

2020

Consolidated Annual  
Performance & Evaluation  
Report



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## Table of Contents

CR-05 – Goals and Outcomes.....	2
CR-10 – Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted.....	5
CR-15 – Resources and Investments 91.520(a).....	6
CR-20 – Affordable Housing 91.520(b).....	8
CR-25 – Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c).....	10
CR-30 – Public Housing 91.220(h); 91.320(j).....	12
CR-35 – Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j).....	13
CR-40 – Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230.....	15
CR-45 – CDBG 91.520(c).....	16

### **First Year Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)**

In accordance with Title 24 Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR) Part 91, all jurisdictions receiving federal funding from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs must complete a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) within 90 days from the close of the jurisdiction’s fiscal year. The CAPER covers the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and is due to HUD by March 31, 2021.

The City of Kennewick, program year 2020 CAPER represents the first year of the City’s Five-Year (2020-2024) Consolidated Plan. The CAPER describes the City’s accomplishments in attaining our goals and objectives outlined in the Consolidated Plan, during the prior year’s annual plan. Identifies how funds were actually used versus how the funds were proposed to be used, what impacts the activity realized, and to what extent the funds benefited low and moderate-income persons and a self-evaluation of progress made.

The report presented is in the HUD- prescribed format and represents data entered into the federal Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS) throughout the program year.

### **CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes**

#### **Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)**

The City of Kennewick, Program Year 2020 CAPER represents the first year of the City’s Five-Year (2020-2024) Consolidated Plan and describes the City’s accomplishments in attaining the goals and objectives of the 2020 Annual

Action Plan, as described in Table 1, covering the period from January 1, 2020 through December 31, 2020 and is due to HUD by March 31, 2021.

On March 24, a “Stay home. Stay Healthy” order was announced for Washington State in response to the coronavirus pandemic. As a result, many families and businesses were financially impacted by the pandemic. Agencies had to shift the way they were providing services, in some cases slowing program progress and in some cases not serving as many individuals due to the various COVID restrictions that have crossed over into 2021.

On March 27, 2020, President Trump signed into law the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act to prevent, prepare for and respond to the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). The CARES Act made available an additional \$908,315 to the City of Kennewick in rounds one and three under the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s (HUD), Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG-CV). Activities were added through substantial amendments to the 2019 Annual Action Plan in order to plan, prepare for and respond to the pandemic. The additional CDBG-CV funds are being distributed as emergency assistance to individuals, families, public service agencies and small business directly impacted by COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021.

Due to the Coronavirus pandemic that began in March of 2020, most of the projects suffered from delays, cost overruns, and shutdowns. The infrastructure projects all had price increases except the Microhomes. Due to the shortage of skilled labor and increased material costs, we did well to complete the projects on time with minor budget adjustments. The 3-month backlog at the DOR, ESD, and L & I however, has made the final project documentation a challenge. As a result, the Monopoly Park project remains open and the retainage will not be paid until the final releases from the State departments are received.

The Public Service programs also suffered as a result of COVID restrictions. Washington State had some of the most restrictive and lengthy shutdowns of the nation. Our county, Benton, was the last county in the state to advance to the subsequent phases and only had a few short weeks when larger groups or capacity was allowed. The Youth Scholarship program shut down and was only able to provide a fraction of the programs due to social distancing guidelines. They were able to create a day camp to provide help for online schooling while parents worked, however it was not as popular as they had hoped since many parents simply left kids at home.

The ARC Therapeutic Scholarships typically are used for swimming and large group events. Due to the shutdowns, they had to forego large group activities and use funds to provide therapy activities in a one-on-one and small group setting. They did have many participants that were suffering mentally and physically from the lengthy separation of their friends, so the opportunity to still provide services at a smaller scale was a success. These are developmentally disabled adults that had a hard time comprehending why their “normal” lives and schedules were changed overnight.

Meals on Wheels experienced an abrupt closure of their dining hall services and started delivering frozen meals to shut in seniors. Many seniors stayed home due to the Governor’s orders and as a result, MOW’s services could hardly keep up with demand and the cost increases.

CARES ACT funding was provided to the City to respond to the Coronavirus (COVID-19) and as a result, we awarded additional funds to Meals on Wheels to help bridge the gap with their lack of funding. Businesses were also greatly affected by the state mandated closures, so the City awarded CDBG-CV funds to Mercy Corp Northwest to facilitate grants to microenterprises within the City. This allowed small businesses to cover certain expenses like rent, while their doors had to be closed.

**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)**

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected Program Year	Actual Program Year	Percent Complete
Community, Neighborhood, and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$523,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	17500	8290	47.37%	3500	8290	236.86%
Community, Neighborhood, and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$161,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	80	16	20.00%	16	16	100.00%
Community, Neighborhood, and Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG-CV: \$339,221	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	29	100%	0	29	100%
Homeless Intervention and Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$80,000 CDBG-CV: \$16,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5750	806	14.02%	1150	806	70.09%

**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.**

CDBG funds were used to remove pedestrian barriers in a LMI area of Kennewick:

- The Pedestrian Pathway project utilized an existing irrigation right of way that was also a designated walk route for a local elementary school. The right of way was just dirt, weeds, and garbage and not safe for the kids or others. The elementary school is 85% low income and the path also serves a route to the middle school, which is 78% low income. With several apartment complexes and mobile home parks close by, most of the students walk to school. The most direct route to school for many students was to use the substandard right of way. The location of the pathway also serves the low-income residents that live in the mobile home park by giving them a safer and direct route to bus services and a nearby convenience store.

CDBG funds were used to improve parks in LMI areas of Kennewick:

- Underwood Park serves a low-mod area and was in need of updates to make the basketball court safer and provide recreational opportunities to the neighborhood. The advantage of improving the court was that it serves multiple age groups within the area, not just children.
- Monopoly Park serves a low-mod, very densely populated neighborhood with almost no yards for kids to play. The park is the largest green space in the area and the play equipment was no longer safe, nor accessible. The park has some shade but no space for a family to picnic in the summer heat and gather comfortably.

CDBG funds were used for infrastructure improvements to support a housing project for the homeless:

- The Kennewick Housing Authority is developing a 16-unit Microhome project to serve the homeless. The location of the project is in Kennewick and an older area of infill. As part of the development, the utilities had to be extended to the property and brought up to current code to service the future homes. CDBG funding was used for the utility improvements and HOME dollars were used for the on-site project. This project has been a successful model of how multiple agencies and grant funds can be pulled together to create a meaningful and impactful project for a community.

Public services for low- and moderate-income persons and families benefited via the following:

- 14 LMI youth benefited by receiving recreational scholarships for a few sports and day camp programs for the year. Unfortunately, the COVID restrictions severely limited the use of the program in 2020.
- 33 ARC developmentally disabled adults received scholarships for therapeutic recreation. Most activities were one-on-one and small group activities due to the COVID restrictions.
- Meals on Wheels provided 759 senior citizens 89,735 meals over the course of the year. The meals were delivered primarily through volunteer drivers who donated their time and mileage expenses to assist seniors with maintaining independence. Due to COVID restrictions, most meals were delivered frozen and seniors were unable to visit the dining rooms for hot meals.

CDBG-CV funds (\$401,340) were used for Public Service and Economic Development:

- The first round of CARES Act funding, was used to provide additional funding to the Meals on Wheels program to assist seniors during the pandemic. The closure of dining halls and the mandate for everyone to “stay home, stay safe” created a huge financial and logistics burden on providing meals to seniors. MOW still needed to provide meals to seniors but were faced with serving more people and making more meals for seniors that were not able to leave their homes for risk of infection from the Coronavirus. 176 clients were served 2,120 meals with the additional CDBG-DV funds.
- Microenterprises were also assisted with the first round of CARES Act funding. 29 microenterprises with low-mod owners were awarded \$10,000 grants to assist them in keeping their businesses solvent while having to be shut down or severely restricted during the pandemic. Many of these business owners would not have survived if not for the funding to help pay rent, etc..

## CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	1,681
Black or African American	43
Asian	16
American Indian or American Native	44
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,784</b>
Hispanic	302
Not Hispanic	1,482

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

### Narrative

There were no targeted populations in regard to race or ethnicity in 2020.

CDBG requires the City to gather race and ethnicity data for all individuals or families receiving funding. In some cases, individuals may report a race and then include the ethnicity as Hispanic and in some cases, a race is not identified. If a race is not identified then the individual or family will be counted in the white race category. The numbers reflected in the Hispanic section are not included in the overall total, as this would cause duplication of numbers. The not-Hispanic category includes all other client counts.

The racial makeup of the City of Kennewick is 75% white. African America, Native American, Asian and Pacific Islanders are each less than 3% of the population by race and ethnicity. The ethnic make-up is 72% non-Hispanic and 28% Hispanic.

All 2020 projects benefited low- and moderate-income persons regardless of race or ethnicity.

## 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	\$822,000	\$835,421.98

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

CDBG funds were used to benefit citizens of Kennewick for infrastructure, economic development, and public service projects as well as cover administration and planning costs of running of the program. A total of \$908,315 was made available in two tranches of \$401,340 and \$506,975, to prevent, prepare and respond to Coronavirus. An amendment was made to the 2019 AAP during 2020 for CDBG-CV funds. CV funds were used for public service, economic development, and administration costs for COVID-19 related projects.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

All funds expended for CDBG were within Kennewick city limits and benefited primarily low and moderate-income persons/families.

Infrastructure Improvements were located at:

1. 114 N. Edison St. to 320 S. Union St. (new 12' Pedestrian Pathway)
2. 128 E. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave. (install underground utilities)
3. 825 S. Date St. (new play structure, picnic shelter, signage)
4. 2020 W. 7<sup>th</sup> Ave. (new basketball court, signage)

Public Service projects:

1. Meals on Wheels at senior citizen homes throughout Kennewick, and the Kennewick Senior Center (only prior to COVID).
2. ARC of Tri-Cities at multiple locations throughout the Tri-Cities area
3. Youth Scholarships at facilities and parks throughout Kennewick

CARES ACT projects:

4. Meals on Wheels at senior citizen homes throughout Kennewick
5. Multiple business locations throughout Kennewick

## 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 infrastructure improvement projects were capped at 15% for all engineering, design, contract administration and inspection requirements – projects can easily run at 20+% of the project cost - the City paid for those additional expenses.

Meals on Wheels has funding from a variety of sources including MOW Older American Act, Medicaid Copes, Volunteer donations, private pay and Benton Franklin Adult Services.

ARC relies heavily on volunteers for the therapeutic services it provides as well as private pay and the Developmental Disabilities Administration.

Youth Scholarships participants have a tiered co-pay depending on the cost of the activity. Co-pays range from \$0 for swimming lessons to \$100 for full-day summer camp program - the typical cost per child per activity is \$10-\$20. Pool passes and fishing day are free; any classes over \$100 are 50% off for to those who qualify.

**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.**

	<b>One-Year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units		
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units		
<b>Total</b>		

**Table 5 – Number of Households**

	<b>One-Year Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households supported through rental assistance		
Number of households supported through the production of new units		
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units		
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units		
<b>Total</b>		

**Table 6 – Number of Households Supported**

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

CDBG funds were not used for housing assistance.

**Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.**

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

<b>Number of Households Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	16	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 7 – Number of Households Served**

### **Narrative Information**

In 2020, CDBG funds were used to assist Kennewick Housing Authority with infrastructure improvements to benefit their 16-unit microhomes project. These units will be used to house the homeless and provide stability and a way out of homelessness.

## **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 did not reach out to any unsheltered homeless persons or assess their needs in 2020 except through staff involvement with Benton Franklin Continuum of Care and Human Services. The annual Point in Time (PIT) count was revised this year due to COVID and only those in shelters were counted, unsheltered were not included.

### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

The City did not address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons in 2020 except through staff involvement with Benton Franklin Continuum of Care and Benton Franklin Human Services. A four-plex that was purchased in 2011 with the City's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy funds, continues to be fully occupied by Domestic Violence Services and Elijah Family Homes. Both non-profit organizations utilize the four-plex to house families that would otherwise be homeless due to domestic violence or substance abuse.

### **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 City supports public service providers and the Benton and Franklin Counties Department of Human Services who manage programs that assist individuals and families through the Coordinated Entry System (CES) which is a localized system to efficiently route households who are homeless or at risk of homelessness to the most appropriate provider among the network of homeless service providers as quickly as possible.

The City did not assist low-income individuals and families to avoid becoming homeless in 2020, except through staff involvement with Benton Franklin Continuum of Care and Benton Franklin Human Services.

### **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 City did not directly assist chronically homeless individuals and families or unaccompanied youth to make the transition to permanent housing and independent living in 2020, except through staff involvement with Benton Franklin Continuum of Care and Benton Franklin Human Services. They serves as the lead agency for the homeless in our community.

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

### **Actions taken to address the needs of public housing**

The City of Kennewick does not own or operate a Public Housing Agency. The City works with the Kennewick Housing Authority and has done several projects with them in the past. This year we had a project with KHA to provide the infrastructure for a 16-unit Microhomes project to house the homeless.

The KHA provides long-term subsidized rental assistance to eligible households who have extremely low-to-low incomes throughout its operational jurisdiction in the Cities of Kennewick and Richland, Benton County, Washington. KHA receives federal funding under an Annual Contributions Contract (ACC) from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD).

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

The City has previously met with the Executive Director of the Kennewick Housing Authority to discuss the program within the Housing Authority community to educate and encourage residents to save towards the goal of purchasing their own home using the HOME Downpayment Assistance Program. Unfortunately, a surge in home prices in our area have made the HUD price limits difficult to meet.

The Kennewick Housing Authority (KHA) encouraged Section 8 participants to get their "Ducks in a Row for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Homeownership" in 2020. This program provides a participant an opportunity to utilize their rental assistance payment for homeownership. This program provides a path to full self-sufficiency for residents.

Public Housing residents are encouraged to attend Resident Council meetings to discuss how to become more self-sufficient and discuss resident services activities that have the potential to assist residents in becoming self-sufficient or improve the quality of life for residents. Previous suggestions have included: community gardens, youth activities including tutoring services, community service opportunities at the food bank and at other community service entities, property improvement requests such as more parking for residents or unit upgrades.

KHA continues to explore a number of activities to increase self-sufficiency for residents in both public housing and Section 8 programs.

### **Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs**

Not applicable - the Kennewick Housing Authority is not troubled. However, like other public agencies, they have struggled with the Coronavirus shutdowns and finding new and creative ways to service their clients and keep access to their program participants. This year, all public hearings and tenant meetings were held remotely.

## **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 encourages infill development and increased housing densities in areas where adequate public facilities and services (police, fire protection, schools, water and sewer) are in place and can be easily provided. Building fees and charges are consistently lower in the City compared to other cities of the same size. The only growth limitations placed on the City is through the Growth Management Act.

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

All 2020 CDBG funds were used to improve the quality of life for low- moderate-income persons within the City. Decent housing can be made available to those below 30% median income by joining forces with community advocates such as Benton Franklin Community Action Committee and the Department of Human Services to provide affordable housing for the underserved. Typical projects to meet this goal would be family shelter, domestic violence shelter and housing for the developmentally and elderly population. The City supports the efforts of local non-profit agencies to meet the needs of underserved populations.

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

The City provided education on lead based paint including information on Safe Work Practices, actions to take when rehabbing or remodeling a home, and steps to take if exposure to lead hazards is suspected.

The pamphlets *Renovate Right* and *Protect Your Family From Lead in Your Home* were distributed to all potential housing clients and online at links from the city's website. The Lead Based Paint Safe Checklist is utilized to evaluate applicability of the lead safe housing rule to CDBG and HOME funded projects.

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

Several activities were undertaken to decrease cost-burdens for lower-income people such as the downpayment assistance program offered through the City and the Tri-Cities HOME Consortium. Targeted infrastructure and park projects increase the ability to impact the lives of lower income residents and promotes those areas as a desirable place to live. The City supports the efforts of Benton Franklin Community Action Committee, Department of Human Services and local non-profit agencies to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

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

The City pursues various activities outlined in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan to strengthen and coordinate actions with housing, non-profit and economic development agencies. The City will, within staff capacity, continue to encourage and support joint applications for resources and programs among housing and service providers. This includes participation in the Benton

Franklin Continuum of Care, Benton Franklin Human Services Department, involvement with the Housing Authorities and continued efforts to foster cooperation.

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

The City pursues various activities outlined in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan to strengthen and coordinate actions with housing, non-profit and economic development agencies. The City will, within staff capacity, continue to encourage and support joint applications for resources and programs among housing and service providers. This includes participation in the Benton Franklin Continuum of Care, Benton Franklin Human Services Department, involvement with the Housing Authorities and continued efforts to foster cooperation.

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

***Protect populations seeking rental or homeownership opportunities that lack the skills / knowledge to obtain and remain in affordable housing:***

- Fair housing information in English and Spanish has been posted in prominent places within City-owned facilities as well as the Mid-Columbia Library branches in each City.
- Landlord / tenant educational forums are held every other year to affirmatively further fair housing amongst realtors, landlords and tenants.

***Lack of awareness of issues related to fair housing and impediments to fair housing in the Tri-Cities:***

- Staff works with lenders and realtors by providing the venue and materials for fair housing training
- Staff will be working with the Kennewick Housing Authority to create an educational program and guidelines for assisting those living in public housing to graduate from public housing to homeownership
- Staff has taken recent training to become more familiar with the latest updates to Fair Housing
- Continue to provide interpretive resources available through the Language Line to assist in communicating in a variety of languages
- Fair Housing posters are displayed at the Richland, Kennewick and Pasco City Halls

***Extremely low rental vacancy rates, lack of lower priced rental units:***

- Over the past several years there have been hundreds of additional rental units added the Tri-Cities housing market

COVID waivers providing for no evictions has made vacancies limited. Unfortunately, housing and rental prices have continued to rise in this area (however at a lower rate than the west side of the state) making homeownership difficult as well.

## **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**

The City is responsible for monitoring program subrecipients to ensure compliance with all federal, state and local rules, regulations and laws. This was accomplished by desk monitoring due to COVID-19, written correspondence and telephone conversations. Quarterly reminders were sent two weeks prior to the quarterly report due dates and the reports were submitted in a timely manner. Technical assistance was offered to all subrecipients throughout the year.

Housing projects funded by HUD HOME assistance were made as grants or loans and documented by recorded deeds of trust, promissory notes and other contractual loan agreements. Tenant based rental assistance was monitored by the administrator of the HOME consortium.

The City does not monitor grants or loans awarded directly to other entities by HUD or other federal or non-federal agencies.

## **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.**

Public display advertisements for Public Hearings and Public Input and Comments are published three times per year:

- Notification that funding is available for eligible projects and that applications for funding and training to complete those applications is available
- Notification that a draft Annual Action Plan has been created and will be going to Council for preliminary approval and then HUD for final approval
- Notification that a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report has been completed and will be submitted to HUD for approval

The advertisements are published in the *Tri-City Herald* and *tu Decides* (English and Spanish versions).

A public notice was published on March 7, 2021 and the public comment period ended March 25, 2021. The Draft 2020 CAPER was available to the public at various locations during the period. No comments were received.

## **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 followed the 2020 Annual Action Plan as submitted and approved by HUD, but the Coronavirus pandemic caused a shift to include CARES ACT funding to respond to COVID-19. The first round of CDBG-CV funding was used for additional public service assistance and microenterprise relief. The next round of funding is currently being developed and will extend into 2021.

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

No.