

DRAFT 2018 CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE AND EVALUATION REPORT (CAPER)



Public Comment Period: August 26, 2019-September 12, 2019

2018 CAPER

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Introduction

The document that follows is the DRAFT Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the City of Greenville, North Carolina for the period of July 1, 2018- June 30, 2019. The CAPER reports the City of Greenville's use of federal entitlement funds and the number of demographics of the individuals served with federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Investment Partnership funds during the plan year. HUD requires that cities receiving federal housing and community development funds submit this report every September.

This CAPER is the first year report of accomplishments within Greenville's Five Year Consolidated Plan, 2018-2023. The Citizen Participation Plan requires the opportunity for public comment on the CAPER before submitting it to HUD.

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 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) details the housing and community development activities executed by the City of Greenville Community Development Department's Housing Division during the 2018 program year. This timeline ran from July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2019. This program year was the first of five addressed in the 2012-2022 Consolidated Plan, which details the needs and priorities for the five-year time period. The 2018 Annual Action Plan intended for provision of affordable housing through owner-occupied housing rehabilitation, increased rental housing opportunities, reduction of slum and blight in residential areas, and increased homeownership opportunities. These efforts are prioritized within the West Greenville Redevelopment Area within the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). These priority neighborhoods are bounded by the Tar Tiver on the north, Green Street on the east, Tenth Street Connector on the south, and Memorial Drive on the west. The City has worked to improve marketing of available programs and relationships with existing and perspective partners. Other 2018 programs include public service and public infrastructure that assist non-profit organizations with approved services and improve public infrastructure in priority areas, respectively.

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

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual

outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee's program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Expand Public Infrastructure & Improve Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Expand Public Infrastructure & Improve Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Improve Access to Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2500	0	0.00%	500	0	0.00%
Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing		Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%

Increase Affordable Rental Housing Opportunities	Affordable Housing		Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	2	0	0.00%
Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$98,000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	30	2	0.00%	6	2	0.00%
Increase Homeownership Opportunities	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$59,900	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	10	3	30.00%	2	3	150.00%
Provide for Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$408,351	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	11	22.00%	10	11	110.00%
Provide Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless	Homeless		Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1500	0	0.00%	300	0	0.00%
Provide Permanent Supportive Housing for Homeless	Homeless		Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Provide Supportive Services for Homeless Persons	Homeless	CDBG: \$8,579.74	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	125	0	0.00%	25	0	0.00%

Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$6,900	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2500	461	18.44%	500	461	92.20%
Provide Supportive Services for Special Needs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$8,579.74	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	2500	412	16.48%	500	412	82.40%
Provide Vital Services for LMI Households	Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	1226	245.20%	100	1226	122.60%
Provide Vital Services for LMI Households	Non-Housing Community Development		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	500	0	0.00%	100	0	0.00%
Reduce Slum & Blight in Residential Areas	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$19,950	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	10	2	20.00%	2	2	100.00%

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

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

The City's goals, as identified in the strategic plan of the Consolidated Plan, included fifteen (15) broad projects to address over the five-year plan period. During the 2018 program year, the City was allocated \$906,560 for the Community Development Block Grant and \$527,575 for HOME Investment Partnership. Funds were utilized to continue top priority activities such as owner-occupied rehabilitation, assistance to non-profits, clearance and demolition of slum and blight in residential areas, and creation of new homeownership opportunities. Downpayment assistance and construction of new affordable units assisted first-time homebuyers achieve their goals of ownership. Restrictions for maintaining a fifteen (15) percent limit on public service and twenty (20) percent on program administrative costs have been met.

Homeowner rehabilitation accounted for \$408,351 exceeding the goal of ten (10) units with a total of eleven (11) units rehabbed. This program extends the lifespan on owner-occupied housing units, allowing citizens to remain in their homes and neighborhoods. This program is supplemented with additional funding from Greenville Utilities to address energy efficiency improvements that may also reduce utility bills for occupants, improving affordability.

Federally funded direct financial support was provided to three (3) first-time homebuyers. The City makes available up to \$20,000 for the purposes of downpayment assistance to low- to moderate- income buyers citywide. The goal was to provide funding to two (2) buyers during the 2018 program year. A total of \$59,900 was used to make homeownership attainable for three (3) families with HOME funds, but local dollars supported an additional six (6) homebuyers.

Through the HOME funded Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) program, one new housing unit was completed. The City also supported the completion of a Habitat for Humanity unit with public service funding and down payment assistance to the homebuyer. Other public service support included funding the following agencies: Center for Family Violence Prevention, ECU/Lucille W. Gorham IGCC, Boys and Girls Clubs of the Coastal Plain, Literacy Volunteers of America-Pitt County, L.I.F.E. of NC Inc. DBA strive, ECU Family Therapy Clinic, and Pitt County Council on Aging, Community

Crossroads Center. Total funding expended on non-profits in the form of eligible reimbursement came to \$53,045.24 and benefited a total of 2110 individuals.

The City also contributed to neighborhood improvement by eliminating slum and blight with the demolition of 1003 West 5th Stree and 507 Roosevelt Avenue. The community and partners are being engaged around potential use for neighborhood benefit.

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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	HOME
White	313	0
Black or African American	1469	3
Asian	1	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Total	1782	3
Hispanic	332	0
Not Hispanic	1450	3

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

Narrative

CDBG and HOME funds made it possible to assist 1786 families. The majority of program beneficiaries self reported as Black of African American. While the City works to support all qualifying families within citylimits, the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) encompassing both the Uptown District and West Greenville Redevelopment Area, present neighborhoods primarily composed of African-American households. Affordable housing and non-housing community development programs are available to all qualifying residents regardless of race or ethnic background.

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	public - federal	906,560	736,716.67
HOME	public - federal	527,575	211,034.21

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

During the 2018 program year, the City was allocated \$906,560 of CDBG funding. The total amount expended during this timeframe was 736,716.67. This funding supported some administrative operations, non-profit activities, owner-occupied rehabilitations, and demolition.

As for HOME funding, \$211,034.21 of the \$527,575 allocated during the 2018 program year. Downpayment assistance and new construction of single-family units were completed using HOME funding.

Program income is generated from loan repayment and property sales then reinvested in the community through other activities. During the 2018 year, CDBG generated \$100,551.73 in program income. The HOME program generated 12,472.92 from loan repayments.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Center City Revitalization Area	25	0	
West Greenville NRSA	75	30	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area includes the West Greenville 45-Block Redevelopment Area. This community is bounded by the Tar River to the north, Greene Street to the east, the 10th Street Connector to the south, and Memorial Drive to the west. The neighborhoods within this district are receiving housing assistance through owner-occupied rehabilitation for households up to 120% of area median income (AMI), new construction for the purposes of homeownership, down payment assistance, addressing lead-based paint concerns, and the benefit of support by community development related partnerships.

Because this area has been the focus for several years and has a high rental percentage, many of the qualifying units have been addressed. Opportunity to support neighborhoods elsewhere in the City continues.

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 extends the reach of federally funded initiatives by utilizing additional resources to:

1. Provide energy efficiency improvements to owner-occupied homes;
2. Provide urgent repairs to owner-occupied homes for seniors;
3. Provide down payment assistance to homebuyers in priority areas;
4. Support administrative costs of program delivery.

Several City-owned, vacant lots are utilized by citizens and civic organization to create community gardens to increase access to healthy, affordable food and to support ongoing neighborhood revitalization.

The City also secured \$1.3 million for lead hazard control and \$300,000 to support healthy homes for children under age six (6). These funds are available for forty-two (42) months and provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.

The City also secured \$350,000 from the State of North Carolina for infrastructure improvements supporting North Carolina Housing Finance Agency tax-credit projects. These projects create affordable housing for low- and moderate-income renters.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	1,129,991
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	1,129,991
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	41,510
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	1,088,481

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Number	17			14		3
Dollar Amount	469,880			442,941.14		26,939
Sub-Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Number	17		17			
Dollar Amount	469,880		469,880			
Sub-Contracts						
Number						
Dollar Amount						

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Dollar Amount						

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired						
Businesses Displaced						
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced						
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced						
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number						
Cost						

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

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

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	1	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	24	14
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	25	14

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	11	2
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	12	12
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	2	0
Total	25	14

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The City is seeking opportunities to partner with new and existing community resources to continually address affordable housing. The City is an engaged partner of the Continuum of Care and has met with homeless service providers to pursue collaboration. The City funds Community Crossroads and the Center for Family Violence Prevention through public service programs. Both of these entities provide resources for homeless individuals and those threatened with homelessness due to domestic violence.

The City addressed nineteen (19) rehabilitation units during the 2018 program year. Of such,

twelve (12) were totally, or partially, funded with federal dollars. Downpayment assistance (DPA) was provided to nine (9) homebuyers amongst all programs. The federally funded twenty (20) percent DPA was awarded to 3 first-time, low- to moderate- income buyers. City funded programs, both five (5) and ten (10) percent, were provided to the other six (6).

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City will continue existing programs and also seek opportunities for creative approaches to affordable housing production for a variety of citizens.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	5	0
Low-income	5	0
Moderate-income	5	3
Total	15	0

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

With the exception of administrative costs, all program funding goes toward supporting low- and moderate- income individuals. Generally, beneficiary income is capped at 80% of the area median income (AMI) for CDBG and HOME funded programs. Within the NRSA, however, families up to 120% AMI are eligible for programs.

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 participates in several community efforts to address homelessness. City staff are active with the Continuum of Care and collaborate with agencies within the region to support homeless needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Through CDBG public services, the city provided financial support to the Center for Family Violence Prevention, an agency that houses abused women and children. Community Crossroads Center is also funded to assist homeless persons in the city with emergency shelter.

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

Through CDBG public service funding, a local re-entry program offered by L.I.F.E. of NC, Inc. DBA STRIVE is supported in their effort to offer a bridge to reintegrated offenders into the community.

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

Safe family visits were provided through the Center for Family Violence Prevention in 2018. Also, transitional housing for domestic violence victims and their children is available in multiple locations.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

There are four (4) public housing authority agencies in the Pitt County area including the Greenville Housing Authority. Combined, there are 1,198 units made available to low-income residents. In Greenville, there are 714 units.

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

During the 2018 program year, the City's Housing Division partnered with Greenville Housing Development Corporation, the non-profit arm of the housing authority to provide monthly homebuyer counseling workshops. A participant, and former resident of public housing, closed on a city-owned single-family unit after completing the class.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

There are no PHAs considered troubled in the area.

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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)

Public policy will always affect groups or individuals in one way or another. However, most of the time, policies are put in place to make environments more equitable. There are instances where public policy will adversely affect a minority group more so than others. In Greenville, North Carolina, there are a couple of policies that create barriers to affordable housing.

Non-living wages: Housing prices in Greenville are among the highest in Pitt County, yet wages have not kept up with rents and housing prices. A working adult earning a \$7.25 minimum wage makes \$15,080 per year, which places them just above 30% AMI for an individual. An adult would have to work two full-time jobs to place themselves near 80% of AMI. In addition, families receiving public assistance, such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI), receive a fixed amount of a few hundred dollars a month for basic needs, such as housing, food and health care. Some fixed incomes are always in danger of being cut.

Mental illness: The State of North Carolina has pivoted several times in the business of handling mental illness. In 2001, the State Legislature created the “Mental Health Systems Reform Act.” The State privatized the arrangement of local and regional mental health services, thus requiring that local jurisdictions contract delivery of services. As a result, most would note that the quality of care that North Carolinians with mental illness receive has declined. Moreover, allegations of fraud and waste have increased. The most recent pivot is to cut funding to many of the family care homes around the state. This would certainly adversely affect a small group of people and potentially make them homeless.

Financing: In the financial industry, credit terms are tightening and lenders are paying more attention to widening gaps in sources which requires more money upfront from the borrowers. Historically, borrowers negotiated with lenders based on the borrower’s creditworthiness, collateral, and track record. For various reasons, the lenders are looking beyond just the numbers of the borrowers. Public policy allowed the banks and other financial institutions to relax their lending standards over a decade, and now those standards have tightened – along with the lending mentality. The lack of available financing for low to moderate income households will become a larger barrier to affordable housing over the next five years.

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

Through CDBG subrecipient funding, programs that provide workforce development, literacy, and financial literacy content were provided to low-income citizens and those with unmet

needs.

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

HUD requires that all residential properties built before 1978 receiving federal funds are tested for lead-based paint and any lead hazards discovered are to be addressed. The City of Greenville tests for lead in all rehab units constructed prior to 1978. Also, the City has obtained \$1.3 million dollars to address lead hazards in units with children under 6 until 2023.

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

City of Greenville home rehabilitation programs inherently address poverty by preserving housing stock often occupied by low-income households. Preserving affordability and increasing the lifespan of a home for low-income families reduces the risk of financial crisis. The City also leverages funds to assist with energy efficiency improvements for low- to moderate- homeowners to assist with affordable sustainability. Several programs supported by Public Service allocations also support employment opportunities for residents.

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

The City of Greenville, through its Housing Division, other public agencies, private developers and contractors, and the network of housing subrecipients and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) are effectively organized to utilize all the funding received through the various state/federal programs.

The private sector is provided with incentives for developing affordable rental housing through tax credits provided by the federal tax credit program. Tax credits provide developers with an additional North Carolina subsidy for low-income apartment construction. In addition, each year, efforts are made to work with local institutions to provide housing and economic opportunities for low-income persons through public service activities and participation in the Pitt County Continuum of Care.

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

The Pitt County Continuum of Care began in 2001 and has successfully grown into a regional organization made up of local government agencies, housing providers and service providers. The development of the continuum and participation by the City of Greenville will greatly enhance coordination between these agencies. City staff works to coordinate and refer citizens to partnering agencies as necessary. The Greenville Housing Authority is the City's partner in both supportive housing and lease-purchase programming to assist with transition from public housing to homeownership as desired. Staff has also engaged the Pitt County Department of Social Services and School System to help identify families with children in need of lead control.

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

During the 2018 program year, the City of Greenville continued to fund affirmatively furthering fair housing marketing actions. Staff partnered with the Greenville Housing Authority and Human Relations Council to host a workshop on fair housing. Information is also provided monthly at the homebuyer counseling workshops.

The City of Greenville will continue to use administrative dollars to fund fair housing activities by employing staff to coordinate all fair housing and human relations activities.

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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

Housing Division staff conduct formal monitoring of CDBG and HOME funded programs annually. Each monitoring visit includes reviewing procedures to ensure regulatory compliance with the Code of Federal Regulations and consistency with approved scope of work. General financial and accounting procedures are reviewed in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget circulars. Should a finding, or concern, be identified, technical assistance is provided to correct the agency error. If the concern is severe or continues, reimbursement of funds may be suspended and/or the subrecipient could jeopardize future funding opportunities. During the 2018 program year, staff implemented quarterly reporting to better engage subrecipients.

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 “Notice of Availability” of the CAPER for review and to receive public comments was published in the local paper on July 29th. The CAPER was made available for a period of 17 days, exceeding the 15 day requirement. The “Notice of Public Hearing” to receive public comments at the City Council meeting was published in “The Daily Reflector” on August 5th. The public hearing was held at City Council on August 19th, 2019.

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.

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

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

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CR-50 - HOME 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 92.351(b)

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 91.320(j)

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