

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 2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) constitutes the reporting period from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019, the fourth year of the five-year 2015-2020 Consolidated Planning period. The City of Roseville received an entitlement allocation of \$661,236 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the 2018 Program Year (PY). The City also received \$7,436 in program income and carried over \$858,927.78 in prior year CDBG funds for a total program budget of \$1,527,599.78. The City expended \$1,366,751.76 leaving a balance of \$160,848.02.

Over the last year, the Housing Division has assisted 5,586 low income persons, and 6 low income households through the use of CDBG and other housing and community development funds. During fiscal year 2018-2019, \$4,352,507.44 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 622 households with \$4.3 million in rental subsidies. This includes regular, NED, VASH, and Mainstream vouchers.

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 2018 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%	4	0	0.0%
CoC Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ RDA: \$375,000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	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%			
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	690.00%			

Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	690	690.00%			
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: \$ HPRR: \$375,000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	6,475	1,295.00%	0	6,100	6,100.00%
Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$105,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	7,170	4,031	56.25%	845	1,595	188.76%
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%			

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: \$500.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	6	24.00%	5	2	40.00%
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: \$275,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	42	56.00%	5	6	120.00%
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: \$793,503 AH: \$2,000,000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	40	0	0.00%	58	0	0.00%

Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$112,424.50 HRPP: \$305,200	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	16,205	19,931	122.99%	122	6,596	5,406.55%
Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	690	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: \$ Section 8: \$4,100,000	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	3,235	1,276	39.44%	600	504	84.00%

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 2018-2019.

The City improved 6 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 5,592 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 2018 Program Year.

During the 2018 PY the City:

- Continued to strengthen its relationships with private for-profit developers and non-profit housing providers to expand the availability of affordable housing and increase program efficiencies and outcomes.
- Completed construction of the 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 Joint Applicant and led efforts for the Placer County Continuum of Care (CoC) in its planning process on ending homelessness and efforts to improve systems through its Built for Zero policy consortium membership. HRCS and the CoC are collaborative associations 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.
- Began construction for the City’s new 65 units of affordable rental housing, Main Street Plaza Apartments, in Historic Old Town Roseville.
- Completed accessibility improvements to the local community pool, Johnson Pool, which serves a low-income neighborhood.
- Installed a walk-in freezer at Saint Vincent de Paul Society to increase capacity to store frozen commodities for their Food Locker program.
- 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	4,928
Black or African American	320
Asian	159
American Indian or American Native	150
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	49
Total	5,606
Hispanic	1,119
Not Hispanic	4,487

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	1,527,600	1,366,752
HUD-VASH	HUD-VASH	38,444	38,444
Section 8 - HCV	HUD	4,582,370	4,582,370
City Affordable Housing Fund	City	2,000,000	2,000,000
Former Redevelopment Funds	City as Housing Successor	250,000	250,000
Sutter Health Getting to Zero Funds	Sutter Health	125,000	125,000
Housing Related Parks Program	State Department of Housing and Community Development	305,200	305,200

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 2018 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 and Affordable Housing Funds, Low-income Housing Tax Credits, Tax Exempt Bond financing, Sutter Health Getting to Zero grant funds, State Housing-Related Parks Program Funds, 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. This grant was completed in 2018 and the City only continues to administer program income.

The 623 Vernon Street project received \$4.76 million of local affordable housing bond financing for the development of its 58 affordable housing rental units that were completed and fully occupied by December of 2018.

The City of Roseville owns land at 304 Washington Boulevard that will be used in the upcoming development of 65 affordable rental units known as Main Street Plaza Apartments. Main Street Plaza will provide one to three bedroom apartments with rent affordability from extremely low to low incomes and is planned with supportive services and funding sources to house families, veterans, and individuals with mental illness. The use of this land for affordable housing that meets a range of special needs works to address local needs and supports the removal of blight and underutilized property within the City's Historic Old Town.

Additionally, the City of Roseville owns land at 120 Pacific Street that is proposed to be developed as an 80 unit affordable rental project known as Junction Crossing Apartments. Junction Crossing will provide studio and one bedroom apartments with rent affordable to low income households. The development is one of the City of Roseville's pre-design projects and will address the City's community development priorities as outlined in the Downtown Specific Plan, as well as local need for affordable housing that serves small 1-2 person households.

The City utilized 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 were 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	15
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	27	504
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	6	18
Total	57	537

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	600	504
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	30	31
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	6
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	0
Total	643	541

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.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	3	0
Low-income	3	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	6	0

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.

Extremely low income and low income renter households are served through local homeless prevention programs to prevent loss of housing. Housing Choice Vouchers and local affordable housing opportunities are also provided to extremely low income and low income renter households, through local inclusionary requirements and tax credit projects.

Extremely low income and low income owner households are served through local homeless prevention programs as well. Energy efficiency programs are available through Project GO and Roseville Electric, and maintenance/habitability programming is available through the Roseville Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program.

Moderate income renters are served through affordable housing opportunities under local inclusionary requirements and tax credit projects.

Moderate income owners are served through the City's first-time homebuyer assistance that was offered under HOME funding. They are also served through the Roseville Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program and local inclusionary requirements that produce affordable ownership opportunities and local secondary mortgage loans.

Middle income renters are served through the local rental housing market.

Middle income owners are served through the local inclusionary requirements that produce affordable ownership opportunities and local secondary mortgage loans.

Persons with Disabilities are served through reasonable accommodations in all of the city's programs. Additionally, persons with disabilities receive a preference under the City's Housing Choice Voucher program, and are assisted by the Roseville Owner Occupied Rehabilitation Program and local agencies, including: Project GO, Seniors First, Placer Independent Resource Services (PIRS), and Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH).

Low Income Renters Overpaying (more than 50% of income towards rent) are served through the Housing Choice Voucher program, particularly through the Small Area Fair Market Rents that Roseville adopted this year; this was adopted to update local payment standards to better align with rents by zip code. These households are also served by local homeless prevention funding from the City and Salvation Army to reduce potential risk of homelessness. The continued development of new affordable rental units and rental housing opportunities overall are also aimed at the goal of reducing incidents of overpayment within Roseville.

Homeless individuals are served through coordinated efforts of the Roseville Homeless Response Team within the Placer County Continuum of Care. In addition to homeless prevention and rapid rehousing funding that is provided by the City and Salvation Army locally, Roseville Housing Authority recently received Mainstream Vouchers to address the needs of homeless individuals with disabilities. They partner with Roseville HomeStart in providing a preference for homeless households within the Housing Choice Voucher program. Additional services and coordination are provided through the Coordinated Entry System and local collaboration on the By Name List.

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 clinicians and clients that provide homeless individuals and families a place to use computers to search for jobs, housing, and services. This Center also houses the The Gathering Inn Mid Placer Shelter in Auburn. The Gathering Inn South Placer 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: In 2016, the police department created the Social Services Unit (SSU). The SSU completes regular outreach and interaction with the local unsheltered population. 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 housing options 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 are further augmented through a City-County outreach partnership that utilizes a homeless outreach worker position for South Placer and City efforts towards its own outreach worker.

Point in Time Count: The City of Roseville Social Services Unit and Housing staff actively participated in the 2019 Point in Time Count and achieved great success in implementing an electronic survey and data collection app, scheduling events for data collection and conducting outreach to individuals otherwise unreachable for the Point In Time Count. Roseville led 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) and CA 515 – the Placer County Continuum of Care; 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.

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.

The City of Roseville Housing Division has been participating in “Stepping Up” discussions with the Placer County jail and probation staff on better discharge and services planning for existing inmates, including a specific focus on inmates with mental illness. Placer County’s Continuum of Care has implemented a Coordinated Entry System through a central phoneline, (833) 3PLACER, and is working to increase its use by inmates scheduled to leave jail soon as a means for planning their housing options more proactively. Services staff at the jail are actively working on increased use of the phoneline as part of and prior to discharge planning.

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. The local housing authorities have also secured and are leasing up Mainstream Vouchers to serve individuals and families with a member who has a disability, exiting homelessness. These vouchers have been successful in getting families and chronically homeless individuals housed. Both housing authorities are seeking additional Mainstream Vouchers and Veterans Administration Supportive Housing (VASH) vouchers to serve individuals and families who are homeless.

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)

Two new communities will be leasing up in 2020, with over 100 units. In the first four years of the five-year plan, the City developed approximately 150 affordable housing units. Additionally, there are currently approximately 250 affordable units in production. 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 2018 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 Meals on Wheels and Saint Vincent de Paul Society's BAGS program offered nutrition for seniors and disabled persons.
- Saint Vincent de Paul Society installed a walk-in freezer to increase capacity for frozen commodities; the Food Locker Program benefits low-income clients in Roseville.
- The Gathering Inn provided emergency homeless shelter services and mental health clinician services for homeless individuals and families.

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, 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) and HOME funds are set aside to offer these grants; under the Housing Rehabilitation Program, grants are provided for all actual costs of lead-based paint evaluation and reduction activities.

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 2018 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. The City also hosted two Tenant and Landlord Rights and Responsibilities Trainings in June and August 2019, with over 100 attendees between the two events.

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 and Roseville Housing Authority, counties and housing authorities throughout the Sacramento Valley Region are collaborating on a regional Analysis of Impediments (AI). A draft of the updated regional AI is currently available and being circulated within localities. Roseville plans to incorporate public discussion and adoption of the regional AI into its upcoming Consolidated Plan process.

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 2018-2019 subrecipients in the fall and winter of 2019.

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 published a notice in the Roseville Press Tribune on August 30, 2019 announcing the availability of the CAPER for public review, the public comment period, to whom comment should be submitted, and the scheduled public hearing. The notice was published in English and in Spanish. Notice was also published on the City's website.

The public was invited to comment during a minimum 15-day period, August 30, 2019 through September 18, 2019.

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 2018 CAPER. Additionally, the Latino Leadership Council, a local nonprofit that provides services to underserved Spanish-speaking populations, was notified of the availability of the CAPER.

A public hearing was held before the City Council on September 18, 2019 to review the City's progress in meeting its Housing and Community Development needs. The public hearing also provided additional opportunity for the public to comment on the 2018 CAPER.

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)

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