

City of Roseville 2015 Program Year Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan.

91.520(a). *This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.*

The 2015 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) constitutes the reporting period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, the first year of the Five-year Consolidated Planning period. The City of Roseville received an entitlement allocation of \$593,511 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds for the 2015 Program Year (PY). The City also received \$290,379 in program income and carried over approximately \$23,581 in prior year CDBG funds for a total program budget of \$907,471.

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

The CAPER identifies the programs and activities the City undertook during the 2015 PY to meet underserved needs identified in the Consolidated Plan. In addition, the CAPER discusses the actions the City took to address: lead-based paint hazards; barriers to affordable housing; the needs of households at or below the poverty level; and access to fair housing information.

Goal	Goal Category(ies)	Outcome Indicator	Outcome Unit of Measure	Five-year Plan				2015 Action Plan			
				Outcome Expected	Outcome Actual	Remaining	Percent Complete	Outcome Expected	Outcome Actual	Remaining	Percent Complete
Affordable Purchase Assistance	Affordable Housing	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	25	0	25	0%	5	0	5	0%
CoC Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	562	553	9	98%	562	553	9	98%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	Other	Other	0	0	0	-			0	-
Exterior Paint	Affordable Housing	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	25	17	8	68%	5	17	-12	340%
Handyperson Program	Affordable Housing	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	81	19	81%	100	81	19	81%
Homeless Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	500	19	481	4%	100	19	81	19%
Housing and Services to Special Needs Populations	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	7,170	577	6,593	8%	1,434	577	857	40%
Lead-Based Paint	Affordable Housing	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-
Lead-Based Paint	Affordable Housing	Homeowner Housing	Household	25	2	23	8%	5	2	3	40%

Goal	Goal Category(ies)	Outcome Indicator	Outcome Unit of Measure	Five-year Plan				2015 Action Plan			
				Outcome Expected	Outcome Actual	Remaining	Percent Complete	Outcome Expected	Outcome Actual	Remaining	Percent Complete
		Rehabilitated	Housing Unit								
Planning & Administration	Planning & Administration	Other	Other	3	1	2	33%	3	1	2	33%
Preservation of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	14	61	19%	15	14	1	93%
Production of Affordable Purchase Housing	Affordable Housing	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	8	8	8	0%	8	8	8	100%
Production of Affordable Rental Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	40	0	40	0%	1	0	1	0%
Public Facilities and Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	16,205	5,010	11,195	31%	3,241	5,010	-1,769	155%
Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	3,235	637	3,235	20%	647	637	647	98%
Total				27,908	5,720	22,188	20%	5,664	5,720	-56	101%

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

Comparison of the proposed versus actual outcomes for each outcome measure submitted with the consolidated plan and explain, if applicable, why progress was not made toward meeting goals and objectives. 91.520(g) *Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.*

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

The City was able to address its highest priority needs in 2015-16.

Over 135 housing units were improved using CDBG, addressing minor repair and more substantial rehabilitation needs. These housing units, occupied by low-income, elderly and disabled persons, will be safer and have the useful life of the major systems extended.

Public services, improved public facilities, and affordable housing activities were provided to 5,720 individuals. These services meet the basic needs of low-income households, including basic nutrition, and serve to both address and prevent chronic homelessness.

Public facilities that serve low-income areas and accommodate the needs of persons with disabilities as well as the basic infrastructure needs of low-income areas were addressed with the use of CDBG funds.

The City complied with all Federal Overlay requirements for all projects and activities undertaken during the 2015 Program Year.

During the 2015 PY the City:

- Continued to develop its relationships with private for-profit developers and non-profit housing providers to expand the availability of affordable housing.
- Continued to participate in the Governance Committee of the "Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras" (HRCS) for the Nevada-Placer Continuum of Care (CoC) planning process on ending homelessness. The HRCS is a collaborative association of service providers and governmental agencies who work together to strengthen the delivery system by integrating and coordinating housing, homeless assistance, and supportive services.
- The City initiated a contract with Sacramento Steps Forward to complete a census of the local population of homeless individuals and families in an effort to further assess their individual needs, as well as the collective challenges. This census is underway and will be completed during the 2016 Program Year. The results of this census information will inform future City programming for individuals and families in homelessness.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	561
Black or African American	11
Asian	24
American Indian or American Native	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	8
Other/Multi-racial	100
Total	708
Hispanic	64
Not Hispanic	644

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

Narrative

The City allocated resources on a Citywide basis. Resources targeted to the new construction of affordable housing were allocated on a Citywide basis in accordance with the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal and provide for disbursement of affordable housing throughout the City, rather than concentrated within low-income areas of the City. Resources targeted to special needs populations were also allocated on a Citywide basis, where needs were identified and/or where resources could be coordinated with existing facilities and services. Activities such as infrastructure improvements were targeted to low-income neighborhoods with older infrastructure most in need of assistance.

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

**Note that the table structure provided by HUD does not include a row for Other/Multi-Racial. The City assisted 100 such families in 2015*

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	Federal, local, private	\$880,351	\$907,471

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

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

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
No target areas used			

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

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

Leveraging

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

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

The City does not receive an entitlement allocation of HOME funds. The City must compete annually in order to receive State-administered HOME funds. The City was awarded \$1M in 2014 from State HOME funds and spent \$275,000 of these funds during this reporting period through the administration of the City's First-time Homebuyer Downpayment Assistance Program.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

The City's assisted housing stock includes 633 Tenant-Based Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8 Rental Assistance) targeted to very low and extremely low-income households. The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program is discussed further in the Public Housing Section of the CAPER.

The City's housing stock also includes 1,786 affordable rental units. These units were created as a result of the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal and Federal, State and local funding sources.

The City will continue to pursue available Federal, State and local resources to address affordable housing needs through a variety of programs, including implementation of the 10% Affordable Housing Goal, Housing Rehabilitation Program, Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program and First Time Homebuyer Program.

- **Homeless**--The City has continued its efforts in meeting the underserved needs of the homeless population through participation in a countywide Continuum of Care process. The Roseville Housing Authority applied for Veteran's Assisted Supportive Housing (VASH) HCV Vouchers in 2014 and 2015 to serve chronically homeless veterans. Eighteen VASH vouchers were awarded to Roseville Housing Authority during the 2014 Program Year and another eight VASH vouchers were awarded during the 2015 Program Year, bringing the total to 26.
- During this program year, two (2) formerly homeless households were admitted to the Housing Choice Voucher rental assistance program.
- **Supportive Services**--The City continued its support of applications by public and private social service agencies to expand support services to help meet underserved needs. The City provided CDBG funding for a variety of public service activities to create or expand services that target underserved needs within the community.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	26	8
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	562	553
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	75	72
Total	663	633

Table 5- Number of Households assisted, by Household Type

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	663	633
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	30	12
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	13
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	3	8
Total	706	666

Table 6 - Number of Households Supported, by Program Type

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

The City's goal to assist seven (7) qualified households in acquiring existing units through the First-time Homebuyer (FTHB) Downpayment Assistance Program using HOME funds was based on the amount of funding available. The City received HOME Program Income from loan payoffs, which allowed the purchase of two (2) homes and the rehabilitation of five (5) homes during this reporting period.

The City also assisted Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) in the acquisition of one (1) property that is currently used for supportive housing for six individuals in Roseville.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	188	0
Low-income	329	7
Moderate-income	52	0
Total	569	7

Table 7 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

The City of Roseville continued implementation of the City's 10% Affordable Housing Goal to increase the number of rental and purchase units affordable to very low, low and moderate-income households, and supported private development of affordable housing using Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, Tax Exempt Bond financing and HUD 202 financing.

The recent downturn of the housing market reduced the private market development of single-family homes and multi-family housing units. This has reduced the availability of affordable homes for purchase and rental, and now the market is working to catch up with demand, particularly in the rental market.

In addition to the market challenges discussed above, multi-family home developers have been affected by reductions or eliminations of a variety of funding sources. The City is challenged to develop new affordable housing units given the reduction of resources to subsidize affordable housing production.

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

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

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

The City of Roseville has the following outreach programs to individuals and families who are homeless:

Food and Hygiene Kits: What Would Jesus Do? (WWJD), found in both Roseville and Auburn, provides breakfast foods and bag lunches at rotating sites and visits different rural sites weekly. Besides feeding people, the primary aim is outreach and engagement. Volunteer social workers help the guests with gathering the documentation needed to apply for mainstream benefits and assist with making and getting to medical appointments.

Drop-In Centers with Services: The Auburn Welcome Center and the Cirby Clubhouse in Roseville are mainly staffed by mental health clients that provide homeless individuals and families a place to use computers to search for jobs, housing, and services. The Gathering Inn has a Saturday health clinic, a clothing closet, and laundry facilities. The Gateway Resource Center offers persons not only employment and housing information, but also a place to be during the day.

Outreach: Camp outreach workers go to camps throughout the area to engage individuals who are homeless and offer services, as available.

Special Events and Outreach: The Placer County Adult System of Care (ASOC), in conjunction with the Placer County Sheriff's Office, has a street outreach program that is successfully engaging people.

Sacramento Steps Forward (SSF) Contract: The City of Roseville is contracting with SSF to complete a local homeless census through local street outreach and a questionnaire.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In 2015, state Emergency Services Grant (ESG) subrecipients reported that low rental vacancy rates contributed to the lack of housing available to low and moderate income persons. Additionally, the number of persons that subrecipients assist may be limited, in part, by the capacity of staffing, the type of financial resources available and the complexity of services that they choose to deliver. All of these factors influence ESG service delivery.

Other obstacles to service delivery include:

- Lack of transportation
- Limited employment opportunities
- Lack of access to technology
- Lack of available services in rural communities

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: likely to become homeless after being discharged from publicly-funded institutions and systems of care (such as healthcare facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); and, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs

Homeless priorities have been established within the framework of the Homeless Resource Council of the Sierras (HRCS); the priorities have been set as: emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and rapid re-housing. Most housing options for homeless individuals and families are in permanent supportive housing programs; with only temporary openings because of a change in status of a resident. In comparison, except for victims of domestic violence, there are few beds available in emergency shelter situations. Of the 109 emergency beds, 38 are solely for survivors of domestic violence, 6 are set aside for the Interim Care Program (adults only), and 5 are for the T3 Foothills Emergency Housing of WellSpace Health, (adults only). The 60 remaining beds are at The Gathering Inn; of these beds an average of 10 beds can be expanded if there are more families or lessened for households without children, this number fluctuates depending on the need.

Motel vouchers are available during certain times of the year; funding is typically expended before the end of the calendar year. Transitional housing programs may not operate at full capacity due to budget constraints. While Roseville Home Start has 93 beds, it provides family housing in converted motel units, one family per unit, many families are smaller and do not use all available beds.

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

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

Outreach: Family Resource Centers (FRCs) are located close to where people need services, are welcoming, have bilingual staff, and provide numerous services to low-income families, including families who are homeless. The CoC works with the Food Closet Collaborative to make sure that all Food Closets are informed about services. There are some families who live in the forests or along the rivers;

and as a result, outreach is typically provided through the Food Closets. The CoC will continue to work closely with the school Homeless Liaisons. The Placer Homeless Network hosted this year's annual Health, Education, and Resource Fair, which was open to the entire community.

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

Housing: In planning the housing needs of these populations the CoC considers the housing needs for both families and individuals. The scattered site housing programs serve both populations. Approximately 39 percent of emergency beds, 79 percent of transitional housing beds, and 23 percent of permanent supportive housing beds are families.

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

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

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

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

Not applicable; the City does not have public housing.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

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

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

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

The City of Roseville facilitated development of 378 moderate income units and 544 above-moderate income units during the 2015 calendar year, for a total housing unit production of 922 units. In the past two years, the City developed another 500-800 units each year. Due to the rate of production in the City, HCD has not required the City to reduce or address perceived constraints to housing development. The City continues to support opportunities for the redevelopment of underutilized parcels downtown, particularly for high density and affordable housing development. The City also works to increase opportunities for higher density and the use of density bonuses throughout the city.

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

Consistent with priority needs identified in the Consolidated Plan, during the 2015 Program Year the City provided funding for the following activities that addressed priority special needs populations:

- The City provided CDBG funds to Seniors First to administer the Handyperson Program. This Program targets low-income seniors and disabled homeowners in need of minor home repairs which provide them with a safer and healthier living environment.
- The City provided CDBG funds to Seniors First to administer the Senior Link Program to assist with providing information and assistance to low-income, Roseville seniors at no cost. This assistance allowed this population to access services and programs they could not have otherwise afford on their own.
- The City provided CDBG funds to GRID Alternatives to install solar for low-income homeowners which will help reduce their energy costs. This improvement to their home will allow the homeowners to use the cost savings for other basic necessities.
- The City provided CDBG funds to Advocates for Mentally Ill Housing (AMIH) to provide case management, vouchers and other support services to serve individuals with mental illness.

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

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

The City has taken the following actions toward awareness and elimination of lead-based paint hazards:

- The City continued to provide information regarding lead-based paint hazards to Roseville residents and employees.

- The City includes as part of its inspection process for the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation, First Time Homebuyer (FTHB) Down Payment Assistance, Exterior Paint, and Housing Choice Voucher Section 8 Rental Assistance Programs an inspection of painted surfaces for the discovery of the potential presence of lead-based paint. If the inspection conducted identifies that a potential hazard exists, the City requires the rehabilitation contractor or homeowner to follow HUD guidelines for mitigation or removal of the lead-based paint hazard.
- Grants are available for initial inspection, mitigation, and clearance costs for all of these programs through the City's Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program (LBPHRP). Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds are set aside to offer these grants; up to \$1,000 is available for the FTHB, HCV, and Paint programs and up to \$5,000 for the Housing Rehabilitation Program.
- The City also requires that rental property owners properly maintain their dwelling units. Deteriorated surfaces containing lead-based paint posing a hazard to occupants is reportable to the Placer County Environmental Health Department and represents a potential County Health Code violation subject to appropriate mitigation by the rental property owner.

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

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

During the 2015 Program Year the City took the following actions to reduce the incidence of poverty within the City's jurisdiction:

- The City continued to promote the Family Self Sufficiency Program for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) participants and actively recruited new households to participate.
- The City assisted households with identifying and accessing various housing, social services and educational/vocational programs.

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

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

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

The City has continued to rely on the Housing Division to administer its housing programs and implement housing policies. The Housing Division administers rental assistance, first-time homebuyer programs, housing rehabilitation, and new construction projects. The Housing Division also provides

resource information and referral to residents, including referrals to homeless assistance, fair housing, legal services, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

Housing Staff has reviewed the Insurance Practice Data (Commissioner's Report on Underserved Communities) prepared by the Insurance Commissioner of the State of California. According to the report, a community is deemed to be "underserved" by the insurance industry if the Commissioner finds that (i) the proportion of uninsured is ten percentage points above the statewide average; (ii) the per capita income of the community is below the 50th percentile for California; and (iii) the community is predominantly minority. The City of Roseville was not identified in the report as being an "underserved" community.

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

The City displays its Fair Housing Banner in a prominent location within the Housing Division Offices, as well as at functions throughout the year where the City is represented. The banner reads, "Fair Housing is Everyone's Right" in both English and Spanish and also includes the Equal Housing Opportunity logo.

Fair Housing pamphlets and literature are also made available to the public. Housing Division Supervisory staff continues to work with other staffmembers to further their knowledge of fair housing laws and issues, including making pamphlets and news articles available to staff. During the 2015 Program Year, Housing Authority staff attended a Fair Housing Conference in Woodland. They also

attended an ADA Training provided by our attorney's office.

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

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Each year, the City conducts a risk assessment of subrecipients to determine the need for monitoring. All subrecipients are subject to a minimum of desk monitoring. If the risk assessment reveals the need, on-site monitoring is also conducted.

In July and August of 2016, staff conducted monitoring of CDBG subrecipients to ensure program compliance (income-qualified households, eligible use of program funds, etc.). Staff found no instances of material non-compliance. Staff did identify areas for technical assistance and capacity building. These included clarity around the scope of work and approved costs. At the time of this report subrecipient monitoring reports have not been completed. The City will work with subrecipients on plans for improvement.

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

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

The draft 2015 CAPER was made available for public review and comment during a 15 day period, September 6, 2016 through September 21, 2016.

The Roseville City Council reviews, conducts the public hearing, and approves the CAPER prior to submission to the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The City published a public notice in two local newspapers; the first in El Hispano on August 24, 2016, and the second was published on August 26, 2016 in the City's local newspaper, The Roseville Press Tribune. The public notice was also posted on the City's website on August 31, 2016 advertising the availability of the 2015 CAPER and requesting public comments.

In addition, the City notified public service agencies directly via an email to local non-profit collaborations regarding the availability of the 2015 CAPER. A public hearing was held before the City Council on September 21, 2016 to review the City's progress in meeting its Housing and Community Development needs. The public hearing also provided additional opportunity for the public to comment on the 2015 CAPER.

Comments received as a result of the public notice and public hearings are as follows:

The City did not receive any public comments during the public comment period. *(Staff will update this section after the September 21, 2016 Roseville City Council Meeting.)*

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

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

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

No

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