

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.

Springfield has completed its fifth and final year of implementation of the strategic plan it created in 2010. The City has met or exceeded its goals for many activities over both the FY14 program year and over the 5-year consolidated planning period. Where numeric goals were not met, the City has reviewed the barriers to meeting goals in order to improve future performance.

During the 2010-2014 planning period, the City significantly advanced major initiatives with investment of CDBG and HOME funds. The input of Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) and CDBG-Disaster Recovery funds also supported these major initiatives. The City leveraged these sources with private investment, state funds, competitive grant funds, and City bond funds.

South End Revitalization

The City continued to carry out revitalization of this extremely low-income neighborhood, according to plans initiated in 2008. Significant accomplishments include: redevelopment of 22 multi-family historic buildings, which has been brought under single ownership and enhanced with on-site management; expansion and redevelopment of Emerson Wight Park; extensive street-scaping and paving on Main Street and Dwight Street Extension; removal of numerous blighted buildings; facade and small business grants to Main Street storefront businesses; planning for a new community center, to be constructed in 2015-2016; and planning for traffic circulation improvements, which will be completed in 2016. The City and the Springfield Housing Authority partnered to receive a Choice Neighborhoods Planning Grant, which sponsored community engagement and planning that resulted in a comprehensive Neighborhood Transformation Plan. The City applied for and was awarded a 3-year Byrne Criminal Justice Initiative grant which is supporting a major public safety initiative in this neighborhood. The City funded a job training program targeted to residents of the South End, Six Corners and Old Hill--neighborhoods badly damaged by the 2011 tornado.

Central Street Corridor

Springfield worked with numerous partners toward the rebuilding of the Central Street Corridor, which was a swath of destruction from the 2011 tornado. Prior to the tornado, HOME funds supported development of six new single-family homes on this street, fortunately still standing,

and the City demolished an abandoned nursing home. Since the disaster, the City has funded construction--most ongoing--of 10 more single-family homes on Central or adjacent streets. The City has completed construction of a new state-of-the-art elementary school, and has undertaken planning for a maror roadway project that will connect and align Central and Hickory Streets. The City has demolished multiple storm-damaged and blighted buildings. As mentioned in the South End summary, the City has also funded a targeted job training program for residents of this neighborhood.

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
Acquisition/Disposition of Tax Title Property	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$20638	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	375	629	167.73%	75	103	137.33%
Board & Secure Vacant Buildings	Affordable Housing		Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	325	484	148.92%	50	22	44%
Child Care Services	Child Care Services	CDBG: \$10000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	11	21	190.91%	2	8	400.00%
Clearance & Demolition	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$764359	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	320	883	275%	20	360	180%
Code Enforcement	Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$40000	Housing Code Enforcement	Housing Units	5000	9828	197%	1000	53205	532.05%

Direct Homebuyer Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$100000 / HOME: \$250000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	500	329	65.80%	100	86	86.00%
Disabled Services	Handicap Services	CDBG: \$85000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	520	471	90.58%	100	68	68.00%
Employment Training	Public Service-job training	CDBG: \$23000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	141	269	190.78%	25	55	220.00%
Fair Housing	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$7000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	750	1769	235.87%	150	112	74.67%
Financial Assistance to For Profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$200000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Businesses	70	42	60%	15	21	140.00%
Financial Assistance to For Profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$200000	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	50	83	166%	10	13	130.00%
Financial Assistance to For Profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$200000	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	5	6	120.00%	0	6	
Financial Assistance to Non-profits	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$50000	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	1	0	0.00%	1	1	100%

Graffiti Removal	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$30000	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	500	694	118.80%	100	88	88.00%
HEARTWAP	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$175000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	6000	4475	74.58%	1200	720	60.00%
Homebuyer Education	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	750	407	54%	150	45	30%
Homeless Emergency shelter (ESG)	Homeless	ESG: \$152720	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	4900	13850	283%	900	1179	12.89%
Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing (ESG)	Homeless	ESG: \$152719	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	1025	1601	156%	200	131	65%
Homeowner Repairs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$405000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	144	192.00%	15	24	160.00%
HOPWA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$464581	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	1910	1397	73.14%	95	304	320.00%
Lead Paint	Affordable Housing		Other	Other	900	0	0.00%			
Micro Enterprise Assistance	Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	25	19	76%	5	5	100%
Organization Capacity	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$30000	Other	Other	10	10	100.00%	10	10	100.00%

Parks, Recreational Facilities	Public Facilities	CDBG: \$400000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	20	7	35.00%	4	2	50.00%
Perm. Supportive Housing for Chronically Homeless	Homeless		Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	64	63	98%	8	0	0.00%
Produce Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	25	37	148%	5	0	0.00%
Public Service	Public Service-General	CDBG: \$193500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1685	4248	252%	350	1617	462%
Redevelop Blighted Properties	Rehab Blighted Properties	CDBG: \$150000	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	50	32	64.00%	10	3	30%
Rehab existing Multi-family rental housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$30000 / HOME: \$683310	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	70	59	84.29%	10	0	0.00%
Senior Services	Senior Services	CDBG: \$10000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	1029	102.90%	200	189	94.50%

Street Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$425000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50000	81774	163.5%	10000	18540	185%
Substance Abuse	Substance Abuse	CDBG: \$33000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	525	862	164.19%	100	265	265.00%
Supportive housing - Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$300000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	250	245	98%	50	49	98.00%
Technical Assistance to Business	Non-Housing Community Development		Businesses	Businesses Assisted	50	271	542%	10	65	650%
Youth Services	Youth Services	CDBG: \$324500	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	12545	16211	130%	2500	4318	172.72%

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 relies on input received from the public in establishing its priorities and goals.

Springfield's investment of CDBG funds is based on whether the activity falls within a City funding priority, whether the service is an eligible activity, and whether the service or need meets a national objective. In addition, the activity must meet one of the following CDBG objectives: (1) provide a suitable living environment; (2) provide decent housing; and (3) provide economic opportunity.

Resources are allocated to maximize the benefits to residents within target areas. While public infrastructure, parks, open space, and public facility type projects are exclusively within targeted areas, other strategic investments are made for the benefit of low- and moderate-income residents throughout the City. In order to meet high priority needs of the community such as job creation and economic development, it may be necessary to invest outside low/moderate census tracts.

HOME Investment Partnership Funds (HOME) may be utilized to rehabilitate rental housing, directly assist homebuyers, provide tenant-based rental assistance, and produce and/or preserve affordable housing citywide.

Public investments of federal and other funds will be in direct response to priority needs that are detailed at length throughout the Consolidated Plan. The needs were identified through consultations with community stakeholders, input directly from residents, and assessment of relevant data and existing plans.

ESG and HOPWA funds are targeted to meet the identified needs of the eligible populations within the geographic area. For ESG, the service area is the City of Springfield. Investments are made in accordance with relative priority and statutory spending caps. HOPWA funds are allocated throughout the EMSA which includes the tri-county area. HOPWA funds are allocated primarily to alleviate the housing cost burden for eligible households.

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	HOPWA	ESG
White	1,155	225	50	1,309
Black or African American	768	54	74	409
Asian	22	2	0	5
American Indian or American Native	9	1	0	4
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	13	0	0	15
Total	1,967	282	124	1,742
Hispanic	1,232	144	63	805
Not Hispanic	735	138	61	937

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

Narrative

The people served by all programs were 32% Black and 55% Hispanic, while the overall City population of 22% Black, 41% Hispanic. The likely reason for what seems to be an over-representation of people who are Black or Hispanic among those provided assistance is due to the fact that Hispanics and Blacks in the City are more likely to be Low- or Moderate-Income in contrast to the rest of the population.

While the City's Asian population is small, at 2%, the number of Asian people served by all programs was 1%. The City's Asian population also tends to be Low- and Moderate-Income, so this may indicate a need to do further outreach to the Asian population.

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			4,149,464
HOME			1,639,681
HOPWA			496,241
ESG			301,895

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

During FY14-15, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) awarded the City of Springfield \$5,551,432.00 in entitlement funding. The City received \$3,656,997 through the CDBG program, \$1,134,415 through the HOME program, \$305,439.00 through the ESG program, and \$454,581 through the HOPWA program. Prior Year funds of \$935,000, as well as estimated program income totaling \$185,000 were also available. During the program year 83.10% of CDBG funds were used to benefit low- to moderate income persons. The majority of funding was allocated for activities classified as economic development, housing, public service, or public infrastructure and facilities. Details of the services, programs and accomplishments are detailed through the CAPER.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Local Target Area	90	97	
NRSA 1: BRIGHTWOOD/MEMORIAL SQUARE	12	11	
NRSA 2: SOUTH END	9	8	
NRSA 3: OLD HILL/SIX CORNERS	11	10	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Springfield continues its focus on fundamentally changing the urban neighborhoods that are located within the NRSA. These communities are home to some of the City's poorest residents and have a wealth of diversity. The residents, business owners, and key stakeholders within the NRSA are dynamic, diverse, and eager for positive change and new investment. The City's goals for the three NRSA's are to attract and retain businesses, increase diversity, improve opportunities, increase public safety, improve physical appearance of neighborhood, assist homeowners to preserve their housing, improve neighborhood facilities, and improve appearance and appeal of existing apartment buildings.

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.

During FY14-15 the City of Springfield attracted and utilized significant non-entitlement funds. The sources of these funds include other federal grants, local and state bonds, resources from numerous State agencies, private foundations grants and private financing. Other sources of funds utilized during FY14-15 - US Dept of HUD - Disaster Recovery \$4,240,320.78, NSP \$14,431.96, Shelter Plus Care \$276,069.00, and CoC \$1,901,138.49. State Funding Chapter 90 \$2,730,505.88, PARC \$2,059,861.64, and Heartwap \$566,975. The Union Station Project uses a combination of Federal, State and City funding. \$19,425,146.00 was expended in Fy15.

The City is exempt from the HOME match requirement. Vendors and service providers provide the required ESG match. As a component of their application and monthly reports, each provider must detail their matching funds. Resources include Department of Child and Family Services, RAFT, Department of Transitional Assistance, DHCD, Department of Mental Health, MA Housing, and Private financing. The city also anticipates it will use publicly owned land to further its objectives. City-owned properties will be used to further affordable housing, citizen participation, and economic development objectives. The City, through its Tax Title foreclosure process, strives to create as much affordable housing as is feasible through public auctions or via a Request for Proposals process. The City is currently devising a city-wide, neighborhood specific housing strategy geared toward maximizing homeownership.

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

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

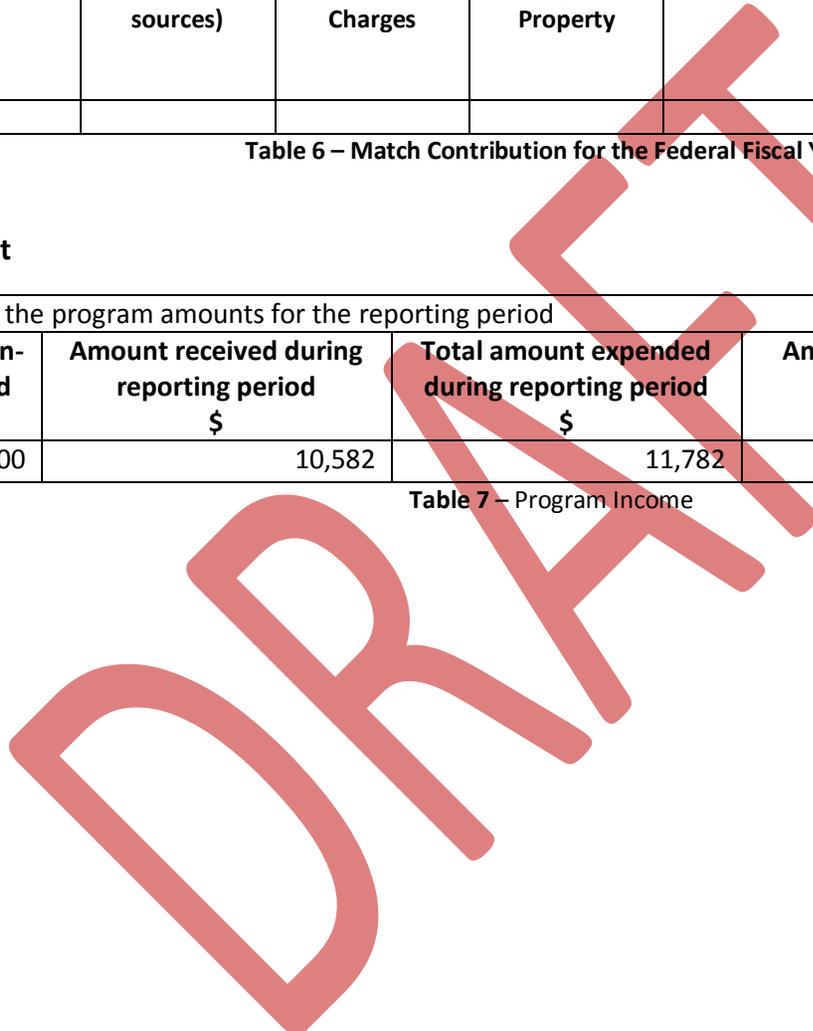
Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

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 beginning 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 \$
1,200	10,582	11,782	0	0

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						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

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		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

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	215	267
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	145	119
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	147	107
Total	507	493

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	357	403
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	20	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	30	24
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	100	86
Total	507	513

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The City exceeded its goals for both persons experiencing homelessness and for provision of rental assistance. This is due to prioritization of rental assistance programs for people who are homeless, and the good outcomes achieved by these programs.

The City did not meet its numeric one-year goals for production/rehabilitation/acquisition of affordable housing--it created 73% of goal units. A key obstacle in meeting these goals was an extended winter in 2015, which delayed construction season. The City has a number of production/rehabilitation projects that are underway and will be completed in FY16, including Outing Park II (rehab /118 units), Hunter Place (rehab/80 units), Colonial Estates (rehab/500 units), Kenwyn/Quadgrangle (rehab/60 units), and production of 8 affordable homeownership homes. As a result of these projects, the City expects to exceed its goal in the upcoming fiscal year.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The City has begun a new 5-year planning period with revised goals, which were established after review and analysis of performance in prior years.

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	345	49
Low-income	328	17
Moderate-income	112	59
Total	785	125

Table 13 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

Through a variety of programs, the City was able to assist low and moderate income homeowners and renters. Programs included heating systems, clean and tune, homeless prevention and rapid rehousing, project based homeownership, multi-family rental production, and TBRA.

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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 CoC's very strong outreach capacity is indicated by the progress made over many years in reducing our street population, which was only 7 in the City of Springfield at our most recent point-in-time count in January 2015. Our outreach providers know our street population and work actively to engage them in housing solutions. Outreach is conducted throughout Hampden County by Eliot Community Human Services (funded by the PATH program) and Mercy Medical Center's Health Care for the Homeless. In Springfield, additional outreach is provided by the Mental Health Association. These agencies coordinate with City staff and the Springfield Police Department.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Springfield/Hampden County CoC conducts an annual point-in-time count, shelter/housing inventory, and a gaps analysis to analyze the need for inventory. The gaps analysis indicates that Springfield has sufficient emergency shelter beds and sufficient transitional housing.

In FY14, the City provided funds to Friends of the Homeless, which provided shelter to 1024 individuals over the course of the year, and the YWCA, which provided shelter to 155 people (individuals and families) that had experienced domestic violence. Additional emergency shelter capacity in the City is maintained by the Springfield Rescue Mission, which is privately funded and operates a seasonal shelter. The state of Massachusetts funds over 300 units of family shelter in Springfield, and expands capacity through use of motels when those units are full.

The City and nonprofits operating in the City have shifted programs that provide transitional housing to permanent supportive housing models, based on evidence that PSH is a more effective tool in ending homelessness. The Springfield/Hampden Continuum of Care does fund Gandara to operate a small transitional housing program for youth, and both the YWCA and HAP Housing operate transitional housing programs for victims of domestic violence. There are also several privately-funded transitional housing facilities in the City, including programs operated by the Rescue Mission, the Bi-Lingual Veterans Outreach Center, and Holy Redeemer Cathedral Ministries.

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 Hamden County CoC has focused attention and resources into creation of permanent supportive housing for both individuals and families, and targets all of these units to the chronically homeless using a Housing First model. The CoC continues to identify resources for creation of additional permanent supportive housing.

The CoC has created a rapid rehousing system over the past several years, which is effective in quickly moving homeless families and individuals with some sufficient level of income into permanent affordable housing. The City of Springfield allocates a substantial amount of ESG funds to rapid rehousing. CoC providers also receive state ESG and other state funds for rapid rehousing.

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

The CoC participates in regional discharge planning work being done by the Western Massachusetts Network to End Homelessness. This work involves meetings between providers, government representatives, and representatives from various institutional providers involved in potential discharge to homelessness, with the goal of improving referral and resources which lead to discharge into housing.

Homelessness prevention resources are targeted to those who are most at risk of homelessness. The Tenancy Preservation Program (TPP) assists households where behavior health issues are causing eviction, by bringing in the resources to improve the issues leading to lease violations. TPP is funded by the state of Massachusetts, and City of Springfield ESG funds. HAPHousing and Catholic Charities, both funded with Springfield ESG funds, provide prevention funds and housing stabilization services to low-income households in the eviction process.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Springfield and the Springfield Housing Authority partnered to be funded for and carry out a Choice Neighborhoods Planning project, which was focused on an obsolete public housing project, Marble Street Apartments, and the distressed neighborhood in which the project was located. Through the planning process, the residents and neighborhood decided that, given the very large concentration of federally-subsidized privately-owned housing in the South End, the goal was not to replace Marble Street Apartments, but instead to assist occupants to move from the neighborhood. The City and SHA are working together to implement the neighborhood transformation plan.

The City has committed CDBG-DR funds to assist SHA to replace units destroyed in the 2011 tornado, and the entities collaborated in the planning for these units in the last fiscal year. It is expected that SHA will begin construction of new units, with DR funds, in the upcoming fiscal year.

SHA has continued to expand its stock of handicap-accessible units through conversion.

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

SHA encourages public housing residents to become more involved in management through the following:

- A resident member of the SHA Board of Commissioners
- A staff member from the Resident Services Department who is assigned as a liaison to tenant councils to assist in strengthening their operations and activities
- Cooperatively working with tenant councils and outreach to developments without councils to invite their participation as members of the Resident Advisory Board (RAB)
- Outreach to residents to encourage the formation of new tenant councils; last year SHA worked with two developments to establish new tenant councils
- Encouragement of tenant council presidents to attend annual conferences of the MA Union of Public Housing Tenants (state tenant advocacy agency); SHA funds their conference and travel costs

Actions taken by the SHA to promote homeownership include:

- Provision of information and referral to homeownership classes to all tenants paying flat rent
- Provision by the Resident Services Department of financial literacy classes for residents, which include a component about homeownership and referral to first-time home buyer classes
- Operation of a Homeownership Program which supports and counsels Section 8 participants about how to use a voucher to become a homeowner. The SHA's Section 8 Homeownership

program, with 62 home owners, is the largest in Massachusetts.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Springfield Housing Authority is not designated as troubled.

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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)

The City does not have in place these types of policy barriers to affordable housing, and has affordable housing units in every neighborhood of the City. However, Springfield has in the past year collaborated with the Pioneer Valley Planning Commission to create a regional housing plan, and the plan identified these types of barriers in many of the areas surrounding Springfield. The City serves on the regional planning committee's Inclusive Communities Task Force as it attempts to identify ways to remove or ameliorate these barriers throughout the region. In FY15, this group submitted joint comments to HUD in support of use of Small-Area Fair Market Rents in the Housing Choice Voucher Program, which the group believes would increase the ability of voucher holders to move to high-opportunity areas.

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

The greatest obstacle to meeting the needs identified in the plan is the lack of resources needed to do so. The City strives to maximize the resources it has, through targeting and efficient programming, and it attempts to increase the resources available to address the needs. The City's attempts to increase resources will include:

- Application for competitive grant funding;
- Partnership with the private sector to achieve community goals;
- Assistance to nonprofit agencies and private partners to enable them to compete for government and private funds; Advocacy with state administration and local legislative delegation to increase state support for priority City projects and initiatives.

The City was awarded a \$1 million Dept. of Justice Byrne Criminal Justice Initiative grant, which is currently supporting public safety and community development in the South End neighborhood. In FY15, the City applied for HUD's Lead Hazard Reduction Grant, which the City recently learned that it did not get. The City will apply again in the next round. Throughout FY15, the City dedicated staff time from multiple departments to preparation for the National Disaster Resilience Competition, and the City's application was selected in Phase 1. The City will submit its Phase 2 application early in the next fiscal year.

The City's response is also limited by restrictions placed on available funding sources. Most significantly, restrictions on the use of CDBG funds make it difficult for the City to use these funds more broadly for job creation and job training, which are critical needs in the City.

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

Specific actions the City took to evaluate lead-paint hazards included:

- City Code Enforcement inspections, which evaluate potential hazards in units where children under six reside and enforce remediation in compliance with Massachusetts lead laws
- Mandatory pre-rehabilitation lead testing including soil samples for all HOME-funded project-based homeownership and multi-family production programs

Specific actions to reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards included:

- Aggressive enforcement, including—as necessary—legal prosecution of property owners who fail to comply with orders to remediate hazards
- Mandatory remediation within rehabilitation specifications for all project-based and multi-family projects
- Referral of property owners to state-funded lead abatement programs.

In compliance with Title X, the City has integrated lead hazard controls into all housing policies and programs. Federal requirements for evaluating and remediating lead hazards are fully incorporated into the City's protocol for housing rehabilitation.

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

Springfield has a very poverty rate: 29% of its residents have incomes below the poverty rate set by the Office of Management and Budget (\$24,250 for a family of four in 2015). Forty-four percent of children under 18 live in poverty, giving the city one of the highest child poverty rates in the state.

There is a strong correlation between literacy rates (early childhood education, K-12, and adult education) and the incidence of poverty. Many poor families are headed by parents who have not finished high school, and cannot compete for better-paying jobs. In Springfield, 24% of adults age 25 and over have not completed high school or earned a GED; only 17% have earned a bachelor's degree. Without further education, many low-income parents are unlikely to earn incomes that will support their families.

The City's anti-poverty efforts focus on three broad categories: increasing education and literacy; increasing employment and training opportunities; and increasing household assets.

Many low-income adults lack the education and English language proficiency needed to support their efforts to attain self-sufficiency. In order to assist individuals in overcoming these barriers, the City allocates CDBG funds to Adult Basic Education, GED and English Language classes. In FY 14-15, the City funded adult education programs at New North Citizens Council, The Gray House and the YWCA, serving a total of 332 people.

Within Springfield, there is a mis-match between the jobs available and the skill levels of local residents;

the problem is even more pronounced with regard to youth. In FY14-15, the City used CDBG funds to support education, employment and job training opportunities for at-risk persons in the YWCA YouthBuild Program and Square One's Career Development Program; benefitting 55 low income persons.

The City's Office of Disaster Recovery used CDBG-DR funds to implement a Workforce Training Program for persons who were impacted by the June 2011 tornado. In this program, Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) and Training Resources of America (TRA) are training low/moderate income persons. The Workforce Training Program provides training in customer service, ServSafe/GED and basic Microsoft office skills, and gives participants certifications which enable them to be more marketable in obtaining jobs. To date 30 low/moderate income persons have entered the program and 23 have completed it.

The City has a well-developed Section 3 program, which it uses to connect low-income residents and businesses that employ these residents to employment in development projects.

Homeownership is a long-term intergenerational strategy for asset-building. The City supports homeownership through its downpayment assistance program, which assisted 86 households purchase homes in FY14-15, and through its affordable homeownership development program. While this program did not complete any houses in FY14-15, there are currently 8 homes under development, which are expected to be completed and sold in the upcoming fiscal year.

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

In 2014-2015, the City undertook a comprehensive planning process directed toward increasing the City's resilience to the expected impacts of climate change. This work has incorporated extensive inter-departmental cooperation and planning, as well as frequent and ongoing community engagement. While the effort originated through the City's preparation to apply for the National Disaster Resilience Competition, the planning effort has led to numerous policy and legislative changes that are being enacted even if the City is not awarded a grant. The planning effort has improved the City's ability to respond to cross-sector issues.

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

The City works to enhance coordination between public and private housing, health, and social service agencies through multi-disciplinary/multi-agency task forces and teams that focus on particular issues or neighborhoods. Some of these teams that have been active during FY14-15 are: The Springfield Food Policy Council, the Springfield Adolescent Sexual Health Advisory Committee; the Springfield/Hampden County Continuum of Care; the Buy Springfield Now committee; the Closing the Achievement Gap Initiative; the State Street Alliance; the Old Hill Collaborative and 4 neighborhood-based C3 public safety initiatives.

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

The City funded the Massachusetts Fair Housing Center, the region's fair housing education and enforcement center. Massachusetts Fair Housing Center accepts housing discrimination complaints and provides free legal assistance to people who have been victims of discrimination.

Springfield's Office of Housing provides fair housing materials to the public, in English and Spanish, and displays fair housing posters to inform residents of their fair housing rights.

The City provided homebuyer assistance to 84 income-eligible first-time homebuyers purchasing homes within the City in FY15. The program is frequently a tool that enables people of color to purchase their first homes; in 2014-2015, 62% of assisted households were Hispanic and 13% were African-American. The City's homebuyer assistance program may be used in any of the City's seventeen neighborhoods. Within the City, there are only three neighborhoods in the City whites make up more than 60% of the population (Indian Orchard 66%, Sixteen Acres 71%, and East Forest Park 84%). Thirty-five percent of first-time homebuyers who received assistance from the City in FY14 purchased homes in these neighborhoods.

All housing units developed or rehabilitated with HOME or NSP assistance are required to be marketed to 'those persons least likely to apply.'

The City provides homebuyer education classes in Spanish. The class includes components addressing fair housing component and predatory lending.

The City has committed to spend over 95% of its \$22 million CDBG-DR grant in low-income neighborhoods that are made up predominantly of persons of color. The City is seeking additional funds in the National Disaster Resilience Competition (NDRC) to also spend in its most distressed neighborhoods.

All rental rehabilitation funded by the City results in lead-safe housing. In 2015, the City applied for \$3 million in Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Grant funds.

The Springfield Housing Authority has hired a Section 8 Housing Voucher mobility counselor. The City and SHA provided comments to HUD urging use of small market Fair Market Rents (FMRs) for the Section 8 program in the Springfield Metropolitan Area.

The City is an active member in the Pioneer Valley Inclusive Communities Task Force.

Springfield applied in 2014 for federal Promise Zone designation for its most distressed neighborhoods. Although the City was not awarded the designation, it plans to apply again in the next round.

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

Most community development projects are implemented by CD staff, with internal monitoring via the Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) project reports, and strong internal procedures. For these projects and others implemented by City departments (such as public works), the CD staff fully understands and incorporates program requirements. The CD program also undergoes an annual performance audit, to insure compliance with HUD regulations.

A comprehensive system has been developed by CD for subrecipients in order to insure compliance with program and budget requirements. These subrecipients are usually implementing a social service or housing program. OPED has contractual agreements with subrecipients of the program funds that require compliance with programmatic statutes and regulations. OPED is responsible for ensuring that subrecipients comply with all regulations governing their administrative, financial and programmatic operations and confirm that the subrecipients are achieving their performance objectives within the contractual schedule and budget and performance measurement system. Per HUD's recommendation, OPED utilizes a coordinated project monitoring process, including coordinated fiscal and program on-site monitoring visits.

Main program files for CDBG-funded programs and projects are maintained within CD's central file system, but the programs and projects are managed by program delivery staff within their respective departments. The Community Development Director of Administration and Finance has primary responsibility for long term compliance with program and comprehensive planning requirements. In addition, CD staff oversee the fiscal monitoring of all activities funded through CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA. CD monitors CDBG contracts with organizations, and inter-departmental agreements with other City departments.

The CD Administration Division maintains a master contract schedule to track the dates and results of monitoring for all subrecipients. The schedule measures against six factors:

- RISK FACTOR 1: Subrecipient is new to the program
- RISK FACTOR 2: Turnover of key staff
- RISK FACTOR 3: Prior compliance or performance problems
- RISK FACTOR 4: Subrecipient is carrying out a high risk activity (*e.g.* economic development)
- RISK FACTOR 5: Multiple CDBG Contracts for the first time

RISK FACTOR 6: Reports not turned in on time

Any contract not included in the program monitoring schedule is subject to “bench monitoring.” This process involves contract scope review and review of monthly report forms and monthly narratives submitted by the subrecipient.

Additional monitoring information, CR-002, Attachment #1

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

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

The City's Participation Plan is designed to encourage citizens to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, and CAPER Performance Reports. As described in the plan, the City encourages the input of low moderate income residents by (1) outreach to the public through mailings, (2) conducting a series of public hearings at various stages of the planning process, (3) creating a system to accept and respond to written comments from the citizens.

To ensure participation among low/moderate income residents, public hearings are held in areas where funds are mostly to be spent and to public housing residents.

The City makes information available and accessible to all interested parties. All information is provided in English and Spanish.

In order to publicize the public hearings, the City mailed a flyer to the individuals and organizations listed on the Office of Community Development's mailing list, posted the flyer on the City's Community Development website, printed advertisements in the Neighborhood Plus section of the Republican, LaVoz, Spanish newspaper, and legal notices were published in the Republican in both English and Spanish.

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 does not plan to make changes to its objectives.

The City has identified that there may be a need for additional outreach to the Asian community, and it will undertake this outreach in the upcoming year.

Does this Jurisdiction have any open Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) grants?	No
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[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.

The City completed on-site monitoring for all assisted affordable rental housing scheduled to be monitored this fiscal year. The following properties were inspected: Pynchon I, Pynchon II, Spring Hill Apartments, Maple High Apartments, St. James Manor, Belle Franklin I, Belle Franklin II, Liberty Hill Coop, Jefferson Park, New Court Terrace, Quadrangle Court, the Kenwyn, The Rainville, City View Commons I, City View Commons II, Worthington Commons, Mason Wright, HAH-YMCA, New Court Apartments, BC Cumberland Homes, Forest Park Condos, Spring Meadow Apts., Better Homes Tapley, Northern Heights, center City, Museum Park I, Museum Park II, Cathedral Hill Apts., 886-892 State St., and Memorial Parish.

No violations or concerns were identified at any of the projects.

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

The City's population includes 41% Hispanic, 22% Black, and 2% Asian. The population served by HOME programs in the last fiscal year was served 51% Hispanic, 19% Black, and 1% Asian. The City's white population (which included persons who are Hispanic) is 55%, and HOME programs served 80% persons who are white.

This data indicates that affirmative marketing campaigns are successfully reaching people who are Hispanic, but may be less successful in reaching persons who are Black and Asian. The percentage differences for Blacks and Asians are small, but the City will take this information into account in considering affirmative marketing to these populations in the future.

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

The City of Springfield recorded \$10,582.46 program income during the 2014-2015 fiscal year. Of the \$10,582.46, \$9,053.27 are recaptured funds and \$1,529.19 is program income.

A total of \$4,194.28 was used for the First Time Homebuyer program. Three homebuyers were assisted. All three were White, non-Hispanic; one was very low income-IDIS #4379 and two were low income IDIS #4312 and IDIS#4406. \$6,235.26 was used for Multi-family production IDIS #4393, this activity is on-going. The final \$152.92 was used for HOME administration, IDIS #4320.

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)

The City is using CDBG-DR funds to create affordable housing. It has committed funds for development of eight affordable single-family homes and to support rebuilding of demolished public housing and subsidized units.

Although the City has not completed and closed out any HOME-funded projects in this fiscal year, there are numerous affordable housing projects underway, which will be completed in the upcoming fiscal year. These include redevelopment of the following projects: Outing Park II (92 units), Hunter Place (80 units), and Colonial Estates (500 units). Each of these are existing affordable housing projects which are being redeveloped and will remain as affordable housing.

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CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

Identify the number of individuals assisted and the types of assistance provided

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	70	81
Tenant-based rental assistance	25	26
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

Springfield is the grantee for entitlement HOPWA funds for the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) of Hampden, Hampshire and Franklin Counties. The City implements the HOPWA program through four subrecipients: New North Citizens Council, River Valley Counseling Center, Cooley Dickinson - A Positive Place, and the Center for Human Development's HIV/AIDS Law Consortium.

In FY14-15, recipients of HOPWA funding served 304 unduplicated households. The funded agencies provided Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to 26 households; Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility (STRMU) Assistance to 81 households; housing information to 47 households and supportive services to 243 households.

Over 40% of funds are used to provide Tenant-Based Rental Assistance or Short Term Rental, Utilities or Mortgage Assistance. The rest of the funds go to supportive services, including Rental Start-Up (first, last and security deposit) and legal assistance related to housing issues.

The programs that provide TBRA achieve housing stability outcomes higher than the national program targets. These programs also report success in improving access to health care. Programs providing other types of assistance have not tracked housing stability after the time of intervention, so they do not

have data on housing stability. Our community is increasing and broadening use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), so we hope to be able to track this data in the future.

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CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	SPRINGFIELD
Organizational DUNS Number	073011921
EIN/TIN Number	046001415
Identify the Field Office	BOSTON
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	Springfield CoC

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	0
First Name	Geraldine
Middle Name	0
Last Name	McCafferty
Suffix	0
Title	Director of Housing

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	Office of Housing
Street Address 2	0
City	Springfield
State	MA
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	4138865014
Extension	0
Fax Number	0
Email Address	gmccafferty@springfieldcityhall.com

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	
First Name	
Last Name	
Suffix	
Title	
Phone Number	
Extension	
Email Address	

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date 07/01/2014
Program Year End Date 06/30/2015

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: HAP,INC
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01105, 2408
DUNS Number: 087452496
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 81255.74

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: YWCA OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01118, 2213
DUNS Number: 066994534
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: Y
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 20000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: FRIENDS OF THE HOMELESS
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01105, 1392
DUNS Number: 191488006
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 100000

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CATHOLIC CHARITIES OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS
City: Springfield
State: MA
Zip Code: 01105, 1713
DUNS Number: 605761795
Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N
Subrecipient Organization Type: Faith-Based Organization
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 51275.34

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION INC

City: Springfield

State: MA

Zip Code: 01109, 4027

DUNS Number: 037682044

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 30000

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CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	306
Children	116
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	7
Total	432

Table 15 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	79
Children	52
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	131

Table 16 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,112
Children	65
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	2
Total	1,179

Table 17 – Shelter Information

4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	0
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	0

Table 18 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,497
Children	233
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	9
Total	1,742

Table 19 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	1,052
Female	689
Transgender	1
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	1,742

Table 20 - Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	232
18-24	230
25 and over	1,267
Don't Know/Refused/Other	3
Missing Information	10
Total	1,742

Table 21 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households				
Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans	50	11	0	39
Victims of Domestic Violence	243	72	7	164
Elderly	99	46	4	49
HIV/AIDS	23	4	1	18
Chronically Homeless	52	0	0	52
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	673	214	32	384
Chronic Substance Abuse	381	42	12	305
Other Disability	645	122	40	445
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	1,022	260	62	633

Table 22 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units - Rehabbed	0
Number of New Units - Conversion	0
Total Number of bed-nights available	71,175
Total Number of bed-nights provided	60,654
Capacity Utilization	85.22%

Table 23 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

The City and the CoC have collaborated in 2015 to update performance standards for ESG projects. Because the performance standards were updated after projects were started, this is considered a transition year, in which the fiscal year performance is measured against the goals primarily as a means of setting a baseline for future years. In addition, HUD's data collection requirements changed as of October 1, 2014, and this is the starting date for the requirement of collecting exit data. As a result, programs do not have a full year of data necessary to calculate rates of exit to homelessness.

The performance standards that have been set for ESG programs are as follows:

- Utilization rate: 100%
- Targeting for literally homeless (for rapid rehousing programs): 100%
- Average length of stay (for emergency shelter programs) 30 days or 5% improvement over prior year
- Exit data captured: Prevention - 90%; Individual shelter - 35%; Family shelter - 75%; Rapid rehousing - 90%
- Exit to permanent housing: Individual shelter - 20%; Family shelter - 60%; Rapid rehousing - 90%
- Receipt of non-cash benefits: For family shelter and rapid rehousing: 90%
- Missing data elements: For prevention and family shelter - no more than 3%; all others - no more than 5%
- Timely invoicing: monthly
- Grant spend-down: at least 90%

All programs performed satisfactorily, although not all were able to meet all performance goals. Each program has been provided a report card which indicates areas where improvement is needed.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	216,006	116,470	90,980
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	216,006	116,470	90,980

Table 24 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	101,858	136,494	119,426
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	101,858	136,494	119,426

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	41,109	41,390	68,582
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	41,109	41,390	68,582

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2012	2013	2014
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	33,799	20,074	22,907
Street Outreach	0	0	0

Table 27 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2012	2013	2014
	1,009,095	392,772	314,428
			301,895

Table 28 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2012	2013	2014
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	1,099,771	1,145,126	1,758,428
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	9,577	87,500	60,410
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	1,109,348	1,232,626	1,818,838

Table 29 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2012	2013	2014
	5,169,907	1,502,120	1,547,054
			2,120,733

Table 30 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment

CR-40-Monitoring

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Monitoring

On-Site Monitoring

The subrecipient will be notified in writing or by email confirming the date and the scope of the monitoring and a description of the information that will be required at the visit.

At the visit, the monitor reviews project files to verify: (1) that the activities undertaken by the sub recipient are appropriate to satisfy the contractual obligations; (2) the accuracy of the information contained within the monthly progress reports; and (3) that the subrecipient is properly administering and implementing the program within federal guidelines. In addition, the monitor ensures that the subrecipient is achieving or making diligent efforts to achieve the goals and objectives stated in the contract.

Follow-up

As a follow-up to a monitoring visit, the monitor will send a determination of compliance letter notifying the sub recipient of the monitoring results. The letter will detail the purpose of the visit, provide feedback, and address areas for improvement, if necessary.

If the monitor identifies findings, corrective action will be recommended to the subrecipient. If the monitor has any concerns, specific recommendations will be provided to the subrecipient. The subrecipient will be required to provide to CD a written response describing how the subrecipient will resolve any findings and correct any deficiency identified in the letter.

Upon receipt of a subrecipient's response to identified findings or concerns, the monitor will determine if a follow-up site visit is necessary to ensure that (1) corrective action was taken; and (2) the agency is now complying and performing in accordance with its contract.

Long Term Compliance

Projects that have long-term compliance requirements are monitored annually to ensure compliance with funding terms.

The City's monitoring policy requires unit inspections and tenant rent and income certifications of Federally-assisted properties every year. All rental units subsidized with CDBG, HOME and Lead Based Paint Hazard Control funds must be recertified to determine that the rent and/or income remains in compliance with the HUD rent and/or income limits for the project and that the units are occupied by income-eligible tenants. In addition, every Federally-assisted unit is inspected to determine compliance with HUD's Housing Quality Standards.

Tenant Rent and Income Recertification. During the Restriction Commitment Period required by the particular loan documents, tenants in all rental units subsidized through the Lead Hazard Control Grant Program, CDBG, NSP and HOME program must be

recertified to determine that the rent and/or income remains in compliance with the HUD rent and/or income limits for the project and that the units are occupied by income-eligible tenants. Rental project owners or managers are required to submit annual reports detailing the income-eligibility of tenants.

Unit HQS Inspections. During the Restriction Commitment Period required by the particular loan documents, all rental units subsidized through the Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program, the HOME program and the CDBG Program must be periodically re-inspected to determine that they remain in compliance with HQS standards. The frequency of the re-inspection depends on the type of restriction, but is not less than every year. The City schedules and undertakes inspections according to the required schedule.

On-Site Compliance Monitoring. During the Restriction Commitment Period required by the particular loan documents, the City undertakes regular on-site monitoring visits to ensure that self-reporting on income and rent certification is accurate, and to ensure that all program requirements and policies are in compliance with federal requirements.

The City of Springfield promotes equal opportunity for all its citizens in every aspect of public procurement and contracting by assuring that opportunities to participate in City procurement and contracting are open to all without regard to age, ancestry, color, national origin, disability, race, religion or sex. The City encourages the utilization of minority, women and persons with disabilities by private businesses that contract with the City. The City encourages the award of procurement and construction contracts to business owned by minorities, women and persons with disabilities.

The City monitors compliance with Section 3 and MBE/WBE requirements by requiring regular reports from developers and contractors, which must be submitted with requisitions.