental health services (63%).

During the two Community Meetings conducted in January 2020, the highest priority needs were noted to be: services for persons experiencing homelessness; in addition to assistance with housing stability and affordability such as emergency rental assistance, eviction prevention; housing subsidies and housing rehabilitation. The cost of housing repairs and increasing rental rates were noted as significant concerns. Participants also identified a need for youth programs and employment training.

Individual consultations with service providers also revealed the need for more affordable housing, especially for seniors, disabled and other vulnerable populations. Services and housing for persons experiencing homelessness was a top priority. The Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice found the following concerns in the region: need for more affordable housing and rental subsidies, need to address mortgage credit and loan origination disparities among varying ethnicities and neighborhoods; lack of knowledge and education regarding fair housing rights and housing discrimination; need for formal policies and procedures surrounding exceptions and variances requested by persons with disabilities.

Comments received during the public comment period and public hearing _____.

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

All comments and views were accepted.

7. Summary

The U.S. Census estimates that Roseville's population increased from 124,525 in 2012 to 139,110 in 2018 (the most current data available). This is an increase of 14,585 residents or an 11.7% increase over the last six years. The number of housing units only increased 3.4% during the same period to a total of 48,975. The percentage of owner-occupied housing units has remained stable at approximately 64%, while 36% are renter-occupied. in 1988, the City of Roseville adopted a minimum 10% Affordable Housing Goal (AGH) which has proven to be an effective tool in the production of rental and purchase housing affordable to very low-, low-, and middle-income households. However, production of units affordable to families at the very low-income limit lags behind new units for higher income categories.

Data analysis and community comments both emphasize a need for more affordable housing and more services targeted to persons experiencing homelessness or at risk of homelessness - in particular, housing and mental health services. With the arrival of the COVID-19 virus, shelter becomes a more critical need for homeless persons with health risks or who need to be in quarantine due to exposure or infection with the virus.

Evaluation of economic development needs conducted for the Plan revealed a robust Roseville business landscape. However, this also has changed due to COVID-19. State and local stay-at-home orders have closed many businesses and resulted in massive layoffs. The transition back to a normal economy will take months, possibly years, and will require assistance to return businesses back to capacity and get people back to work.

The 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan is the outcome of an extensive public outreach and participation process, consultations with local service providers serving vulnerable and special needs populations, local planning documents, and available demographic data. The process has resulted in the development of a Strategic Plan that focuses on the two highest priority community needs, affordable housing and addressing homelessness, while also providing direction for supporting public service and facility needs for other vulnerable populations.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	ROSEVILLE	Economic Development Department - Housing Division

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Roseville's Housing Division is the lead agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Housing Division is responsible for administration of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, HOME funding, the Roseville Housing Authority and City housing programs such as the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program; in addition to programs and projects supporting affordable homeownership, housing stability and maintenance of affordable housing stock.

The mission of the Roseville Housing Division is to serve the citizens of Roseville by:
• Providing affordable housing opportunities in a safe environment.
• Revitalizing and maintaining neighborhoods.
• Forming effective partnerships to maximize social and economic opportunities.

Roseville is located in Northern California, north of Sacramento, in southwestern Placer County. The City's geography is primarily rolling hills and grasslands. The City was originally a "railroad town" and in the early 1900's was a major railroad service center. The railroad played a role in the development of early Roseville. Other factors that have impacted the City's development have been the construction of Folsom Dam and completion of Interstate 80 in the 1950's. These projects impacted Roseville's growth by shifting the development of business, commercial, and residential development to "East Roseville". The City has continued to grow outward in all directions. In addition to the city's core, Roseville currently has ten specific plan areas and growth has provided a wide variety of residential, business, commercial and industrial development.

The majority of the City's older, low-income housing stock and business/commercial areas are located in the City's core, near the rail lines. Based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey, HUD estimates that 30.24% of Roseville residents are at or below 80% of the Family Area Median Income (AMI) for

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Placer County. This document refers to persons at or below 80% AMI as “low-income”. This Plan focuses on developing strategies to address the needs of low-income Roseville residents.

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The consolidated planning process requires jurisdictions to contact and consult with other public and private agencies when developing the five year Consolidated Plan. The plan itself must include a summary of the consultation process and identify agencies that participated in the process. The City of Roseville planning process focuses on enhancing coordination between public and private agencies and included a community wide needs survey, public meetings and individual consultations with service provider agencies

In addition to the community organizations noted below, City of Roseville staff members representing a number of disciplines contributed to the development of the Consolidated Plan, including employees from the Housing Division, Public Works Department, Fire Department, Economic Development Department, Development Services Department and the Roseville Library.

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

The City coordinates with the following organizations serving the needs of low-income persons:

City Council of the City of Roseville. Conducts public hearings to receive public comment on the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The City Council is responsible for approval of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan, and authorizes submission to HUD.

City of Roseville Economic Development Department - Housing Division. Responsible for administration of the CDBG program, HOME funding from the State of California, the City's homebuyer assistance and owner-occupied housing rehabilitation programs, and the rapid re-housing program. The division administers the Roseville Housing Authority and participates in the Continuum of Care and the Placer Collaborative Network.

Roseville Housing Authority. Addresses the housing needs of extremely low- and low-income residents in the City through a variety of programs including the Housing Choice Voucher Program and the Family Self Sufficiency Program.

City of Roseville Development Services Department - Planning Division. Reviews CDBG and HOME funded development projects to determine whether proposed development activities comply with the General Plan and Zoning Code; is responsible for drafting the Roseville General Plan 2035, adopted June 16, 2016. The General Plan includes the Housing Element, which outlines the City's goals encouraging the maintenance and development of housing for all income levels and family types.

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City of Roseville Economic Development Department. Provides assistance to residents and the business community with information and support for business needs such as starting or expanding a business, finding a site or connecting with other City services.

Placer County Community Development Department - Planning Services Division. The City coordinates with County housing programs and funding on a regional basis. Planning Services is responsible for drafting the Placer County General Plan Housing Element as well as creating incentive programs intended to encourage the development of new affordable housing units in unincorporated areas of the county.

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services - Behavioral Health Division. Provides information regarding the needs of Placer County residents with mental disabilities. The City participates in the Continuum of Care alongside representatives of this division also participate in various working groups.

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services - Adult System of Care. Provides adults with disabilities and seniors with mental health services, substance abuse treatment, in-home supportive services, advocacy, case management, and the conservatorship process as necessary.

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services - Public Health Division. Provides information to the City and other organizations regarding the potential of lead-based paint hazards in the county.

Placer Collaborative Network. The City participates in this network of 40 social service agencies working in Roseville striving to improve the lives of children, adults and families through leadership development, collaboration, and building resources to address the most pressing community issues.

Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC) CA 515. The CoC oversees homeless funding received from HUD. The City coordinates with the Continuum of Care and provides CDBG funding to a number of CoC member agencies.

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

The consolidated planning process included consultations with the Placer County CoC, the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras and the Placer Collaborative Network.

The City is an active member of the Placer County CoC, providing support to participating organizations serving homeless individuals and families. In program year 2020, the City proposes to provide CDBG funds to:

- Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) providing case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness including homeless and persons at risk of homelessness.
- KidsFirst, offering intensive social services and individual therapy to children and families with young children.
- The Gathering Inn emergency homeless shelter services and mental health clinician services for homeless individuals and families with children.
- Volunteers of America Home Start program providing shelter, transitional housing and supportive services to individuals and families with children who are experiencing homelessness.

The Roseville Housing Authority administers 70 HUD VASH vouchers. VASH vouchers provide housing assistance to homeless veterans and veteran families, coupled with supportive services provided by the Veterans Administration. Volunteers of American also assists veterans and veteran families through the Veterans Families Program and Homeless Reintegration Program.

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

The City of Roseville does not receive Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) or Continuum of Care (CoC) funding from HUD. The Placer County CoC CA 515 receives HUD ESG funds from the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development.

The City is a member agency of the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS). The HRCS acts as the Governance Board for the Placer County CoC CA 515 and the Nevada County CoC CA. The ultimate goal of HRCS is to prevent and eradicate homelessness in Nevada and Placer counties. Efforts are aimed at permanent solutions, and the range of services is designed to meet the unique and complex needs of individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness or are at risk of becoming homeless. The Governance Board responds to and implements HUD's Policy and Program Priorities. The Governance Board also oversees all planning processes, the regional planning groups, and the CoC Program and ESG application processes. Issues are framed at the board level; they are then considered by the three regional planning groups. Recommendations are sent back to the Governance Board, which makes the final decisions.

Three Regional Planning Groups are directly involved in CoC wide planning activities including setting priorities, reviewing performance data, project review and selection, discharge planning, the Consolidated Application and conducting the biennial homeless count. Each group addresses homelessness in its own area and then forwards that information to the Governance Board. The Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH) covers the more populated western part of Placer County that includes Roseville, Rocklin, Lincoln, Loomis, Auburn, and the foothills. The regional planning groups ensure that homeless needs from all areas of the CoC are represented. The groups strive to be

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very inclusive and all those involved with homeless issues are recruited. The CoC supports participation by currently or formerly homeless individuals. The PCOH uses an extensive email listserv group to reach out to all sectors of the CoC areas.

The ESG Coordinated Assessment Task Force is responsible for developing, implementing, and improving the Coordinated Assessment process and the ESG Written Standards and for identifying areas where the CoC Program and the ESG Programs should be integrated.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Saint Vincent de Paul
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	KidsFirst
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Victims of Domestic Violence
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.

3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	STAND UP PLACER INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	THE GATHERING INN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.

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6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Volunteers of America
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Sacramento Valley Fair Housing Collaborative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City of Roseville is a participating jurisdiction in the Sacramento Valley Fair Housing Collaborative. The organization was created to provide leadership in developing the first ever regionally based Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) serving the Sacramento region. The goal of the regional AI is to reduce the impacts of segregation and improve access to opportunity both within and across jurisdictions.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Roseville Public Housing Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Organization participated in the 1/7/20 Community meeting and was invited to respond to the Community Survey. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Placer County - Adult System of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone interview with agency Program Manager. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Placer Collaborative Network
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone interview with agency Coordinator. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.
11	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Seniors First
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Phone interview with agency staff. Comments informed the Strategic Plan priorities.

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

All organizations serving low-income residents and special populations in Roseville were provided with an opportunity to provide input through the Community Survey, Community Meetings and/or individual consultations.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras	CA-515 - Placer County CoC.
Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair	Sacramento Valley Fair Housing Collaborative	The City's goals for fair housing in the Consolidated Plan were developed in conjunction with participation in the regional Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice.
Housing Element of the General Plan	City of Roseville - Development Services Department	The Housing Element of the City's General Plan outlines the City's efforts to maintain existing affordable housing stock and to create new housing opportunities.
Roseville 2017-22 Economic Development Strategic P	City of Roseville - Office of Economic Development	The Office of Economic Development was the lead agency in the development of the City's 2017-2022 Economic Development Strategy, which informed the Community Development sections of this plan.
Roseville 2016 Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan	City of Roseville - Fire Department	The responses in the section of this plan relating to hazard mitigation came from the City's Multi Hazard Mitigation Plan.
The Workforce and Education Poll Series: The Futur	Valley Vision	The Valley Vision Workforce and Education Poll Series: The Future of Work in the Capital Region provided insight in the sections of this plan related to workforce development.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

The planning process included consultations with the Nevada Placer Continuum of Care (CoC) and its administrative organization, the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras. These agencies are comprised of public and private nonprofit and for-profit entities, including Placer County and the adjacent cities of Rocklin and Lincoln. Homeless persons and interested citizens also participate in the CoC.

The Placer County Department of Health and Human Services provided comments related to the need for mental health services, senior services and youth services for low-income residents of the City. The adjacent jurisdictions of Citrus Height, Rocklin and Lincoln were notified of the City's planning process and offered an opportunity to provide comments.
The City of Roseville participated with 15 other jurisdictions and housing authorities to develop the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI is the result of a planning process developed to identify meaningful actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination.

Narrative (optional):

The City initiated outreach for the Consolidated Plan process by conducting a survey of the housing and services needs of low-income Roseville residents. The survey was advertised in the Roseville Press Tribune in both English and Spanish. A link to the survey website was emailed to over 250 interested parties including recent CDBG recipient agencies and organizations representing youth, homeless persons, seniors, the Hispanic community, persons with mental illness, public health, persons with disabilities, veterans and victims of child abuse. The survey was available on the City's Housing webpage in both English and Spanish.

The City hosted two public meetings to provide information on the consolidated planning process, as well as to receive community and stakeholder input regarding the needs of low-income residents and neighborhoods. The public meeting included a discussion of the Consolidated Plan and an overview of the CDBG Program including National Objectives and eligible activities. City staff requested the agencies to continue to provide any additional comments in writing during the development process. Information regarding how to apply for CDBG funds for the 2020/2021 Program Year was provided. Persons attended from organizations serving the homeless, families at risk of homelessness, youth, seniors and victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. Highest priority needs were noted to be: services for persons experiencing homelessness; assistance with housing stability and affordability such as emergency rental assistance, eviction prevention; housing subsidies and housing rehabilitation. The cost of housing repairs and increasing rental rates were noted as significant concerns. Participants also

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identified a need for youth programs and employment training. Following the meetings, individual service providers were contacted and requested specific information relative to the needs of various special populations.

The draft Consolidated Plan was made available for public review and comment during a 30-day period, April ___, 2020 through May __, 2020. A public hearing was conducted before the Roseville City Council on May __, 2020 prior to adoption of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

The community engagement process for the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) included focus groups with 80 residents and 35 stakeholders, “pop up” engagement at local events, and a resident survey. Resident focus group participants included: African American mothers hosted by Her Health First; African American and Hispanic residents hosted by Sacramento Self-Help Housing; low income families with children hosted by the Folsom Cordova Community Partnership/Family Resource Center; residents with disabilities hosted by Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing; residents with disabilities hosted by Resources for Independent Living; and transgender residents hosted by the Gender Health Center. A total of 577 residents participated in engagement activities at local events. A resident survey was available in Chinese, Korean, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese both online and accessible to participants using assistive devices (e.g., screen readers), and in a postage-paid mail-back format.

Stakeholder focus groups organizations working in the fields of housing, real estate and development, supportive services, fair housing advocacy, education, transportation, economic equity, and economic development; as well as residents living in the region.

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

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

An extensive network of affordable housing, homeless services and community development organizations serving the City of Roseville were involved in the development of the Consolidate Plan. Nonprofit service providers to the City's low-income and special needs populations also contributed to the plan.

The City's outreach efforts began with a Community Needs survey in Fall 2019 with 605 responses received from residents and service providers.

The City held two Community Needs Workshops on January 7, 2020, at 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. to solicit public comments on local priority needs that informed preparation of the 2020 Annual Action Plan and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. A presentation was provided outlining the CDBG program, the consolidated planning process and how the City has utilized funding in the past. Attendees participated in three activities designed to solicit public input on goals for the 2020-2024 planning cycle. The first was a budgeting exercise asking participants to create a budget for a limited amount of CDBG funding. The second exercise asked them to identify priority needs in the community. The third exercise asked open-ended questions about the community and participant's individual neighborhoods.

Additional outreach and follow up consultations with governmental agencies and service providers were conducted as noted in the Consultation section above. The valuable insight provided by community engagement was used to develop the goals of the five year Strategic Plan and the 2020 Annual Action Plan.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Community Survey	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless, seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	The City of Roseville conducted a Community Needs Survey 9/4/19 - 10/31/20. Links to the survey were sent to over 250 individuals and local agencies. The survey was available on the Housing Division website in English and Spanish. The City received 605 responses from residents and service providers.	The top ranked needs identified needs were for more: affordable rental housing (93%), services and housing to reduce homelessness (77%), Housing Choice Vouchers (67%), mental health services (63%).	All comments were accepted.	
2	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking -	Meeting notices were published in the Roseville Press	Highest priority needs identified were: services for persons experiencing	All comments were accepted.	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless, seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	Tribune in both English and Spanish and on the City's website. Email notices were sent to over 250 individuals and local agencies. Two meetings were held on 1/7/20 and a total of 8 persons attended representing organizations serving homeless, persons at risk of homelessness, youth programs, senior programs and victims of domestic violence/sexual assault.	homelessness; assistance with housing stability and affordability such as emergency rental assistance, eviction prevention; housing subsidies and housing rehabilitation. The cost of housing repairs and increasing rental rates were noted as significant concerns. The need for youth programs and employment training were noted.		
3	Phone Consultation	Persons with disabilities Seniors, mental	Phone consultation with Program Manager, Placer	Housing affordability and homelessness are the two highest priority concerns for	All comments were accepted.	https://www.placer.ca.gov/1838/Divisions

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		health consumers	County Department of Health & Human Services.	their clientele. The also see a significant need for more mental health treatment, and for small units affordable for seniors and other vulnerable populations. Infrastructure is not seen as a priority need.		
4	Phone Consultation	Homeless and persons at risk of Homelessness	Phone consultation with Coordinator, Placer Collaborative Network (PCN).	PCN does an annual survey of its members to identify key concerns and this year mental health, housing and homelessness were the top three. There is an increasing need for housing for homeless youth and victims of domestic violence, food assistance and healthcare. Infrastructure is not seen as a priority need.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.placercollaborativenetwork.org/index.html
5	Phone Consultation	Persons with disabilities Seniors	Phone consultation with staff, Seniors First.	Affordable housing and homeless issues are a primary concern. There is also a need for more housing for persons with mental illness and persons with disabilities.	All comments were accepted.	https://seniorsfirst.org/

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				Infrastructure is not seen as a priority need.		
6	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless, seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	Notices published in the Roseville Press Tribune in English and Spanish. Notice requesting participation in Community Survey in English and Spanish. Notice requesting participation in Community Meetings held 1/7/20 and availability of 2020 CDBG funding. Notice of second round of 2020 CDBG funding applications. Notice of 30 day public comment period for the 2020	See comments noted in the Consultation section of this plan.	All comments were accepted.	https://goldcountrymedia.com/live-content/the-press-tribune/

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
			Consolidated Plan. Notice of 6/3/20 public hearing to receive comment on the 2020 Consolidated Plan.			
7	Internet Outreach	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless, seniors, youth, victims of domestic	Notices published on the City of Roseville website in English and Spanish. Notice requesting participation in Community Survey in English and Spanish. Notice requesting participation in Community Meetings held 1/7/20 and availability of 2020 CDBG funding. Notice of second round of 2020 CDBG funding	See comments noted in this section.	All comments were accepted.	https://www.roseville.ca.us/cms/One.aspx?portalId=7964922&pageId=8921509

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		violence and sexual assault	applications. Notice of 30 day public comment period for the Consolidated Plan. Notice of 5/6/20 public hearing to receive comment on the Consolidated Plan.			
8	Email List	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing Homeless,	Email notices sent to over 250 individuals and agencies serving low-income residents. Notice requesting participation in Community Survey. Notice requesting participation in Community Meetings held 1/7/20 and availability of 2020 CDBG funding.	See comments noted in the Consultation section of this plan.	All comments were accepted.	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	Notice of second round of 2020 CDBG funding applications. Notice of 30 day public comment period for the Consolidated Plan. Notice of 5/6/20 public hearing to receive comment on the Consolidated Plan.			
9	Public Hearing	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and	Public Hearing conducted on June ____, 2020.	_____	_____	

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
		Assisted Housing Homeless, seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence and sexual assault				

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section of the Plan provides a summary of the City's needs related to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development and homelessness. The Needs Assessment identifies highest priority needs, which inform development of the Strategic Plan and programs and projects to be administered. Most of the data tables in this section are populated with default data from the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data tabulated by the U.S. Census Bureau for HUD; based on the 2011–2015 American Community Survey (ACS). CHAS data refers to the number of households within income levels based on the HUD Area Median Family Income (HAAMI) for Placer County, referred to in this document as AMI.

Other data sources are noted throughout the Consolidated Plan including the Placer County Point-In-Time Homeless Count (PIT Count). The Placer County 2019 PIT Count reports that there were 258 individuals experiencing homelessness in Roseville on the night of January 24, 2019. HUD requires jurisdictions to conduct a Homeless PIT Count every two years as a condition of receiving funding for homeless services. The PIT Count must be conducted on one day in late January. It is a snapshot reflecting those persons identified as homeless for one night. Many people move in and out of homelessness and the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in Roseville over the course of a year is much higher than the number identified in a PIT Count.

During the final stages of developing the Consolidated Plan, the COVID-19 virus began to spread rapidly throughout the nation. HUD awarded the City of Roseville CDBG-CV funds to prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 virus pandemic. Community needs information related to COVID-19 was added to this section of the Consolidated Plan in response to HUD requirements for the use of CDBG funds to respond to conditions caused by the virus.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

Housing cost burden is the most significant housing need for low-income Roseville residents of all household types. Paying more than an affordable percentage of a family's income toward housing costs significantly affects housing stability.

The Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice found the following concerns in the region: need for more affordable housing and rental subsidies, need to address mortgage credit and loan origination disparities among varying ethnicities and neighborhoods; lack of knowledge and education regarding fair housing rights and housing discrimination; need for formal policies and procedures surrounding exceptions and variances requested by persons with disabilities.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	118,788	126,325	6%
Households	41,174	46,550	13%
Median Income	$74,128.00	$75,867.00	2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	4,145	4,255	6,535	4,180	27,430
Small Family Households	1,190	1,170	2,174	1,765	14,495
Large Family Households	290	335	465	240	3,125
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	885	945	1,560	859	4,819
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	915	1,030	1,350	745	2,085
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	720	705	880	490	4,415

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**	**0-30% AMI**	**>30-50% AMI**	**>50-80% AMI**	**>80-100% AMI**	**Total**
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	100	120	85	50	355	10	10	0	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	90	0	145	4	239	0	0	4	0	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	175	190	90	35	490	20	30	15	25	90
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,885	1,220	440	0	3,545	880	735	1,045	70	2,730

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	110	755	1,705	585	3,155	170	534	970	835	2,509
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	180	0	0	0	180	165	0	0	0	165

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,250	1,530	760	90	4,630	910	770	1,065	95	2,840
Having none of four housing problems	295	870	2,370	1,655	5,190	345	1,089	2,350	2,335	6,119
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	180	0	0	0	180	165	0	0	0	165

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	810	835	975	2,620	225	200	659	1,084
Large Related	260	205	160	625	30	120	185	335
Elderly	690	635	530	1,855	625	749	810	2,184
Other	550	590	660	1,800	205	225	355	785
Total need by income	2,310	2,265	2,325	6,900	1,085	1,294	2,009	4,388

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	770	490	165	1,425	225	140	374	739
Large Related	250	50	10	310	30	105	80	215
Elderly	670	365	215	1,250	470	360	320	1,150
Other	490	395	125	1,010	190	155	260	605
Total need by income	2,180	1,300	515	3,995	915	760	1,034	2,709

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	205	185	145	35	570	10	30	4	25	69
Multiple, unrelated family households	60	4	0	0	64	10	0	15	0	25

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	0	0	90	4	94	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	265	189	235	39	728	20	30	19	25	94

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

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

The 2013–2017 ACS, estimates that there are 47,851 households in Roseville, of which approximately 11,798 (25%) were single-person households. Of the approximately 49,983 housing units, 5,273 units (11%) were studios and one-bedroom units. The biennial Point-in-Time (PIT) Homeless Count conducted in 2019 showed that households without children comprised the majority of Roseville's homeless population (76%). The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) reports that of the 84 households currently on the Housing Choice Voucher waiting list, 39 are single persons households (46%). Based on these disparate data sources, it is estimated that an additional 5,000 studio and one-bedroom units are needed to meet the needs of single person households in Roseville.

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

The 2013-2017 ACS estimate indicates that there are 12,142 adults with disabilities living in Roseville. Of those adults, 5,514 are age 18 to 64; and 6,628 are age 65 and older. The reported disabilities are: hearing 4,411; vision 2,188; cognitive 3,929; ambulatory 6,681; self-care difficulty 2,984; and independent living 4,453. An individual may report more than one disability, so the number of individual disabilities exceeds the actual number of disabled adults. While the ACS does not provide information on the income levels of the number of disabled persons, HUD generally considers at least 51% of disabled households to be low-income. Using this standard, it is estimated that a minimum of 6,192

disabled households in Roseville are in need of assistance to maintain an affordable and stable living situation.

According to the RHA, there are 445 disabled households currently receiving assistance through the Housing Choice Voucher program. Under the program guidelines, a disabled household is one in which either the head of household and/or co-head of household are disabled.

Domestic violence is a primary cause of homelessness for women and families. Financial stress and a lack of affordable housing can make it more difficult for victims to leave violent situations. The shortage of affordable housing in Roseville and across the Sacramento region creates a difficult barrier for women who are trying to leave a violent home.

Of those homeless individuals in Roseville who responded to PIT questionnaires:
• 38% reported having experienced severe mental illness (including chronic depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or another mental illness such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia.
• 29% reporting experiencing chronic substance abuse; and
• 10% reported fleeing a violent situation including domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or a stalking situation.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden is the most prevalent concern, even among homeowners and upper income households. HUD defines an affordable housing cost to be no more than 30% of household income. Approximately 24% of Roseville households paid more than 30% of their income towards housing costs. HUD considers households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs to be unsustainable and at risk of losing their housing. In Roseville, 14% of households paid more than 50% of income. Renters face housing instability at nearly twice the rate of homeowners. The ACS shows that median income in Roseville increased 2% between 2009 and 2015, while median contract rent increased 12% during the same period.

Housing cost burden significantly affects a family's housing stability. The impact of housing cost burden in Roseville is corroborated by responses to the community survey and anecdotal information received during community meetings and stakeholder outreach. Although households at the extremely low- and very low-income levels make up 18% of total households in Roseville, they account for 75% of households paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs.

The impact of cost burden is confirmed by information gathered in the Community Survey, public meetings and individual service provider consultations. The Placer County Adult System of Care provides an array of mental health and supportive services for those who live with mental illness. Program staff identify affordable housing as one of the most significant needs for their clients.

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

Very low-income and extremely low-income households (those between 31%-50% of AMI and those below 30% of AMI) experience a cost burden greater than 50% of income to a significantly greater degree than households in the low- or moderate-income categories (51% of AMI or greater). Very low- and extremely low-income households have little, if any, disposable income available to handle unexpected expenses or income disruption and have a higher risk of becoming homeless. A loss of income due to illness or job loss; or expenses such as car repairs or medical bills may leave them unable to make rent or mortgage payments. All extremely low-income household types noted in Table 4 above are likely to incur a significant housing cost burden; however, small, extremely low-income households are the most severely affected.

Single-family renter households live in an overcrowding situation to a significantly greater degree than other household types.

Renter households are disproportionately affected by overcrowding. HUD considers units housing more than 1.5 persons per room to be severely overcrowded. The 2011-2015 reveals there were 239 severely overcrowded renter units compared to 4 ownership units. This would indicate a need for more large rental units affordable to lower-income households. Renters also are twice as likely as homeowners to be paying more than 50% of income towards housing costs, which places them at risk of becoming homeless.

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

Households, both individuals and families with children, in the extremely low-income group are at high risk of becoming homeless due to limited or lack of income, or high housing cost burden. A total of 258 homeless individuals were counted in Roseville on the night of the 2019 Homeless PIT Count, of which 118 (46%) were sheltered and 140 (54%) were unsheltered.

The data in tables 3 and 4 above demonstrate that low-income renters experience all four types of housing problems at a significantly higher rate than homeowners or upper income renters.

Rapid re-housing is a critical strategy for ending homelessness for households with children due to the extreme shortage of affordable housing. It is also a high priority for single adults who assess as self-sufficient and can address affordability through a combination of shared housing and increasing income. HUD defines Rapid Re-Housing as interventions designed to help individuals and families to quickly. exit homelessness and return to permanent housing.

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

Data on the homeless population in Placer County is tracked through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a federally mandated online data system for all dedicated homeless, and homeless prevention programs that receive funding as a HUD approved Continuum of Care (CoC). The HMIS collects data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families, and persons at risk of homelessness. In Placer County, the HMIS is maintained by the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS).

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

The housing characteristics most commonly linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness include high cost burden (the gap between income and the high cost of housing), a tight rental market, and a shortage of affordable housing. These are further compounded by job loss, unemployment and personal circumstances such as health conditions, mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence and trauma.

Job loss is anticipated to become a more prevalent concern in 2020 due to the closing of many businesses under the State and County stay at home orders.

Discussion

Based on the 2011-2015 ACS data above, there are 126,325 people residing in Roseville comprising approximately 46,550 households. Of these households, approximately 32% are at or below 80% of AMI and considered to be low income per HUD regulations. The 2015 ACS estimates that 64% of occupied housing units are homeowner units and 36% are renter-occupied. The cost of housing is the most significant housing problem reported in the CHAS data and low-income households (at or below 80 AMI) are especially impacted. Housing cost burden affects both renters and homeowners at the lower income levels. Approximately 24% of Roseville households paid more than 30% of their income towards housing costs, which HUD considers to be unaffordable. More concerning, 14% paid more than 50% of income towards housing which leaves many families at risk of descending into homelessness.

The 2011-2015 ACS racial data indicates that residents of Roseville are 79% White, 2% Black/African American, 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 10% Asian; and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The ACS indicates that 4% of residents identify as “some other race” and 5% are of two or more races. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

According to HUD, a disproportionately greater need exists when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate than the general population at that same income level. HUD looks at four factors as indicators of housing needs: lacking a complete kitchen; lacking complete plumbing facilities; more than one person per room; and a housing cost burden greater than 30% of household income.

The 2011-2015 ACS racial data indicates that residents of Roseville are 79% White, 2% Black/African American, 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 10% Asian; and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The ACS indicates that 4% of residents identify as "some other race" and 5% are of two or more races. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,440	355	345
White	2,400	245	215
Black / African American	80	0	20
Asian	145	90	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	725	4	30

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,585	665	0
White	2,615	545	0
Black / African American	20	0	0
Asian	340	35	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	585	70	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,490	2,045	0
White	3,394	1,575	0
Black / African American	55	0	0
Asian	170	85	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	690	355	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,605	2,569	0
White	1,330	2,099	0
Black / African American	15	30	0
Asian	115	135	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	10	0
Hispanic	90	280	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4. Cost Burden greater than 30%

Discussion

Based on the data in the tables above, all races in Roseville experience one or more housing problems at roughly the same rate as the general population within their income levels. However, Extremely Low-income persons of Hispanic ethnicity report a higher rate of housing problems. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity yet 21% of Extremely Low-income (0-30% AMI) persons reporting one or more housing problems were Hispanic. Hispanics at the Very Low-income (31-50% AMI) and Low-Income (51-80% AMI) levels report at approximately the same rate as non-Hispanics within their income range. Only 11% of Hispanics over 80% of AMI reported one or more housing problems, which is less than non-Hispanics.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

HUD identifies a disproportionately greater need when the members of a racial or ethnic group at a given income level experience housing problems at a greater rate than the general population at that same income level. HUD considers four conditions to indicate severe housing problems: lacks complete kitchen facilities; lacks complete plumbing facilities; contains more than 1.5 person per room; and a housing cost burden greater than 50% of household income.

The 2011-2015 ACS racial data indicates that residents of Roseville are 79% White, 2% Black/African American, 0.3% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 10% Asian; and 0.2% Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. The ACS indicates that 4% of residents identify as "some other race" and 5% are of two or more races. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,160	640	345
White	2,150	490	215
Black / African American	75	10	20
Asian	120	110	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	20	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	725	4	30

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,300	1,959	0
White	1,620	1,540	0
Black / African American	10	10	0
Asian	260	120	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	395	260	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,825	4,720	0
White	1,469	3,505	0
Black / African American	10	45	0
Asian	80	170	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	180	865	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	185	3,990	0
White	115	3,320	0
Black / African American	0	45	0
Asian	15	235	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	25	10	0
Hispanic	25	345	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

Discussion

The data indicates that all races in Roseville experience one or more severe housing problems at roughly the same rate as the general population within their income levels. Again, extremely low-income persons of Hispanic ethnicity report a higher rate of severe housing problems. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity yet 23% of Extremely Low-income (0-30% AMI) persons reporting one or more housing problems were Hispanic. Hispanics at the Very Low-income (31-50% AMI), Low-Income (51-80% AMI) and Moderate-income (80-100% AMI) levels report at approximately the same rate as non-Hispanics within their income range. The only other discrepancy noted was that Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders comprising 0.2% of the population were responsible for 14% of severe housing problems reported at the Moderate-income level. This may be due to the fact that the Asian population is such a small percentage of the overall population, which can result in skewed data.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction:

The table below displays HUD cost burden information by racial and ethnic group, including households reporting no significant cost burden (paying less than 30% of income towards housing costs), those with a cost burden (paying 30-50% of income towards housing), and households experiencing a severe cost burden (paying more than 50% of income towards housing).

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	29,684	9,440	7,050	375
White	23,450	7,195	5,365	240
Black / African American	450	124	90	25
Asian	2,415	720	395	65
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	4	15	0
Pacific Islander	30	40	0	0
Hispanic	2,625	1,165	1,005	30

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

The cost burden data above reveals that 64% of Roseville households report paying less than 30% of their incomes toward housing costs; 20% are cost burdened paying 30-50% of income towards housing; and 15% are severely cost burdened paying 50% or more of household income towards housing costs. There is little disparity between the race and ethnicity categories noted in the table and the jurisdiction as a whole. The categories with more than a 10% disparity are:

American Indian, Alaska Native residents are more likely to be living in affordable housing situations than the jurisdiction as a whole, paying less than 30% of income towards housing costs (74%) and are less likely to be cost burdened at 30-50% of income towards housing costs (5%) .

Pacific Islanders are less likely to have affordable housing, paying less than 30% towards housing costs (43%) and more likely to be cost burdened at 30-50% of income towards housing (57%.

There was no disparity of more than 10% between race and ethnicity categories of those who are severely cost burdened and households reporting no or negative income. The severely cost burdened in all categories ranged between 11% and 21% of families, compared to 15% jurisdiction wide. The category with the highest percentage of severely cost burdened families are Hispanics at 21%. Households reporting no or negative income range between 1% and 4%.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

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

The Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) notes that 39% of Roseville households experience housing problems and 18% experience severe housing problems. Black or African American households are most likely to experience housing problems (49%) and severe housing problems (39%). The study notes that in Roseville, there is less variation of housing problems between race and ethnicity when compared to the Sacramento region overall.

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

The greatest housing problem, across racial and ethnic groups, has been and continues to be cost burden. Both for-sale housing costs and rental rates continue to climb throughout the Sacramento region.

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

The HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Mapping tool does not indicate a specific area or neighborhood with a more than 10% disparity of housing problems, compared to other groups.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The mission of the Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) is to ensure adequate, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for qualified people in Roseville consistent with federal, state, and local law. The RHA administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program which provides rental assistance for both the City of Roseville and the City of Rocklin. The RHA administers 702 Roseville Housing Choice Vouchers, 70 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers, 25 Mainstream Vouchers, 75 Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Vouchers and 125 Rocklin Vouchers. VASH Vouchers provide housing assistance to homeless veterans that is coupled with services provided by the Veterans Administration. Mainstream Vouchers are reserved for households with a disabled family member between the ages of 18 and 62. NED Vouchers are limited to families with a disabled head of household or spouse that is under age 63. The RHA does not own or operate public housing units.

The need for affordable housing in Roseville is demonstrated by the length of time families must wait to obtain assistance. The Housing Choice Voucher waiting list was last opened in September 2017 and there are still 84 households on the list, waiting for rental assistance.

The data in the tables below was supplied by HUD and may not be the most current information. However, this data is used for discussion purposes of this section of the Consolidated Plan.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	702	0	702	70	0	100

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:
Roseville Housing Authority data

Data Source Comments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	14,111	0	14,037	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	0	6	0	6	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	252	0	251	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	214	0	205	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	606	0	596	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	514	0	505	0	0	9
Black/African American	0	0	0	67	0	66	0	0	1
Asian	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	59	0	59	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	547	0	537	0	0	10
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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

The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) does not own or operate any public housing units.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

To qualify for the Housing Choice Voucher program, applicants must be under the HUD very low-income limit (at or below 50% of AMI). However, the majority of new admissions are under the extremely low-income limit (at or below 30% of AMI). Families at this income level have difficulty meeting basic needs even with the assistance of the voucher program. The RHA staff are well versed in available resources and frequently refer voucher holders to community organizations and service providers for assistance. In addition, the RHA offers the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program to help voucher holders augment their education, find employment, build assets and achieve economic independence.

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

The RHA serves the housing needs of a particularly disadvantaged segment of the population. This is clearly identified in the PIC data above which indicates that 35% of voucher holder families have a disabled head of household or spouse and 42% are elderly households, compared to the ACS data that identifies 7% of the adult population in Roseville to be persons with disabilities..

The data in the tables above indicates that 32% of Roseville households are classified as low-income (at or below 80% of AMI). In the population at large, 9% are extremely low-income (at or below 30% AMI). In comparison, the average income of all RHA voucher holders is less than 30% of AMI.

The 2013-2017 ACS racial data indicates that RHA voucher holder families generally reflect the racial and ethnic segments of the total population with no more than a 10% disparity across demographics. The ACS reports that78% of residents are White, compared to 85% of voucher holders. Black/African Americans compose 2% of the population compared to 11% of voucher holders. American Indian/Alaskan Native are 1% compared to 2% of voucher holders. Asian are 10% compared to 2% of voucher holders. Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander are 0.4% compared to 0.3% of voucher holders. The ACS identifies 15% of the population as being of Hispanic ethnicity compared to 10% of voucher holders.

Discussion

As of April 27, 2020, the Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) reports that Housing Choice Vouchers are being issued and residents are able to lease units. Housing Authority policies allow for continued program operations with no in-person interaction required and already operates with a mostly paperless process. Immediate impacts of the COVID-19 virus include conducting phone briefings in

place of in person group briefings, temporarily allowing owner certifications in place of staff inspecting occupied units and postponing regularly scheduled occupied unit inspections.

The majority of Housing Choice Voucher program participants are seniors and/or disabled, and therefore are not as at-risk of loss of income due to loss of employment. The RHA will see an increase of spending on housing assistance as those participants who were employed prior to the stay-at-home order are reporting a reduction of income. As of this date, HUD is meeting the budget needs by increasing funding slightly.

Housing Authority staff anticipate that housing searches during COVID-19 will become more difficult and result in longer search times. The RHA is prepared to provide voucher expiration extensions for participants when needed.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The data in the table below comes from the Placer County 2019 Homeless Point-In-Time (PIT) Count conducted on January 24, 2019. It should be noted that HUD requires jurisdictions to conduct a Homeless PIT Count every two years as a condition of receiving funding for homeless services. The PIT Count must be conducted on one day in late January. It is a snapshot reflecting those persons identified as homeless for one night. Many people move in and out of homelessness and the total number of persons experiencing homelessness in Roseville over the course of a year is much higher.

HUD homeless funding for programs serving Roseville is administered through CA-515 – the Roseville, Rocklin, Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC). Member agencies of the Placer CoC are: Placer County Adult System of Care, Placer County CalWORKs, The Gathering Inn, The Lazarus Project, Volunteers of America, Whole Person Care, Whole Person Learning, Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing, Stand Up Placer, Placer Independent Resource Services, Project Go, City of Roseville, City of Rocklin, Tahoe/Truckee Health and Human Services, and the Sierra Foothills Aids Foundation. The Collaborative Applicant for CoC funding is the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS) which also maintains the federally mandated Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The HMIS collects data on persons experiencing homelessness in Placer County; the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families, and to persons at risk of homelessness; and outcomes of homeless programs.

The Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) was created to bring community leaders together to develop creative solutions for change. The organization provides on-the-ground projects, leadership development, linkages and referrals to services; and creative and collaborative solutions for the most pressing community issues in Placer County through collaboration, creativity and service. PCN conducts an annual survey of its members to identify key concerns in the community. In the most recent survey, PCN members identified affordable housing, homelessness and mental health as the top three priority issues in the community they serve.

Concern regarding the needs of the homeless was a recurring theme across the Community survey, community meetings and individual consultations with service providers. The primary needs noted were for mental health and substance abuse programs, rapid rehousing assistance, and housing affordable to the lowest income and most vulnerable populations.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

The analysis in this section was conducted before the COVID-19 virus was widespread and before stay at home orders were issued by the State of California and Placer County to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus. Social distancing of at least six feet, isolation and quarantine are difficult for persons living in congregate facilities such as a shelter; and virtually impossible for unsheltered homeless.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	44	2	93	250	0	195
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	75	137	423	114	0	195
Chronically Homeless Individuals	33	60	185	50	0	195
Chronically Homeless Families	7	1	17	5	0	195
Veterans	7	15	44	12	0	195
Unaccompanied Child	5	6	21	6	0	195
Persons with HIV	0	1	4	1	0	195

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Alternate Data Source Name:
Placer County HMIS
Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

On the night of January 29, 2019, the CoC Point-In-Time (PIT) count identified 258 homeless persons in the City of Roseville; who met the federal definition of homelessness—sleeping in a place not fit for human habitation or in emergency or transitional housing for homeless persons. The PIT count for the City of Roseville identified 118 sheltered and 140 unsheltered persons, which accounts for 42% of homeless persons found in Placer County overall and 47% of unsheltered homeless persons. The estimated number of persons homeless throughout the year and number of persons becoming homeless each year are based on 2019 PIT data.

According to 2019 data reported by service providers through the HMIS, a homeless person in Placer County will experience homelessness for an average of 195 nights throughout the year. There were 222 Placer County homeless persons reported in HMIS who were confirmed as exiting homelessness into permanent housing solutions. It is estimated that 93 of these persons were residing in Roseville.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	62	111
Black or African American	3	7
Asian	1	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	8
Pacific Islander	1	1
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	24	15
Not Hispanic	94	125

Alternate Data Source Name:
2019 Placer County Homeless Point-in-Time Count
Data Source Comments:

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

In Placer County, the 2019 PIT Count identified 40 households with children residing in shelter or transitional housing, and 2 unsheltered. Roseville accounts for 42% of homeless countywide which would indicate that approximately 17 households with children are in need of housing assistance on a single night. Countywide, there was one household with children identified which would indicate a need for housing assistance for up to one veteran household in Roseville.

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

The race and ethnicity percentage data in the chart above was calculated from the 2019 PIT Count. The Total Population percentages are from the ACS 2011-2015. As the sample size of some races is quite small, it can be difficult to draw strong conclusions from this data. However, it appears that in Roseville, Asians experience homelessness at a lower rate than other races while American Indian/Native Alaskans experience homelessness at a somewhat higher rate than they appear in the general population. There is no significant difference in the rate of homelessness for persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 PIT count identified 258 homeless persons in Roseville on a single night. Of those identified, 118 were sheltered (46%) and 140 were unsheltered (54%). The PIT notes that 66% were male and 34% female. Data by household type indicates that 76% of homeless in Roseville were single adults or adult couples without children. Most were residents of Placer County for at least a year before they became

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homeless (75%); 38% reported having a serious mental illness; 29% reported having a substance abuse disorder; 24% had lived in foster care or a group home; 10% were fleeing a domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking situation; and 11% were Veterans.

Discussion:

Both the State of California and Placer County have issued stay at home orders for all activities except for essential needs to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The State order has been extended until further notice to ensure the health of residents and vulnerable populations. The data in this section was collected and analyzed before the virus was widespread and the orders were announced. As of April 20, 2020, the Placer County Division of Public Health reports there are 131 confirmed cases of COVID-19 in Placer County, 111 located in the southern portion of the County which is primarily the City of Roseville. The County has identified 8 deaths attributed to the virus. There are 12 persons hospitalized and 2 in intensive care.

Unsheltered homeless persons are not able to comply with stay at home orders. This places them at higher risk of contracting the virus and spreading it to others. Homeless persons also have a higher rate of untreated existing health problems than the community at large, which makes many more susceptible to complications from the virus. There is a need for housing units or shelter to get unsheltered persons off the street.

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services is coordinating with the State of California Project Roomkey program to place homeless persons and persons who must be in quarantine away from their family in motel rooms or mobile homes. However, the County is finding it difficult to locate motel owners willing to accept persons infected with the virus or who may have been exposed to the virus. It is especially difficult to place persons who are chronically homeless. The County has also finding it difficult to locate places to put mobile homes on a temporary basis.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction:

There are many individuals in need of affordable housing, supportive housing or services to enable them to live independently and avoid homelessness or institutionalization. These include elderly; persons with physical, mental, or developmental disabilities; persons with HIV/AIDS; victims of domestic violence; children leaving group homes or aging out of foster care; farmworkers; and persons under the influence of substance abuse. The following is a brief analysis of the needs of these subpopulations. The facilities and services available to these subpopulations are discussed in greater detail in the Housing Market Analysis section of this Plan.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly. According to the 2013–2017 ACS, there were 20,196 persons over the age of 65 living in Roseville (15% of the population). Approximately 33% of seniors over age 65 were disabled, increasing to 48% of seniors age 75 and older. The 2013 Housing Element explains that seniors often live on limited fixed incomes, suffer disproportionately from poverty and may have special needs relating to accessibility. The 2013-2017 ACS estimates that 4,117 Roseville residents age 65 and older have an ambulatory disability and 4,120 need assistance with self-care to remain independent. Seniors First provides programs, services and long-term support to Placer County seniors so that they may maintain their independence as long as possible. The agency reports that housing affordability is one of the top concerns facing their clients.

Persons with Disabilities. The Housing Element notes that disabilities vary in type and severity and can have a significant impact on a household's housing needs and ability to pay for appropriate housing. Based on the 2013-2017 ACS, there are 12,142 adults with disabilities in the City of Roseville (9% of the population). Of those adults, 5,514 are age 18 to 64; and 6,628 are age 65 and older. The ACS reported disabilities are: hearing 4,411; vision 2,188; cognitive 3,929; ambulatory 6,681; self-care difficulty 2,984; and independent living 4,453. An individual may report more than one disability, so the total number of individual disabilities exceeds the actual number of disabled adults. It is estimated that a minimum of 6,192 disabled households in Roseville are in need of assistance to maintain an affordable and stable independent living situation.

Mental Illness. The ACS does not identify persons living with mental illness. The Placer County 2017 Community Health Status Assessment reports that about 3.6% of Placer County adults have serious mental illness, defined as any mental illness in a person age 18 and above that results in substantial impairment when carrying out major life activities. The report notes "the poorest areas often have the highest rates of mental illness, and also often have the fewest licensed mental health professionals to provide treatment." This corroborates the need for mental health services for homeless and extremely low-income persons heard throughout the citizen participation process. The Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) conducts an annual survey of its members to identify key concerns in the community. In

the most recent survey, PCN members identified mental health as one of the top three priority issues facing the community they serve.

Youth. Children placed in foster care or group homes are at increased risk for a variety of emotional, physical, behavioral, and academic problems. According to kidsdata.org there were approximately 190 youth in foster care in Placer County. Among older youth exiting foster care, more than half (51% nationwide and 65% in California) age out of the system without being reunited with their families or connected with another family. California and many other states now extend foster care services past age 18 and the Affordable Care Act ensures that health coverage continues until age 26. However, aging out of the system still creates challenges for many youth—a high percentage experience inadequate housing, low educational and career attainment, early parenthood, substance abuse, physical and mental health problems, and involvement with the criminal justice system.

Due to space limitations in this section, see additional special needs categories in the Discussion section below.

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

Persons with disabilities, persons living with a mental illness, and elderly persons may be in need of affordable housing linked with supportive services to live independently. The data noted above, and information gathered through the Community Survey, community meetings and consultations with service providers indicate a need for mental health and supportive services for the populations noted in the section above.

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

According to the Center for AIDS Research at Emory University website, 101 of every 100,000 persons in Placer County is living with HIV, which would provide an estimated 130 persons, of which 14% are living in poverty. In the State of California, 39% of persons with HIV are White, 17% are Black and 37% are Hispanic. Over 88% of persons with HIV are male and 65% are age 45 or older.

Persons living with HIV or AIDS often are at risk of losing their housing due to increased medical costs or due to limited income or reduced ability to keep working due to illness. Stable housing allows persons living with HIV/AIDS treatment to access comprehensive healthcare and adhere to complex HIV/AIDS drug therapies.

Discussion:

Additional categories of special needs:

Domestic Violence. Domestic violence is emotionally, physically, and financially devastating for victims and their families. Placer County's shortage of affordable housing and the increase in the cost of basic needs create a problematic barrier for persons trying to leave a violent home.

Farmworkers. The residency of farmworkers can be difficult to ascertain, as most move throughout the season to follow crop harvests. The research article *Employment and Earnings of California Farmworkers in 2015* by U.C. Davis and the California Employment Development Department identified approximately 1,500 farmworkers whose highest earning job the previous year was located in Placer County. Most farm workers are not able to secure full time employment throughout the year, which limits earning potential. The report reveals that the average annual earnings of persons with at least one farm job in California was $20,500. This is well below the 2015 Placer County extremely low-income limit for a family of 4 of $24,250. The 2011–2015 ACS identifies 505 Roseville residents employed in the agriculture, mining, oil and gas extraction industries. Farmworkers seeking housing in Roseville need highly subsidized units affordable to extremely low-income households.

Seniors First provides programs, services and long-term support to Placer County seniors so that they may maintain their independence as long as possible. The agency reports that housing affordability is one of the top concerns facing their clients.

Placer County Health and Human Service, Adult System of Care commented that housing for persons with mental illness, housing for persons experiencing homelessness, and more small housing units in general (efficiency or one-bedroom units) are all high priority needs for their clients.

The special population needs in this section were analyzed before the COVID-19 virus was widespread and before the stay at home orders were issued. There is a need for assisting persons who must be in quarantine away from their families. For example, homeless persons or workers in an essential service who lives with someone who is in a high risk health category (elderly, persons with compromised immune systems, persons with asthma, persons with cardio-pulmonary problems).

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services is coordinating with the State of California Project Roomkey program to persons who must be in quarantine away from their family in motel rooms or mobile homes. However, the County is finding it difficult to locate motel owners willing to accept persons infected with the virus or who may have been exposed to the virus. The County also is finding it difficult to locate places to put mobile homes on a temporary basis.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Roseville 2025 General Plan, adopted in 2010, provides an outline of the City's public facility needs. The following public facilities goals and policies are relevant to this section of the Plan:

- Provide recreational facilities and parks for all sectors of the community.
- Ensure adequate funding for recreation and parks improvement and maintenance.
- Provide library facilities necessary to meet the needs of the community.

CDBG regulations allow funding for community facility projects serving an area with 51% or more low- and moderate-income residents, based on census data. An exception is allowed for communities with few or no qualifying areas. The City of Roseville was determined to be an Exception Grantee for program year 2020. In the City of Roseville, projects serving census tracts and block groups with 46.81% or more low- and moderate-income residents may qualify for Area Benefit. Exception Grantee status may change each year depending on HUD calculation of income estimates.

How were these needs determined?

General Plan development resulted from a variety of public participation efforts, including numerous neighborhood meetings and team workshops with significant input from the City Council, the Planning Commission, and advanced planning staff from the City's Planning Division. On an ongoing basis, the City seeks public input on public facility needs through public hearings and community meetings.

The City conducted a Community Survey, two Community Meetings and consulted with local service providers to solicit public input regarding needs, including community development needs, as described in the Process section of this plan.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City's public improvement needs are outlined in the General Plan, specifically the Public Facilities Element (noted above), which focuses on civic and community facilities, schools, electric/privately owned utilities, water system, wastewater and recycled water systems, solid waste, source reduction and recycling, water and energy conservation, and extension of City services. The following public facilities goals and policies are relevant to this section of the Plan:

- Cluster and connect community facilities in neighborhood centers, including parks, libraries, and community centers.
- Provide library services and locate library facilities to adequately serve all City residents.
- The City and the school districts enjoy a mutually beneficial arrangement in the joint use of school and public facilities, and joint-use facilities will be encouraged.

- Maintain a municipal electric utility that provides an efficient, economical, and reliable electric system.
- Maintain a water system that adequately serves the existing community and planned growth levels, ensuring the ability to meet projected water demand and to provide needed improvements, repairs, and replacements in a timely manner.
- Participate in a cooperative regional approach to wastewater treatment and discharge in order to maintain a system that adequately services planned growth within the City.
- Provide a healthy, safe, and economical system for solid waste collection and disposal.
- Balance conservation efforts with water and energy supplies for the maximum benefit of Roseville's residents.

How were these needs determined?

The City of Roseville General Plan is a result of community outreach, data research and community visioning that provides a guide for the City's long-term physical, economic and environmental growth. The City continues to seek public comments on public improvement needs through hearings and community meetings.

The Economic Development Department actively seeks additional funding opportunities and collaborates with other City departments to determine community needs and to identify funding sources to address those needs. The City typically prioritizes its limited CDBG resources for Public Services programs as discussed in greater detail below.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Throughout the development of this plan, two needs were continually identified as having the most significant impact on low-income Roseville residents. These are the need for more affordable housing and the need for more services for persons experiencing homelessness and persons at risk of homelessness. The City will focus its scarce CDBG resources to address these two top need categories. Homeless public services needs identified above include shelter, mental health and substance abuse treatment, healthcare, food and nutrition services.

Additionally, the community voiced concerns for the need for services for the elderly, disabled, youth and persons with mental illness.

How were these needs determined?

The City conducted a Community Survey, two Community Meetings and consulted with local service providers to solicit public input regarding needs, including community development needs, as described in the Process section of this plan.

The needs in this section of the Plan were analyzed before the COVID-19 virus was widespread and before the stay at home orders were in place. Since that time, many persons have become unemployed due to business closures. Based on conversations with local service providers, there is an increased need for housing assistance and food for persons who have lost income. The Placer County Department of Health and Human services has identified a need for housing or shelter units for unsheltered homeless persons and persons who must be in isolation or quarantine away from their families.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The purpose of this section of the Plan is to provide a clear picture of the environment in which the City will administer its CDBG program over the term of the Plan. The Housing Market Analysis looks at the number housing units, the cost of housing, and the condition of the available housing stock. Homeless facilities and services are reviewed; in addition to facilities and services for special needs populations and barriers to affordable housing.

The Market Analysis also evaluates community resources available to low income residents in the areas of workforce development, access to broadband service and the need to address potential hazards that may be felt due to climate change over the five year period of the Consolidated Plan.

In conjunction with the Needs Assessment, the Market Analysis provides the basis for the Strategic Plan and the programs and projects to be administered. Most of the data tables in this section are populated with default data developed by the U.S. Census Bureau for HUD based on the 2011–2015 American Community Survey (ACS). Other sources are noted throughout the section.

During the final stages of developing the Consolidated Plan, the COVID-19 virus began to spread rapidly throughout the nation. HUD awarded the City of Roseville CDBG-CV funds to prevent, prepare for and respond to the COVID-19 virus pandemic. Information related to COVID-19 was added to this section of the Consolidated Plan in response to HUD requirements for the use of CDBG funds to respond to conditions caused by the virus.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

The 2011-2015 ACS identifies 46,550 households living in Roseville, a 5.3% increase during the five-year term of the previous Consolidated Plan, while total population increased by 8.3% to 126,325. The California Department of Finance provides a more recent population estimate of 139,643 for 2019, a 9.2% increase over the past five years. The number of housing units only increased 3.4% during the same period to a total of 48,975. The percentage of owner-occupied housing units has remained stable at approximately 64%, while 36% are renter-occupied.

The City of Roseville adopted a minimum 10% Affordable Housing Goal (AGH) in 1988. The 10% AGH was implemented through the General Plan (as amended) and several Housing Element updates. Since adoption 31 years ago, the 10% AGH has proven to be an effective tool in the production of rental and purchase housing affordable to very low-, low-, and middle-income households.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	35,475	72%
1-unit, attached structure	1,795	4%
2-4 units	2,585	5%
5-19 units	5,245	11%
20 or more units	3,160	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	715	1%
Total	***48,975***	***100%***

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	40	0%	395	2%
1 bedroom	355	1%	3,830	23%
2 bedrooms	4,015	13%	6,280	38%
3 or more bedrooms	25,495	85%	6,135	37%
Total	***29,905***	***99%***	***16,640***	***100%***

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City has sponsored or assisted in the development of approximately 1,930 rental units affordable to extremely low-income, very low-income, low-income, and moderate-income households, including 940 multi-family units and 860 senior units. These units were developed using a variety of federal, state, and local funding sources and programs. During the previous five year planning period, the City assisted with the development of 128 units affordable to very low-income households (at or below 50% AMI); 43 low-income units (at or below 80% AMI) and 2,006 moderate income units (at or below 120% AMI). Currently, there are 25 affordable apartment complexes in Roseville offering a total of 443 accessible units serving persons with mobility difficulties.

In the past, the City has directed the majority of its available housing resources to the development of new affordable rental units. When prioritizing assistance to new housing units, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for 2013-2021 is used as a gauge. The City is on track to meet the 2013-2020 RHNA housing production target of 8,478 units; however, units affordable to very low- and low-income households are significantly lagging behind housing affordable to households at or above the moderate income level. Housing production has recovered somewhat from the housing recession. In calendar year 2019, the City issued building permits for 65 new market-rate multifamily units and 981 new market-rate single-family units. The increase in permits issued in 2019 is likely attributable to new building codes scheduled to go into effect in 2020. When possible, builders pulled permits before the end of 2019 to avoid increased construction costs under the 2020 Building code. This may result in a corresponding drop in permit applications in 2020 and succeeding years.

The City has targeted its housing resources, including entitlement CDBG and State of California HOME funds, to the creation and preservation of affordable rental units and permanent supportive housing for low-income and very low-income households. The City will seek to secure additional resources such as the new federal Housing Trust Fund and State of California bond funds targeted to lower-income households. However, housing resources will be primarily targeted to the creation and preservation of housing for persons experiencing homelessness and those at risk of becoming homeless.

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

The City's Housing and Planning Divisions maintain a comprehensive inventory of affordable housing developments in the City, which is updated on a regular basis. The City monitors projects with expiring affordability contracts, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts, and is engaged in ongoing communications with the management or owners of these at-risk properties. Over the five-year term of this Plan, there are 6 low income restricted units at risk of conversion to market-rate at the Colonial Village apartment complex. The City's affordable housing agreement with Colonial Village expires in 2025. The City works with property owners to identify and apply for federal, state, and local subsidies to ensure the continued affordability of housing units.

State housing element law requires the analysis of government-assisted housing units that are eligible to convert from low-income housing to market-rate housing due to expiring subsidies, mortgage prepayments, or expiration of affordability restrictions and the City's efforts to develop programs aimed at their preservation. The City will continue the practice of using Affordable Purchase and Rental Housing Agreements to secure the affordability of housing on a long-term basis. These agreements currently maintain affordability for approximately 700 units across the city.

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

The City of Roseville is growing, with over 5,000 new housing units produced in the past five years. However, there are vulnerable segments of the population that find it difficult to secure a sustainable housing situation.

The City of Roseville is a member jurisdiction of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SAGOG). SACOG is responsible for regional coordination of planning for development and transportation needs in the six-county Sacramento Valley region. SACOG determines the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) for the City, which is State required process to ensure cities and counties are planning for sufficient housing to accommodate all economic segments of the community. Under the SACOG 2021-2029 Regional Housing Needs Plan, the City of Roseville agrees to zone land for development of a minimum of 3,855 residential units affordable to Very Low Income households (at or below 50% AMI) and 2,323 units affordable to Low Income households (50% - 80% AMI).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The analysis in this section and the Needs Assessment of this plan indicates a need for additional affordable housing, especially for households at or below 50% of MFI. More studio apartments and one-bedroom units are needed to accommodate single person households, while larger affordable units are also needed to address overcrowding situations for lower-income families. Information collected during public outreach including the Community Survey, Community Meetings and individual service provider consultations supports the data. Community members and service providers note a need for affordable housing, programs to assist the homeless to attain housing, housing affordable to seniors, and housing coupled with supportive services for persons with mental or physical disabilities.

Discussion

The Roseville housing market is influenced by state and county growth rates, interest rates, employment levels, the national investment climate and other economic variables. Affordable housing challenges have resulted as the gap between housing costs and household income levels widen. Housing costs throughout California have risen at a rate greater than household income levels.

Currently there are 25 affordable apartment complexes in Roseville offering a total of 443 accessible units for persons with mobility disabilities. However, comments received from agencies working with elderly and disabled populations indicate that more affordable units are needed.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

Housing affordability is a challenge in communities across California. In Roseville, the cost of housing has risen faster than household income over recent years and there no indication that this trend will reverse during the five-year period of this Plan.

As noted below, the 2005-2009 and 2011-2015 ACS reported that median home values declined by 21% between 2009 and 2015 during the housing market crash. As many homeowners lost their homes during the housing crash, many families moving into rental units, which drove up rental rates 12% during that same time period.

While median contract rent increased 12% between 2009 and 2015, median income only increased by 2%. Currently, both home values and rent are on the rise. Between 2015 and 2017, the ACS shows that the median home value increased from $332,600 to $386,300, a 16% increase. Median contract rent rose another 11% to $1,302 in two years.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	420,500	332,600	(21%)
Median Contract Rent	1,047	1,175	12%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	920	5.5%
$500-999	5,395	32.4%
$1,000-1,499	6,375	38.3%
$1,500-1,999	2,779	16.7%
$2,000 or more	1,180	7.1%
Total	***16,649***	***100.0%***

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	375	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,195	465

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
80% HAMFI	6,740	2,030
100% HAMFI	No Data	4,290
Total	***8,310***	***6,785***

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	853	968	1,220	1,764	2,143
High HOME Rent	853	968	1,202	1,379	1,519
Low HOME Rent	732	784	941	1,086	1,212

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Alternate Data Source Name:
2019 HUD Fair Market Rent and HOME Rents
Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The ACS reports 2017 [IT1] median income in Placer County to be $81,119, or $6,760 per month. Median contract rent was $1,302 which is 19% of the area median income. This would indicate that most households at or near median income can find an affordable rental unit. The City's 2013 Housing Element indicates that homeownership opportunities are limited to households at or above 120% MFI due to affordability. Based on the 2013 median income, only households making more than $91,300 annually could afford a home at the median sales price in Roseville.

Housing affordability at lower income levels is a challenge for many households. The 2011-2015 CHAS data in the Needs Assessment section of this Plan reports 14,935 low-income households (at or below 80% of MFI) living in Roseville, while Table 5 above indicates there were only 10,805 units affordable to low-income families. Needs Assessment data also indicates that households below 50% MFI often are living in overcrowding situations. This is likely the result of the limited number of units affordable at this income level. The largest discrepancy in affordability is for extremely low-income households (at or below 30% MFI). There were 4,145 extremely low-income Roseville families but only 375 units identified as affordable at this income level.

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

The U.S Census reports a residential vacancy rate in 2017 of 4.3% for the City of Roseville. The vacancy rate for homeownership units was 1% while the rental vacancy rate was 6.3%. This appears to be holding steady. The California Department of Finance estimates a citywide vacancy rate of 6.2% for 2019. The limited supply of housing presents challenges for both renters and owners. According to the Roseville Housing Authority staff administering the Housing Choice Voucher Program, voucher holders are having an increasingly difficult time finding available rentals, especially those that meet the HUD Payment Standard limit for the program.

Families seeking to purchase an affordable home in Roseville will find it more difficult today than five years ago. The housing market has rebounded since 2015. According to the California Association of Realtors (CAR), the median sales price of existing homes rose from $387,500 in December 2014 to $495,000 in December 2019, a 28% increase in five years. CAR reports that housing affordability in California peaked in the second quarter 2012 and has seen a steady decline since that time. In 2012, 56% of California residents could afford to purchase a home. By the end of 2019 that number had dropped to 31% of residents. CAR estimates that in 2012, it took an annual income of $35,170 to purchase the median priced home in the inland region, whereas it took an annual income of $74,800 by the end of 2019, an increase of 113%. While the HUD Placer County median income increased by 23% during the same period.

Renters are experiencing the effects of a strengthening housing market as well. The ACS reports that Roseville median contract rent increased 17% from $1,116 in 2012 to $1,302 in 2017, while median household income only rose 9% during the same period.

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

The City of Roseville is not a Participating Jurisdiction and does not receive HOME program funds directly from HUD. Any rental projects in Roseville receiving HOME funds must submit a competitive grant application to the State of California Small Cities program. The HOME Program requires rents to be the lower of the affordable rent or the Fair Market Rent. HOME High Rent project typically target households between 50% to 60% of AMI, whereas HOME Low Rent projects target households below 50% of AMI.

	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom
2019 HUD Low HOME Rent	$784	$941
2019 HUD High HOME Rent	$968	$1,202
2019 HUD Fair Market Rent	$968	$1,220

The City will encourage affordable housing projects seeking HOME funds to produce as many Low Rent units as is feasible to maintain affordability to households at the lower end of the income spectrum. However, as reported by the ACS, median contract rent in 2017 was $1,302, and likely was

higher in 2019. Both Low HOME Rent projects and High HOME Rent projects are useful for providing affordability and housing stability for many households.

Discussion

The City will continue to plan for residential development as required in the SACOG RNHA allocation targets and will prioritize housing resources to the production and preservation of affordable rental housing to expand housing choices for very low- and low-income households.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

Based on the 2011-2015 ACS data below; 37% of Roseville households are living with one or more of the following housing conditions: lacks complete plumbing facilities; lacks complete kitchen facilities; more than one person per room; or has a cost burden greater than 30% of household income. Renter-occupied households have the highest rate of housing conditions at 51%, while 29% of owner-occupied households report having a housing condition. The majority of Roseville's housing stock was built between 1980 and 1999 (46%), followed by 2000 or later (32%), between 1950 and 1979 (18%), and before 1950 (4%). Older units are generally in greater need of repair, including possibly lead-based paint remediation. Approximately 14% of units built before 1980 have children present. These units pose the greatest risk of lead poisoning.

The City's Building Division conducts general code compliance citywide. Code compliance is complaint-based; the City does not actively seek code violations. Staff contacts the person against whom a complaint was filed to request an inspection to assess whether a code violation does exist. City staff works with owners to correct violations, including improvement of substandard housing conditions and blight as well as neighborhood safety.

Definitions

The City follows municipal code 16.35.110 to determine habitability, which mirrors California Health and Safety Code Section 19920.3. The code defines a "dangerous building" in part, as "any building or structure which has any or all of the conditions or defects hereinafter described shall be deemed to be a dangerous building, provided that such conditions or defects exist to the extent that the life, health, property or safety of the public or its occupants are endangered."

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	8,480	28%	7,535	45%
With two selected Conditions	80	0%	915	6%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	21,330	71%	8,195	49%
Total	***29,900***	***99%***	***16,645***	***100%***

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	10,700	36%	5,115	31%
1980-1999	13,105	44%	6,640	40%
1950-1979	4,890	16%	3,675	22%
Before 1950	1,210	4%	1,215	7%
Total	***29,905***	***100%***	***16,645***	***100%***

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,100	20%	4,890	29%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	5,935	20%	3,790	23%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As ownership and rental housing in Roseville ages, there continues to be a need for rehabilitation to maintain the housing stock. The City currently uses federal CDBG and State of California HOME funds to provide rehabilitation loans to low-income owner-occupants for preservation of the affordable housing stock. Staff regularly receives calls from residents in need of assistance to make necessary repairs to their homes.

Most income restricted affordable units in the City are rental units. The City is committed to assisting affordable rental property owners to maintain multifamily properties to ensure a suitable living environment for lower-income renter households.

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

Based on the demographic data provided in this Plan, there are 46,545 households in Roseville, of which approximately 32% are low-income (at or below 80% MFI). Applying this percentage to the 9,818 units built before 1980 results in an estimated 3,142 units occupied by low-income families that may contain lead-based paint.

As part of the inspection process for the Housing Rehabilitation, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, and First-Time Homebuyer programs, the City inspects for the presence of lead-based paint and the potential hazard such paint may pose to occupants of the residence. If the inspection reveals that a potential hazard exists, the City requires the mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard in accordance with HUD guidelines.

The City addresses the issue of lead-based paint hazards by providing lead-based paint hazard notices to landlords and tenants who participate in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, borrowers/occupants of the Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, and first time homebuyers who use other federal or state funds. Additionally, all rental units that are rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME funds are subject to lead-based paint compliance requirements. The creation of new affordable housing units and reduction of hazards through rehabilitation of older units provides low-income households with homes that are free of lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

The cost of housing is influenced by many economic variables. In Roseville, as in most California cities, these factors have resulted in a disparity between housing costs and household income levels. The City addresses housing affordability through the policies in the Housing Element of the General Plan including the use of CDBG and other funding sources to promote the development and sustainability of affordable owner-occupied and rental housing units. However, funding is limited for such efforts and the consequence is that the affordability gap continues to exist.

The City of Roseville Housing Element demonstrates the City's dedication to provide current and future residents with a range of purchase and rental units affordable to all income groups. The City meets housing affordability goals with policies, programs, and implementation measures detailed in this element. The City collaborates with all segments of the community including the development, business and manufacturing sectors, to ensure the success of its affordable housing program.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

Housing units subsidized by the HCV program must pass a Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection prior to move-in to the assisted unit and biennial inspections [IT1] as long as the unit continues to receive HCV subsidies. The RHA educates voucher holders at briefings about HQS information, offers suggestions on how to talk to potential landlords about the voucher program and encourages participants to know their rights as tenants. These efforts help ensure that voucher holders occupying private rental units are living in safe and decent conditions.

RHA does not own or operate any public housing units. The number of units noted below are units subsidized through the HCV program. There are 25 affordable apartment complexes in Roseville offering a total of 443 accessible units serving persons with mobility difficulties that are available to HCV households.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				702		702	70	0	100
# of accessible units									
***includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition**									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
Roseville Housing Authority data
Data Source Comments:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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

Not applicable. There are no public housing units in the City of Roseville.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

Not applicable. There are no public housing units in the City of Roseville.

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

Not applicable. There are no public housing units in the City of Roseville.

Discussion:

Not applicable. There are no public housing units in the City of Roseville.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The City actively participates in the Roseville, Rocklin, Placer Continuum of Care CA-515 (CoC) and the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS). HRCS is a regional planning group acting as the collaborative applicant for the Placer and Nevada County CoCs and documents the demographics of persons experiencing homelessness through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). Member agencies of the Placer CoC include: Placer County Adult System of Care, Placer County CalWORKs, The Gathering Inn, The Lazarus Project, Volunteers of America, Whole Person Care, Whole Person Learning, Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing, Stand Up Placer, Placer Independent Resource Services, Project Go, City of Roseville, City of Rocklin, Tahoe/Truckee Health and Human Services, Sierra Foothills Aids Foundation.

Since the arrival of the COVID-19 virus, the City is collaborating with the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services and the State of California Project Roomkey to secure motel rooms and mobile homes for homeless persons and others who must be in isolation or quarantine to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The programs and services identified in this section will be receiving additional funding from Federal and State sources, but this may not be sufficient to address the additional burden caused by loss of income, school closures and disruption of the food supply chain.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	22	0	99	19	0
Households with Only Adults	53	0	6	26	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	26	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

Alternate Data Source Name:
Placer County Housing Inventory Count (HIC)
Data Source Comments:

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 06/30/2018)

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

Health services are provided by the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). HHS administers the MediCal program, CalFresh (formerly known as food stamps), In-Home Support Services, Mental Health Services and Child Welfare Services. Placer County Adult System of Care (ASOC) provides in-home supportive services to persons with disabilities. The HHS Whole Person Care system focuses on persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness and are high users of multiple services, including emergency departments, probation, mental health and substance use programs and social services to coordinate physical health, behavioral health, and social services. Saint Vincent de Paul offers a free medical clinic one day per week.

Mental health services are also offered by Turning Point Community Programs (TPCP) which provides service for individuals with a serious mental illness. Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) provides case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness. KidsFirst offers intensive social services and individual therapy to children and families with young children.

Seniors First Meals on Wheels and Saint Vincent de Paul Society's BAGS program offer food and nutrition programs for seniors and disabled persons. The Salvation Army also offers food assistance to those in need. The Placer Food Bank Placer, El Dorado and Nevada Counties receives donations of food and funds from federal programs, food manufacturers and retailers, and the community to provide food to food pantries such as BAGS, youth programs, senior programs such as Meals on Wheels, rehabilitation centers and faith-based organizations for distribution to needy persons. The food bank reports that one in seven persons living in the three county area are food insecure.

HHS also administers the CalWORKs program providing employment counseling, job readiness, employment training and job seeking assistance. The CalWORKS program also provides assistance with childcare, transportation and work expenses for eligible clients. Golden Sierra Job Training provides employment services, training and job placement assistance.

The ALTA Regional Center provides support services to persons with developmental delays.

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

As noted above, the Placer County HHS Whole Person Care program provides services to persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are high users of multiple services, including emergency departments, probation, mental health and substance use programs and social services to coordinate physical health, behavioral health, and social services.

Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) provides case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness including homeless and persons at risk of homelessness. KidsFirst offers intensive social services and individual therapy to children and families with young children. Regional Crisis Nurseries provide a safe, free place for kids needing daytime and/or 24 hour emergency care. The also offer respite care for families in distress.

The Gathering Inn provides emergency homeless shelter services and mental health clinician services for homeless individuals and families with children. Volunteers of America Home Start program provides shelter, transitional housing and supportive services to individuals and families with children who are experiencing homelessness.

The Roseville Housing Authority administers 40 HUD-VASH vouchers. VASH vouchers provide housing assistance to homeless veterans and veteran families, coupled with supportive services provided by the Veterans Administration. Volunteers of American also assists veterans and veteran families through the Veterans Families Program and Homeless Reintegration Program.

The Transition to Independence Process (TIP) serves Transition Aged Youth ages 14 to 24 who are experiencing emotional and/or behavioral difficulties. Youth receive assistance to make a successful transition into adulthood.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

Affordable housing and supportive services are needed in the community to enable persons with special needs to live independently and to avoid becoming at risk for homelessness or at risk of institutionalization. Special needs populations discussed in this section include: the elderly; persons with physical, mental, or developmental disabilities; persons living with HIV/AIDS; victims of domestic violence; children leaving group homes or aging out of foster care; farmworkers; and persons under the influence of substance abuser. This section provides a brief summary of the facilities and services available to these populations.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Responses from the Community Needs Survey, comments received from public meetings and interviews with social service providers are supported by data from the U.S. Census ACS. One of the most significant needs for special populations centers on housing affordability for the lowest-income persons.

The majority of disabled persons have income significantly lower than that of the non-disabled population and may require affordable housing assistance. Persons with mobility and/or self-care limitations may require in-home supportive services and special housing accommodations. The 2013-2017 ACS states that 6,681 Roseville residents report an ambulatory disability; 2,984 a self-care difficulty; and 4,453 need assistance with independent living. Persons may report more than one disability, so some of the numbers may represent duplicated counts.

The Roseville Housing Authority administers 25 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Vouchers and 75 Non-Elderly Disabled (NED) Vouchers. Mainstream Vouchers are reserved for households with a disabled family member between the ages of 18 and 62. NED Vouchers are limited to families with a disabled head of household or spouse that is under age 63.

The Placer County Department of Health and Human Services, Adult System of Care provides assistance to vulnerable populations throughout the county, including Roseville residents. The agency provides mental health services, substance abuse treatment, in-home support services for elderly and disabled; and also operates housing programs for clients. Agency staff report additional affordable housing, increased mental health services and additional small housing units for single persons as the highest needs for their clients.

Strategies to Empower People (STEP) provides support services to adults with developmental disabilities. Placer Independent Resource Services (PIRS) advocates for the rights of persons with disabilities, educates the community about disability issues, and provides services to persons with

disabilities to live independent, productive lives. PIRS identified a need for programs that provide assistance with accessibility improvements that create more accessible and safer home living environments for the disabled and senior populations.

StandUp Placer assists persons in abusive situations and victims of human trafficking to recover and re-enter society. Representatives from the agency also identified a need for more affordable housing for persons who must leave an abusive home.

All agencies reported a need for mental health services to assist persons with mental disabilities to sustain a permanent housing situation, once they are able to secure affordable housing.

The Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice found a need for formal policies and procedures surrounding exceptions and variances requested by persons with disabilities.

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

The Placer County Health and Human Services Adult System of Care Program assists adults and older adults to achieve self-sufficiency and independence by providing mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and in-home supportive services. Older and dependent adults are protected through investigations, case management, and the conservatorship process as necessary.

Advocates for Mental Illness Housing (AMI Housing) provides transitional housing at Maureen's House for homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness who have a mental illness. Residents receive case management services to help them stabilize and prepare for a more permanent housing situation. Many residents are referred to the program as they exit emergency shelter, board and care facilities or psychiatric hospitals.

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

The 2020 Strategic Plan prioritizes the creation and preservation of affordable housing and the provision of assistance to persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. However, the City is committed to supporting the needs of other special needs populations. During PY 2020-2021, the City anticipates providing financial assistance to programs providing housing and supportive services to persons with mental illness; homebound seniors and persons with disabilities; and victims of domestic violence or sexual assault. As noted above, the City's housing authority administers 100 housing choice vouchers for persons with disabilities and 40 HUD-VASH vouchers providing housing assistance coupled with supportive services for veterans and veteran families

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

See response above.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Potential constraints to housing development in Roseville may include infrastructure, residential development fees, land use controls, development standards, development and building permit application processing times, and resource preservation. The following is a summary of the City's efforts to mitigate potential constraints to housing development contained in the 2013 Housing Element.

Development Process. The City's Development Advisory Committee functions as a liaison between the City and the development community; and provides input into delivery of development services, cost of services, construction standards, development impact fees, and other development service policy areas.

Fee Structure. Fees can affect the cost of construction and the development of affordable housing in the community. The City's fee deferral program was created to mitigate this affect and provide incentives for residential and nonresidential development.

Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinance. The City modifies the Subdivision Improvement Standards, where reasonable, to provide cost savings in the development of residential units while continuing to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare.

Affordability. The cost of housing, both rental and ownership, continues to climb faster than income in the State of California, including the City of Roseville. The City endeavors to educate the citizens of Roseville regarding the importance of providing affordable housing to support job growth through public education, public participation and dissemination of fair housing information and provides financial assistance to developers of affordable rental housing when available.

Land Costs, Construction and Financing. Land, construction and financing costs represent a significant constraint to residential development. The City will seek to secure additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects when available.

Non-Governmental Constraints. Housing purchase prices, financing costs, cost of land and improvements, construction costs, property taxes, profit and rental rates continue to be the most significant constraints to housing access for households with lower and moderate incomes.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

guide for physical, economic and environmental growth. It is a statement of the community's vision of its ultimate physical growth. In addition to the General Plan, the City has designated sixteen specific plan areas that are targeted for urban development. Specific plans include land use, traffic circulation, affordable housing programs, resource management strategies, development standards and a comprehensive infrastructure plan to support sustainable development.

Development in the City also is informed by the City's 2017-2022 Economic Development Strategy. The strategy focuses on creating a business friendly environment that provides diverse job opportunities and expanding partnerships with public and private organizations in the region that enrich quality of life for Roseville residents.

The analysis of economic development needs in this section was conducted before the COVID-19 virus began to spread rapidly and before the State of California and Placer County stay at home orders closed many businesses. It is expected that the City of Roseville economy, like the nationwide economy, will be much slower in 2020. Businesses have laid off many employees and will need significant sources of working capital to stay solvent and reopen after the stay at home orders are lifted. Although there are many federal programs providing COVID-19 related business assistance, as of April 27, 2020, Economic Development Department staff report that few Roseville businesses have been able to take advantage of these opportunities.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	505	50	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	5,085	8,963	13	14	1
Construction	2,846	3,825	7	6	-1
Education and Health Care Services	8,122	14,699	20	23	3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,781	7,696	10	12	2

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Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Information	1,106	943	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	2,599	3,442	7	5	-2
Other Services	1,800	2,611	5	4	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,733	5,260	12	8	-4
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	6,034	12,525	15	20	5
Transportation and Warehousing	1,089	887	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	2,000	1,732	5	3	-2
Total	39,700	62,633	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	63,923
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	59,305
Unemployment Rate	7.21
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.45
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	4.94

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	17,435
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,645
Service	5,230
Sales and office	17,055
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,639
Production, transportation and material moving	2,165

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	33,620	62%
30-59 Minutes	17,080	31%
60 or More Minutes	3,840	7%
Total	***54,540***	***100%***

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,965	250	935

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,130	635	2,530
Some college or Associate's degree	19,730	1,440	5,215
Bachelor's degree or higher	21,035	894	3,500

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	45	295	455	490	510
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	930	490	475	955	974
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,530	2,604	2,075	5,630	4,975
Some college, no degree	4,975	5,199	4,515	8,655	4,910
Associate's degree	455	2,190	2,200	3,725	1,795
Bachelor's degree	903	4,228	5,450	8,235	3,380
Graduate or professional degree	40	1,220	2,480	3,950	2,185

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	38,565
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	126,311
Some college or Associate's degree	119,801
Bachelor's degree	228,794
Graduate or professional degree	265,162

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

According to the ACS census tables in this section, the top employment sectors in Roseville are:

1. education and health care services;
2. retail trade;

3. arts, entertainment and accommodations; and
4. professional, management and scientific services.

These four sectors represent 60% of jobs citywide.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The 2011-2015 ACS data in the charts above indicate an unemployment rate of 7.21% for persons in the workforce age 16 and older. However, the U.S. Census provides a more recent and relevant estimate of 2.6% for the City of Roseville. This is consistent with the 3.2% unemployment rate reported by Placer County in February 2020. With so few workers available, workforce development is a key need for local employers.

The Placer County Business Advantage Network (BAN) represents a network of career developers in the Placer County area who work together to assist businesses with their hiring needs and regional job seekers, including those individuals who have been laid off, are relocating, or are re-entering the workforce.

The Golden Sierra Job Training Agency is the governing body for the Golden Sierra Workforce Board (known as the Connections Centers) is a partnership between local industry leaders, educators, job training programs and local government agencies. The agency provides services to both employers and to job seekers. The system is designed to provide workforce preparation services to job seekers increasing the employment, employment retention, and earnings of the local workforce. In addition, the Connection Centers provide services to businesses that will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the local and regional economy. Partners include the Placer County Economic Development Department, Placer County School for Adults, the State of California Employment Development Department, trade councils and other agencies.

The Roseville Community Development Corporation (RCDC) also services the needs of the business community. The RCDC is focused on physical, economic and educational development creating expanded employment, economic prosperity and housing opportunities for all. The RCDC works in partnership with the City to achieve economic development and revitalization.

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

Valley Vision is an organization that provide social and policy issue research and leadership in the Sacramento region. In association with the Institute for Social Research at Sacramento State University, Valley Vision conducted a poll of over 2,000 workers in Placer and surrounding counties. The results of the poll were published in *The Workforce and Education Poll Series: The Future of Work in the Capital*

Region. The study found a likelihood of job displacement in the near future due to changing technologies and movement towards a gig economy. Occupations that are highly at risk include retail and customer service, food service, transportation, office support and administration, and other similar jobs. According to the tables above, retail is the second largest employment sector in Roseville, employing 6,034 persons. Technology changes in the job market will have a disproportionate impact on vulnerable populations as they are most likely to be employed in these types of jobs.

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

The tables above indicate that Roseville is home to a highly educated workforce. Over 80% of Roseville residents in the workforce have at least some college education and 20% having attained a graduate or professional degree. There are 1,965 employed persons who do not have a high school diploma. The 2011-2015 ACS data above reports that persons without high school degrees had a median income of $38,565 which is 54% of the Placer County 2015 median income of $71,500, placing most of these households below the HUD very low-income limit.

The Valley Vision report has implications for persons without access to higher education. The report identifies the acceleration of technology innovation such as digitalization, automation, artificial intelligence (AI) and other technologies, as changing the nature of work across all sectors of industry, impacting workers as skill and competency needs shift. As noted above, this likely will result in job displacement as a result of technologies like automation and artificial intelligence. The report states, "These changes will increasingly mean that technology may assume more and more predictable tasks, while jobs for workers will increasingly be uniquely human – like critical thinking, unpredictable tasks, managing and interacting with others, and applying expertise. Occupations that are highly at risk include retail and customer service, food service, transportation, office support and administration, or other similar jobs."

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

The Golden Sierra Workforce Investment Board (Golden Sierra) has offices across a three county area. The Roseville One Stop office provides job seekers with a wide array of services including: job counseling, job search assistance; and referrals to training and educational programs. The center offers free classes covering many subjects including: job skills such as math and basic computer applications; career exploration; how to write a resume and interview techniques. Golden Sierra services are also available to businesses including: employee recruitment and screening; job and position listings; Job Connections business forums; subsidized and non-subsidized work-based training; apprenticeship development; layoff aversion and early warning systems; and response to layoff events.

The Sacramento Valley Manufacturing Initiative is an industry-led collaboration to build and sustain a robust manufacturing sector in the Sacramento region by informing and supporting education and training providers about the needs of the 21st century manufacturing workforce. Efforts include training the trainer to develop relevant curriculum and skills and upgrade training programs; work with high schools on career awareness; and collaboration with the Community Colleges and industry associations to develop customized training programs responding to industry needs that can be modeled for additional pathways.

Innovative Pathways to the Public Sector is a coalition of stakeholders working together to improve awareness and inroads to public sector jobs for youth and young adults. The desired impact is to increase youth interest in and access to public sector jobs.

Placer County offers a wide range of workforce development services, organizations, and programs, including recruitment, training, and incentive programs that jointly support local businesses and individuals seeking employment.

Roseville Connections (also known as America's Job Center of California) provides workforce development services to job seekers and employers. The job center in Roseville has no-cost services to assist with employment and training needs.

Placer School for Adults is a comprehensive and progressive adult school offering high school subjects designed for adults age 18 and older. Students may work towards a high school diploma or study for the High School Equivalency exam (GED). The school uses a "blended online" learning format combining classroom time with an instructor with online computer delivered content, one course at a time. The school is located in Auburn, approximately 21 miles from downtown Roseville.

Transition Partnership Program is a statewide vocational, education and work placement program. TPP builds partnerships between local education agencies and the State of California Department of Rehabilitation (DOR). TPP provides students with disabilities and other impediments to employment the tools and support necessary to successfully transition from high school to post-secondary education or competitive employment. TPP Services include career exploration, employment skills training, work experience opportunities, and post-graduation support. Participants must be at least 16 years old, enrolled in a high school in Placer County and have a documented disability that is an impediment to employment.

The Roseville Housing Authority offers the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program to help voucher holders augment their education, find employment, build assets and achieve economic independence.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

The Roseville 2017-2022 Economic Development Strategy was adopted on September 20, 2017 to ensure Roseville's continued economic growth. The strategy emerged through outreach and collaboration with stakeholders throughout the business community. The goal of the Strategy is to capture and expand business investment that supports community values by instituting policies that help achieve a safe environment and an equitable economy for our businesses, residents and development community. The strategy focuses on leveraging partnerships, sharing resources, building on Roseville's competitive advantages and strengthening Roseville's position as the region's community of choice for business and investment. The City will reach economic goals by embracing regional collaboration efforts that attract and grow jobs. The City's Economic Development Committee is tasked with reviewing the Economic Development Strategy on a regular basis to ensure its relevance and effectiveness in achieving the City's goals and stimulating economic development.

The 2017-2022 Economic Development Strategy provides the following direction:

- Establish Roseville as a city known for quality businesses, a business friendly environment and a community that provides diverse job opportunities and high business values. This will be accomplished through business retention and expansion efforts; business attraction programs and partnerships; support for entrepreneurs, small businesses and technology; support for higher education; the City's Fee Deferral Program; and marketing using focused content on website, social media and other platforms to further economic goals.
- Roseville as a City known for quality and being a community of choice. Roseville shall expand mutually beneficial partnerships, enhance regional quality of life, and continue to support nonprofits that are integral to enriching Roseville's quality of life through strategic partnerships, support of tourism and support of local non-profits.

Discussion

The analysis in this section was conducted prior to the rapid spread of COVID-19. On March 19, 2020, a statewide stay at home order was issued for all activities except for essential needs. The order has been extended until further notice to ensure the health of residents and vulnerable populations. Placer County issued a stay-at-home order through May 1, 2020. The data in this section was collected and analyzed before the orders were in place.

As an emergency response to the effect the COVID-19 virus and stay-at-home orders are having on small businesses, the City of Roseville allocated $1 million in local funds to the Small Business Stabilization Program. The City was able to provide loans of $5,000 to $20,000 to 111 microenterprises and small businesses on a first-come, first-served basis. Funds may be used to cover operating expenses such as payroll, lease or mortgage payments, materials, supplies and services.

There is a significant need for additional assistance as the City was only able to serve 111 businesses out of the 276 that applied. In addition, members of the business community express concern that once the stay at home order is lifted, many businesses will incur unexpected costs due to conditions including: interruption of supply chains and vendors; temporary loss of employees who may be under quarantine; permanent loss of employees that have secured other employment while the business was closed; or loss of customers due to the customers' loss of income or business. Although there are many federal programs providing COVID-19 related business assistance, they cannot meet the need. Economic Development Department staff report that few Roseville businesses have been able to access these opportunities.

An analysis by the Economic Policy Institute estimates that the nationwide unemployment rate could reach 16% by summer 2020.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

The HUD definition of a “housing problem” in Section NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment includes substandard housing units (lacking either complete plumbing or kitchen facilities); overcrowding (1.01 persons or more per room); or housing cost burden (paying over 30% of income towards housing costs). The HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing data mapping tool does not indicate areas where multiple housing problems are concentrated. However, the mapping tool indicates areas with one or more housing problems are concentrated. In Roseville, these are primarily in census tracts 209.1; 209.08 and 226.00. Areas of concentration are defined as over 42% of residents reporting one or more HUD defined housing problem(s).

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

The City of Roseville participated in the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI), a planning process for local governments and public housing agencies to take meaningful actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination. Twelve cities and the County of Sacramento participated in the study. The regional AI notes that 39% of Roseville households experience housing problems (most significantly housing cost burden) and 18% percent experience severe housing problems. African American households are most likely to experience housing problems (49%) and severe housing problems (39%). However, there is less variation of housing problems between race and ethnicity in Roseville than is found in the Sacramento region overall. The HUD Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Data and Mapping Tools shows no areas of racial or ethnic concentration (R/ECAPs) located in the City of Roseville.

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

As noted in sections above, the Roseville housing market is strong with over 5,000 new housing units produced in the past five years. The cost of both homebuyer units and rental units continues to escalate and the vacancy rate continues to decline.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The Sacramento Valley AI study identifies the Roseville City School District as one of the better in the region and found little disparity in school quality between lower and higher income areas. Roseville residents throughout the city are most likely to live in economically strong neighborhoods and survey respondents rated the health of their neighborhoods as higher than average in the region. The neighborhoods are served by two of the three branches of the Roseville Library system. Parks,

recreational activities, walking and biking paths are located across the City, including in areas of concentration. The City offers sports programs, fitness programs and enrichment activities for residents including youth and elderly.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Roseville has a strong and vibrant business community that is accessible to residents of all neighborhoods. Residents also have easy and convenient access to employment opportunities offered throughout the Sacramento region. Roseville Transit links to Placer County Transit and Sacramento Regional Transit.

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

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

According to highspeedinternet.com, all residential neighborhoods in Roseville are served by broadband. The four primary broadband internet services available are Consolidated Communications, Xfinity, Wave Broadband and AT&T.

For those who are unable to afford to pay for broadband, internet service is available free of charge at all three branches of the Roseville library, City Hall and at most coffee shops located in the City.

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

There are four primary broadband internet service providers serving residents of the City of Roseville: Consolidated Communications, Xfinity, Wave Broadband and AT&T.

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

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

The City of Roseville addresses natural hazard risks associated with climate change within the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MHMP) and is compliant with California Senate Bill 379 which provides specifications for local hazard mitigation plans. The plan addresses climate change with different standards than natural hazards and, as a result, climate change hazards are not modeled, mapped and incorporated into regulatory standards like natural hazards such as floodplains. The reasons for this difference are noted to be:

- Specific data needed to assess risk, such as maps of extent and location and applied damage functions, are not readily available for climate change.
- Standardized climate change models based on greenhouse gas emissions do not currently exist, resulting in a high variation of scenarios that result in differing projections. Until a standardized model is identified, climate change assessment will remain subjective.

Chapter 6 of the MHMP outlines potential climate change impacts for the City. The MHMP states:

"…the Third National Climate Assessment Report for the United States indicates that impacts resulting from climate change will continue through the 21st century and beyond. Although not all changes are understood at this time and the impacts of those changes will depend on global emissions of greenhouse gases and sensitivity in human and natural systems. The California Climate Adaptation Planning Guide outlines the following climate change impact concerns for the North Sierra Region communities (Cal EMA et al., 2012):

- Increased temperature
- Decreased precipitation
- Reduced snowpack
- Reduced tourism
- Ecosystem change
- Sensitive species stress
- Increased wildfire."

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

The City of Roseville addresses natural hazard risks associated with climate change within the *Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan* (MHMP) and is compliant with California Senate Bill 379 which provides specifications for local hazard mitigation plans. The plan addresses climate change with different standards than natural hazards and, as a result, climate change hazards are not modeled, mapped and

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- Increased temperature
- Decreased precipitation
- Reduced snowpack
- Reduced tourism
- Ecosystem change
- Sensitive species stress
- Increased wildfire."

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The City of Roseville Strategic Plan for program years 2020-2024 responds to significant community needs anticipated over the next five years based on analysis of available data, a community survey, consultation with service providers, and comments received during public meetings and hearings. In addition to CDBG funds to be received from HUD, the plan encompasses programs and projects that will be supported by a number of federal, State, local and private resources to address critical needs throughout the City.

The Strategic Plan also addresses issues identified in the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). The AI is the result of a planning process developed to take meaningful actions to overcome historic patterns of segregation, promote fair housing choice, and foster inclusive communities that are free from discrimination. The City of Roseville participated in a two year effort, along with 15 other jurisdictions and housing authorities, to develop the regional AI. The AI found the following concerns in the region: need for more affordable housing and rental subsidies, need to address mortgage credit and loan origination disparities among varying ethnicities and neighborhoods; lack of knowledge and education regarding fair housing rights and housing discrimination; need for formal policies and procedures surrounding exceptions and variances requested by persons with disabilities.

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SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City of Roseville does not allocate funding on a geographic basis. Funds are allocated to organizations and projects providing low-income households with housing and supportive services, and to activities addressing the needs of low-income neighborhoods. The City prioritizes the use of CDBG, HOME and other federal and State funding for the development and preservation of affordable housing serving low-income households and to addressing homelessness.

The City allocates investment of affordable housing resources on a citywide basis. The City's affordable housing programs include the Housing Choice Voucher program and the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation program. In addition, rental and purchase units created under the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal are offered on a citywide basis. Public service activities targeted to special needs populations are offered on a citywide basis and/or where resources can be coordinated with existing facilities or services.

Activities funded by the CDBG program are designed to benefit low-income persons (at or below 80% of AMI). Roseville has been designated as an "Exception Grantee" by HUD. In most jurisdictions, HUD requires that at least 51% of residents in a census tract or block group be low-income for the City to provide CDBG funding on an area benefit basis. Exception Grantees have a reduced requirement and the percentage may change from year to year. For program year 2020, Roseville's exception threshold allows CDBG funds to be used for projects serving areas with 46.81% low-income residents. Projects may qualify on an area basis if determined to serve a low-income area based on a census data or a HUD-compliant resident income survey.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Shelter and Housing for Homeless Persons
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Development of Affordable Rental Housing Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing Addressing Homelessness Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19
	Description	The development and rehabilitation of emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing for persons experiencing homelessness and persons at risk of homelessness.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Addressing homelessness and identifying more mental health resources are goals in the City Council 2021-2024 Strategic Plan. Roseville residents and local service providers identified homelessness as a high priority need in the Community Survey, at the public meetings and through individual interviews.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Rental Housing
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Development of Affordable Rental Housing Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing Addressing Homelessness Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	Description	The development and/or rehabilitation of rental housing affordable to low-income households and individuals.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Expanding opportunities for affordable housing is a goal in the City Council 2021-2014 Strategic Plan. Housing affordable to low-income persons, especially those at the very low- and extremely low-income levels, was identified as a high priority need by Roseville residents and local service providers through the Community Survey, at community meetings and in individual interviews.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Services for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities
	Priority Level	Low

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	Population	Extremely Low Low Mentally Ill Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons
	Description	Services for seniors and persons with disabilities including, but not limited to: food and nutrition, mental health treatment, healthcare, transportation and independent living assistance.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Roseville residents and local service providers identified the need for services for elderly persons and persons with disabilities. Identifying more resources for mental health services is a goal in the City Council 2021-2014 Strategic Plan.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Services for Youth
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons
	Description	Provision of services for youth including, but not limited to: mental wellness programs, recreational programs, educational programs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Roseville residents and local service providers identified a need for services for low-income youth.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Food and Nutrition Programs
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons
	Description	Provision of food and nutritional information to low-income persons.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Roseville residents and local service providers identified a need for food and nutrition programs for vulnerable households.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Fair Housing Services
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide Fair Housing Services
	Description	Provide fair housing information and services, and support for compliance with Federal and State fair housing law.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Increasing opportunities for affordable housing is a goal of the City Council 2021-2024 Strategic Plan. The extensive research, data analysis and outreach efforts conducted in the development of the Sacramento Valley Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing indicates a need for continued fair housing counseling and education to Roseville tenants and landlords.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Maintaining the Affordable Housing Stock
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	

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	Associated Goals	Development of Affordable Rental Housing Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	Description	Ongoing operation of the City's Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program and assistance to affordable multifamily development and/or rehabilitation projects.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Expanding opportunities for affordable housing is a goal in the City Council 2021-2014 Strategic Plan. Housing affordable to low-income persons, especially those at the very low- and extremely low-income levels, was identified as a high priority need by Roseville residents and local service providers through the Community Survey, at community meetings and in individual interviews.
8	**Priority Need Name**	Services for Sexual Assault/Dom Violence Victims
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons
	Description	Services for individuals and families that are victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Community concern for victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence or stalking were noted in community meetings, community surveys and through consultations with local service providers.
9	**Priority Need Name**	CARES Act Projects
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Addressing Homelessness Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19
	Description	Activities to Prepare for, Prevent or Respond to the COVID-19 virus.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Expanding opportunities for affordable housing is a goal in the City Council 2021-2014 Strategic Plan. Housing affordable to low-income persons, especially those at the very low- and extremely low-income levels, was identified as a high priority need by Roseville residents and local service providers through the Community Survey, at community meetings and in individual interviews.

Narrative (Optional)

Throughout the consolidated planning process, two high priority needs were heard repeatedly from the community and local service providers. Highest priority needs for low-income persons and special populations are the need for more affordable housing and the need for more services and shelter for the homeless and persons at risk of homelessness.

As the planning process concluded, the COVID-19 virus began to spread across the nation. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in massive business closures and layoffs due to State, County and City stay at home orders. Homeless persons and persons in high risk health categories are particularly affected by the stay at home orders. Even when the orders are rescinded, the City will be fighting the community impacts of COVID-19 for many months to come, possibly for several years.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Affordable housing is a high priority need in the City of Roseville. The City provides tenant-based rental assistance through the Rapid Re-Housing program. The City does not receive HOME funds from HUD, but may be eligible to submit a competitive application to the State of California HOME program for TBRA. Roseville residents may see additional need for TBRA due to widespread job loss and a need to reduce the number of persons in congregate shelter facilities as a result of the COVID-19 virus.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	TBRA is a limited term program. Most special needs populations are better served by project based permanent affordable housing assistance.
New Unit Production	Data provided in the Needs Assessment of this plan indicates that 20% of Roseville households experience housing cost burden paying 30%-50% of income towards housing costs; and 15% of households are severely cost burdened paying over 50% of income towards housing. Based on this data and the housing market analysis in this plan, the City will prioritize the creation of affordable housing (new unit production and conversion or preservation) to benefit low-income households, including those with special needs.
Rehabilitation	Approximately 22% of the City's housing stock was built before 1980 and may be in need of repair, including possibly lead-based paint remediation. Approximately 14% of units built before 1980 have children present. These units pose the greatest risk of lead poisoning. As Roseville's ownership and rental housing ages, there continues to be a need for rehabilitation to maintain the housing stock. The City has received State of California HOME funds for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation and will support funding applications from developers of affordable housing to rehabilitate affordable rental housing units.
Acquisition, including preservation	Data provided in the Needs Assessment of this plan indicates that 20% of Roseville households experience housing cost burden paying 30%-50% of income towards housing costs; and 15% of households are severely cost burdened paying over 50% of income towards housing. Based on this data and the housing market analysis in this plan, the City will prioritize the creation of affordable housing through acquisition and/or acquisition and rehabilitation to benefit low-income households, including those with special needs. Preservation of existing affordable housing is also a high priority.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

During the five-year Plan period, the City expects to receive approximately $700,000 annually in CDBG funds from HUD and $50,000 annually in program income generated by previous CDBG funded activities. The City primarily uses CDBG funds for public services, housing and homeless activities and administrative costs. The table below provides a breakdown of anticipated CDBG funding over the first year of the planning period.

In addition to CDBG funding received directly from HUD, the City currently has approximately $900,000 in State of California HOME funds available for owner-occupied housing rehabilitation and administrative costs.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	709,562	50,000	7,541	767,103	2,800,000	HUD has announced that the City of Roseville is awarded $709,562 in CDBG funds for 2020. The City anticipates $50,000 in program income receipts and has $7,541 in 2018 (prior year) disencumbered funds.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City's CDBG and HOME funds are often coupled with local funds, allowing capital projects to compete for tax credits, bonds, and other state financing programs. An investment by the City makes projects more competitive under many funding programs. The City's public service grants are limited to $15,000 to encourage programs to use CDBG as leverage for other funding sources.

The HUD CDBG Entitlement program and the State HOME program do not require matching funds. However, the City is committed to being as creative as possible to seek local, state, federal, and private resources to develop and deliver efficient and cost-effective projects.

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

The City owned a piece of land located in the Historic District at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Main Street which was recently transferred to a developer that will create new housing with a 10% affordable housing requirement. The project is under construction and is expected to be ready for occupation in November 2020.

Discussion

On April 2, 2020, the City was awarded an additional $417,412 in CDBG-CV funds from the CARES Act to address the impacts of the COVID-19 virus. The CDBG-CV funds along with disencumbered "carryover" funds and program income were amended into the City's 2019 Annual Action Plan, but expenditures will continue through program year 2020.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
ROSEVILLE	Government	Economic Development Ownership Planning Rental public facilities	Jurisdiction
Roseville Public Housing Authority	PHA	Rental	Jurisdiction
Placer Collaborative Network	Community/Faith-based organization	Homelessness	Region
Placer County - Adult System of Care	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Placer County CoC CA515	Continuum of care	Homelessness public facilities public services	Region

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The table above includes the lead agencies and organizations that will play a major role in administering homeless, community development and housing-related activities in the City of Roseville. This is not intended to be a comprehensive list given that some organizations will not be selected to participate until after the Plan has been approved. CDBG and HOME funds received by the City are administered by the City's Housing Division which is responsible for administering affordable housing programs and administering funding awards. The City has overcome gaps in its institutional structures by directing the Housing Division to provide policy guidance and administer the City's various housing programs.

The City relies on private, nonprofit organizations as well as for-profit developers to build new affordable units and to rehabilitate existing housing units. City staff will continue to work closely with these entities to ensure that as many new affordable units are produced as possible in each year, in addition to maintenance of existing affordable housing stock. The City relies on the nonprofit service sector to provide emergency shelter, transitional and special needs housing and services to special needs and homeless populations. The City will continue to support these organizations and their activities to the fullest extent possible.

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

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance			
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	X
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	X
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	X
Transportation	X	X	
Other			
Senior Programs, Nutrition Programs and Youth Programs	X	X	

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

The Placer County Adult System of Care provides an array of healthcare, mental health treatment and supportive services. Services are individually designed to help achieve personal recovery goals for Placer County Medi-Cal beneficiaries and Placer County residents with no insurance. Available services include: behavioral and physical healthcare coordination; crisis services; family support and resource referral; group and individual therapy; wellness centers, mental health assessment; and peer support groups.

The Golden Sierra Workforce Board (known as the Connections Centers) is a partnership between local industry leaders, educators, job training programs and local government agencies. The system is designed to provide workforce preparation services to job seekers increasing the employment, employment retention, and earnings of the local workforce. Partners include the Placer County Economic Development Department, Placer County School for Adults, the State of California Employment Development Department, trade councils and other agencies.

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

There is a wide array of services and housing assistance available to special needs populations and persons experiencing homelessness in the City of Roseville. Service providers coordinate through the Placer Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Placer Collaborative Network to ensure that services are available and that service delivery is as seamless as possible. Gaps exist due to insufficient funding, especially for emergency shelter and housing for very low- and extremely low-income households and the need for more small units for seniors and single persons.

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

The City of Roseville focuses CDBG funding on the development and preservation of affordable housing and on services needed to address persons experiencing homelessness and persons at risk of homelessness. The City encourages affordable housing developers and service providers to leverage CDBG with other private, federal, State or local funding to maximize the benefit to needy families and reduce gaps in the institutional delivery structure.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Addressing Homelessness	2020	2024	Homeless		Shelter and Housing for Homeless Persons Affordable Rental Housing CARES Act Projects		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 20 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 20 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Development of Affordable Rental Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Shelter and Housing for Homeless Persons Affordable Rental Housing Maintaining the Affordable Housing Stock		Rental units constructed: 50 Household Housing Unit
3	Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Shelter and Housing for Homeless Persons Affordable Rental Housing Maintaining the Affordable Housing Stock		Rental units rehabilitated: 50 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Services for Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Services for Youth Food and Nutrition Programs Services for Sexual Assault/Dom Violence Victims		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 20 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 4000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 50 Persons Assisted
5	Provide Fair Housing Services	2020	2024			Fair Housing Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted Other: 40 Other
6	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Affordable Rental Housing Maintaining the Affordable Housing Stock	CDBG: $0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19	2020	2022	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Shelter and Housing for Homeless Persons CARES Act Projects		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 50 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 15 Jobs Businesses assisted: 15 Businesses Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Addressing Homelessness
	Goal Description	Addressing the needs of persons experiencing homelessness in Roseville and providing assistance to persons at risk of homelessness.
2	**Goal Name**	Development of Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation and development of rental housing affordable to very low- and low-income households.
3	**Goal Name**	Rehabilitation of Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of rental housing to maintain the stock of housing affordable to very low- and low-income households.

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4	**Goal Name**	Provision of Services for Low-Income Persons
	Goal Description	Provision of needed services for low-income seniors, youth, victims of domestic violence or sexual assault and persons with disabilities.
5	**Goal Name**	Provide Fair Housing Services
	Goal Description	Promote access to fair housing information and educate tenants and landlords regarding rights and responsibilities under Federal and State fair housing law.
6	**Goal Name**	Rehabilitation of Owner-Occupied Housing
	Goal Description	Provide assistance for the rehabilitation of single family homes occupied by low-income homeowners.
7	**Goal Name**	Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19
	Goal Description	Activities conducted to prevent, prepare for or respond to COVID-19 including, but not limited to: assistance to businesses and microenterprise businesses, assistance to allow homeless persons to shelter in place, assistance to agencies serving vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 virus or low-income persons affected by economic impacts resulting from COVID-19.

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

During the five year term of the Consolidated Plan, the City will endeavor to create a minimum of 50 rental units affordable to very low-income families, provide assistance for rehabilitation of a minimum of 50 rental units affordable to very low-income families, and assist with funding for the rehabilitation of 20 low-income owner-occupied single family housing units. The Roseville Housing Authority will provide housing assistance to approximately 872 families, the majority of which are extremely low-income households.

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SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

The Roseville Housing Authority is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The RHA does not own or operate public housing units. The agency administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program. RHA operates a Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program for voucher holder. The FSS program has established partnerships with a variety of community resources and refers participants for services including pre- and post-secondary education, health care, child care, employment development, supported employment and small business development including micro-loans. The FSS Program encourages families to participate in financial wellness programs including financial literacy and credit repair with an emphasis on long-term financial stability for the purposes of homeownership.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Potential constraints to housing development in Roseville may include infrastructure, residential development fees, land use controls, development standards, development and building permit application processing times, and resource preservation. The following is a summary of the City's efforts to mitigate potential constraints to housing development contained in the 2013 Housing Element.

Development Process. The City's Development Advisory Committee functions as a liaison between the City and the development community; and provides input into delivery of development services, cost of services, construction standards, development impact fees, and other development service policy areas.

Fee Structure. Fees can affect the cost of construction and the development of affordable housing in the community. The City's fee deferral program was created to mitigate this affect and provide incentives for residential and nonresidential development.

Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinance. The City modifies the Subdivision Improvement Standards, where reasonable, to provide cost savings in the development of residential units while continuing to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare.

Affordability. The cost of housing, both rental and ownership, continues to climb faster than income in the State of California, including the City of Roseville. The City endeavors to educate the citizens of Roseville regarding the importance of providing affordable housing to support job growth through public education, public participation and dissemination of fair housing information and provides financial assistance to developers of affordable rental housing when available.

Land Costs, Construction and Financing. Land, construction and financing costs represent a significant constraint to residential development. The City will seek to secure additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects when available.

Non-Governmental Constraints. Housing purchase prices, financing costs, cost of land and improvements, construction costs, property taxes, profit and rental rates continue to be the most significant constraints to housing access for households with lower and moderate incomes.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following is a summary of the City's plan to address potential constraints to affordable housing development noted in the 2013 Housing Element.

- Development Process. To expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the City established the Development Advisory Committee to build relationships

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between the City and the development community; and to provide input into delivery of development services, cost of services, construction standards, development impact fees, and other development service policy areas.

- Fee Structure. The City will continue to review its fee system and work toward graduated fees as a means of reducing the cost of housing development. The City's Development Services Department works with the Development Advisory Committee. The City recognizes that fees can affect the cost of construction and of affordable housing in the community.
- Subdivision Improvement Standards and Zoning Ordinance. The City will review and modify its Subdivision Improvement Standards, where reasonable, to provide cost savings in the development of residential units while continuing to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare.
- Affordable Housing. The City will assign priority to educating the citizens of Roseville regarding the importance of providing affordable housing to support job growth. This will be done through public education, public participation, and fair housing information.
- Rental Housing. The City will analyze implementation of a Mortgage Revenue Bond Program for both owner-occupied and rental properties.
- Land Costs, Construction, and Financing. The City will seek additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects when available.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Roseville is a member of the Placer County CA515 (CoC). The member agencies of the CoC take primary responsibility for outreach to homeless persons residing in the City. Member agencies include Placer County Adult System of Care, Placer County CalWORKs, The Gathering Inn, The Lazarus Project, Volunteers of America, Whole Person Care, Whole Person Learning, Advocates for Mentally Ill (AMI) Housing, Stand Up Placer, Placer Independent Resource Services, Project Go, City of Roseville, City of Rocklin, Tahoe/Truckee Health and Human Services, and the Sierra Foothills Aids Foundation. The City provides CDBG funds to several of these agencies to support this important work.

The City also participates in the Placer Collaborative Network (PCN), which was created to bring community leaders together to develop creative solutions for change surrounding homelessness. The organization provides on-the-ground projects, leadership development, linkages and referrals to services; and creative and collaborative solutions for the most pressing community issues in Placer County through collaboration, creativity and service.

The City supports the following outreach and assessment activities:

- Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC) implementation of coordinated entry for all households who are entering the homeless system or are at risk for homelessness. City staff is the chair of the Outcomes and Measurements Committee tasked with improving Coordinated Entry efficiency and management of the By Name list.
- CoC coordination of outreach to homeless households (especially unsheltered persons) to assess individual needs using a coordinated entry and common assessment tool; collection of information to determine the underlying issues and risk factors and develop a plan to address those issues.
- Reduction of recidivism through system-wide implementation of evidenced-based practices known to effectively address trauma and address cycles into homelessness.
- Address the emergency shelter needs of people living outside through increased street outreach and assessment of their health needs.
- Implementation of a low and no-barrier approach to housing and outcome-based reporting that uses measurements to assess appropriate use of funds and program success.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Concern regarding the needs of the homeless was a recurring theme across the Community survey, community meetings and individual consultations with service providers conducted during the consolidated planning process. The primary needs noted were for shelter, mental health and substance abuse programs, rapid rehousing assistance, and housing affordable to the lowest income and most

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vulnerable populations. The City has identified affordable housing and addressing homelessness as its two top priority needs and goals for the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. The City supports the following activities with a combination of HUD CDBG funds, State funds and local funds when available:

- Provision of emergency shelter
- Transitional housing programs
- Rapid re-housing

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

Persons experiencing homelessness often require supportive services to make a successful transition into a permanent housing situation. The Roseville Housing Authority administers 40 HUD-VASH vouchers. VASH vouchers provide housing assistance to homeless veterans and veteran families, coupled with supportive services provided by the Veterans Administration. Volunteers of America also assists veterans and veteran families through the Veterans Families Program and Homeless Reintegration Program. The Transition to Independence Process (TIP) serves Transition Aged Youth ages 14 to 24 who are experiencing emotional and/or behavioral difficulties. Youth receive assistance to make a successful transition into adulthood. The Placer County Whole Person Care program provides services to persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness who are high users of multiple services, including emergency departments, probation, mental health and substance use programs and social services to coordinate physical health, behavioral health, and social services. Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) provides case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness including homeless and persons at risk of homelessness. The Gathering Inn provides emergency homeless shelter services and mental health clinician services for homeless individuals and families with children. Volunteers of America Home Start program provides shelter, transitional housing and supportive services to individuals and families with children who are experiencing homelessness.

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

Both affordable housing and supportive services are needed in the community to enable persons with special needs to live independently and to avoid becoming at risk for homelessness or at risk of institutionalization.

The Roseville Housing Authority administers 25 Housing Choice Voucher Mainstream Vouchers reserved for households with a disabled family member, and 75 Non-Elderly Disabled Vouchers that provide rental assistance to make housing affordable even to households at the extremely low-income level. The Placer County Department of Health and Human Services, Adult System of Care provides assistance to vulnerable populations throughout the county, including Roseville residents. The agency provides mental health services, substance abuse treatment, in-home support services for elderly and disabled; and also operates housing programs for clients. Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) provides case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness including homeless and persons at risk of homelessness. KidsFirst offers intensive social services and individual therapy to children and families with young children. The Transition to Independence Process (TIP) serves Transition Aged Youth ages 14 to 24 who are experiencing emotional and/or behavioral difficulties. Youth receive assistance to make a successful transition into adulthood.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The City's Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program and First-Time Homebuyer Program require inspections for the presence of lead-based paint and the potential hazard such paint may pose to occupants for all units built prior to 1978. If the inspection reveals that a potential hazard exists, the City requires the mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard in accordance with HUD guidelines. The City addresses the issue of lead-based paint hazards by providing lead-based pain hazard notices to landlords and tenants who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, to all participants of the Housing Rehabilitation Program and the First-Time Homebuyer Program. Additionally, all rental units that are rehabilitated with CDBG or HOME funds are subject to lead-based paint compliance requirements. The creation of new affordable housing units and reduction of hazards through rehabilitation of older units provides low-income households with homes that are free of lead-based paint hazards.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

As noted in a previous section of this plan, the City estimates there are 3,142 units occupied by low-income families that may contain lead-based paint. The City inspects for the presence of lead-based paint and the potential hazard such paint may pose to occupants of all housing units subsidized with federal, State or local funding sources. If the inspection reveals that a potential hazard exists, the City requires the mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard in accordance with HUD guidelines. As units with lead based paint undergo mitigation through City programs, the extent of potential hazards will continue to diminish.

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

As noted above, lead based paint testing and mitigation are required on all units built prior to 1978. Lead-based paint hazard notices are provided to landlords and tenants who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, to all participants of the Housing Rehabilitation Program and the First-Time Homebuyer Program.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

Placer County Department of Health and Human Services administers the CalWORKs program providing employment counseling, job readiness, employment training and job seeking assistance. The CalWORKS program also provides assistance with childcare, transportation and work expenses for eligible clients. Golden Sierra Job Training provides employment services, training and job placement assistance.

Case management provided by the following agencies includes assisting participants to apply for income assistance such as Disability Insurance, Social Security or Temporary Aid to Families (TANF): The Gathering Inn homeless shelter, Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing, Transition to Independence (for youth transitioning out of foster care), Strategies to Empower People (services for adults with developmental disabilities) and Placer Independent Resource Services (advocacy and services for persons with disabilities).

The Roseville Housing Authority offers the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS), a voluntary program designed to assist families to access community resources and achieve self-reliance through education, job training, and other supportive services. The FSS Coordinator establishes a supportive case management relationship with participants and provide guidance to help define career goals, identify and reduce the barriers to achieve those goals, and access resources that foster independence from public assistance programs. Participants are eligible for an interest-bearing escrow account for wealth generation as an incentive for full program participation.

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

Affordable housing is a key component of any plan involving reduction of families in poverty. Affordable housing provides the stability that individuals and families in poverty need to focus on education, training and employment to improve their financial situation. The City will continue to support the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of affordable housing units to provide persons in poverty with decent and affordable places to live. The City also supports agencies that provide supportive services and case management to assist persons in poverty with their efforts to improve their futures.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Projects and programs that are funded by the CDBG and HOME programs are subject to monitoring. Subrecipients and contractors receiving CDBG public service funds are monitored on a regular basis through the submittal quarterly reports, as identified in their Funding Agreement. The report provides statistics on the program participants and a narrative on the activities undertaken during the reporting period. Each subrecipient also submits an annual report at the end of the contract term summarizing accomplishments for the year. The information that is provided to the City is input into HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). On either a monthly, quarterly, or one-time basis, depending on the Funding Agreement, subrecipients submit reimbursement requests including proof of payment for all expenses. Site visits are made on an annual basis by City staff to review the subrecipients' financial and program records.
Organizations that receive funds for development of housing are subject to long-term affordability controls that are recorded in conjunction with the funding documents. City staff conduct compliance reviews as required by the program regulations or as deemed prudent. In addition, each recipient of funds is subject to federal audit requirements. The City follows up on any deficiencies or findings. For rental complexes that have received funding through the CDBG or HOME programs, regular reporting and compliance monitoring is conducted by City staff. Quarterly reporting includes information on the number of household members, household income level, if the household receives HCV rental assistance, the bedroom size of the unit, if the unit is HOME assisted, the rent being charged, the maximum rent that can be charged for the unit, and the household's recertification date. HOME units are subject to regular on-site monitoring.

Project performance is evaluated by staff at the end of the fiscal year and data is incorporated into the annual Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for submission to HUD. On an annual basis, the City submits reports to HUD reflecting participation of minority-owned business enterprises and women-owned business enterprises (MBE/WBE).