

In February of 2020, the COVID-19 virus began to spread rapidly throughout the nation. On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act). The CARES Act provides a special allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to respond to the community impacts of the COVID-19. HUD has notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV for the prevention of, preparation for, or response to the COVID-19 virus. This amendment is required for the City of Roseville's implementation of CDBG-CV funding. *Amended language is included in italicized font.*

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

Each year the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) provides funding for housing and community development programs to the City of Roseville (City), specifically Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and other federal housing funds. In order to receive these funds, the City must complete a report every three to five years called the Consolidated Plan.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to identify the City's housing and community development needs, priorities, goals, and strategies and to stipulate how funds will be allocated to housing and community development activities over the period of the Consolidated Plan, which in the case of the City is five years.

The City's Housing Division was the lead agency in developing the 2015–2019 Consolidated Plan (Plan). The Plan was prepared in accordance with HUD's Office of Community and Planning Development (CPD) eCon Planning Suite (launched in May 2012), including the Consolidated Plan template in IDIS (Integrated Disbursement and Information System). Most of the data tables in the Plan are populated with default data from the US Census Bureau, mainly 2007–2011 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) and American Community Survey (ACS) data. Other sources are noted throughout the Plan, including the addition of more recent data where practical. The research process involved the analysis of the following key components: demographic, economic, and housing data; affordable housing market; special needs populations (homeless and non-homeless); consultation with public and private agencies; and citizen participation.

The Plan process also included the development of the first-year Action Plan, which is the annual plan the City prepares pursuant to the goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The Action Plan details the

activities the City will undertake to address the housing and community development needs and local objectives using CDBG and other housing funds received during program year 2015/2016.

The Plan is divided into six sections, with the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan forming the key sections:

1. Executive Summary
2. Process
3. Needs Assessment
4. Market Analysis
5. Strategic Plan

6. Annual Action Plan

On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.

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

Overview

The City has organized its priority needs according to the structure presented in HUD regulations (24 CFR 91.215): affordable housing, homelessness, and non-housing community development. Priority is assigned based on the level of need demonstrated by the data that has been collected during the preparation of the Plan, specifically in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis; the information gathered during the consultation and citizen participation process; and the availability of resources to address these needs. Based on all of these components, housing needs are considered a high priority, followed by homelessness and non-housing community development needs.

The City has six goals to address housing and community development needs between Fiscal Years 2015 and 2019:

1. Increase supply of affordable rental housing for the City's lowest-income households.
2. Preserve existing affordable housing stock.
3. Provide housing and services to special needs populations.
4. Increase access to homeownership opportunities for City residents.
5. Provide funding for public facilities and improvements.
6. Promote economic development activities in the City.

Objectives and Outcomes

During the five-year Plan period, the City expects to receive approximately \$550,000 annually in CDBG funding, for a five-year total of \$2,750,000. CDBG funds are used by the City for public services, public facilities and improvements, housing activities, and planning and administrative costs. The CDBG program's primary objective is to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Funds can be used for a wide array of activities, including housing rehabilitation, homeownership assistance, lead-based paint detection and removal, construction or rehabilitation of public facilities and infrastructure, removal of architectural barriers, public services, rehabilitation of commercial or industrial buildings, and loans or grants to businesses.

The City also anticipates applying for Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) funding through the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) for additional housing activities. The HOME program provides federal funds for the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental and ownership housing for low- and moderate-income households. HOME funds can be used for activities that promote affordable rental housing and homeownership by low- and moderate-income households, including building acquisition, new construction and reconstruction, moderate or substantial rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, and tenant-based rental assistance.

The City also applies for CalHome funding from HCD when funding announcements are made by the State. These funds are awarded on a competitive basis for mortgage assistance for low- or very low-income first-time homebuyers or for owner-occupied rehabilitation for low- or very low-income homeowners. Generally, the City's funding request has been for the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program.

CDBG and HOME funds are often coupled with local funds, allowing affordable housing projects to compete for additional funding provided by tax credits, bonds, and state financing programs. An investment by the City makes the projects more competitive in various funding competitions. All sources and types of funds are more limited now due to the current economic climate, along with the demise of statewide redevelopment tax-increment funds and housing set-aside funds. However, as in the past, the City will be as creative as possible in finding other sources of funding from local, state, federal, and private sources in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost-effective projects.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City prepares the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), which outlines how the City met the needs and objectives outlined in the prior 2010–2014 Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. The City's key accomplishments over the 2010–2014 Consolidated Plan period include the following:

NOTE: the figures below only reflect the accomplishments for Program Years 2010 – 2013 as the 2014

CAPER won't be completed until later in 2015.

1. Provided funds for the development of 71 affordable rental housing units and 1 affordable purchase unit.
2. Assisted 3,566 persons through the provision of assistance to nonprofit organizations to provide supportive services to targeted special needs populations, which includes homeless.
3. Provided rental assistance utilizing the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to 2,447 households.
4. Assisted 797 homeless individuals through the City's Homeless Voucher Program.
5. Provided down payment assistance to 28 first-time homebuyers with HOME funds.
6. Provided grants and loans to 66 low-income homeowners to rehabilitate their homes.
7. Provided grants and loans to 28 low-income households to address lead-based paint hazards.
8. Provided assistance to 496 low-income senior and disabled homeowners with minor health and safety repairs.
9. Assisted 34 low-income households with exterior paint vouchers.
10. Provided funds for 8 public facility and improvement projects that benefitted low-income residents.

Changes to tax credit scoring and the limited amount of state housing funds, coupled with the loss of Low and Moderate Income Housing funds as a result of the dissolution of statewide redevelopment agencies, have impacted the City's ability to implement its goals for affordable rental housing development and affordable purchase units. Despite these challenges, the City and its partners has been successful overall in achieving the objectives established in the previous Consolidated Plan and foresee continued progress through the new Plan period.

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 meeting was held on November 13, 2014, to make available and request participation in a 2015 Community Needs Survey to aid in identifying housing and community assistance needs in the City and assist in program development. A public meeting was held on February 25, 2015 to present findings from the consolidated planning research process and to solicit public input on the draft 2015 Consolidated Plan. Extensive outreach was conducted to promote this meeting, including posting the bilingual (English/Spanish) notice on the City's website (including the City's Facebook page), The Roseville Press Tribune newspaper, e-mail as well as direct mailing to the Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH) and Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) listserv, Roseville Housing Authority, Community Advisory Board, local businesses and social service agencies, individuals, and affordable housing developers. Consultation and citizen participation is discussed in greater detail in the Process section of this Plan.

Amendment #1 to this plan will be noticed in English and Spanish in the Press Tribune on May 8, 2020 and will be made available for public review and comment on the City's website from May 8, 2020 to May 19, 2020, to be followed with a "virtual" public hearing on May 20, 2020. In response to public health concerns and to facilitate immediate deployment of funds to address community impacts of the COVID-19 virus, the City has requested that HUD waive certain citizen participation requirements for amendments to the Consolidated Plan including reducing the standard 30-day public comment to a minimum five days and modifications of the public participation process in the City's Citizen Participation Plan, provided residents are given reasonable notice and opportunity to comment. Prior to developing this amendment, the City consulted with the Placer County Department of Health and Human Services as required by HUD for use of funds to address COVID-19.

5. Summary of public comments

No comments were received.

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

No comments were received.

7. Summary

The City's population increased from 118,788 (2010) to 124,673 (2013) residents (approximately 5% (California Department of Finance) between the preparation of the 2010–2014 Consolidated Plan and the current Plan.

- As of the 2010 Census, Roseville's population was 79.3% White, 8.4% Asian or Pacific Islander, 5% two or more races, 2% Black or African American, 0.7% American Indian or Alaska Native, and 0.3% Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. Additionally, 14.6% of Roseville's population was Hispanic or Latino.
- Of the approximately 44,217 households, 15% were considered very low-income (this figure also includes the extremely low-income category), 12.3% low-income, 9.3% moderate income, and 63.4% above moderate income (income categories are defined in the Needs Assessment).
- Of Roseville households, 66.4% are owner-occupied and 33.6% are renter-occupied. Approximately 48% of the renter households are overpaying for housing (paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs) and as such, are cost burdened.
- The City has sponsored the development of 71 affordable rental units and 1 homeownership unit, including single-family and multi-family residences, and housing for seniors and persons with special needs.
- A total of 594 homeless individuals were counted as part of the Placer Consortium on Homelessness 2013 point-in-time count, 59.3% of who were unsheltered. The majority (78.5%)

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of the homeless population comprised of people in households without children, while family households represented 21.5%, and households comprising of children only (unaccompanied minors) accounted for 13%.

- In Roseville, there are approximately 48 hosting churches with 60 emergency shelter beds serving families, single adults, youth, and women with children. The inventory also includes transitional and permanent supportive housing (discussed in greater detail in the Market Analysis).
- Many non-homeless individuals need supportive housing and services to enable them to live independently and to avoid homelessness or institutionalization, including the 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 substance abusers. In Roseville and throughout Placer County, a wide variety of programs and services are available to special needs 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 also the primary agency responsible for the programs and projects covered by the Consolidated Plan.

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 the 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 and commercial areas that were impacted as a result of the outward growth are located in the City’s core, near the rail lines.

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Roseville has been designated as an “exception grantee” by HUD. Roseville’s minimum exception threshold is 41.4%, which means at least 41.4% of the residents in a census tract block group must be low income in order for the City to undertake area benefit activities using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds. Roseville currently has eight census tract block groups at or above the 41.4% low-income threshold. Those census tract block groups are as follows:

- Census Tract 207.02 Block Groups 1 and 3
- Census Tract 209.01 Block Groups 1 and 2
- Census Tract 209.02 Block Group 4
- Census Tract 210.03 Block Group 1 and 2
- Census Tract 210.08 Block Group 1

The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) is a separate legal entity but is considered a component unit of the City of Roseville as the City is financially accountable for its activities. The RHA administers the federal Housing Choice Voucher Program. The RHA produces its own separate annual budget that is taken to its governing body, which is the Roseville City Council. Currently, the RHA, whose jurisdiction covers both the City of Roseville and Rocklin, provides housing assistance to over 600 elderly, disabled, and low-income Roseville and Rocklin households.

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

1. Introduction

The consolidated planning process requires jurisdictions to contact and consult with other public and private agencies when developing the Plan. The Plan itself must include a summary of the consultation process, including identification of the agencies that participated in the process. Jurisdictions also are required to summarize their efforts to enhance coordination between public and private agencies.

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(I)).

In preparing the Plan, the City consulted with various organizations located in Roseville and Placer County that provide services to the residents of Roseville. In many instances, these consultations are part of ongoing interactions between Roseville’s Housing Division and the agency or group described.

City of Roseville

1. City Council. Authorizes (at a public hearing) the submission of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan to HUD.
2. 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; responsible for drafting the Roseville General Plan 2025, adopted in 2010, including the Housing Element, which was updated in 2012 and certified in 2013. The update has been cited throughout this Plan as the Housing Element of the General Plan 2013–2021.
3. City of Roseville Economic Development Department-- Provides assistance with business needs such as starting or expanding a business, finding a site, or connecting with other City services.
4. 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.

County of Placer

1. Placer County Community Development Department – Planning Services Division-- Coordinates the housing programs and funding. Responsible for drafting the Placer County General Plan Housing Element as well as incentive program intended to encourage the development of new affordable housing units in the unincorporated areas.

2. Placer County Department of Health and Human Services – Behavioral Health Division-- Provides information regarding the needs of Placer County residents who have mental disabilities. Representatives of this division also participate in various Continuum of Care working groups.

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

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

Significant aspects of the Consolidated Plan development process included consultations with the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS), the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC), Placer Collaborative Network (PCN), and the Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH). Efforts to address the needs of homeless persons are described in greater detail later in this Plan.

The PCOH, a regional planning group of the HRCS, addresses the needs of all homeless subpopulations, including domestic violence victims, mental illness, substance abuse, HIV+/AIDS, veterans, and youth. Current and formerly homeless individuals attend PCOH meetings and are on the PCOH Board. Other representatives include members from the faith-based community, nonprofits, businesses, and City and County government. The consortium’s 10-Year Homeless Action Plan and its annual submissions to HUD reflect the demographics, needs and available shelter, housing, and services in all three HUD entitlement jurisdictions in order to provide a cohesive shelter system throughout the County.

The Food Closet Collaborative coordinates the work of over 14 food closets in conjunction with the Placer County Food Bank.

A complete inventory of facilities and services provided throughout Placer County, including Roseville, is identified in the CoC federal application for assistance, which can be found on the City’s website at http://www.roseville.ca.us/housing/homeless_n_referral.asp.

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

Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS) Governance Board

The HRCS, the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC), Governance Board works toward developing a continuum of services where the ultimate goal 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

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Priorities. The Governance Board also oversees all planning processes, the regional planning groups, committees, and the CoC Program and Emergency Solutions Grants (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, who makes the final decisions.

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

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

All groups were either consulted or invited to participate in the Plan process. There was no decision to exclude any group.

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 (HRCS)	Serving the homeless community as the CoCs primary concern is addressing the basic needs of the homeless population.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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))

In addition to the organizations listed in this section and in Attachment A, as previously stated, significant aspects of the Consolidated Plan development process included consultations with the CoC and its membership, which comprises both public and private nonprofit and for-profit entities, as well as private citizens. The Strategic Plan section of this Consolidated Plan includes a complete listing of the agencies that participate in the CoC.

Narrative (optional):

The February 25, 2015, public meeting was attended by City Housing staff, along with representatives of: KidsFirst, Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras, Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing, St. Vincent De Paul, Roseville Area Conference, and City staff.

The public meeting included a discussion of the Consolidated Plan and an overview of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, including National Objectives, eligible CDBG activities, and limitations on CDBG expenditures. During the public meeting, the Consolidated Plan process and community needs were discussed. City staff requested the agencies to continue to provide any additional comments in writing during the development process. Applications for funding requests for the 2015/2016 Program Year were disseminated, along with the City’s rating and ranking criteria for the applications.

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In addition to the public meeting above, individual service providers were contacted and requested specific information relative to the needs of the various subpopulations. The agencies that assisted in contributing to the Consolidated Plan and attended the February 25, 2015, public meeting included those who represent homeless families, homeless individuals, victims of child abuse, the disabled, individuals with HIV/AIDS and their families, and seniors.

At the November 13, 2014 public workshop, the City also made available and requested participation in its 2015 Community Needs Survey to aid in identifying housing and community assistance needs in the City and assist in program development. The Community Needs Survey was made available online; a hard copy was also made available and distributed to the Placer Collaborative Network, the Placer Consortium on Homelessness, and City staff for comment. The results of the survey are reported in Attachment B.

The Roseville City Council reviews, conducts a public hearing, and approves the Consolidated Plan prior to submission to HUD. The City followed the requirements for citizen participation as outlined in the City of Roseville Citizen Participation Plan and as detailed above.

The draft Consolidated Plan was made available for public review and comment during a 30-day period, February 25, 2015 through March 26, 2015, and was adopted by the City Council at a public hearing on May 20, 2015.

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**

Efforts to Broaden Public Participation

Public participation in the Consolidated Plan process is encouraged. In addition to publication of all public notices in The Roseville Press Tribune newspaper, notices of public meetings/hearings were also published in El Hispano, a Spanish newspaper. The City has made provisions to provide bilingual translators and signing or captioning services for the hearing impaired, if requested. The sites utilized for all public meetings/hearings are Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliant and in proximity to public transportation. The City continually finds ways to distribute program and project information to groups that are underserved. Information is available in Spanish for many programs and activities. Both the AT&T Foreign Language Line and the TDD are utilized to ensure that information is available.

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	Public Meeting	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Persons with disabilities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	None received.	None received.	Not applicable and no public comments were received.	http://www.roseville.ca.us/housing/community_development_block_grant_(cdbg).asp

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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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 includes the following sections:

1. Housing Needs Assessment
2. Disproportionately Greater Need
3. Public Housing
4. Homeless Needs Assessment
5. Non-Homeless Needs Assessment
6. Non-Housing Community Development Needs

The Needs Assessment identifies those needs with the highest priority, which forms the basis for the Strategic Plan section and the 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) developed by the Census Bureau for HUD based on the 2007–2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Other sources are noted throughout the Consolidated Plan.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The data in this section analyzes households with housing problems, those experiencing (1) overcrowding; (2) substandard housing; (3) cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income for housing costs); and (4) severe cost burden (spending over 50% of household income for housing costs).

The following income categories are used throughout the Plan:

- Extremely low – households with income less than 30% of area median income (AMI)
- Very low – households with income between 30 and 50% of AMI
- Low – households with income between 51 and 80% of AMI
- Moderate – households with income between 81 and 120% of AMI
- Above moderate – households with income above 120% of AMI

Based on the data below, there are 116,613 people residing in Roseville comprising approximately 44,217 households. Of these households, approximately 27.2% are at or below 80% of AMI and considered “low income” per HUD regulations. According to the 2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 66.4% of households are owner-occupied and 33.6% are renter-occupied (ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates). Based on similar data (CHAS) analyzed as part of the City’s Housing Element, approximately 51.4% of Roseville households overpaid for housing. The percentage of overpaying households was split between homeowners (19.5% of overpaying households) and renters (31.9%). This data aligns with the data in the tables below in that the most prevalent housing problem among both renter and owner households is housing cost burden. Overcrowding for renters is also a housing problem, which reflects the inability of households to afford larger units, possibly as a result of a shortage of affordable housing for larger households.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	79,927	116,613	46%
Households	30,790	44,217	44%
Median Income	\$57,367.00	\$75,245.00	31%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,980	3,639	5,430	4,130	28,030

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	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Small Family Households	650	940	1,630	1,535	15,270
Large Family Households	145	379	514	245	2,915
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	520	780	945	810	4,135
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	710	830	1,120	595	2,250
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	330	705	794	694	4,735

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	130	10	65	10	215	0	0	20	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	25	115	25	165	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	140	230	145	25	540	4	15	10	4	33
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,190	1,304	590	30	3,114	695	520	980	595	2,790
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	60	685	1,310	720	2,775	170	325	470	665	1,630

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	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	155	0	0	0	155	105	0	0	0	105

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	1,460	1,569	915	85	4,029	700	535	1,010	600	2,845
Having none of four housing problems	370	720	1,885	1,615	4,590	190	815	1,620	1,830	4,455
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	155	0	0	0	155	105	0	0	0	105

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	404	780	695	1,879	225	120	590	935
Large Related	140	189	255	584	4	150	124	278
Elderly	345	590	440	1,375	530	495	495	1,520

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	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Other	585	650	745	1,980	115	100	240	455
Total need by income	1,474	2,209	2,135	5,818	874	865	1,449	3,188

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	400	465	150	1,015	165	120	525	810
Large Related	140	19	40	199	4	135	124	263
Elderly	330	370	140	840	430	200	230	860
Other	545	475	320	1,340	100	80	105	285
Total need by income	1,415	1,329	650	3,394	699	535	984	2,218

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

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	140	200	235	50	625	4	15	10	4	33
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	50	25	0	75	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	140	250	260	50	700	4	15	10	4	33

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data 2007-2011 CHAS
Source:

	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.

According to the 2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, there were 44,217 households in Roseville, of which approximately 25.4% (11,244) were single-person households. Of the approximately 44,217 housing units, 10.8% of units were studios and one bedroom with almost 59.2% of housing units containing two or three bedrooms. Furthermore, data by household type showed that the majority of Placer County’s homeless population (78.5%) comprised of people in households without children (2013 Homeless Count). These sources indicate that the anticipated housing needs for single-person households in Roseville are affordable housing studio and one-bedroom units.

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.

As of the writing of this Plan (November 2014), the Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) has 637 Housing Choice Vouchers, which include 10 HUD-VASH (Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing) vouchers. RHA also administers the vouchers for approximately 112 families in Rocklin.

According to RHA staff, approximately 69% of voucher households have disabilities (see NA 35 below). The percentage of current voucher households with disabilities makes evident the need for affordable housing for individuals with disabilities.

The following data further illustrates the need for affordable housing for persons with disabilities or victims of violent attacks, domestic violence, or abuse:

- Of the homeless population, 69% self-reported having experienced at least one HUD-eligible disabling condition. An estimated 203 homeless individuals (34.2% of the homeless population in 2013, sheltered and unsheltered) in Placer County have experienced severe mental illness (including chronic depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), or another mental illness such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia (2013 Homeless Count).
- Substance abuse is another important issue for the homeless population, with 34.2% reporting experiencing chronic substance abuse (2013 Homeless Count).

- Domestic violence is a primary cause of homelessness for women and families. Financial stress can make it more difficult for victims to leave violent situations. Placer County's shortage of affordable housing and the increase in the cost of basic needs create a problematic barrier for women who are trying to leave a violent home. An estimated 142 homeless individuals (24% of the homeless population in 2013, sheltered and unsheltered) in Placer County have experienced domestic violence.

What are the most common housing problems?

Based on the data in the tables in this section and similar data (CHAS) analyzed as part of the City's Housing Element, the most prevalent housing problem is housing cost burden. Approximately 51.4% of Roseville households overpaid for housing. The percentage of overpaying households was split between homeowners (19.5% of overpaying households) and renters (31.9%). Overcrowding for renters is also a housing problem, which reflects the inability of households to afford larger units, possibly as a result of a shortage of affordable housing for larger households.

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

The data in the tables in this section indicates that small related households, both renters and owners, experience cost burden greater than 30% and 50% to a significantly greater degree, followed closely by other households among renters and the elderly among owners. Single-family renter households experience overcrowding to a significantly greater degree than other household types.

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. Job loss, which is the leading cause of homelessness in Placer County, according to the 2013 Homeless Count, coupled with a shortage of affordable housing, further increases the risk of homelessness for individuals and families with children in the extremely low-income group. A total of 594 homeless individuals were counted as part of Placer County's 2013 point-in-time count, the results of which are summarized in the Homeless Count, of which 59.3% were unsheltered. Because of the severe shortage of emergency shelter for households that are already homeless, the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS) has focused its homeless prevention resources on diverting households that are at the most imminent risk of homelessness from entering the homeless services system. Prevention providers have agreed

that their common aim is to stabilize such households and improve their housing stability to avoid future housing crisis. The Consortium's standards define those most at risk of homelessness as those meeting the federal definition of homelessness:

1. People at imminent risk of homelessness (with less than 14 days to vacate housing or an institutional setting) that lack resources to resolve their housing crisis;
2. People who would be considered homeless under definitions used by the federal Department of Education such as unaccompanied youth or families with children who have not had a legal tenancy in permanent housing and experienced persistent instability (e.g., two or more moves) in the 60 days prior to the homeless assistance application, and who lack resources to resolve their housing crisis; or
3. People who are fleeing (or attempting to flee) domestic violence, who lack resources to resolve their housing crisis.

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.

With funding from the Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program, The Gathering Inn, a nomadic emergency housing program offering overnight housing at varied churches in Placer County, provides support for individuals and families in need of housing. Assistance may include short- or medium-term rental assistance and stabilization services, including mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management. Guests must be Placer County residents and have sustainable income to qualify. Funding is limited by the Emergency Solutions Grants—first come, first served.

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 Placer County's homeless population is tracked through the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), a federally mandated online data system for all dedicated homeless, prevention, and housing programs that receive CoC funding. The HMIS collects data on the provision of housing and services to homeless individuals and families and persons at risk of homelessness.

The HRCS utilizes HUD's official definition of homelessness, including the at-risk definition, as required by the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (HEARTH Act), which definition was updated on December 5, 2012. The criteria for defining at risk of homelessness are as follows:

Category 1 – Individuals and Families

Demo

An individual or family who:

1. Has an annual income below 30% of median family income for the area; AND
2. Does not have sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving to an emergency shelter or another place defined in Category 1 of the “homeless definition”; AND
3. Meets one of the following conditions:
 1. Has moved because of economic reasons two or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for assistance; OR
 2. Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship; OR
 3. Has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated within 21 days after the date of application for assistance; OR
 4. Lives in a hotel or motel and the cost is not paid for by charitable organizations or by federal, state, or local government programs for low-income individuals; OR
 5. Lives in an SRO or efficiency apartment unit in which there reside more than two persons or lives in a larger housing unit in which there reside more than one and a half persons per room; OR
 6. Is exiting a publicly funded institution or system of care; OR
 7. Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness, as identified in the recipient’s approved Consolidated Plan.

Category 2 – Unaccompanied Children and Youth

A child or youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition but qualifies as homeless under another federal statute.

Category 3 – Families with Children and Youth

An unaccompanied youth who does not qualify as homeless under the homeless definition, but qualifies as homeless under Section 725(2) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended by the HEARTH Act of 2009 and the parent(s) or guardian(s) or that child or youth if living with him or her.

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 and high unemployment rate and personal circumstances such as health conditions, mental illness, substance abuse, and trauma.

Discussion

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 (10 percentage points or more) than the income level as a whole. The four housing problems are (1) lacking a complete kitchen; (2) lacking complete plumbing facilities; (3) more than one person per room; and (4) cost burden greater than 30%.

In this section, Housing Problems, four groups experience a disproportionate housing need throughout the income spectrum: American Indian/Alaska Natives, Asian, Black/African Americans, and Hispanics at the 0–30% of AMI range; Asians, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders at the 30–50% of AMI range; Black/African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives at the 50–80% of AMI range; and Asians at the 80–100% of AMI range.

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	2,540	340	44
White	1,930	310	44
Black / African American	45	0	0
Asian	75	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	445	15	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,710	730	0
White	1,790	535	0
Black / African American	40	25	0
Asian	175	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	625	150	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	3,510	2,360	0
White	2,690	1,830	0
Black / African American	100	0	0
Asian	155	175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	475	340	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	2,010	2,630	0
White	1,510	2,100	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	160	90	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	235	385	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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

O–30% of AMI Range

- With the exception of Whites, all households in this range experience a housing problem above that of the jurisdiction as a whole at 86.7% with the small population of Black/African Americans, Asians, and American Indian/Alaska Natives being the only groups in this income range experiencing a disproportionate need at 100% (though this group’s population is relatively small compared to the total population in this income range). Hispanics follow with 96.7% of households experiencing a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range. The need is the greatest for this income group as a whole at 86.7% compared to the other income ranges: 30–50% of AMI (78.8%), 50–80% of AMI (59.8%), and 80–100% of AMI (43.3%), which strongly indicates that this income group needs better access to safe, decent, and affordable housing.

30–50% of AMI Range

- Pacific Islanders (45 households) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (15 households) have the greatest need with 100% of households experiencing a housing problem (though the population of these groups is relatively small compared to the total population in this income range). Asians follow with 89.7% of households experiencing a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range.

Demo

50–80% of AMI Range

- American Indian/Alaska Natives and Black/African Americans have the greatest need at 100% of households experiencing a housing problem. Pacific Islanders (reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range.

80–100% of AMI Range

- Asians are the only group in this income range experiencing a disproportionate need at 64% of households. American Indian/Alaska Natives, Black/African Americans, and Pacific Islanders (all reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range.

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

The four severe housing problems are (1) lacks complete kitchen facilities; (2) lacks complete plumbing facilities; (3) more than 1.5 persons per room; and (4) cost burden over 50%.

In this section, Severe Housing Problems, five groups experience severe housing problems throughout the income spectrum: at the 0–30% of AMI range, Asians, American Indian/Alaska Natives, Black/African Americans, and Hispanics experience a disproportionate housing need; at the 30–50% of AMI range, American Indian/Alaska Natives, Pacific Islanders, and Asians experience a need greater than the jurisdiction as a whole; at the 50–80% of AMI range, Black/African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives experience a disproportionate housing need; and at the 80–100% of AMI range, Asians experience a disproportionate housing need.

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	2,320	560	44
White	1,790	455	44
Black / African American	45	0	0
Asian	75	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	30	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	365	95	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,640	1,795	0
White	1,135	1,190	0
Black / African American	40	25	0
Asian	65	130	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	45	0	0
Hispanic	325	450	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	1,595	4,275	0
White	1,205	3,315	0
Black / African American	90	10	0
Asian	90	240	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	195	615	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	805	3,840	0
White	515	3,090	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	105	140	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	155	470	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 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

0–30% of AMI Range

- Black/African Americans, Asians, and American Indian/Alaska Natives in this range experienced a 100% disproportionate severe housing need above that of the jurisdiction as a whole at 79.3%. The need is the greatest for this income group as a whole at 79.3% compared to the other income ranges: 30–50% of AMI (47.7%), 50–80% of AMI (27.1%), and 80–100% of AMI (17.3%), which strongly indicates that this income group needs better access to safe, decent, and affordable housing.

30–50% of AMI Range

- American Indian/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders experienced a 100% disproportionate need, followed by Black/African Americans (61.5%) above the jurisdiction as a whole at 47.7%. Whites (48.8%) have a slight need above that of the jurisdiction, and Asians (33.35%) have a need below the jurisdiction need in this income range.

50–80% of AMI Range

Demo

- Black/African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives (both 100%) experience a disproportionate need above that of the jurisdiction as a whole at 27.1%. Pacific Islanders (reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range.

80–100% of AMI Range

- Asians at 42.9% experience a disproportionate need above that of the jurisdiction as a whole at 17.3%. Black/African Americans, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders (all reporting zero households) do not have a need in this income range.

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:

This table displays cost burden information for the jurisdiction and each racial and ethnic group, including no cost burden (housing cost to income ratio is less than 30%), cost burden (housing cost to income ratio between 30 and 50%), severe cost burden (housing cost burden more than 50%), and no/negative income.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	24,695	9,925	6,485	64
White	20,125	7,525	4,960	64
Black / African American	300	190	155	0
Asian	1,435	705	355	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	80	50	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	15	45	0
Hispanic	2,425	1,190	830	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Less than 30% Field:

- 61.6% of Whites had a cost burden less than 30%, followed in order by Asians (57.5%), Hispanics (54.6%), Black/African Americans (46.5%), American Indian/Alaska Natives (45.7%), and Pacific Islanders (less than 1%).

30–50% Field:

- Black/African Americans (29.5%) and American Indian/Alaska Natives (28.6%) had a cost burden between 30 and 50% followed by Asians (28.3%), Hispanics (26.8%), Pacific Islanders (25%), and Whites (23%).

Greater than 50% Field:

Demo

- American Indian/Alaska Natives (25.7%) had the greatest burden, followed by Black/African American (24%), Hispanics (18.7%), Whites (15.2%), Asians (14.2%), and Pacific Islanders (0.75%).

No/Negative Income field:

- Whites (0.2%) and Hispanics (0.2%) were cost burdened, while Black/African Americans, Asians, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders were not cost burdened (all reporting zero households). The population numbers in this field are quite small in comparison to the overall population figures.

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?

Review of the housing needs of Roseville’s racial and ethnic groups revealed that each group has housing problems, with five groups experiencing a disproportionate housing need throughout the income spectrum. At the 0–30% of AMI range, Black/African Americans, Asians, and American Indian/Alaska Natives experience the greatest need, followed in order by Hispanics. At the 30–50% of AMI range, Pacific Islanders and American Indian/Alaska Natives experience the greatest need, followed by Asians and Hispanics. At the 50–80% of AMI range, Black/African Americans and American Indian/Alaska Natives experience the greatest need, followed by Hispanics. At the 80–100% of AMI range, Asians are the only group experiencing a disproportionate need.

While the rate (percentage) at which Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and Black/African Americans experience housing needs is greater than Hispanics in three out of the four income categories, the population of these groups (Pacific Islanders, American Indian/Alaska Natives, and Black/African Americans) is relatively small compared to the total population, resulting in more Hispanics experiencing housing problems. For example, in the 0–30% of AMI range (Housing Problems section), Black/African Americans (45 households), Asians (75 households), and American Indian/Alaska Natives (30 households) report a housing problem, compared to 96.7% of Hispanics (365 households).

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

According to the data supplied by HUD in the development of this Plan, the needs have been identified in this section of the Plan.

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

Though demographic data illustrate that there is some level of concentration of the smaller populations of Pacific Islanders (0.3% of the total population), Black/African Americans (1.7% of the total population), American Indian/Alaska Natives (0.5% of the total population), and Asians (8.4 % of the total population) in areas of the City, Hispanics (15.1% of the total population) are concentrated in a larger percentage in the City overall.

(2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Demographic and Housing Estimates; CPD Maps)

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Roseville Housing Authority’s (RHA) mission is to ensure adequate, decent, safe, and sanitary housing for qualified people in Roseville consistent with federal, state, and local law. The RHA also administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program for the City of Rocklin. The City of Roseville does not own or operate public housing units. As of the writing of this Plan (November 2014), the RHA has 637 Housing Choice Vouchers, which include 10 HUD-VASH (Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing) vouchers, and administers the vouchers for approximately 112 families exercising portability from Rocklin. The RHA has exhausted its current waiting list and opened the list from February 2 – 6, 2015.

The data in the tables below, which was supplied by HUD, rather than the current data as of the writing of this Plan (November 2014), is utilized for discussion purposes of this Consolidated Plan.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	606	0	596	0	0	10

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	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

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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; however, in its Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program, the RHA acts in accordance with federal regulations as they relate to persons with disabilities, up to and including a fair, thorough, and accessible reasonable accommodations request process. Private owners participating in the voucher program are expected to understand and comply with all federal, state, and local laws as they relate to nondiscrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities.

The HCV program is just beginning to collect information regarding disabilities from its waiting list and anticipates having this data available in the future. The HUD data provided indicates that 35% of voucher holders are disabled households, which may suggest that some of these households require accessible units or modifications.

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

To qualify for the HCV program, applicants must be at or below 50% of AMI. A majority of new admissions to the HCV program are families at or below 30% of AMI. Families at this income level have difficulty meeting their basic needs even with the assistance of the voucher program. The RHA staff is well versed in available resources and frequently refers voucher holders to other community organizations. 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

Data on disabilities was taken solely from the 2009–2011 ACS 3-Year Estimates because the 2007–2011 ACS 5-Year Estimates do not enumerate disability. According to the 2009–2011 ACS 3-Year Estimates, 8% of the population age 18 to 64 (9,523 individuals) who lived in Roseville reported a disability. The percentage of disabled voucher holders, out of the total voucher holders, is 35%.

While 15% of the total households in Roseville are classified as low-income, which includes the extremely low-income category, the average annual income of 100% of voucher holders is less than 30% of AMI. In general, the race and ethnicity of voucher holders is comparable to the jurisdiction, with some variations between data sources. The rate of voucher households that identified as Black or African American was higher than the jurisdiction (11% versus 2%), while a smaller percentage of voucher holders identified as Hispanic or Latino (9.7% versus 14.6%). For the jurisdiction as a whole, 51.4% of households experience housing cost burden greater than 30% of their household income and are in need of affordable housing.

Demo

Whereas there are differences in the demographics among voucher holders and the population at large, the need for affordable housing exists among both groups, especially for those extremely low-income cost-burdened households without vouchers.

Discussion

N/A.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The data in the table below, Homeless Survey Summary, comes from Placer County’s 2013 point-in-time-count, the results of which are summarized in the Homeless Count. The Homeless Count collected data on both the sheltered and unsheltered population in Placer County on January 23, 2013, and reported the number of persons experiencing homelessness on one night. Data was also taken from Placer County’s Homeless Information and Management System (HMIS), provided by the HRCS, which reports people experiencing homelessness over the course of one year between January 1, 2013, and December 31, 2013. In January 2013, 594 homeless people were counted, all of them meeting the narrowest federal definition of homelessness—sleeping in a place not fit for human habitation or in emergency or transitional housing for homeless people.

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)	111	17	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	131	335	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	23	115	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	7	0	0	0	0
Veterans	17	45	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Demo

Data Source Comments: No data available for yearly estimates; however, could get length of time in emergency and transitional housing programs.

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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):

See below.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

During the 2013 sheltered/unsheltered count, HUD did not require the Nevada-Placer CoC to collect race/ethnicity info. During the 2014 sheltered count, the CoC was required to collect race/ethnicity information. Therefore, in order to discuss unsheltered information, the 2013 data was used. In order to discuss race/ethnicity data, the 2014 data was used. According to the 2014 homeless count, of the 145 sheltered homeless persons, 92.4% of the Countys homeless population is White/Caucasian, 13.7% is Hispanic/Latino, 2% is Black/African American, 0.68% is American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.68% is Asian/Pacific Islander, and 4.1% is Other/Multi-Ethnic.

Data Source
Comments:

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

Based on the findings of the 2013 homeless count:

- There were 47 households with at least one adult and one child, with a total of 128 persons. Of these, 87% were living in emergency or transitional housing and 13% were unsheltered.
- 7 families (14 family members) were chronically homeless, 100% unsheltered.
- 62 veterans were homeless, 73% of those were unsheltered. There were slight differences between the households with at least one adult and one child and households without children:

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

Surveys collected as part of the 2013 homeless count show the following:

- In comparison to the overall Placer County population, there are no major differences. The homeless population was slightly more White and had fewer Asians.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Of the 594 homeless individuals counted as part of the 2013 homeless count, 59% were unsheltered. Data by household type showed that the majority (79%) of the homeless population was composed of people in households without children.

Discussion:

The Gathering Inn's website address can be accessed for additional data: <http://www.thegatheringinn.com>.

While The Gathering Inn serves all of Placer County, the majority of persons/families are from Roseville.

Amendment #1 - On March 19, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsome issued a stay at home order in response to the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. All residents are ordered to remain in their place of residence except to access necessities such as food or healthcare, or in the conduct of essential services. As of April 20, 2020, there is no projected ending date for this order. On March 20, 2020, Placer County Health Officer Dr. Aimee Sisson issued a directive for residents to remain at home except to engage in essential activities. The County order is currently in effect through May 1, 2020. It is anticipated that even when the stay at home orders are rescinded, there will be a need for persons in high risk health groups, those exposed to the COVID-19 virus and persons infected will need to remain in isolation or quarantine. There is a need for temporary lodging for homeless persons to allow them to remain in isolation or quarantine. The Placer County Department of Health and Human Services is coordinating with the Governor's Project Roomkey program to provide motel rooms and/or mobile homes for this purpose. There is also a need for meal delivery to persons who are in isolation, quarantine or otherwise unable to obtain food due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

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

Introduction:

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

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

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

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

The Roseville 2025 General Plan, adopted in 2010, provides an outline of the City’s public facility needs, specifically the Public Facilities, Parks and Recreation, and Open Space and Conservation elements, which include parks and recreation, public schools, police services, fire protection, water supply and conservation, sewer and solid waste, and storm water management. 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 superior educational opportunities for children and all members of the community.
- Provide library facilities necessary to meet the needs of the community.
- Provide fire and police services that ensure the safety of the community.

How were these needs determined?

For the General Plan, these needs were determined through 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.

Additionally, a community meeting was held to solicit input on this Plan, including the City’s non-housing community development needs as described in the Process (consultation and citizen participation) section of this Plan. While the City has typically prioritized its limited CDBG resources for its Public Services Program (discussed in greater detail below), CDBG funds have been used for other public facilities projects. Accordingly, the City’s Economic Development Department, the City department responsible for administration of CDBG funds, will continue to consult with other City departments to assess non-housing community development needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

The City’s public improvement needs are also outlined in its General Plan, specifically the Public Facilities Element (noted above), which focuses on civic and community facilities, schools, electric/private 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?

For the General Plan and this Plan, the needs determination is discussed in the previous section on Public Facilities. On an ongoing basis, the City seeks public improvement needs through public hearings and community meetings.

While the City has typically prioritized its limited CDBG resources for its Public Services Program (discussed in greater detail below), the Economic Development Department actively seeks additional funding opportunities and will continue to collaborate with other City departments to determine community needs and the availability of funding to address those needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City believes the greatest obstacle to meeting the underserved needs of the special needs populations is a lack of financial resources. Senior and victims of domestic violence programs are particularly in need of funding in the City; as a result, during 2014 the City provided direct funding for the following activities that addressed these priority special needs populations:

- The City provided CDBG funding to St. Vincent De Paul to assist with the continued demand for the BAGS Program, which provides grocery delivery for homebound low-income Roseville seniors and disabled persons.
- The City provided funding to Stand Up Placer for the Roseville Victims' Services Project. The objectives of the program are (1) assess the victims' immediate safety and shelter needs and help them determine their next steps; (2) provide legal/victim services advocacy including

assistance with temporary restraining order; and (3) provide victims and their minor children with therapy services to help them process their trauma.

- The City set aside CDBG funding to Seniors First for the SeniorLink Information and Referral Program. This program is in direct line with their goal to connect individuals to local providers that offer programs, services, and resources for older adults and their caregivers. Their main objective is to provide information, assistance, and resources that empower seniors to make informed decisions.

Other federal, state, and local resources, including funds from charitable organizations and private donations, are also available to service providers to assist special needs populations.

How were these needs determined?

A community meeting was held to solicit input on this Plan, including the City's non-housing community development needs, as described in the Process (consultation and citizen participation) section of this Plan. Additionally, on an annual basis, as part of the Action Plan process, the City's Housing Division hosts a public priority setting meeting for use of its CDBG funds (15% of which are dedicated to Public Services). A memorandum is provided to the City Council outlining the priorities that align with City Council goals and CDBG regulations. Additionally, information is sent to nonprofit organizations regarding the funding and application process.

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 Market Analysis includes the following sections:

- Number of Housing Units, Cost of Housing, Condition of Housing
- Public and Assisted Housing
- Homeless Facilities and Services
- Special Needs Facilities and Services
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Non-Housing Community Development Assets
- Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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 Census Bureau for HUD based on 2007–2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Other sources are noted throughout the Plan.

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

Introduction

Based on the data below, there are 44,217 households in Roseville and 47,370 housing units; approximately 66% of these units are owner-occupied and 34% are renter-occupied. With regard to population and local housing supply, the 2010 Census, the California Department of Finance, and the 2013 Housing Element report the following:

- The population grew from 118,788 in 2010 to 124,673 in 2013, an increase of approximately 5%.
- The housing supply increased by approximately 4.4% (2,089 units) from 2010 to 2013
- The percentage of owner-occupied households decreased slightly from 66% in 2010 to 64.2% in 2010.
- Roseville’s overall housing vacancy rate was 5.6% in 2013.

The 2013 Annual Housing Element Progress Report for Roseville provides information on the types of development occurring throughout the City. The City issued 526 residential building permits in 2013; of the permits issued, all 526 were for single-family dwellings. There was a decrease in residential permitting from 2012 when 663 permits were issued for residential dwellings (all single-family residences) to 526 permits in 2013 (all single-family residences).

As noted in the 2013 Housing Element, the City of Roseville adopted a 10% Affordable Housing Goal (AHG) in 1988. The 10% AHG has been retained and implemented through the General Plan (as amended) and several Housing Element updates. Since its adoption 20 years ago, the 10% AHG has proven to be an effective tool in the production of rental and purchase housing affordable to very low-, low-, and middle-income households. The 10% AHG is not meant as a maximum goal to the development of affordable housing.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	34,275	72%
1-unit, attached structure	1,418	3%
2-4 units	2,955	6%
5-19 units	4,628	10%
20 or more units	3,664	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	430	1%
Total	47,370	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	41	0%	392	3%
1 bedroom	282	1%	4,012	27%
2 bedrooms	4,094	14%	5,675	38%
3 or more bedrooms	24,937	85%	4,784	32%
Total	29,354	100%	14,863	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 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 1,800 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.

The City strives to direct the majority of its available resources to the development of new affordable rental units. When prioritizing the income levels to be assisted by the new housing units, the City uses the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) as a gauge. Based on the RHNA for 2013–2021, the total projected housing need is 8,478 units (or 997 average annual need) broken down by income category as follows: 1,134 extremely low, 1,134 very low, 1,590 low, 1,577 moderate, and 3,043 above moderate.

The City’s ability to respond to increasingly difficult housing situations, as outlined in the Needs Assessment, is currently constrained by reductions to both state and federal programs and to local resources, specifically the loss of tax increment funding with the dissolution of statewide redevelopment agencies. Consequently, the City has targeted its housing resources, including CDBG and HOME funds if awarded, for the creation and preservation of affordable rental units and will probably continue to do so unless other funding opportunities arise. Between 2015 and 2019, the City hopes to develop or preserve as many affordable housing units as feasible given limited financial resources and present market conditions. For example, the City’s First Time Homebuyer Down Payment Assistance Program, targeted to low-income households, expects to assist 20 households during the Housing Element’s eight-year planning period.

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. From this inventory, 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.

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 during the next 10 years due to expiring subsidies, mortgage prepayments, or expiration of affordability restrictions and the development of programs aimed at their preservation. There are no agreements in Roseville that will expire during the 10-year time frame. The City will continue the practice of using Affordable Purchase/Rental Housing Agreements to secure the affordability of housing on a long-term basis. These agreements will maintain affordability for approximately 700 units during the Housing Element's eight-year planning period.

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

The vast majority of units (72%) are single-family detached residences, with 24% primarily in multi-unit structures (Table 26 above). Table 27 above identifies 11% of studios and one bedroom units, with 89% of the housing units containing two or more bedrooms. The limited number of studio and one-bedroom units restricts housing options for smaller households. While the data does not provide information on units with four or more units, as identified in the Needs Assessment, overcrowding for renters is an issue that suggests a shortage of affordable housing for larger households. The City recognizes that lower-income large families need rentals with a greater number of bedrooms (2013 Housing Element).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The data in this section and the Needs Assessment points to a need for housing units for both smaller and larger households, including studio and one-bedroom units, and units with four or more bedrooms. Given that 51.4% of all households in Roseville are overpaying for their housing, expanding the supply of affordable housing for lower-income households is a high priority goal for the City. The need is further substantiated by wait lists that have been exhausted by the Roseville Housing Authority for its Housing Choice Voucher Program. Data on both voucher holders and the homeless population, discussed in greater detail in the Needs Assessment, shows that these groups have a higher rate of persons with disabilities compared to the overall population, which translates to a need for affordable supportive housing.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Based on data in this section of the Plan, median home values increased 85% from 2000 to 2011, followed by a 53% increase to median contract rents during the same time period. January 2013 data from the California Department of Finance showed Roseville’s vacancy rate at 5.6% for all unit types. Lower vacancy rates can cause higher rents and sales prices as has been evidenced by the housing market in Roseville, presenting challenges for both renters and owners. According to the Roseville Housing Authority staff who administers the Housing Choice Voucher Program, voucher holders are having an increasingly difficult time finding available rentals, especially those that meet the program’s payment standards. As a result of market conditions, the City will continue to focus its housing-dedicated resources to the production and preservation of affordable rental housing using the RHNA (discussed in MA’s 10) as a gauge for establishing priority.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	192,300	356,500	85%
Median Contract Rent	716	1,097	53%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	692	4.7%
\$500-999	5,609	37.7%
\$1,000-1,499	5,446	36.6%
\$1,500-1,999	2,329	15.7%
\$2,000 or more	787	5.3%
Total	14,863	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	330	No Data
50% HAMFI	760	80
80% HAMFI	4,730	660
100% HAMFI	No Data	2,160

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
Total	5,820	2,900

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

While approximately 27% of Roseville households, both renter and owner, are low-income (at or below 80% of AMI; see Needs Assessment) only 15% of housing units (based on a total of 44,217 units) are affordable to these households. Table 31 illustrates that a majority of these units are affordable to households earning 80% of AMI, followed by households at 50% (very low-income) and 30% (extremely low-income) of AMI.

Data from the 2013 Housing Element indicates that homeownership opportunities are limited to moderate-income households: based on the 2013 median income, only households in the above moderate-income category, making more than \$91,300 annually, could afford a home at the citywide median price in Roseville. An analysis of market rents shows that some affordable options may be available for very low- and low-income renters, and the rental market is generally affordable for households earning moderate incomes. However, lower-income families may be limited to smaller units that result in overcrowded living conditions.

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

Given the way the market is trending, it is likely that affordability will continue to be a challenge for both renters and owners. The market has become increasingly difficult for low-income buyers due to a variety of factors, including a shrinking inventory of affordably priced homes, fierce competition from cash investors bidding on the same homes, and the more restrictive credit market that has made it difficult for many homebuyers to obtain financing. As a result of these challenges, the City prioritizes its limited resources for affordable rental housing.

According to a housing unit rental survey conducted in October 2012, the median monthly rental price in Roseville is \$935 for a one-bedroom, \$1,225 for a two-bedroom, \$1,610 for a three-bedroom, and \$1,200 for a four-bedroom housing unit. According to a review prepared by www.realtor.com, the rental prices in 2014 have not changed dramatically since the 2012 survey, which means the rental market continues to provide a challenge for renters.

Forced sales and foreclosures have forced many homeowners into the rental market, further stressing an already tight market. This increase in renter households has contributed to low rental vacancy rates and increased rental prices in the City.

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

Based on the data tables in this section, the area's median contract rent (\$1,097 in 2011) is within the range of the average and median HOME rents/fair market rents (\$961 and \$1,224, respectively). Utilizing current market data, as provided by www.realtor.com above, the average apartment rent of \$1,477 is higher than the 2013 HOME Program rents (which are the same as tables above). This data supports the City's strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing, per CPD guidance.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Based on the data in this section, 41% (18,335 households) of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied households have one or more of the following housing conditions: (1) lacks complete plumbing facilities; (2) lacks complete kitchen facilities; (3) more than one person per room; and (4) cost burden greater than 30%. Renter-occupied households have the highest rate of housing conditions at 51%, while 63% of owner-occupied households have none of the housing conditions. With regard to the age and condition of the housing stock, the majority of Roseville’s housing units were 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 possible lead-based paint remediation: 22% of both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units were built before 1980. Approximately 14% of units built before 1980 have children present; these units pose the greatest risk of lead poisoning.

Definitions

The City uses California Health and Safety Code Section 19920.3 to determine habitability. The code states in part: “Any building or portion thereof including any dwelling unit, guestroom or suite of rooms, or the premises on which the same is located, in which there exists any of the following listed conditions to an extent that endangers the life, limb, health, property, safety, or welfare of the public or the occupants thereof shall be deemed and hereby is declared to be a substandard building.”

The City conducts general code compliance citywide through the Building Division of the Department of Development Services. Code compliance is complaint-based; staff 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 individuals to correct violations, with corrections including improvement of substandard housing conditions and blight as well as neighborhood safety.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	10,688	36%	6,796	46%
With two selected Conditions	99	0%	741	5%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	11	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	18,567	63%	7,315	49%
Total	29,354	99%	14,863	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	9,552	33%	4,670	31%
1980-1999	13,869	47%	6,308	42%
1950-1979	4,912	17%	2,858	19%
Before 1950	1,021	3%	1,027	7%
Total	29,354	100%	14,863	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	5,933	20%	3,885	26%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,849	13%	2,140	14%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 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 Roseville’s ownership and rental housing ages, there is and will be a growing need to rehabilitate these units, especially for lower-income families. The City’s ongoing strategy has been to use its Community Development Block Grant funds to address the needs of its older, low-income neighborhoods. One of the City’s goals is to maintain the existing affordable housing stock.

The City continues to look for opportunities to provide rehabilitation loans to its residents, especially given the demand. Staff regularly receives calls from residents in need of a loan to make necessary repairs to their homes. The City continues to offer an Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program and an Exterior Paint Program as a means of preserving the current housing stock affordable to low-

income households. During the 2014 program year, the City worked toward the goal of assisting ten households through the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program and five households through the Exterior Paint Program. In addition, the City sets aside CDBG funding for the Handyperson Program administered by Senior First. The Handyperson Program targets low-income seniors and disabled homeowners in need of minor home repairs. The City has the goal of assisting 150 low-income Roseville senior and disabled households during upcoming program year.

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

As part of the inspection process for the Housing Rehabilitation, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher, and First-Time Homebuyer programs, the City will continue to inspect for the potential 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 will require the mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard in accordance with HUD guidelines.

Based on the demographic data provided for in this Plan, approximately 27.2% of Roseville households (12,049 of 44,217), both renter and owner, are low-income (at or below 80% of AMI; see Needs Assessment). Applying this percentage to the total number of units built before 1980 (9,818) results in an estimated 2,670 units that may contain lead-based paint hazards occupied by low-income families.

The City has addressed the issue of lead-based paint hazards by providing 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, warning them of the hazards of lead-based paint. Additionally, all rental units that are rehabilitated with CDBG and HOME funds are subject to lead-based paint compliance requirements. Through the creation of new affordable housing units, low-income households are able to reside in new housing units that are free of lead-based paint hazards.

Discussion

As reported in the 2013 Housing Element:

Vacancy rates of 5% to 6% for rental housing and 1.5% to 2.0% for ownership housing are generally considered to be optimum. A higher vacancy rate may indicate an excess supply of units and a softer market, and result in lower housing prices. A lower vacancy rate may indicate a shortage of housing and high competition for available housing, which generally leads to higher housing prices and diminished affordability.

According to the 2010 Census, the City of Roseville had a rental vacancy rate of 6.8% and an ownership vacancy rate of 2.3%. Both of these rates fall slightly above the “optimum” rate as discussed previously.

January 2013 data from the California Department of Finance showed Roseville's vacancy rate at 5.6% for all unit types.

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

Introduction

The Roseville Housing Authority (RHA) does not own or operate any public housing units. The units subsidized by the HCV program must pass an annual Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection in addition to a HQS inspection prior to move-in to the assisted unit. The RHA educates voucher holders at the HCV 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. All of these efforts help ensure that voucher holders occupying private rental units are living in safe and decent conditions.

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				637			0	0	132
# 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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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:

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:

Typically, HQS inspection failures in the HCV program are due to minor maintenance issues that are repaired in 30 days or less following the failed inspection. The RHA takes a proactive approach in working with property owners and managers on safety and habitability issues, such as sharing information on new requirements regarding carbon monoxide detectors.

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

In addition to ensuring safety and habitability through HQS compliance and other efforts, such as requirements for carbon monoxide detectors, the HCV program provides notices to landlords and tenants warning them of the hazards of lead-based paint.

Although the HCV program primarily serves extremely low- and very low-income families, the RHA provides information to the general public about quality affordable housing developments, along with referrals to fair housing and local building code enforcement departments to assist families in improving their living environments.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The City actively participates in the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS), which is a regional planning group of the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC), to develop and implement the 10-Year Homeless Action Plan. The CoC annually documents the demographics, needs, and available shelter, housing, and services in order to provide a cohesive shelter system throughout the County. As previously stated in the Needs Assessment section of this Plan, homelessness is viewed as a countywide issue; therefore, data presented in this section is based on statistics for the entire region rather than for Roseville alone. The data in table below was provided by the CoC as of January 31, 2014.

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)	39	0	151	50	0
Households with Only Adults	76	0	27	140	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	57	0
Veterans	0	0	0	49	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

Intake, Referral, Coordinated Assessment

Most housing and social services agencies screen for needs and make referrals to programs. However, several agencies provide intensive assessment and referral services/information so that people can access mainstream services. These include:

1. The Gateway, a program of The Gathering Inn
2. The Welcome Center
3. The Cirby Clubhouse
4. Stand Up Placer (for victims/survivors of domestic violence)
5. The Placer Food Closet Collaborative publishes a matrix of food closets quarterly, with indicators for those providing showers, clothing, etc.

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.

Records show that the homeless in CoC programs generally have many challenges. For instance, in an analysis of two permanent supportive housing programs, data showed 16% were chronically homeless. Disabling conditions included the following: 86 had mental illness, 35 had an alcohol issue, 29 experienced drug abuse, 5 had chronic health conditions, 4 had HIV/AIDS, and 3 had a physical disability.

However, Placer County does not have large numbers of the identified subpopulations, so it does not necessarily make sense to develop special programs for each subpopulation although several specialized programs are available.

Chronically Homeless

- All of the CoC-funded permanent supportive housing programs have increased the number of chronically homeless beds and/or agreed to target all openings to the chronically homeless.
- The Placer County HHS Adult System of Care and the Placer County Sheriff's Department have an outreach team to engage the chronically homeless and match them with resources.
- The HUD-VASH vouchers are targeted to veterans who are chronically homeless individuals and families.

Families with Children

- Many of the housing programs are either targeted to serve families with children or ensure that the services will be available to families with children.
- Families with children are often given priority for services and housing, especially Rapid Re-Housing programs.
- On a policy level, the CoC coordinator works with the Placer County Homeless Network—a consortium of public education agencies serving homeless children, youth, and their families—to align services.
- On a practice level, each homeless program works to inform families of their educational rights and to help them access the appropriate services. The programs work directly with local schools to ensure that children are receiving services.

Veterans and Their Families

- Several veterans' agencies are members of the PCOH and attend meetings regularly.
- The PCOH focuses at least one meeting a year on the needs of veterans and available services.
- To serve chronically homeless veterans and their families, 34 HUD-VASH vouchers have been secured. This has recently been expanded by 24 vouchers.
- Volunteers of America provide Supportive Services for the Veteran Families Program and the Homeless Reintegration Program.

Unaccompanied Youth, Youth 18–24

- Placer homeless counts have not identified any unaccompanied youth; it is assumed that this is an undercount. There will be a future focus on unaccompanied youth and transition-aged youth, 18–24 years old.
- Through a combination of Extended Foster Care and the Transitional Housing Placement Plus Program, transitional housing is provided up to age 26 for those who were in foster care on their eighteenth birthday.

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

Introduction

Many non-homeless individuals need supportive housing and services to enable them to live independently and to avoid homelessness or institutionalization, including those persons returning from mental health and physical health institutions. As previously discussed in the Needs Assessment section of this Plan, these subpopulations include but, are not limited to, the 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 substance abusers. This section provides a brief summary of the facilities and services available to these subpopulations, as noted in the previous section (MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services). This is not meant to be a comprehensive list of all the services, facilities, programs, or agencies that serve these subpopulations in Roseville and Placer County. Additionally, many of the agencies noted below serve homeless persons as discussed in the previous section (MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services).

A majority of the following information was obtained from the Housing Element or through consultation with the agencies noted below.

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

Elderly/Frail Elderly

Many seniors, even homeowners, face financial challenges due to limited incomes. Senior households, especially those on limited incomes, need affordable housing. Seniors also face housing challenges related to physical disabilities. Many of the disabilities are age related, including declining mobility and self-care issues that interfere with their ability to remain independent. Seniors have a variety of housing options, including:

- Independent living – Seniors reside in their home or apartment with little support or care.
- Assisted living facilities – Senior maintains a level of independence, residing in an apartment, and receives varied levels of support and assistance such as light housekeeping, meals, transportation, and/or medication.
- Residential care facilities – Typically a smaller licensed facility, often with 6 or fewer residents, that provides services similar to those provided by assisted living facilities.
- Intermediate care or skilled nursing facilities – A licensed facility that provides a higher, continuous level of professional care.

Although there are a variety of housing options for seniors, and all housing options are available in Roseville, facilities providing supportive services and a higher level of care are expensive. Most affordable senior housing is classified as independent living and does not provide supportive services. Lower-income seniors cannot afford to take advantage of many of the housing options and consequently remain in independent living situations struggling with self-care issues. Seniors First, located in Placer County, provides a link to a variety of senior programs, referral services, and housing options and serves as an advocate for seniors in the community. The Area 4 Agency on Aging serves a seven-county area including Roseville.

Persons with Disabilities

There are a variety of disabilities, including sensory, physical, mental, and developmental. Disabilities can result in mobility, self-care, and employment limitations.

The majority of disabled persons has income significantly lower than that of the non-disabled population and requires housing assistance. While it is difficult to determine how many of the disabled require supportive housing services, it can be assumed that those with mobility and/or self-care limitations have special needs and require in-home supportive services and special housing accommodations. Placer Independent Resource Services (PIRS) is a primary resource for disabled persons in Placer County, including Roseville. PIRS advocates for the rights of people 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.

Persons with mental health disabilities range from those who can live and work within the community to those with severe mental illness who require special housing accommodations, constant medical attention, and supportive services. Placer County Adult System of Care (ASOC) provides a variety of services to the mentally ill. ASOC identifies housing as a constant struggle for the severely mentally ill.

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

As stated throughout this Plan, the City participates in the Placer Consortium on Homelessness and the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC). The CoC's discharge planning efforts are outlined in its Fiscal Year 2014 application and include foster care, health care, mental health, and corrections (a detailed discussion on these efforts is included in the Strategic Plan section of this Plan, specifically SP-60).

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)

Some of the housing and supportive services needs are addressed strategically through funding categories that meet multiple needs. For example, the City has prioritized the creation of affordable housing. Units that are created with the funds allocated to affordable housing often include social services that are coordinated with organizations providing services throughout Placer County. The City uses federal and other funds to assist in the acquisition, rehabilitation, and/or development of property that will provide housing to special needs populations. Over the course of the next year, the City anticipates providing financial assistance to affordable housing units through the use of HOME and CDBG funds and other resources available to the City.

Amendment #1 - On March 19, 2020, California Governor Gavin Newsome issued a stay at home order in response to the novel coronavirus known as COVID-19. All residents are ordered to remain in their place of residence except to access necessities such as food or healthcare, or in the conduct of essential services. As of April 20, 2020, there is no projected ending date for this order. On March 20, 2020, Placer County Health Officer Dr. Aimee Sisson issued a directive for residents to remain at home except to engage in essential activities. The County order is currently in effect through May 1, 2020. It is anticipated that even when the stay at home orders are rescinded, there will be a need for persons in high risk health groups such as elderly, those exposed to the COVID-19 virus and persons infected will need to remain in isolation or quarantine. The Placer County Department of Health and Human Services is coordinating with the Governor's Project Roomkey program to provide motel rooms and/or mobile homes for this purpose. There is also a need for meal delivery to persons who are in isolation, quarantine or otherwise unable to obtain food due to the COVID-19 pandemic. It is expected that these needs will continue for the next year even if the stay in place orders are rescinded.

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 vary by area, but generally may include infrastructure, residential development fees, land use controls, development standards, development and building permit application processing times, and resource preservation. An analysis of some of these potential constraints is detailed in the City's 2013 Housing Element. Following is a summary of some potential constraints.

Development Process. To expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the City established the Development Advisory Committee to function as a liaison building relationships between the City and the development community, providing 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. Land, construction, and financing costs represent a significant constraint to residential development; developers of affordable housing face challenges in securing financing. Due to the limited possible return from rents or sales prices of affordable units, many private lenders are concerned with the financial returns for these types of projects. Additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects are necessary.

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

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

Introduction

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	399	26	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	4,370	7,895	12	15	3
Construction	1,949	2,522	6	5	-1
Education and Health Care Services	6,524	12,343	19	23	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	3,374	6,131	10	12	2
Information	1,157	1,192	3	2	-1
Manufacturing	2,477	3,870	7	7	0
Other Services	2,231	2,333	6	4	-2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	4,453	3,977	13	7	-6
Public Administration	1	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	5,356	10,951	15	21	6
Transportation and Warehousing	943	811	3	2	-1
Wholesale Trade	1,734	1,259	5	2	-3
Total	34,968	53,310	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	59,757
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	54,914
Unemployment Rate	8.10
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.36
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.02

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	16,045
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	2,470
Service	4,576
Sales and office	16,205
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,475
Production, transportation and material moving	2,150

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	31,293	61%
30-59 Minutes	16,274	32%
60 or More Minutes	3,534	7%
Total	51,101	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	1,937	232	808
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,390	717	2,571
Some college or Associate's degree	18,191	1,732	4,323

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	18,588	977	3,118

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	280	584	285	316	495
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	777	644	414	734	1,296
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,843	2,539	2,883	5,273	4,498
Some college, no degree	4,092	4,419	4,919	7,579	4,019
Associate's degree	726	2,074	1,763	3,562	1,393
Bachelor's degree	809	4,090	5,120	6,747	2,135
Graduate or professional degree	61	950	2,268	3,591	1,727

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	21,837
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,164
Some college or Associate's degree	42,561
Bachelor's degree	63,466
Graduate or professional degree	81,009

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

According to the tables in this section, the top three major employment sectors include 1) education and health care services, 2) retail trade, and 3) arts, entertainment, and accommodations.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

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.

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.

Through the partnership of state and local agencies with the Golden Sierra Job Training Agency, the Golden Sierra One-Stop Career Center system (known as the Connections Centers) provides services to both employers and 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.

The Placer County Employment Services Program has a pool of job seekers eager to transition to work. Employers who hire eligible participants may also be eligible to receive tax credits and partial wage reimbursement for up to six months through the Help to Hire Program.

The Roseville Community Development Corporation (RCDC) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit public benefit corporation. The RCDC is focused on physical, economic, and educational development throughout the community creating expanded employment, economic prosperity, and housing opportunities for all.

Key benefits of the RCDC include forming business partnerships with businesses, expediting economic development and revitalization goals, creating an environment that attracts private investment, utilizing existing human capital and community resources, and providing broader access to diverse funding sources.

The RCDC works in partnership with the City to achieve the City's economic development and revitalization. It is directed by a five-member board from the community that is appointed by the Roseville City Council.

The City has the capacity to facilitate new business opportunities. Roseville has been rated by the Kosmont Rose Institute as one of the least expensive cities in which to do business in California and is noted for its business-friendly environment. The City has worked closely with developers to implement major residential and commercial projects. Roseville is home to one of the state's largest regional malls and more than 32 million square feet of commercial, office, and industrial space.

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.

The Golden Sierra Workforce Investment Board retained the Center for Strategic Economic Research in Sacramento to prepare the Golden Sierra Area Labor Market Analysis, which was completed in December 2011. Some of the key findings of the Analysis are:

1. Nearly two-thirds of all jobs in the Golden Sierra area in 2010 were supported by five major industry sectors: 1) Government, 2) Retail, 3) Health Care and Social Assistance, 4) Accommodation and Food Services, and 5) Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. Three of these five sectors lost jobs between 2005 and 2010. Rates of loss in the Golden Sierra area were generally more severe than regional and statewide averages.
2. The largest job gains in the Golden Sierra area over the 2005 to 2010 period were generated in the General Medical and Surgical Hospitals, Outpatient Care Centers, and Local Government sub-sectors.
3. The most pronounced job losses were posted in Construction related sub-sectors corresponding to the regional real estate downturn.
4. In 2010, nearly 32,000 residents of the Golden Sierra area were considered unemployed. This equated to an unemployment rate of close to 12%.
5. On average, between 2005 and 2009, nearly half the employed residents within the Golden Sierra area were employed in Wholesale Trade, Healthcare and Social Assistance, Utilities, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, and Educational Services sectors.
6. Over 43% of Golden Sierra residents (age 25 and above) have attained an Associate degree or higher educational level. This is a notably higher proportion than the regional and statewide averages of 38% and 37%, respectively.

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

Employers are most concerned with the lack of human capital in Placer County. Despite the high rate of unemployment, employers cannot find the appropriate skills in the current workforce. Communication, critical thinking and soft skills, among the most important, yet most difficult, skills to find. These include the need to communicate articulately, think critically, solve problems and make decisions, and demonstrate soft skills. The lack of soft skills is also a concern voiced by employers to the Job Link business representatives and by the WIB members.

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.

Regional Clusters of Opportunity Grants (RICO)

The California Workforce Investment Board's Regional Industry Cluster(s) of Opportunity II (RICO) initiative is a structured economic and workforce development planning process that supports regional economic and workforce development networks consisting of economic and workforce development practitioners and industry to form industry sector partnerships that develop regional strategies to support and advance targeted industry clusters.

The State Board and the California Energy Commission recently made approximately \$1.5 million available to develop and implement alternative fuel and vehicle regional clusters of opportunity strategies and involve partners to advance the competitive position of targeted clusters. A grant was awarded to the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, which covers Placer County.

Sacramento Employment and Training Agency (Lead)

Technology Area of Focus: Waste to renewable energy and electric vehicle industry

Geographic Area: Six-county region (El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba)

Regional Partners: Valley Vision, Greenwise Joint Venture, Sacramento Clean Cities Coalition, Los Rios Community College District, Sacramento Area Electrical Training Center

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 City established the Economic Development Advisory Committee to advise and assist the City Council in creating a community environment conducive to existing businesses, attracting desirable businesses to Roseville, and promoting tourism as a key element of the local economy. The committee reviews the Roseville Economic Development Strategy on a regular basis to ensure its relevance and effectiveness in achieving the City's goals for economic development.

The purpose of the City's Economic Development Strategy is to set a clear vision and guide for Roseville's economic growth. The City's previous economic development strategy was prepared in 2005 as a five-year plan and amended in 2009. The updated 2012 Economic Development Strategy was prepared in response to changes in economic conditions and changes in the City's organizational structure and to better align local and regional resources in pursuit of mutual economic development goals.

Discussion

The Economic Development Strategy, which emerged through outreach and collaboration with stakeholders, identifies four focus areas. These focus areas include strategies that identify the means by which the Economic Development vision will be achieved. The four focus areas are as follows:

Focus Area 1 – Companies & Jobs. Establish Roseville as a City known for quality businesses, a supportive environment for entrepreneurs and start-ups, and a place that provides diverse job opportunities.

Focus Area 2 - Quality of Life. Recognize, acknowledge, contribute to build, and maintain Roseville’s quality of life.

Focus Area 3 – Partnerships. Cultivate and support mutually beneficial partnerships to make efficient use of the time, talent, and resources that will grow Roseville’s economy.

Focus Area 4 - City Operations. Develop an Open for Business reputation in Roseville by promoting an economic development focused customer centric approach to City operations.

All of the focus areas, and associated strategies to implement them, complement the housing goals of the Consolidated Plan.

The City’s economic development initiatives, coordinated in part by the Department of Economic Development, are not federally funded. Currently, CDBG funds are used by the City for public services, housing activities, and administrative costs. CDBG funds allocated to the Public Services Program are directed to vital services such as homeless services and operations, and other community-based programs that serve low-income residents and are not available for non-vital services such as economic development.

Amendment #1 - The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in massive business closures and layoffs due to State, County and City stay at home orders. Even when the orders are rescinded, City businesses will be fighting the community impacts of COVID-19 for many months to come and unemployment will be a problem, possibly for several years.

Work Force and Infrastructure Needs - Additional Narrative

The City has a comprehensive land-use planning process and has successfully implemented 13 specific plans since 1987. The specific plans are developed in a collaborative public-private process and ensure that growth is well planned and supported with appropriate infrastructure. The City also employs smart growth principles to address traffic and air quality issues while providing open space and recreational

opportunities. Overall, Roseville's process ensures well-balanced, organized, executed, and financed development.

A majority of the information in the narrative sections below was obtained from the Strategic Workforce Development Plan for Placer County.

The Golden Sierra County Workforce Investment Board (WIB) is a group of key stakeholders appointed by the Board of Supervisors for Placer, El Dorado, and Alpine counties to address workforce challenges that face the regional area. WIB members are leaders in the community who represent business, industry, labor, education, and economic development.

Based on regional economic and workforce information analysis, the WIB has identified five key economic clusters for economic and employment growth opportunities. These clusters are the focus of the WIB's Strategic Plan. The five clusters are:

- Business Sector Targets
- Advanced Manufacturing
- Technology Based Companies
- Medical and Health Services
- Financial and Shared Services
- Information and Communication Services

Analysis indicates that the region has a need for health care workers because (1) it has been identified as an economic cluster; (2) many current employees are approaching retirement age; and (3) additional workers will be needed due to the Affordable Care Act. Manufacturing, with an emphasis in science, technical, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), is an additional sector group. Both health care and manufacturing offer good wages and will have a significant multiplier impact on the local economy.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

This Plan did not include an analysis of areas of concentration of households with multiple housing problems. Further, the City of Roseville does not allocate funds on a geographic basis; instead, funds are allocated to organizations that provide low-income households with housing and supportive services.

As such, the City allocates investment of resources on a citywide basis. Resources targeted to new construction of affordable housing are 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 in low-income areas of Roseville. 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 were targeted to older, low-income neighborhoods most in need of assistance.

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

HUD permits an exception to the Low-Mod Income (LMI) area benefit requirement that an area contain 51% LMI residents. This exception applies to entitlement communities that have few, if any, areas within their jurisdiction that have 51% or more LMI residents. This exception is referred to as the "exception criteria" or the "upper quartile."

Based on the 2010 Census data collected by HUD, the City's "upper quartile" is 41.36%, as no census tracts in the City contain 51% or more LMI. The City of Roseville uses this exception criterion in determining where to direct funding in order to address LMI needs in the community.

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

The characteristics of the market are discussed in detail in earlier sections MA-05 through MA-25. Most of the same characteristics as described in those discussions apply to the market in these areas.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Community assets generally include facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks, and access to commercial establishments such as grocery stores, general merchandise stores, and pharmacy retailers, among others. Community assets are disbursed throughout the City.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

In addition to the many programs and facilities provided by the Parks, Recreation, and Libraries Department, the City makes a concerted effort to reach out to all communities to inform them of City programs and services and other opportunities. The City employs public outreach efforts designed to reach residents who may not have the time, transportation, interest, or ability to attend a “traditional” government meeting (often taking place at City Hall or a large public building). The City attempts to use innovative techniques to bring the important conversations of local government directly into the community instead of relying on residents to conform to classic public meeting schedules and locations. The results have been higher levels of participation, more diverse participation, and positive feedback from the community. This has helped introduce people to neighbors in an effort to encourage relationship building and more ownership of neighborhood-level issues. People learn that they share many of the same concerns as their neighbors and that the City is a resource to them as they work toward making improvements.

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.

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

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

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

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

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

In conjunction with the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections of this Plan, the Strategic Plan identifies the City's priority needs and describes strategies that the City will undertake to serve the priority needs. The Strategic Plan includes the following sections:

- Geographic Priorities
- Priority Needs
- Influence of Market Conditions
- Anticipated Resources
- Institutional Delivery Structure
- Goals
- Public Housing
- Barriers to Affordable Housing
- Homelessness Strategy
- Lead-Based Paint Hazards
- Anti-Poverty Strategy
- Monitoring

On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	None
	Area Type:	None
	Other Target Area Description:	None
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

As noted previously, the City does not allocate funds on a geographic basis; instead, funds are allocated to organizations that provide low-income households with housing and supportive services. On an annual basis, the City prioritizes the use of its CDBG and HOME funding for the development of affordable housing (including preservation and conservation) that serves low-income households and to addressing homelessness.

The City allocates investment of resources on a citywide basis for affordable housing programs such as the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher and First-Time Homebuyer programs. In addition, rental and purchase units provided under the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal are also offered on a citywide basis. Activities such as the owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation, Handyperson, Exterior Paint, and Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction programs are also offered citywide.

Infrastructure improvements are undertaken in older, lower-income areas. Activities identified under the public service category and targeted to special needs populations are offered on a citywide basis and/or where resources can be coordinated with existing facilities or services.

Lack of sufficient funding continues to be the greatest obstacle in meeting the underserved needs. The City will continue to apply for funding and/or support applications by service providers to expand affordable housing opportunities as well as homeless assistance and supportive services consistent with the Consolidated Plan.

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Production of Affordable Rental Housing Preservation of Affordable Housing Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations Production of Affordable Purchase Housing Affordable Purchase Assistance Lead-Based Paint Handyperson Program Exterior Paint Homeless Assistance CoC Homeless Assistance Rental Assistance
	Description	The City intends to use 100% of any HOME funding it may receive and 85% of its CDBG allocation for affordable housing purposes.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to data provided in the Needs Assessment, approximately 51.4% of Roseville households are overpaying for housing. Based on this data and the housing market analysis completed as part of this Plan, the City will prioritize the creation of affordable housing (new unit production and conversion or preservation), which will benefit low-income households, including homeless persons and those with special needs.
2	Priority Need Name	Homelessness
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Production of Affordable Rental Housing Preservation of Affordable Housing Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations CoC Homeless Assistance
	Description	The City intends to use 15% of its CDBG allocation to fund public services activities, which includes homeless services and operations and other community-based programs that serve low-income residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	As discussed in greater detail in the Needs Assessment, a total of 594 homeless individuals were counted as part of Placer County's 2013 point-in-time count, 59.3% of whom were unsheltered. This data indicates a need to support programs that serve the homeless. The City will focus its resources on the creation of affordable housing, which is crucial to ending homelessness.
3	Priority Need Name	Non-Housing Community Development
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations Public Facilities and Improvements Economic Development Planning & Administration
	Description	The City intends to use 15% of its CDBG allocation to fund non-housing community development activities, which includes homeless services and operations and other community-based programs that serve low-income residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	According to data provided in the Needs Assessment and the housing market analysis completed as part of this Plan, the greatest need is for affordable housing, which will benefit both homeless and non-homeless special needs populations.
4	Priority Need Name	Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19
	Priority Level	High

Population	<p>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 Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development</p>
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	<p>Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations Economic Development Homeless Assistance</p>
Description	<p><i>Amendment #1 – CDBG-CV funds must be used for CDBG eligible activities that prevent, prepare for, or respond to community impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The City may opt to use a portion of its regular allocation of CDBG funds or program income to address COVID-19 as well.</i></p>
Basis for Relative Priority	<p><i>Amendment #1 – 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.</i></p>

Narrative (Optional)

Priority needs are those that will be addressed by the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan (discussed in greater detail in SP-45), according to the structure presented in the regulations at 24 CFR 91.215:

- Affordable Housing
- Rental assistance
- Production of new units
- Rehabilitation of existing units
- Acquisition of existing units
- Homelessness
- Outreach
- Emergency shelter and transitional housing
- Rapid re-housing
- Prevention
- Non-Housing Community Development
- Public facilities
- Public improvements and infrastructure
- Public services
- Economic development

Priority is assigned based on the level of need that is demonstrated by the data collected during the preparation of the Plan, specifically in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis; the information gathered during the consultation and citizen participation process; and the availability of resources to address these needs. Based on all of these components, housing needs are considered a “high” priority, while homelessness and non-housing community development needs are considered “low” priorities.

On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.

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)	While a need exists for tenant-based assistance, the City does not intend to use HOME funds for TBRA. If the City were to provide funding for tenant-based assistance, such as a Rapid Re-Housing program, the funds would likely be non-federal.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	While a need exists for tenant-based assistance, the City does not intend to use HOME funds for TBRA for non-homeless special needs. If the City were to provide funding for tenant-based assistance, such as a rapid re-housing program, the funds would likely be non-federal.
New Unit Production	According to data provided in the Needs Assessment, approximately 51.4% of Roseville households are overpaying for housing. Based on this data and the housing market analysis completed as part of this Plan, the City will prioritize the creation of affordable housing (new unit production and conversion or preservation), which will benefit low-income households, including those with special needs.
Rehabilitation	Based on the data provided for in the Needs Assessment and the housing market analysis completed as part of this Plan, housing needs are high priority including the preservation and/or conversion of affordable housing which frequently results in the rehabilitation of these units.
Acquisition, including preservation	According to data provided for in the Needs Assessment, approximately 51.4% of Roseville households are overpaying for housing. Based on this data and the housing market analysis completed as part of this Plan, the City will prioritize the creation of affordable housing (new unit production and conversion or preservation), which will benefit low-income households, including those with special needs.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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 \$550,000 annually in CDBG funding, for a five-year total of \$2,750,000. The City uses CDBG funds for public services, housing activities, and administrative costs. The City also anticipates applying for at least \$500,000 in HOME and \$200,000 in CalHome funding for housing activities and administrative costs over the five-year Plan period. The table below provides a breakdown of these anticipated resources, which are based on the 2014/2015 allocations.

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	550,000	6,210	200,000	756,210	3,024,840	Expected amount available to City based on 14/15 allocation

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

CDBG and HOME funds are often coupled with local funds, allowing projects to compete for additional funding provided by tax credits, bonds, and state financing programs. An investment by the City makes the projects more competitive in various funding competitions. All sources and types of funds are more limited now due to the current economic climate, along with the demise of statewide redevelopment tax-increment funds and housing set-aside funds. However, as in the past, the City will be as creative as possible to find other sources of funding from local, state, federal, and private sources in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost-effective projects.

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

The City owns a piece of land that is located in the Historic District at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Main Street that has been designated for future development with a 10% affordable housing requirement. Because of a lack of available funding, project construction cannot be estimated at this time.

Discussion

On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.

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

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The above table represents the lead agencies and organizations that will play a major role in administering CDBG and other housing-related funded activities, based on partnerships with these entities. 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 Housing Division, the City office responsible for administering affordable housing programs and the Public Services Program.

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. The City also relies on the nonprofit service sector to provide emergency shelter, transitional and special needs housing, and services to the homeless population. 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	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		
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			

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)

According to the Homeless Action Plan, the nonprofit housing and service agencies, the County departments delivering health care, social services, and housing, the City of Roseville, and increasingly other cities have built a homeless assistance network comprising many housing and service programs. In 2013, Placer County providers helped many people exit homelessness into permanent housing; as a result, the number of homeless families with children dropped. Those who are able to access homeless housing receive case management, health, mental health and substance abuse treatment, life skills training, transportation, child care, employment services, and more.

The Homeless Action Plan includes key strategies which are summarized below. All County health and social service programs should be engaged in a common preventive framework with appropriate housing and services that involves: 1) diverting those at imminent risk of homelessness from entering shelters; 2) intervening to resolve homeless episodes before people become acculturated to homelessness; 3) avoiding high criminal justice and hospital costs, and ultimately death on the street.

Homelessness is a complex issue involving loss of income, loss of housing, and ultimately loss of health. Ending homelessness is equally complex, requiring the four key strategies below. These strategies are informed by local data, research, cost-benefit analysis, and evaluation. Progress will be assessed by objective measurements related to the overall goal of permanently housing Placer County’s homeless, such as the length of time homeless before entering permanent housing, stability in housing,

establishing an income source, and access to needed health care and other services to avoid new homeless episodes.

1. Prevention
2. Access
3. Teamwork
4. Housing

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

According to the Homeless Action Plan, homeless service providers are faced with many challenging special needs; including multiple disabilities, multiple generations of homelessness, homeless seniors, and returning veterans. The Homeless Action Plan identifies the following major concerns emerging from recent homeless counts:

1. Placer County's current homeless population has been homeless longer, and is more medically compromised, than in the past.

Two-thirds of the homeless population experienced one or more serious medical conditions that are considered disabling by federal agencies. Many report the vulnerability risk factors that most commonly lead to death on the street (homeless for more than six months and experiencing a range of serious medical conditions, or simply being over the age of 60). This medically compromised population accounts for untold expenses in hospital emergency rooms and the criminal justice system, especially the County Jail. There is a great unmet need for integrated health care, including substance abuse and mental health treatment, plus ongoing services in permanent supportive housing.

2. Of the homeless population overall, 21.5% is under the age of 25.

These include unaccompanied teens, transition-age youth (18–24), young parents (18–24), and children who are homeless with their parents—at least 128 persons under the age of 25. This population is more multi-ethnic than the general homeless population and more often identifies as gay, lesbian, or bisexual.

3. The number of homeless veterans remains high.

In 2013, 62 homeless veterans were counted. Over half of veterans had the combination of disabilities and lengthy periods of homelessness that define chronic homelessness, and the vast majority (73%) are unsheltered.

4. Placer County has a severe shortage of affordable housing.

More than 37% of Roseville households spend over 30% of their income on housing; many spend more than that on housing and transportation combined. A lack of high-density housing, limited public transportation, environmental protection, neighborhood concerns, cost and the dismantling of funding sources for affordable housing, such as redevelopment, present barriers to developing new affordable housing. The challenges of expanding permanent housing options for homeless people, in this environment of scarce resources and low vacancy, necessitate evidence-informed strategies that deliver the needed outcomes for the least cost.

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 Placer County Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) is the lead agency for Placer County's participation in the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care.

The Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras' (HRCS) Governance Board, representing Nevada and Placer Counties, works toward developing a continuum of services where the ultimate goal is to prevent and eradicate homelessness in Nevada and Placer Counties.

Three Regional Planning Groups are directly involved in the HRCS CoC-wide planning activities. Each addresses homelessness in its own area and then forwards that information to the HRCS Governance Board. The Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH) covers the more populated western part of Placer County including Roseville, Rocklin, Lincoln, Loomis, Auburn, and the Foothills. The Nevada County Coordinating Council (NCCC) addresses Nevada City, Grass Valley, North San Juan, Penn Valley, and Alta Sierra. The Tahoe Truckee Homeless Group covers both counties in the greater North Lake Tahoe and Truckee region.

These planning groups ensure that the HRCS CoC planning process results in a Homeless Action Plan compatible with all the organizations' Consolidated Plans, Housing Authority Plans, as well as Housing Elements and related policies. This process allows the Homeless Action Plan to be coordinated with each jurisdiction's other efforts in the areas of affordable housing and homelessness.

The HRCS CoC and Regional Planning Group membership meetings offer the widest possible representation from the nonprofit, governmental, service provider, housing development, law enforcement, faith-based, business, homeless, and general communities. The meetings are a forum to share information, discuss emerging issues, plan solutions, prioritize community needs, and prepare the annual HRCS CoC funding submission.

Service Delivery System

The HRCS CoC is taking measures to address gaps in the delivery system and aligning its goals and strategies with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) regulations to serve the four federally prioritized subpopulations: 1) chronically homeless individuals

and families, 2) homeless veterans, 3) homeless families, and 4) unaccompanied homeless children and transition-age youth. This strategy includes the key strategies to ending homelessness in Nevada and Placer Counties, (as noted above) and discussed in greater detail in the Homeless Action Plan.

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	Production of Affordable Rental Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 40 Household Housing Unit
2	Preservation of Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness	CDBG: \$500,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 75 Household Housing Unit
3	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness Non-Housing Community Development Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19	CDBG: \$375,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7170 Persons Assisted
4	Production of Affordable Purchase Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit
5	Public Facilities and Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	None	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 16205 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	None	Non-Housing Community Development Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19	CDBG: \$0	Other: 0 Other
7	Affordable Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 25 Households Assisted
8	Lead-Based Paint	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000	Other: 25 Other
9	Handyperson Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$200,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
10	Exterior Paint	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$25,000	Other: 25 Other
11	Homeless Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19	CDBG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
12	CoC Homeless Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention: 500 Persons Assisted
13	Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3235 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Planning & Administration	2015	2019	Planning & Administration	None	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$500,000	Other: 3 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Production of Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Through implementation of the 10% Affordable Housing Goal, Low Income Housing Tax Credits, Multi-family Tax Exempt Bonds, Section 202 Program, develop 8 affordable rental housing units.
2	Goal Name	Preservation of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Using Community Development Block Grant and HOME (State) funds provide 75 loans and grants to low-income, owner households for Housing Rehabilitation.
3	Goal Name	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Goal Description	Utilizing Community Development Block Grant funds provide assistance to non-profit organizations to provide supportive services to targeted special needs populations (youth, disabled, seniors, families, and/or survivors of domestic violence).
4	Goal Name	Production of Affordable Purchase Housing
	Goal Description	Through implementation of the 10% Affordable Housing Goal, developer contributions and private financing develop 5 purchase units affordable to low and/or middle income households.
5	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	Utilizing Community Development Block Grant funds provide funding for public facility or infrastructure improvements to address removal of architectural barriers and any other improvements identified for special needs populations.

6	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	Promote economic development by creating, attracting and retaining jobs and by increasing economic activity and vitality, especially the increase of economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons and the increase in the local tax base.
7	Goal Name	Affordable Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	Down Payment Assistance to low-income first-time home buyers
8	Goal Name	Lead-Based Paint
	Goal Description	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP)
9	Goal Name	Handyperson Program
	Goal Description	Handyperson Program for seniors and permanently disabled homeowners
10	Goal Name	Exterior Paint
	Goal Description	Exterior Paint Program available to low-income rental and owner-occupied units
11	Goal Name	Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Homeless Voucher Program administered by Roseville Salvation Army
12	Goal Name	CoC Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Homeless Assistance through funding with the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS), Nevada-Placer CoC

13	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Housing Choice Voucher Section 8 Rental Assistance Program
14	Goal Name	Planning & Administration
	Goal Description	Funding for overall management, administration and oversight of CDBG grant for all funded programs/projects.

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)

Based on the needs identified earlier in this section (specifically SP-25) and the guidance provided by 24 CFR 91.215, the City has identified the following goals (also identified in table in this section):

- Increase supply of affordable rental housing for the City’s lowest-income households.
- Preserve existing affordable housing stock.
- Provide housing and services to special needs populations.
- Increase access to homeownership opportunities for City residents.
- Provide funding for public facilities and improvements.
- Promote economic development activities in the City.

The Goal Outcome Indicators noted in the table above are quantitative goals for the five-year term of the Plan. Goals 1 (production of affordable housing), 2 (preservation of affordable housing), and 3 (housing and services to special needs populations), per the table, are considered priority goals and have associated outcomes and funding allocations. This is not the case for goals 4 (housing and services to special needs populations), 5 (public facilities and improvements), and 6 (economic development), which are less of a priority. While the City will likely engage in activities over the five-year Plan period related to these goals (4, 5, 6), the City has yet to identify five-year outcomes and funding allocations.

The City’s ability to respond to increasingly difficult housing issues is currently resource constrained by reductions to funding sources, including federal funding and local sources such as the General Fund and monies generated by real property tax revenue, and by the loss of tax increment funding with the dissolution of statewide redevelopment agencies, as noted throughout this Plan. During the five-year Plan period, the City

anticipates serving as many low-income residents as feasible with the available resources. Based on current CDBG and HOME funding levels and non-federal resources available, the City estimates providing financial assistance for affordable housing through the production of new affordable units, the preservation of existing affordable units or the conversion of market-rate housing. All of these units will be targeted to lower-income households.

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)

<p style="margin: 0in 0in 12pt;">The Roseville Housing Authority is not under a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.</p>

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The Roseville Housing Authority does not own or operate public housing units. The agency provides homeownership resources to participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program has established partnerships with a variety of community resources to refer 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 also 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 vary by area, but generally may include infrastructure, residential development fees, land use controls, development standards, development and building permit application processing times, and resource preservation. An analysis of some of these potential constraints is detailed in the City's 2013 Housing Element. Following is a summary of some potential constraints.

Development Process. To expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the City established the Development Advisory Committee to function as a liaison building relationships between the City and the development community, providing 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. Land, construction, and financing costs represent a significant constraint to residential development; developers of affordable housing face challenges in securing financing. Due to the limited possible return from rents or sales prices of affordable units, many private lenders are concerned with the financial returns for these types of projects. Additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects are necessary.

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

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In addition to the information provided in the Market Analysis (MA-40) section of this Plan, some of the strategies that the City has considered and may use to remove barriers to affordable housing include the following:

- Streamlined permitting for affordable housing developments.
- Fee deferrals and possible waiver of certain zoning standards to improve the feasibility of affordable housing developments.
- Implementing an inclusionary housing ordinance.
- Financing for quality nonprofit and for-profit organizations that build affordable housing.
- Reduced or modified parking requirements for affordable housing developments.

The City will continue efforts to implement new strategies and strengthen participation with its partners to expand support for affordable housing programs in Roseville.

With regard to the City's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI) document, the City will work to address the recommendations made in the AI within its budgetary constraints, including improving accessibility of fair housing information and resources on the City's websites during the period of this Plan.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

As discussed earlier in this Plan, the City participates in the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras' (HRCS) Continuum of Care (CoC) and the Placer Consortium on Homelessness to develop and implement the 10-Year Homeless Action Plan. The HRCS' CoC's 10-Year Homeless Action Plan and its annual submissions to HUD reflects the demographics, needs and available shelter, housing, and services in the region in order to provide a cohesive homeless services system throughout the County. The goals and strategies outlined below are those of the entire region rather than for the City alone.

Following is the five-year plan for addressing housing and supportive services needs for those households (individuals and families) experiencing homelessness and those at risk of homelessness:

- Develop and operate coordinated entry for all households who are entering the homeless system or at risk for homelessness.
- Reach out to homeless households (especially unsheltered persons) and assess their individual needs with coordinated entry and a common assessment tool. Collect information to determine the underlying issues and risk factors and develop a plan to address those issues.
- Reduce recidivism through system-wide implementation of evidenced-based practices known to effectively address trauma.
- Address the emergency shelter needs of people living outside through increased street outreach and assessment of their health needs.
- Significantly expand homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services to end homelessness as quickly as possible.
- Shift the entire homeless system of care to a “housing first” approach as the most cost-effective and direct route to reducing homelessness.
- Help low-income households who are being discharged from publicly funded systems of care avoid becoming homeless by engaging those systems of care in identifying solutions to such households and planning to avoid new homelessness.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Short-term strategies include but are not limited to the following:

- Expanding street outreach efforts to prioritize the needs of persons living outside, especially those whose health is compromised.
- Sustaining existing emergency shelter inventory and helping those in shelter exit to permanent housing through rental assistance and case management addressing specific barriers to obtaining and retaining housing.

- Expanding economic opportunities to help participants achieve long-term housing stability by coordinating services with local employment training agencies and banks to offer budgeting and financial literacy workshops.

Long-term strategies include but are not limited to the following:

- Expanding economic stability programming to help participants achieve long-term stability and reduce recidivism.
- Increasing inventory of permanent supportive housing for homeless households through the development of affordable housing.
- Aligning 10-Year Homeless Action Plan goals and strategies with the Consolidated Plan.
- Aligning HRCS' CoC strategies with the "Opening Doors" Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness and HEARTH data-driven strategies to shorten lengths of stay, rapidly re-house as many homeless persons as possible, and prevent persons from becoming homeless.

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.

The HRCS' Continuum of Care strategies encourage providing homeless households with housing quickly and only availing supportive services that are of greatest need to support stable housing. Other needs the household may have should be addressed through existing mainstream resources available in the community. This reflects an emphasis on both homelessness prevention and Rapid Re-Housing.

Permanent housing destinations will be those included in HUD's APR data guidance and generally include an apartment or house, permanent supportive housing, or living permanently with friends or family. A return to homelessness is indicated by a new entry in a homeless residential program (emergency shelter, transitional housing, Rapid Re-Housing) in HMIS within 365 days after exiting to permanent housing.

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

The CoC's discharge planning efforts are outlined in its FY 2013 application and summarized below.

Foster Care

In the region, Nevada County and Placer County and their Offices of Education are the primary agencies responsible for foster youth services. They are active HRCS CoC members and have taken the lead in developing, implementing, and improving transition planning for foster youth.

Their efforts have included creating special multi-agency resource teams to develop system advocacy and address the needs of individual youth; providing foster youth services to ensure youth have the education, skills, and opportunity to obtain further education and employment; providing referrals to

the independent living skills programs; and referring to transition-age youth mental health programs to assist those moving from the children's system of care to adult services.

Exiting youth routinely go to market-rate housing (typically shared housing with other young people), Transitional Housing Placement Plus, Sierra College dormitories, and extended foster care (allows aging out foster youth to stay in the program through age 21).

Health Care

Placer County and the Sutter and Kaiser Health systems fund an Interim Care Project (ICP) for homeless people being discharged from the Auburn or Roseville hospitals. Homeless people can recuperate in the ICP house. Case management is provided so that permanent housing can be obtained by the time the person is medically able to leave.

WellSpace and Sutter Medical provide the T3 (Triage, Transport, Treat) program to provide wrap-around community services addressing the needs of frequent users of emergency rooms. The T3 program has developed a housing program.

In Nevada County, Behavioral Health hired a homeless outreach coordinator with Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention funds. The coordinator works closely with hospitals and care centers to advocate for services for these clients.

Helping Low-Income Individuals and Families - Additional Text

Mental Health

Both counties have a full range of housing options for persons coming from institutions; these are not funded by McKinney-Vento. Both counties have created more housing for homeless people using MHSA funds.

Both Nevada County and Placer County serve persons diagnosed with chronic and persistent mental illness who are functionally impaired due to mental illness. The continuum of care goes from extremely restrictive and intensive services at locked facilities and hospitals to independent living in the

community. Additional care and support are provided at transition times, especially during discharge from any facility. The Adult System of Care (ASOC) Adult Reintegration Team or Turning Point staff interviews persons prior to discharge from residential institutions; steps are taken to ensure the person will have the means to support their housing upon discharge.

A forensics supervisor works with people in state hospitals to coordinate the release of mentally disordered offenders and those in the conditional release program.

Corrections

State: AB 109 shifts criminal justice responsibilities from the state prisons and parole board to local County officials and Superior Courts.

Local: Each County has developed its own Realignment Plan.

HRCS CoC members in each County have participated in AB 109 planning. They have advocated for funds to provide housing to avoid inmates from becoming homeless upon release. They have also educated the other providers that HUD-funded housing should not be used except for those inmates who were homeless before they were incarcerated.

ASOC stations a social worker in the jail to identify and assist those with mental illness during incarceration and upon release. A protocol has been developed to reduce inmates discharged into homelessness. The County Jail, California Forensic Medical Group, ASOC, Sierra Foothills AIDS Foundation (SFAF), and other providers meet quarterly to improve the protocol. There is someone on call 24/7 to take immediate action when someone is being released from the jail and needs placement in the community. SFAF can provide motel vouchers.

Probation and the Reintegration Team sponsor a monthly meeting showcasing resources for parolees.

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

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

The State of California requires that construction activities involving lead must be performed in a manner that eliminates existing lead hazards and avoids creating new lead poisoning hazards for children and other occupants, as well as for the workers themselves. The state’s website provides information on certified inspectors/assessors, project monitors, supervisors, and workers that can be used in lead-based paint abatement.

The County of Placer has implemented the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention (CLPP) program, funded through the California Department of Public Health, which employs a team of health professionals who provide services to parents, healthcare providers, and the general public. The team is comprised of registered environmental specialists, public health nurses, and health educators. The CLPP program provides services in two major ways: (1) case management and source identification for lead poisoned children; and (2) outreach and education to the community and targeted groups.

The City has addressed the issue of lead-based paint hazards by providing a copy of “Protect Your Family from Lead” published by the US Environmental Protection Agency to landlords and tenants who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, borrowers/occupants of the City’s Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program, and first time homebuyers who use HOME and other federal/state funds, warning them of the hazards of lead-based paint. Additionally, all rental units that are rehabilitated with CDBG and HOME funds are subject to lead-based paint compliance requirements. Through the creation of new affordable housing units, low-income households are able to reside in new housing units that are free of lead-based paint hazards.

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

The City will continue to take action, as necessary, to reduce lead-based paint hazards in accordance with HUD regulations. Housing units identified with lead-based paint will have actions taken to remove the hazard.

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

As noted above, the City addresses lead-based paint by disseminating printed information concerning lead-based paint hazards to all participants of its housing programs. All participants of the City’s Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program receive a copy of “Protect Your Family from Lead” published by the US Environmental Protection Agency during the program briefing. Every move-in/pre-contract inspection performed by HCV staff includes an inquiry to the property owner/manager and to the Placer County Assessor’s Office as to the year the unit was constructed. If the unit was constructed prior to 1978, HCV staff reviews the family data. If there are any members of the household under the age 6, HCV staff notifies the landlord that the paint issue must be addressed prior to the HCV program making payments.

The City's HCV program requires staff to make a visual assessment for deteriorated paint at the initial and annual Housing Quality Standards (HQS) inspection. The assessment applies to interior and exterior surfaces and common areas. Deteriorated paint below de minimis (of minimum importance) levels—20 square feet on exterior surfaces, 2 square feet on interior surfaces, and 10% of small interior/exterior components—must be repaired (Nan McKay and Associates 2009). If an HQS inspection reveals deteriorated paint, paint stabilization must occur before approval of tenancy for units being leased and within 30 days of notification for occupied units. Failure to stabilize the paint constitutes an HQS violation (Nan McKay and Associates 2009). If lead-based paint is observed at the initial inspection, HCV staff makes sure the lease has a lead-based paint addendum.

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

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

Information provided by the 2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates identifies 7.5% of all Roseville residents as having income below the poverty guidelines, which equates to approximately 8,694 residents. Of related children under the age of 18, 8.4% were below the poverty level. Of all Roseville residents, 5% of all families and 14.8% of families with a female householder and no husband present had incomes below the poverty level.

The City hopes to reduce the number of poverty-level individuals and families by targeting CDBG, HOME, and local funds to projects that will provide affordable housing units and related services to foster self-sufficiency. The City does not have the resources or the capacity to increase the incomes of poverty-level persons; however, the City does act to reduce the housing costs for these individuals with the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCV), HOME-funded rental units, and City-sponsored affordable housing units, all of which serve lower-income residents.

The City's HCV program includes the Family Self-Sufficiency Program (FSS), a voluntary program designed to assist families in utilizing community resources to achieve self-reliance through education, job training, and other supportive services. The FSS program helps participants define their career goals, identify and reduce the barriers to achieve those goals, and access resources that foster independence from public assistance programs. FSS participants establish a supportive case management relationship with the City's program coordinator and are eligible for an interest-bearing escrow account as an incentive for full program participation. The Roseville FSS program has current openings, and the HCV program is actively recruiting candidates to take advantage of this valuable resource.

The City also uses a portion of its CDBG funding to provide grants to nonprofit agencies to provide public services that serve the homeless and address fair housing issues in the community that directly impacts poverty-level individuals. Some of the programs that are available in the County include those described below.

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

By continuing to fund the acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of affordable housing units, the City will be providing individuals and families in poverty with a decent, affordable place to live, which will allow them to focus their efforts on overcoming poverty.

Funding for homeless-related programs will also provide a support system for individuals and families who are struggling with poverty.

Goals, Programs and Policies - Additional Narrative

Homeless Services

All local nonprofit agencies serving the homeless offer some level of supportive services to program participants, ranging from family counseling to job skill development, all of which are intended to promote self-sufficiency and exiting poverty and homelessness.

The Emergency Food and Shelter Grant Program (EFSG), administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), provides funding to supplement and expand ongoing efforts to provide shelter, food, and supportive services for the nation's hungry, homeless, and people in economic crisis.

Homeless Prevention and Transitional Housing

Homeless prevention activities are designed to keep low-income people who are at the highest risk of homelessness from entering homeless services. Prevention programs have been retooling to stabilize individuals and families that are at risk of becoming homeless and to improve their stability to avoid future housing crises. Prevention programs are funded through Balance of State ESG funds, HOPWA funds, Supportive Services for Homeless Veterans funds, and local private funding.

As the Continuum of Care begins a system-wide shift to a housing first approach, the Continuum of Care has encouraged the conversion of transitional facilities to permanent supportive housing. The remaining transitional housing programs are shortening their length of stay to more rapidly exit homeless persons to permanent housing, or they are seeking funding from other systems of care for intensive services for homeless persons facing severe barriers to housing. This reflects a new understanding of the purpose of transitional housing rather than continuing to fund it as a routing component of Placer County's homeless housing system.

Rapid Re-Housing

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.

Other Programs and Services

Many of the programs that are available to poverty-level families in Roseville are administered by the County of Placer and are identified in the County's Consolidated Plan Antipoverty Strategy and in the Market Analysis (MA-30 and MA-35) section of this Plan. Some of these programs support job training, job placement, life skills training, and welfare to work programs designed to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

Continuum of Care Plan

The annual Continuum of Care Plan brings in competitive funding from HUD to the Nevada-Placer CoC for permanent supportive housing for persons with disabilities, transitional housing, and supportive services. All of these activities work to reduce the number of poverty-level households.

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 with CDBG and HOME monies are subject to monitoring.

All sub-recipients receiving CDBG public services funds are monitored on a regular basis through the submittal of either monthly, quarterly, or one-time reports, as identified in their Funding Agreements. Each report provides statistics on the program participants and a narrative on the activities undertaken during the reporting period. Each sub-recipient 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, the sub-recipients submit reimbursement requests including proof of payment for all expenses. Site visits are made on an annual basis by City staff to review the sub-recipients' financial and program records.

For organizations that receive funds for development of housing, long-term affordability controls (either rental or ownership) are recorded in conjunction with the funding documents. City staff conducts 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.

The CDBG and HOME programs' performance is evaluated by staff at the end of the City's fiscal year on June 30. That review is incorporated into the CAPER.

On an annual basis, the City submits the CDBG MBE/WBE Report to HUD. The City encourages participation from minority and women business enterprises. This effort includes notices in bid solicitation, newspaper advertisements, and contract clauses requiring contractors, to the greatest extent feasible, to provide opportunities for training and employment for minority and women business enterprises.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

During the five-year Plan period, the City expects to receive approximately \$550,000 annually in CDBG funding, for a five-year total of \$2,750,000. The City uses CDBG funds for public services, housing activities, and administrative costs. The City also anticipates applying for at least \$500,000 in HOME and \$200,000 in CalHome funding for housing activities and administrative costs over the five-year Plan period. The table below provides a breakdown of these anticipated resources, which are based on the 2014/2015 allocations.

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	550,000	6,210	200,000	756,210	3,024,840	Expected amount available to City based on 14/15 allocation

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

matching requirements will be satisfied

CDBG and HOME funds are often coupled with local funds, allowing projects to compete for additional funding provided by tax credits, bonds, and state financing programs. An investment by the City makes the projects more competitive in various funding competitions. All sources and types of funds are more limited now due to the current economic climate, along with the demise of statewide redevelopment tax-increment funds and housing set-aside funds. However, as in the past, the City will be as creative as possible to find other sources of funding from local, state, federal, and private sources in order to develop and deliver efficient and cost-effective projects.

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

The City owns a piece of land that is located in the Historic District at the corner of Washington Boulevard and Main Street that has been designated for future development with a 10% affordable housing requirement. Because of a lack of available funding, project construction cannot be estimated at this time.

Discussion

On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 647 Households Assisted
2	Production of Affordable Rental Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Rental units constructed: 1 Household Housing Unit
3	Affordable Purchase Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted
4	Production of Affordable Purchase Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Added: 8 Household Housing Unit
5	Preservation of Affordable Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 15 Household Housing Unit
6	Lead-Based Paint	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$20,000	Other: 5 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Handyperson Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$40,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 100 Household Housing Unit
8	Exterior Paint	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	None	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$5,000	Other: 5 Other
9	Homeless Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
10	CoC Homeless Assistance	2015	2019	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	None	Affordable Housing Homelessness	CDBG: \$0	Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
11	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	None	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$75,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1434 Persons Assisted
12	Planning & Administration	2015	2019	Planning & Administration	None	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Other: 3 Other
13	Public Facilities and Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	None	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3241 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
14	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19	CDBG: \$417,412	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted Businesses assisted: 50 Businesses Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Provide rental assistance through the Housing Choice Voucher Section 8 Rental Assistance Program
2	Goal Name	Production of Affordable Rental Housing
	Goal Description	Implementation of 10% Affordable Rental Housing
3	Goal Name	Affordable Purchase Assistance
	Goal Description	First Time Home Buyer Down Payment Assistance
4	Goal Name	Production of Affordable Purchase Housing
	Goal Description	Development of Affordable Purchase Units

5	Goal Name	Preservation of Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Owner-Occupied Housig Rehabilitation Porgram
6	Goal Name	Lead-Based Paint
	Goal Description	Provide grants to address lead-based paint hazards for qualified low-income homeowners and renters
7	Goal Name	Handyperson Program
	Goal Description	Handyperson Program offered to address minor health and safety repairs to low-income senior and disabled homeowners
8	Goal Name	Exterior Paint
	Goal Description	\$400 voucher for exterior paint and supplies for low-income owner-occupied and rental units
9	Goal Name	Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Homeless prevention assistance to low-income residents to prevent them from becoming homeless.
10	Goal Name	CoC Homeless Assistance
	Goal Description	Homeless assistance through HUD and State funded programs/services through the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC)
11	Goal Name	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Goal Description	Public Services for programs/services for low-income residents
12	Goal Name	Planning & Administration
	Goal Description	Overall management, administration and oversight of CDBG funds for all programs/projects

13	Goal Name	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Goal Description	Funding for Public Facilities and Improvements in qualified low-income census tracts and Removal of Architectural Barriers projects.
14	Goal Name	Economic Development
	Goal Description	<i>On April 2, 2020, HUD notified the City of Roseville that it would receive \$417,412 of this special allocation, referred to as CDBG-CV funding. CDBG-CV funds must be used to prevent, prepare for, or respond to the COVID-19 virus. Amendment #1 to this Consolidated Plan is required for the City to implement CDBG-CV funded activities.</i>

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

As discussed in the previous section (AP-20), the City has identified three goals to address housing and community development needs between Fiscal Years 2015 and 2019. On an annual basis, the City will try to achieve as many of these goals as feasible. Below are the proposed Fiscal Year 2015/2016 projects (also known as programs or activities). Wherever possible, the City has identified specific projects.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	AMIH Hsg & Case Mgmt (2014)
2	St. Vincent De Paul - BAGS Program
3	Seniors First - SeniorLink (Information & Assistance)
4	Senior Nutrition Program
5	KidsFirst - Child and Family Therapy Program
6	AMIH Rehabilitation (2012)
7	Atlantic Street Wall
8	Parks, Recreation, and Libraries - Johnson Pool ADA Improvements
9	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program
10	Handyperson Program
11	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP)
12	Exterior Paint Program
13	Continuum of Care (CoC) Consultant
14	Placer Collaborative Network (PCN)
15	Program Administration and Management
16	COVID-19 Business Assistance

Table 56 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs

The City recognizes that special needs populations are more likely to become homeless because they are on limited incomes and have other issues which require housing and supportive services; therefore, the City considers supportive services and housing a high priority. Supportive services are also considered a high priority in the Continuum of Care and are consistent with the 10-Year Homelessness Action Plan in Placer County.

The City anticipates that the greatest obstacle to meeting the underserved needs of the special needs

populations will be a lack of financial resources for both supportive services and housing. The greatest need reported by all services providers was affordable housing. Cutbacks to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program and other housing programs will impact the City's ability to provide affordable housing to extremely low- and very low-income households. In addition, opportunities to apply for new HCV allocations are very limited. The majority of special needs populations fall within these income levels.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	AMIH Hsg & Case Mgmt (2014)
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Funding to assist Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) with case management, temporary rent & utility assistance to mentally ill, low-income, Roseville residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assistance for 25 mentally ill very low-income persons.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	Funding for case management, temporary rent & utility, and transportation services to mentally ill, low-income Roseville residents.
2	Project Name	St. Vincent De Paul - BAGS Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Provide food for 110 homebound low-income seniors and handicapped persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assist 110 low and very-low income homebound seniors and handicapped persons.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide funding to enhance the scope of their program by helping individuals meet their specific dietary needs by providing foods appropriate for clients with specific clinical diagnosis.
3	Project Name	Seniors First - SeniorLink (Information & Assistance)
	Target Area	None

	Goals Supported	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Funding to assist with staff costs to provide information, assistance, and resources that empower low-income Roseville seniors to make informed decisions.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	360 low-income Roseville seniors.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Funding to assist with staff costs to provide information, assistance, and resources that empower low-income Roseville seniors to make informed decisions.
4	Project Name	Senior Nutrition Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Funding to assist with the cost of food and food supplies to prepare and deliver hot meals for eligible low-income Roseville seniors and adult disabled persons.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Assistance to 20 low-income Roseville seniors.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Funding to assist Seniors First with their Senior Nutrition Program to cover the cost of food and food supplies to prepare and deliver hot meals for eligible low-income Roseville seniors and adult disabled persons.
5	Project Name	KidsFirst - Child and Family Therapy Program

	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$15,000
	Description	Funding to assist with staff costs to provide evidence-based therapy and case management services to support the recovery and healing from trauma, abuse, and neglect for qualified low-income Roseville children (age 0-18), adults, and families.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	20 low-income households
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Staff costs to provide evidence-based therapy and case management services to support the recovery and healing from trauma, abuse, and neglect for qualified low-income Roseville children (age 0-18), adults, and families.
6	Project Name	AMIH Rehabilitation (2012)
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Preservation of Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$134,809
	Description	Funding to assist with the rehabilitation of a home located in the City of Roseville that houses mentally ill, low-income Roseville residents.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	6 low-income persons
	Location Description	1112 William Way, Roseville, CA
	Planned Activities	Funding to assist with the purchase of a home to house low-income mentally ill persons
7	Project Name	Atlantic Street Wall

	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$150,000
	Description	Funding to install a 6' - 8' tall masonry wall (approximately 300 feet in length) along the frontage of the subject property. This neighborhood is located in a qualified census tract,(Roseville Heights).
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,685 low-income persons
	Location Description	Roseville Heights neighborhood; qualified LMA per 2010 census data
	Planned Activities	Funding to install sidewalk, curb and gutters to meet ADA requirements; this neighborhood is a qualified census tract.
8	Project Name	Parks, Recreation, and Libraries - Johnson Pool ADA Improvements
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Public Facilities and Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Funding for the ADA improvements at Johnson's Pool.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1,556 low-income persons
	Location Description	100 D Street, Roseville, CA 95678
	Planned Activities	Funding for the cost to complete assessment to determine cost for ADA improvements to a public swimming pool located in a qualified low-income census tract.
9	Project Name	Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Preservation of Affordable Housing

	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$25,000
	Description	Provide 0% deferred loans and grants to qualified low-income homeowners for health and safety repairs, weatherization/energy efficiency, code enforcement, and ADA modifications to their homes.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Anticipate assisting 15 low-income homeowners
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide loans and grants to qualified low-income homeowners for health and safety repairs, weatherization, (energy efficiency), code violations, and ADA modifications to their homes.
10	Project Name	Handyperson Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Handyperson Program
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$40,000
	Description	Funding to assist qualified low-income senior and disabled homeowners with minor health and safety repairs to their homes.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Anticipate assisting 100 low-income senior and disabled homeowners
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	<p style="margin: 0in 0in 12pt 2.5in; text-indent: -2.5in; tab-stops: 2.5in;">Provide grants to low-income senior and disabled homeowners with minor health and safety home repairs.</p>
11	Project Name	Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP)
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Lead-Based Paint

	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$20,000
	Description	Provide up to \$5,000 grants for inspection, mitigation and clearance costs for lead-based paint hazards.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Anticipate assisting 5 low-income households
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide up to \$5,000 grants for initial inspection, mitigation and clearance costs for the presence of lead-based paint hazards to low-income households.
12	Project Name	Exterior Paint Program
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Exterior Paint
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$5,000
	Description	Provide \$700 grants for exterior paint and supplies to qualified low-income Roseville residents who own or rent their home.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Anticipate assisting 5 low-income households.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Provide \$400 grants for exterior paint and supplies to qualified low-income Roseville residents who own or rent their home.
13	Project Name	Continuum of Care (CoC) Consultant
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	CoC Homeless Assistance
	Needs Addressed	Homelessness
	Funding	CDBG: \$6,000

	Description	Funding for Consultant to ensure compliance with the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 for the Continuum of Care (CoC) Program, which includes applying for and administering grant funds as well as to ensure regulatory implementation of the Nevada-Placer CoC and its responsibilities.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 business (Homeless Consultant).
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	Funding for Consultant who completes and submits the application for federal homeless assistance on behalf of the Collaborative Applicant on behalf of the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras - Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care.
14	Project Name	Placer Collaborative Network (PCN)
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Planning & Administration
	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$1,000
	Description	Annual contribution to the Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) to assist in improving the lives of children, adults, and families by collaborating and building the resources of the organizations that serve them.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1 Business
	Location Description	Countywide
	Planned Activities	City membership dues to Placer Collaborative Network (PCN) to assist in improving the lives of children, adults, and families by collaborating and building the resources of the organizations that serve them.
15	Project Name	Program Administration and Management
	Target Area	None
	Goals Supported	Planning & Administration

	Needs Addressed	Non-Housing Community Development
	Funding	CDBG: \$111,702
	Description	Planning, management and administration of CDBG and HOME (State Administered) funding programs and projects.
	Target Date	6/30/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	3 Housing staff
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	General management, oversight, and administration of CDBG, HOME (State Administered) projects and programs.
16	Project Name	COVID-19 Business Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Economic Development
	Needs Addressed	Prevent, Prepare for and Respond to COVID-19
	Funding	CDBG: \$460,999
	Description	Loans and grants to businesses impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic for working capital to support job retention for low-income persons, and support for microenterprise business owners.
	Target Date	6/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 50 small businesses impacted by COVID-19 will be assisted with available CDBG and CDBG-CV funding. Using an estimate of three jobs saved per business, it is expected that the proposed activity will support retention of 150 jobs, primarily held by low-income persons.
	Location Description	Citywide
	Planned Activities	Loans and grants to businesses impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic for working capital to support job retention for low-income persons, and support for microenterprise business owners.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

HUD permits an exception to the Low-Mod Income (LMI) area benefit requirement that an area contain 51% LMI residents. This exception applies to entitlement communities that have few, if any, areas within their jurisdiction that have 51% or more LMI residents. This exception is referred to as the “exception criteria” or the “upper quartile.”

Based on the 2010 Census data collected by HUD, the City’s “upper quartile” is 41.36%, as no census tracts in the City contain 51% or more LMI. The City of Roseville will use this exception criterion in determining where to direct funding in order to address LMI needs in the community.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

As stated above, since the City has been identified by HUD as an “exception grantee,” the City will allocate funds necessary to address its priorities based on the “upper quartile” census tracts.

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The tables in this section provide estimates on the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households to be provided affordable housing during the program year and the number of affordable units that will be provided by program type, including rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation of existing units, or acquisition of existing units.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	24
Non-Homeless	27
Special-Needs	6
Total	57

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	600
The Production of New Units	30
Rehab of Existing Units	10
Acquisition of Existing Units	3
Total	643

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

One of the goals identified in the Plan and the Action Plan is to increase the supply of affordable rental housing for the city's lowest-income households. In order to achieve this goal, the City will do the following:

- The City will continue to implement its 10% Affordable Housing Goal to assist with reducing the cost associated with affordable housing production. The City's Specific Plan process includes the objective of satisfying the affordable housing goal by providing specific parcels in each Specific Plan Area (SPA) with affordable housing obligations. The cost of parcels with affordable housing obligations is below market rate, and additional savings can be achieved by reducing or removing Mello-Roos bonds.
- The City's Development Services Director will act as a liaison between project applicants, the development community, the Chamber of Commerce, and City staff to continually assess the City's existing project processing system and identify short- and long-term areas for improvement in the plan check process.
- The City will continue to review its fee system and work toward graduated fees as a means of reducing costs of housing development.
- The City will continue to review and modify Subdivision Improvement Standards on an annual basis to ensure properly developed and updated standards to help reduce costs associated with development while balancing basic environmental, health, safety, and welfare needs.
- The City will continue to educate its citizens regarding the necessity of providing affordable housing to support job growth. The City will continue to monitor any community opposition to affordable housing projects in an effort to remove negative perceptions. Education efforts will include presentations at City meetings, various service organizations, and community groups, as well as preparation of articles for the local newspaper, City newsletters, and posted on the City's website.
- The City will continue to encourage developers to meet with interested parties before the public meetings regarding affordable housing development are scheduled. Initiating public participation early in the planning process will allow interested parties to have their questions and concerns addressed and avoid unnecessary and costly delays.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City does not own or operate public housing units. As of the writing of the Plan (November 2014), the Roseville Housing Authority has 637 Housing Choice Vouchers, which include 10 HUD-VASH (Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing), and administers the vouchers for approximately 112 families exercising portability from other jurisdictions, (City of Rocklin). The Housing Authority has exhausted its current waiting list and plans to open the list in 2015.

While the City does not provide public housing units, the units created with the funds allocated to affordable housing often include social services that are coordinated with organizations providing services throughout Placer County.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

The Roseville Housing Authority provides homeownership resources to participants in the Housing Choice Voucher Program and more widely to families in low-income areas in cooperation with the City's resources. The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program has established partnerships with a variety of community resources to refer 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 also 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.

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

The City does not own or operate any public housing.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

<p style="margin: 0in 0in 12pt;">The Roseville Housing Authority has been designated as a high performer for the last ten years.</p>

Discussion

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

As discussed in the Plan, the City participates in the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS) [Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care, N-P CoC] and the Placer Consortium on Homelessness (PCOH) to develop and implement the 10-Year Homeless Action Plan. The CoC's 10-Year Homeless Action Plan and its annual submissions to HUD reflect the demographics, needs and available shelter, housing, and services in order to provide a cohesive homeless services system throughout the county. The goals and strategies outlined below are those of the entire region rather than for the City alone and are based on the five-year goals discussed in greater detail in the Plan (SP-60 Homelessness Strategy).

Homeless and other special needs activities to be undertaken directly by the City are noted in the discussion section below.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

- Develop and operate coordinated entry for all households who are entering the homeless system or are at risk for homelessness.
- Reach out to homeless households (especially unsheltered persons) and assess their individual needs with coordinated entry and a common assessment tool; collect information to determine the underlying issues and risk factors and develop a plan to address those issues.
- Reduce recidivism through system-wide implementation of evidenced-based practices known to effectively address trauma.
- Address the emergency shelter needs of people living outside through increased street outreach and assessment of their health needs.
- Significantly expand homeless prevention and rapid re-housing services to end homelessness as quickly as possible.
- Shift the entire homeless system of care to a “housing first” approach as the most cost-effective and direct route to reducing homelessness.
- Help low-income households who are being discharged from publicly funded systems of care avoid becoming homeless by engaging those systems of care in identifying solutions to such households, and planning to avoid new homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Short-term strategies include but are not limited to the following:

- Expanding street outreach efforts to prioritize the needs of persons living outside, especially those whose health is compromised.
- Sustaining existing emergency shelter inventory and helping those in shelter exit to permanent housing through rental assistance and case management addressing specific barriers to obtaining and retaining housing.
- Expanding economic opportunities to help participants achieve long-term housing stability by coordinating services with local employment training agencies and banks to offer budgeting and financial literacy workshops.

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

Emergency Solutions Grants and CoC interim regulations encourage providing homeless households with housing quickly, and only availing supportive services that are of greatest need to support stable housing. Other needs the household may have should be addressed through existing mainstream resources available in the community. This reflects a new emphasis on both homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing. The CoC's Performance Measurement and Goals, including national benchmarks, 2013 achievements, and annual and five-year goals, are discussed in greater detail in SPâ¿¿60.

The performance measures are listed below.

- Shorten the average length of stay in emergency shelters and transitional housing for households exiting to permanent housing.
- Increase the percentage of households exiting emergency shelters and transitional housing to permanent housing.
- Reduce the number of households re-entering the homeless system after exiting to permanent housing.
- Increase the percentage of permanent supportive housing participants achieving housing stability.
- Increase the percentage of participants exiting with employment income.
- Increase the percentage of participants who exit with income from sources other than employment.
- Increase the percentage of participants exiting with non-cash mainstream benefits.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Foster Care

In the region, Nevada County and Placer County and their Offices of Education are the primary agencies responsible for foster youth services. They are active CoC members and have taken the lead in developing, implementing, and improving transition planning for foster youth.

Their efforts have included creating Special Multi Agency Resource Teams to develop system advocacy and address the needs of individual youth; providing foster youth services to ensure youth have the education, skills, and opportunity to obtain further education and employment; providing referrals to the independent living skills programs; and referring to transition-age youth mental health programs to assist those moving from the children's system of care to adult services.

Exiting youth routinely go to market-rate housing (typically shared housing with other young people), Transitional Housing Placement Plus, Sierra College dormitories, and extended foster care (allows aging out foster youth to stay in the program through age 21).

Health Care

Placer County and the Sutter and Kaiser Health systems fund an Interim Care Project (ICP) for homeless people being discharged from the Auburn or Roseville hospitals. Homeless people can recuperate in the ICP house. Case management is provided so that permanent housing can be obtained by the time the person is medically able to leave.

Wellspace and Sutter Medical provide the T3 (Triage, Transport, Treat) program to provide wrap-around community services addressing the needs of frequent users of emergency rooms. The T3 program has developed a housing program.

In Nevada County, Behavioral Health hired a homeless outreach coordinator with Mental Health Services Act (MHSA) Prevention and Early Intervention funds. The coordinator works closely with hospitals and care centers to advocate for services for these clients.

Additional narrative added in "Discussion" box

Discussion

Mental Health

Both counties have a full range of housing options for persons coming from institutions. These are not funded by HEARTH Act. Both counties have created more housing for homeless people using MHSA funds.

Both Nevada County and Placer County serve persons diagnosed with chronic and persistent mental illness who are functionally impaired due to mental illness. The CoC goes from extremely restrictive and intensive services at locked facilities and hospitals to independent living in the community. Additional care and support are provided at transition times, especially during discharge from any facility. The Adult System of Care (ASOC) Adult Reintegration Team or Turning Point staff interviews persons prior to discharge from residential institutions; steps are taken to ensure the person will have the means to support their housing upon discharge.

A forensics supervisor works with people in state hospitals to coordinate the release of mentally disordered offenders and those in the conditional release program.

Corrections

State: AB 109 shifts criminal justice responsibilities from the state prisons and parole board to local county officials and superior courts.

Local: Each county has developed its own Realignment Plan. CoC members in each county have participated in AB 109 planning. They have advocated for funds to provide housing so that inmates do not become homeless upon release. They have also educated the other providers that HUD-funded housing should not be used except for those inmates who were homeless before they were incarcerated.

ASOC stations a social worker in the jail to identify and assist those with mental illness during incarceration and upon release. A protocol has been developed to reduce inmates discharged into homelessness. The County Jail, California Forensic Medical Group, ASOC, Sierra Foothills AIDS Foundation (SFAF), and other providers meet quarterly to improve the protocol. There is someone on call 24/7 to take immediate action when someone is being released from the jail and needs placement in the community. SFAF can provide motel vouchers.

Probation and the Reintegration Team sponsor a monthly meeting showcasing resources for parolees.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Potential constraints to housing development in Roseville vary by area, but generally may include infrastructure, residential development fees, land use controls, development standards, development and building permit application processing times, and resource preservation.

Actions it planned 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

An analysis of some of these potential constraints is detailed in the Roseville Housing Element. Following is a summary of some potential constraints.

Development Process: To expedite project facilitation and provide internal support to project applicants, the City established the Development Advisory Committee to function as a liaison building relationships between the City and the development community, providing 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 will work 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: Land, construction, and financing costs represent a significant constraint to residential development; developers of affordable housing face challenges in securing financing. Due to the limited possible return from rents or sales prices of affordable units, many private

lenders are concerned with the financial returns for these types of projects; as a result, additional financing and subsidy from state and federal funding sources for affordable projects are necessary.

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

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

One of the primary obstacles to meeting underserved needs of residents is the availability of funding. Changes to tax credit scoring and the limited amount of state housing funds, coupled with the loss of Low and Moderate Income Housing funds as a result of the dissolution of statewide redevelopment agencies, have impacted the City's ability to implement its goals. While the City actively seeks additional funding opportunities and will continue to do so, its ability to address underserved needs depends largely on the availability of additional resources.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

As stated throughout the Plan, housing is considered a high priority. Accordingly, the City prioritizes the use of any CDBG and HOME funding it receives for the development of affordable housing (including preservation and conservation) that serves low-income households and to address homelessness.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The State of California requires that construction activities involving lead must be performed in a manner that eliminates existing lead hazards and avoids creating new lead poisoning hazards for children and other occupants, as well as the for workers themselves. The State's website provides information on certified inspectors/assessors, project monitors, supervisors, and workers that can be used in lead-based paint abatement.

The County of Placer has implemented the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention program (CLPP), funded through the California Department of Public Health, which employs a team of health professionals who provide services to parents, healthcare providers, and the general public. The team comprises registered environmental specialists, public health nurses, and health educators. The CLPP program provides services in two major ways: (1) case management and source identification for lead poisoned children; and 2) outreach and education to the community and targeted groups.

The City has addressed the issue of lead-based paint hazards by providing notices to landlords and tenants who participate in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, borrowers/occupants of the City's Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Loan Program, and homebuyers who use HOME and CDBG funds, warning them of the hazards of lead-based paint. Additionally, all units that are rehabilitated with CDBG and HOME funds are subject to lead-based paint compliance requirements. Through the creation

of new affordable housing units, low-income households are able to reside in new housing units that are free of lead-based paint hazards.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The City hopes to reduce the number of poverty-level individuals and families by targeting CDBG, HOME, and/or other funds to projects that will provide affordable housing units and related services to foster self-sufficiency. The City does not have the resources or the capacity to increase the incomes of poverty-level persons; however, the City does act to reduce the housing costs for these individuals with the Housing Choice Voucher Program, CDBG, and City-sponsored affordable housing units, all of which serve low-income residents.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

CDBG and HOME funds received by the City are administered by the Housing Division, the City office responsible for administering affordable housing programs and Public Services.

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 each year. The City also relies on the nonprofit service sector to provide emergency shelter, transitional and special needs housing, and services to the homeless population. The City will continue to support these organizations and their activities to the fullest extent possible.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

The City relies on private nonprofit organizations and for-profit developers to build and acquire, develop, and rehabilitate affordable units. The Roseville Housing Authority and the City will continue to work closely with these entities to ensure that each year as many new affordable units are produced as possible.

The City also relies on the nonprofit service sector to provide emergency shelter and transitional and special needs housing. The City will continue to support these organizations and their activities.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The City has six goals to address housing and community development needs for Fiscal Year 2015:

- Increase supply of affordable rental housing for the City’s lowest income households.
- Preserve existing affordable housing stock.
- Provide housing and services to special needs populations.
- Increase access to homeownership opportunities for City residents.
- Provide funding for public facilities and improvements.
- Promote economic development activities in the City.

See discussion for additional narrative to CDBG responses below.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
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2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.

70.00%

Narrative to CDBG responses:

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed

In Fiscal Year 2015, the City anticipates receiving approximately \$6,210 in program income, all of which will be received in IDIS and committed to activities.

2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan

The City does not currently have an open Section 108 project.

3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements

Not applicable. The City does not have urban renewal settlements.

4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan.

Not applicable. The City has not returned any funds as a result of ineligible activities, excessive draws, or ineligible expenditures.

5. The amount of income from float-funded activities

Not applicable. The City does not have float-funded activities

Total Program Income – See response to question 1 above.

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

The City has not identified any urgent needs as part of the consolidated planning process or for this Action Plan.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources