

## **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

### **Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

The 2017 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) constitutes the reporting period from July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018, the third year of the five-year 2015-2020 Consolidated Planning period. The City of Roseville received an entitlement allocation of \$590,613 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the 2017 Program Year (PY). The City also received \$140,827 in program income and carried over \$646,033 in prior year CDBG funds for a total program budget of \$1,377,473. The City expended \$528,640 leaving a balance of \$848,833.

Over the last year, the Housing Division has assisted 4,780 low income persons, and 40 low income households through the use of CDBG and other housing and community development funds. During fiscal year 2017-18, \$1,992,300 from federal, state, and local funding sources was spent for blight removal, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, parks, public services, affordable housing, home buyer assistance, and homeless shelter and prevention services.

Also in the last year, the Housing Authority's Housing Choice Voucher Program (federal rental assistance program) assisted 628 households with \$4.1 million in rental subsidies.

CDBG has benefitted lower income households in Roseville through blight removal, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, parks, public services, and homeless shelter and prevention services. These funds also provide funding for Housing Division administrative expenses to manage these programs.

The City uses other Federal, State and local resources (when available), including Housing Choice Voucher Rental Assistance Contracts, State-administered HOME funds, and local developer contributions to address housing and community development priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

The CAPER identifies the programs and activities the City undertook during the 2017 PY to meet underserved needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the CAPER discusses the actions the City took to address: lead-based paint hazards; barriers to affordable housing; the needs of households at or below the poverty level; and access to fair housing information.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Affordable Purchase Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	25	3	12.00%			
CoC Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other		0				
Exterior Paint	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	30	120.00%			
Exterior Paint	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other		0				
Handyperson Program	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	233	233.00%			
Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	690		0	690	

Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	690		475	690	145.26%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	375	75.00%			
Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	7170	2436	33.97%	845	1447	171.24%
Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	500	1065	213.00%	475	690	145.26%

Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Lead-Based Paint	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	4	16.00%			
Lead-Based Paint	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other		0				
Planning & Administration	Planning & Administration	CDBG: \$	Other	Other		0				
Preservation of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	36	48.00%	25	12	48.00%
Production of Affordable Purchase Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	5	9	180.00%			
Production of Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	40	0	0.00%	65	0	0.00%

Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	16205	13335	82.29%	3080	3295	106.98%
Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	690		0	690	
Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	3235	1276	39.44%			

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

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

The City was able to address its highest priority needs in 2017-18.

The City improved 21 housing units using CDBG, addressing moderate to substantial rehabilitation needs. These housing units, occupied by low-income, elderly and disabled persons, will be safer and have the useful life of the major systems extended.

Public services, improved public facilities, and affordable housing activities were provided to 5,427 individuals. These services meet the basic needs of low-income households, including basic nutrition, and serve to both address and prevent chronic homelessness.

Public facilities that serve low-income areas and accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities as well as the basic infrastructure needs of

low-income areas were addressed with the use of CDBG funds.

The City complied with all Federal Overlay requirements for all projects and activities undertaken during the 2017 Program Year.

During the 2017 PY the City:

- Continued to develop its relationships with private for-profit developers and non-profit housing providers to expand the availability of affordable housing.
- Reached substantial completion of 58 affordable rental housing units at 623 Vernon Street.
- Continued to participate in the Governance Committee of the “Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras” (HRCS) for the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC) planning process on ending homelessness. The HRCS is a collaborative association of service providers and governmental agencies who work together to strengthen the delivery system by integrating and coordinating housing, homeless assistance, and supportive services.
- Coordinated the Point in Time Count for South Placer, including the City of Roseville. This was in coordination with the overall HRCS effort, to gain comprehensive information about Placer County homeless individuals and families.
- Relocated a business and demolished a blighted building in Historic Old Town to make way for new affordable housing.
- Completed design and engineering for Johnson Pool accessibility improvements.
- Installed lighting in Weber Park.
- Improved facilities for The Gathering Inn and AMI Housing through minor rehabilitation work.
- Provided essential services to high need populations including homeless, seniors, disabled persons, youth, and victims of human trafficking and domestic violence.

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	1,945
Black or African American	150
Asian	42
American Indian or American Native	91
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,247</b>
Hispanic	277
Not Hispanic	1,970

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

### Narrative

The City allocated resources on a citywide basis. Resources targeted to the new construction of affordable housing were allocated on a citywide basis in accordance with the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal and provide for disbursement of affordable housing throughout the City, rather than concentrated within low-income areas of the City.

Resources targeted to special needs populations were also allocated on a Citywide basis, where needs were identified and/or where resources could be coordinated with existing facilities and services. Activities such as infrastructure improvements are targeted to low-income neighborhoods with older infrastructure most in need of assistance.

The City assigned the priority for each category of priority needs based on the overall relative need, resources received, and policies established by the City. The City will continue to pursue all available Federal, State and local resources and look to all segments of the community to assist with meeting homeless, affordable housing and community development needs. The City's greatest obstacle to meeting underserved needs within the community continues to be lack of resources given budget reductions at the Federal, State and local levels.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	CDBG	1,377,473	528,640
HOME	HOME		
HOPWA	HOPWA		
ESG	ESG		
HUD-VASH	HUD-VASH	100,000	100,000
Section 108	Section 108	4,100,000	410,000
Other	Other	0	0

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

Roseville is an “exception grantee” under the CDBG rules that relate to the use of CDBG funds to benefit low-income areas. Rather than a residential area needing to be comprised of 51% or more low-income households to be considered low-income, areas that are within the upper quartile of low-income households are low-income areas for the purposes of CDBG funding.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

Based on the 2006-2010 American Community Survey (ACS) data collected by HUD, the City’s “upper quartile” for 2017 was 35.40%. There are no census tracts within the City which contain 51% or more Low-Moderate Income (LMI) households.



## Leveraging

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

The City has actively sought funding sources in addition to CDBG to leverage its resources. In addition to CDBG, these were some of the funds that were available for use during the Program Year: CalHome, HOME, Housing Choice Voucher Section 8 Rental Assistance, Redevelopment Low-Moderate Income Housing Funds, Local Housing Trust Funds, Low-income Housing Tax Credits, Tax Exempt Bond financing, and local developer contributions.

The City does not receive an entitlement allocation of HOME funds. The City must compete annually in order to receive State-administered HOME funds. The City was awarded \$1M in 2014 from State HOME funds. In 2017 the City expended \$180,340 of the award to assist First-Time Homebuyers, and \$448,934 to assist owner occupants with moderate and substantial rehabilitation, for a total expenditure of \$629,274 In HOME funding.

The 623 Vernon Street project has received \$4.76 million of local affordable housing bond financing for the development of its 58 affordable housing rental units that were substantially complete by the end of the program year. They should be fully completed and occupied in the fall of 2018.

The City has a \$305,200 award of state grant funding from the Housing Related Parks Program (HRPP) to complete rehabilitation and accessibility work on the aging Johnson Pool facility at 100 D Street. These funds will be used in combination with CDBG funding allocated to complete improvements in 2018.

The City was awarded \$125,000 from the Sutter Hospital Getting to Zero grants program for local Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing services that matched \$250,000 of former Redevelopment Low-Moderate Housing funds. These resources were awarded to three local collaborative non-profit grant applications and are providing funding to prevent homelessness (utility bills, healthcare costs, car repair, etc.) or to help re-house a household (deposit, application, fees, etc.).

## CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	24	26
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	27	607
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	6	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>651</b>

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	600	628
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	30	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	23
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>651</b>

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

The City exceeded its goals for the production of affordable housing.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

The City does not expect outcomes for the FTHB or Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Programs to be impacted for future action plans. Goals are set based upon past funding history in order to meet the goals identified in the Five Year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans

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

<b>Number of Households Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	11	0
Low-income	7	0
Moderate-income	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 7 – Number of Households Served**

### **Narrative Information**

The City of Roseville continued implementation of the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal to increase the number of rental and purchase units affordable to very low, low and moderate-income households, and supported private development of affordable housing using Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, Tax Exempt Bond proceeds, Local Housing Trust Funds, and funds from the former Redevelopment Agency.

The housing market is still recovering from the slowdown in housing production during the recent recession. Housing vacancy is between 2-3 percent in Roseville, decreasing the supply of affordable housing and increasing rents.

Affordable housing developers have been affected by reductions or eliminations of a variety of funding sources. The City is challenged to develop new affordable housing units given the reduction of resources to subsidize affordable housing production. This reality is further compounded by the impacts of a shrunken housing construction labor force, which leads to competition for labor with the Bay Area and higher overall building costs.

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

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

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

The City of Roseville has the following outreach programs to individuals and families who are homeless: Drop-In Centers with Services: The Auburn Welcome Center and the Cirby Clubhouse in Roseville are mainly staffed by mental health clients that provide homeless individuals and families a place to use computers to search for jobs, housing, and services. This Center also houses the Right Hand Auburn Shelter in Auburn. The Gathering Inn has a Wednesday and Saturday health clinic, and daily provides a clothing closet and laundry facilities in addition to a nightly emergency shelter through the rotation of local churches.

Social Services Unit of the Police Department: A couple years ago, the police department created the Social Services Unit (SSU). The SSU completes regular outreach and interaction with the local unsheltered homeless community. Through this unit, local County Housing Coordinators, and Roseville Housing staff, individuals who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness are being referred to appropriate services and housed within the Continuum of Care. The success of this work is reflected in an 18% reduction in homelessness between the 2017 and 2018 Point In Time Count. These efforts will be further augmented through the City-County Partnership that is creating a homeless outreach worker position.

Point in Time Count: The City of Roseville Social Services Unit and Housing staff actively participated in the 2018 Point in Time Count and achieved great success in both scheduling events for data collection and conducting outreach to individuals otherwise unreachable for the Point In Time Count. Roseville assisted in the overall coordination of all of South Placer County.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Emergency shelter is provided locally through a rotating shelter at local churches, coordinated by The Gathering Inn. This shelter serves an average of 60-90 individuals each evening. Local transitional housing programs through Roseville HomeStart and Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) address much-needed transitional housing needs for families and individuals with mental illness. Lastly, Stand Up Placer provides emergency and transitional housing for domestic violence and human trafficking victims countywide.

### **Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care**

**facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs**

Homeless priorities have been established within the framework of the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS); the priorities have been set as: emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing. Most housing options for homeless individuals and families are in permanent supportive housing programs; with only temporary openings because of a change in status of a resident. In comparison, except for victims of domestic violence, there are few beds available in emergency shelter situations. Of the 139 emergency beds, 38 are solely for survivors of domestic violence, 6 are set aside for the Interim Care Program (adults only), and 5 are for the T3 Foothills Emergency Housing of WellSpace Health, (adults only). The 90 remaining beds are at The Gathering Inn; of these beds, an average of 10-25 beds can be expended if there are more families or lessened for households without children, this number fluctuates depending on the need.

Motel vouchers are available during certain times of the year for short-term and extreme circumstances; funding is typically expended before the end of the calendar year. Transitional housing programs may not operate at full capacity due to budget constraints. While Roseville HomeStart has capacity of 27 units with 93 beds through its family housing in converted motel units, many families are smaller and do not use all available beds provided within individual units.

Emergency shelter is identified as a high-priority, while Transitional housing and Supportive housing are identified as a medium-priority. The need for emergency shelter, mental health services, substance abuse treatment, and emergency food and clothing exists, especially for some subpopulations, such as those with severe mental illness or individuals who are chronically homeless (who have had regular or continued periods of homelessness). Emergency shelter may be used as engagement housing in order to build trust until such time as the client is ready to move into a permanent supportive housing situation.

**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**

Outreach: Family Resource Centers (FRCs) are located close to where people need services, are welcoming, have bilingual staff, and provide numerous services to low-income families, including families who are homeless. The CoC works with the Food Closet Collaborative to make sure that all Food Closets are informed about services. There are some families who live in the forests or along the rivers; and as a result, outreach is typically provided through the Food Closets. The CoC will continue to work closely with the school Homeless Liaisons. The Placer Homeless Network hosted this year's annual

Health, Education, and Resource Fair, which was open to the entire community.

**Rapid Rehousing:** Local service providers are applying for and have received Rapid Rehousing and Homeless Prevention funds to assist homeless families and individuals. The City also partners with Salvation Army to provide motel vouchers, security deposits, and rental assistance to assist with rapid rehousing and homelessness prevention.

**Housing:** In planning the housing needs of these populations the CoC considers the housing needs for both families and individuals. The scattered site housing programs serve both populations.

**Coordinated Services:** Domestic violence, substance abuse, mental and physical disabilities can all contribute to individuals and family homelessness. There are collaborative community efforts to provide coordinated services to those in need of assistance. The updated designation of chronic family homelessness is very helpful in focusing services on the most vulnerable populations first.

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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

The City does not have public housing. The Roseville Housing Authority operates the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Section 8 Rental Assistance Program which serves both the cities of Roseville and Rocklin.

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

Not applicable; the City does not have public housing.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Not applicable. The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) received a rating of “High Performer” for the fourteenth consecutive year.

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

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

In 2017, the City rehabilitated and leased-up 19 units of permanent supportive housing units for individuals with mental illness using state Mental Health Services Act funding. Two new communities will be leasing up in 2018. In the first two years of the five-year plan, the City developed over 500 units each year. Due to the rate of production in the City, HCD has not required the City to reduce or address perceived constraints to housing development. The City continues to support opportunities for the redevelopment of underutilized parcels downtown, particularly for high density and affordable housing development. The City also works to increase opportunities for higher density and the use of density bonuses throughout the city.

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

- Consistent with priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan, during the 2017 Program Year the City provided funding for the following activities that addressed priority special needs populations:
- Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) provided case management, vouchers and other support services to individuals with mental illness.
- StandUp Placer assisted those in abusive situations and victims of human trafficking to recover and re-enter society.
- KidsFirst offered intensive social services and individual therapy to children and families with young children.
- Seniors First and BAGS offered nutrition for seniors and disabled persons.

Other Federal, State and local resources, including funds from charitable organizations and private donations, were made available to service providers to assist special needs populations. Service providers received these funds directly.

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Seniors First and BAGS offered nutrition for seniors and disabled persons.

Other Federal, State and local resources, including funds from charitable organizations and private donations, were made available to service providers to assist special needs populations. Service providers received these funds directly.

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

The City has taken the following actions toward awareness and elimination of lead-based paint hazards: The City continued to provide information regarding lead-based paint hazards to Roseville residents and employees.

The City includes as part of its inspection process for the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation, First Time Homebuyer (FTHB) Down Payment Assistance, Exterior Paint, and Housing Choice Voucher Section 8 Rental Assistance Programs an inspection of painted surfaces for the discovery of the potential presence of lead-based paint. If the inspection conducted identifies that a potential hazard exists, the City requires the rehabilitation contractor or homeowner to follow HUD guidelines for mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard.

Grants are available for initial inspection, mitigation, and clearance costs for all of these programs through the City's Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP). Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are set aside to offer these grants; up to \$1,000 is available for the FTHB, HCV, and Paint programs and up to \$5,000 for the Housing Rehabilitation Program.

The City also requires that rental property owners properly maintain their dwelling units. Deteriorated surfaces containing lead-based paint posing a hazard to occupants is reportable to the Placer County Environmental Health Department and represents a potential County Health Code violation subject to appropriate mitigation by the rental property owner.

The City continues to fund the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program to comply with the 1992 Housing and Community Development Act (Title X) in addressing potential lead-based paint hazards.

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

During the 2017 Program Year the City took the following actions to reduce the incidence of poverty within the City's jurisdiction:

The City continued to promote the Family Self Sufficiency Program for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants and actively recruited new households to participate.

The City continued its policy of promoting a jobs/housing balance to ensure a variety of jobs with varying levels of skill and training and development of affordable housing to all income groups.

The Senior Nutrition Program and the BAGS program supported the nutritional needs of persons in poverty.

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

With regard to the distribution of affordable housing, it has been the goal of the City's 10% affordable housing program to distribute new, affordable housing throughout the City by requiring that each specific plan provide 10% of their total housing units as affordable to low and middle-income households.

The City has continued to rely on the Housing Division to administer its housing programs and implement housing policies. The Housing Division administers rental assistance, first-time homebuyer programs, housing rehabilitation, and new construction projects. The Housing Division also provides resource information and referral to residents, including referrals to homeless assistance, fair housing, legal services, etc.

The programs administered by the Housing Division are funded through a variety of public and private sources, including Federal, State, City and private developer funding under local affordable housing requirements.

The City continues to work toward a regional approach to serving the needs of residents through the Continuum of Care on a countywide basis.

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

The Housing Division acts as a liaison between other public and private agencies to maximize service to Roseville residents and prevent duplication of services.

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

In the City's First-time Homebuyer Program, housing staff continues to update the briefing packets to include the most up-to-date information regarding current obstacles for First-Time Homebuyers. Staff added a case study to the briefing packet to inform buyers of the importance of and their right to a home inspection. Staff have included a flyer in the briefing packet for the FHA Energy Efficient Mortgage Program, a financial source for energy efficient upgrades to help home owners comply with HQS and code standards.

The City displays its Fair Housing Banner in a prominent location within the Housing Division Offices, as well as at functions throughout the year where the City is represented. The banner reads, "Fair Housing is Everyone's Right" in both English and Spanish and also includes the Equal Housing Opportunity logo. Fair Housing pamphlets and literature are also made available to the public. Housing Division Supervisory staff continues to work with other staff members to further their knowledge of fair housing laws and issues, including making pamphlets and news articles available to staff. Staff regularly receives Fair Housing and diversity training.

Housing Division staff continues to record all housing complaints, including those regarding discrimination and works cooperatively with the local Legal Services branch. In the case of alleged discrimination, residents are provided with information regarding fair housing law, a HUD discrimination complaint form, and referrals to legal services, the State Department of Fair Housing and Employment, and other appropriate agencies.

AFFH Plan Efforts: Area cities, including the City of Roseville, counties and housing authorities throughout the Sacramento Valley Region are collaborating on a regional Analysis of Impediments. In 2017, this effort kicked off with the creation of a website and the release of a survey. The website can be found at:

<http://sacramentovalleyfairhousingcollaborative.com/>

The survey is available in six languages and is available now until the end of October 2018 at:

[https://www.roseville.ca.us/news/what\\_s\\_happening\\_in\\_roseville/tell\\_us\\_your\\_housing\\_story](https://www.roseville.ca.us/news/what_s_happening_in_roseville/tell_us_your_housing_story)

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

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

Each year, the City conducts a risk assessment of subrecipients to determine the need for monitoring. All subrecipients are subject to a minimum of desk monitoring. If the risk assessment reveals the need, on-site monitoring is also conducted. Staff will monitor 2017-18 subrecipients in the fall and winter of 2018.

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

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

The City will publish a notice in the Roseville Press Tribune on August 31, 2018 announcing the availability of the CAPER for public review, the public comment period, to whom comment should be submitted, and the schedule public hearing. Notice will also be published on the City's website.

The public was invited to comment during a minimum 15-day period, September 3 through September 19, 2018.

The Roseville City Council reviews, conducts the public hearing, and approves the CAPER prior to submission to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The City notified public service agencies directly via an email to local non-profit collaborations regarding the availability of the 2017 CAPER.

The public hearing also provided additional opportunity for the public to comment on the 2017 CAPER. During the public hearing on September 19, 2018, City Council members were given the opportunity to ask questions. It was asked whether the location of the AMIH housing project is the one in Old Town Roseville, and it was answered that it is one of the AMIH neighborhood houses. The Mayor then asked how these projects impact the General Fund. It was explained that these projects are federally funded by grants and therefore do not impact the city's General Fund; instead, these funds help alleviate costs that otherwise would be borne by the General Fund. No questions were asked from the public during the City Council meeting.

**CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

The City made no change in program objectives over the course of the program year and would not make any changes as the result of its experiences.

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

No

**[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.**

**CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

The City made no change in program objectives over the course of the program year and would not make any changes as the result of its experiences.

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

No

**[BEDI grantees] Describe accomplishments and program outcomes during the last year.**