

City of Providence, Rhode Island

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2018 Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)

*Community Development Block Grant
HOME Investment Partnership Program
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS
Emergency Solutions Grant*

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 Providence is designated an Entitlement Community by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Through this designation, the City receives annual funding from the following four programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). These funds assist the City in creating viable urban communities through the provision of quality affordable housing, creating suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities for the City's low- and moderate-income residents.

The specific strategies the City is to undertake in detailed in the City's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. These plans identify the City's housing, community, neighborhood, and economic development needs, prioritize those needs, and develop goals and strategies regarding how funding will be allocated to eligible housing and community development activities to meet the City's priority needs. Reporting on progress towards completing projects and initiatives as identified through these Plans is completed through a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) which details how the City has spent its federal funds and whether or not the City is meeting the goals identified.

This CAPER is a report on the accomplishments and progress made towards addressing annual and five-year goals for Program Year 2018 (July 1, 2018-June 30, 2019). Program Year 2018 (hereafter referred to as "PY18") was the 4th year of the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan period.

In PY18, the City identified a number of goals and objectives that it would accomplish in the year with HUD funds. ***It is important to note that this CAPER is a living document due to the need to extend a number of contracts past the traditional federal program year end date of June 30, 2019 to enable successful completion of construction projects or summer service programs during the summer months.*** Accomplishments from activities having reached completion are reported in the tables to follow. It's important to note that in instances where "Actual" totals are zero or less than anticipated, it is because a project is not yet complete and beneficiaries have not yet been reported in the HUD IDIS system.

A progress report on these PY18-funded projects follows.

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)

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Table 1- Accomplishments – Program Year

Goal	Category	Outcome				
Eliminate Accessibility Barriers	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1350	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Facilitate Small Business Development and Growth	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Businesses assisted	163	50	Businesses Assisted	30.67 %
Improve Condition of Public Service Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	14698	2920	Persons Assisted	19.87 %
Improve Parks, Open Space, and Sports Fields	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	10615	6901	Persons Assisted	65.01 %
Improve Quality of Occupied Housing Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Other - Private Housing	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1787	0	Households Assisted	0.00 %
		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	15	25	Household Housing Unit	166.67 %
Improve Street, Sidewalk and Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete

		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	5575	2970	Persons Assisted	53.27 %
Increase Access to Community Gardens / Urban Farms	Non-Housing Community Development Other - Economic Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	25	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Rental units constructed	21	11	Household Housing Unit	52.38 %
		Rental units rehabilitated	0	11	Household Housing Unit	0 %
		Homeowner Housing Added	9	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %
		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	2	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %
		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	25	7	Households Assisted	28.00 %
Increase Housing Stability among PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	73	0	Households Assisted	0.00 %
		Other	235	0	Other	0.00 %
Increase Workforce Readiness and Job Skills	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	221	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %

Provide Day Care Services to LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	597	960	Persons Assisted	160.80 %
Provide Healthcare for LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	544	3646	Persons Assisted	670.22 %
Provide Safe Learning Environment in City Schools	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	4720	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Provide Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	97	324	Persons Assisted	334.02 %
Provide Services for the Elderly	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	12	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Provide Youth Enrichment and Educational Programs	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	2045	53	Persons Assisted	2.59 %
Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	12197	73258	Persons Assisted	600.62 %

		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1358	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	101	0	Households Assisted	0.00 %
Return Abandoned Property to Productive Use	Affordable Housing	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	2395	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	2	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %
		Buildings Demolished	3	0	Buildings	0.00 %

Table 2 - Accomplishments - Strategic Plan to Date

Goal	Category	Funding		Outcome				
		Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
Effectively Administer Programs	Other - Administration	CDBG	\$2,366,879.20	Other	1	1	Other	100.00 %
		HOPWA	\$129,944.24					
		HOME	\$542,595.10					
		ESG	\$156,354.45					
Eliminate Accessibility Barriers	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	\$563,188.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	250	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Eliminate Blighted Property	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development Other - Private Housing	CDBG	\$310,000.00	Buildings Demolished	10	1	Buildings	10.00 %
Facilitate Small Business Development and Growth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	\$3,700,000.00	Jobs created/retained	50	0	Jobs	0.00 %
				Businesses assisted	150	158	Businesses Assisted	105.33 %
Improve Condition of Public Service Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG	\$2,930,107.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	30000	2920	Persons Assisted	9.73 %
				Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate	60	0	Households Assisted	0.00 %

				Income Housing Benefit				
Improve Parks, Open Space, and Sports Fields	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$3,515,626.67	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	10	6901	Persons Assisted	69010.0%
Improve Quality of Occupied Housing Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Other - Private Housing	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$1,200,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Households Assisted	0%
				Rental units rehabilitated	12	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00%
				Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	20	8	Household Housing Unit	40.00%
				Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	60	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00%
Improve Street, Sidewalk and Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$5,937,784.61	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	36000	2970	Persons Assisted	8.25%
Increase Access to Community Gardens / Urban Farms	Non-Housing Community Development Other - Economic Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$200,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	100	2	Persons Assisted	2.00%

				Businesses assisted	5		Businesses Assisted	0.00 %
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$552,982.18	Rental units constructed	20	11	Household Housing Unit	55.00 %
		HOME	\$8,178,828.57	Rental units rehabilitated	20	11	Household Housing Unit	55.00 %
				Homeowner Housing Added	10	7	Household Housing Unit	70.00 %
				Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	0	0	Household Housing Unit	0 %
				Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	0	0	Households Assisted	0 %
Increase Housing Stability among PLWHA	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		HOPWA	\$4,201,530.76	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	0	17	Households Assisted	0 %
				Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	200	50	Household Housing Unit	25.00 %
				HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	850	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %
				Other	0	0	Other	0 %
Increase Workforce Readiness and Job Skills	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$317,500.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1200	1690	Persons Assisted	140.83 %

				Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
Promote Efficiency through Research and Planning	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$325,000.00	Other	2	0	Other	0.00 %
Provide Day Care Services to LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$412,938.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1250	1122	Persons Assisted	89.76 %
Provide Healthcare for LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$122,500.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	12500	6818	Persons Assisted	54.54 %
				Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Households Assisted	0 %
Provide Safe Learning Environment in City Schools	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$2,146,394.13	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	15000	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
				Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
Provide Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$172,500.00					

				Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	1000	726	Persons Assisted	72.60 %
Provide Services for the Elderly	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$150,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	800	1466	Persons Assisted	183.25 %
Provide Sports and Recreational Activities	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$147,500.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	150	389	Persons Assisted	259.33 %
Provide Youth Enrichment and Educational Programs	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$632,721.77	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	7500	6223	Persons Assisted	82.97 %
Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$2,114,393.38	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	60000	60172	Persons Assisted	100.29 %
				Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Households Assisted	0 %
				Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		ESG	\$1,928,371.55					

				Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
				Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	0	40	Households Assisted	0 %
				Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	400	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
				Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	30	0	Beds	0.00 %
				Homelessness Prevention	1000	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Reintegrate the Formerly Incarcerated	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$125,000.00	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	100	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
				Homelessness Prevention	50	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Repay Section 108 Loan	Other - Administration	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$970,000.00	Other	1	1	Other	100.00 %
Return Abandoned Property to Productive Use	Affordable Housing	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$4,181,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	0	0	Persons Assisted	0 %
				Rental units rehabilitated	15	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %

				Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	25	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %
				Buildings Demolished	0	0	Buildings	0 %
Revitalize Commercial Districts in LMI Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$550,000.00	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	25	0	Business	0.00 %
Support Creation of a Streetcar System	Non-Housing Community Development	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$2,000,000.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	8500	0	Persons Assisted	0.00 %
Support Independent Living for Elderly / Disabled	Affordable Housing Public Housing Other - Private Housing	Source	Amount	Indicator	Expected	Actual	Unit of Measure	Percent complete
		CDBG	\$500,000.00	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	20	0	Household Housing Unit	0.00 %

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.

Housing

The City identified the need to increase the availability of safe and affordable housing for City residents and households, including units with supportive services for extremely low-income and/or special needs populations, as high priority.

The identified lack of maintenance of the City’s housing stock makes many housing units in need of repair and rehabilitation. The City used CDBG in PY18 to offer deferred payment, 0% interest loans to qualifying homeowners to rehabilitate property with the goal of improving quality of occupied housing units through its Home Repair Program. Taking a blended “whole house” approach, these funds were routinely aligned with the City’s Lead Hazard Control Grant and other programs available either through the City or its partners to holistically address lead paint, health and safety, code violations, energy efficiency, historic preservation, and quality of life issues in properties. A total of **25 properties** were assisted through this program by the end of the reporting period, with dozens more applications in process.

In PY18, the City continued to partner with receivers and housing developers to address properties that had been long-blighted due to complicated title issues to conduct rehabilitation of vacant and abandoned homes for affordable homeownership or rental units in order to return abandoned property into productive use. These assisted properties were sold to income-eligible buyers as completed.

Homelessness

In collaboration with the Consolidated Homeless Fund and the state Continuum of Care, the City used federal funds to support the elimination of chronic and veteran homelessness through street outreach, funding for emergency shelters, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing assistance.

The City also used HOPWA funds to ensure that low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) obtained and maintained stable housing through support for costs for facility operations; rental assistance; short-term payments to prevent homelessness; and the delivery of support services including assessment and case management and assistance with daily living.

Public Facilities

The physical condition of many of the structures which community organizations and social service agencies use are in significant disrepair, have multiple code violations, are not accessible to the disabled, or have repair needs so extreme that portions of the building cannot be used. The City used CDBG funds to improve these facilities so that the City's low- and moderate-income population could continue to receive services. Finally, emergency repairs to public school buildings are underway to create safer learning environments for school children.

Streets, Sidewalks and Public Infrastructure

PY18 CDBG funds were used to improve the physical condition of the City's streets, roads, and sidewalks, and create more options for non-automobile transportation options for convenient access to community destinations and public places.

Improve Parks, Open Space, Community Gardens, and Sports Fields

The City supported the improvement of existing parks, open space, and sports fields. CDBG funds were also used to increase the number of urban trees throughout the City.

Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons

Through ongoing support of the City's network of community centers and other service organizations, funds were used to provide for the basic needs of low-income residents including food assistance, clothing, case management services, provision of health and wellness services to low-income and uninsured residents, job training, youth enrichment and educational programs, recreation activities for youth, and day care services.

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)

City of Providence CDBG, HOME, and ESG projects and activities funded in PY18 were targeted at every low- and moderate-income area of the City. HOPWA funding supported operations throughout the Providence - Fall River - New Bedford EMSA.

With limited exception, most neighborhoods throughout the City of Providence have areas with low- to moderate-income populations. As such, the actual beneficiaries served, as reported in the table above, reflect that resources were fairly dispersed throughout the City, targeting the most economically distressed areas of the City's neighborhoods.

The areas of concentration for persons of color in Providence are located in the Upper South Providence, Lower South Providence, West End and Olneyville neighborhoods. Providence has rich diversity in its population. Minority populations in the City of Providence are the majority, with the White, non-Hispanic/Latino population only comprising 36.7% of the population. The data reported above reflects that the City's HUD-funded activities benefitted its diverse populations, neighborhoods, and racial and ethnic groups equitably; however, as stated previously, numbers of beneficiaries are understated and do not reflect contracts or projects still underway, projects that report accomplishments at the broad "Census Block Group"-level, or beneficiaries that reported their race as "Other" (a total of 19,280 persons for CDBG and 11 for HOME).

	CDBG	HOME
Race		
White	67,089	9
Black or African American	18,039	9
Asian	1,456	
American Indian & American Native	351	
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	64	
Total	86,999	18
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	76,540	8

Beneficiaries by Race

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	\$8,340,560	\$6,388,660
HOME	public - federal	\$1,513,910	\$1,478,624
HOPWA	public - federal	\$1,133,603	\$758,483
ESG	public - federal	\$450,179	\$436,515

Table 1 - Resources Made Available

The City of Providence fully obligates all federal HUD entitlement funds it receives through its Annual Action Plan process. These funds are expended on a reimbursement basis through contracts for funded activities. Funds expended, above, reflect payments made as of September 30th, 2019. As described previously, a number of contracts are underway, but not fully drawn. In instances where projects came in under budget, funds are recaptured and reprogrammed through the following year's Action Plan to ensure all dollars are utilized in a timely manner for critical community needs.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Community Wide - Entire City Geographic Area	86%	86%	Non-HOPWA funds were expended within the jurisdiction of the City of Providence.
Providence - Fall River - New Bedford EMSA	14%	14%	HOPWA funds expended in PY18 served greater Providence EMSA.

Table 2 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

All CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds were deployed within the jurisdiction of the City of Providence, particularly within the City's lowest-income neighborhoods. HOPWA funds were provided to subrecipients located within the Providence-Fall River-New Bedford EMSA area to benefit clients regionally living with HIV/AIDs.

Leveraging

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

The City's PY18 HOME program required recipient organizations to contribute at least 25 percent of the value of the HOME award as a contribution match as a condition of the award in order to satisfy HUD regulations without financial impact to the City.

In this 4th ConPlan year, the City continued its partnership with the Consolidated Homeless Funds CHF Partnership, which oversaw a variety of homeless service funding grants including: City of Pawtucket ESG ; City of Providence ESG; City of Woonsocket ESG; State of Rhode Island ESG; State of Rhode Island Housing Resource Commission Homeless Funds; and Providence Consolidated Plan 282 Social Service Block Grant Funds (from the Federal Department of Health and Human Services, passed through the Rhode Island Department of Human Services).

Due to this unique collaboration, the CHF Partnership continues to be able to provide 100% matching funds without transferring the match responsibility to ESG subrecipients. The CHF Partnership uses the rules, regulations, and policies in the ESG regulations and as adopted by the RI Continuum of Care as the basis of the program design for all CHF programs (even those that are not directly funded under ESG).

In PY18, the City continued the "Every Home Initiative", which sought to transition privately-owned vacant and abandoned property and lots, City-owned lots, Providence Redevelopment Authority-owned property, and tax reverted property back to productive use. A myriad of strategies were developed to facilitate program goals based on the particular circumstances of the property or lot, and the available stakeholder partners. The use of CDBG funds for eligible activities when appropriate (such as acquisition or demolition/clearance) was one of the tools used for this program; gap financing with CDBG continues to prove a successful tool to ensure substantial rehabilitation of properties while maintaining affordable resale prices.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	\$18,661,847
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	\$18,661,847
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	\$102,777
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	\$18,559,070

Table 3 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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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 4 – 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 \$
0	\$62,140	0	0	\$62,140

Table 5 – 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	\$2,868,944	0	0	0	0	\$2,868,944
Number	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sub-Contracts						
Number	22	2	0	1	4	15
Dollar Amount	\$3,608,986	\$412,282	0	\$50,700	\$967,545	\$2,178,459
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	2	2	0			
Dollar Amount	\$417,282	\$417,282	0			

Table 6 - 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	7	0	0	2	5	0
Dollar Amount	\$129,140	0	0	\$40,000	\$89,140	0

Table 7 – 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 8 – 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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	72	55
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	72	55

Table 9 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	30	22
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	17	26
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	25	7
Total	72	55

Table 10 – Number of Households Supported

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

In the case of affordable housing construction or rehabilitation, outcomes do not often occur within the same program year. Due to the completion of a number of housing projects associated with prior year Action Plans, beneficiary counts and accomplishments occurring within PY18 are higher than anticipated. The City continues to seek technical assistance from HUD to determine how best to reflect these older projects as they are completed and occupied and/or sold within its Performance Reports, as the IDIS online system reporting framework does not capture or account for reporting on older activities (associated with the prior 5-Year Consolidated Plans) in a clear or intuitive way.

The accomplishments, as reported in IDIS, often do not come until occupancy or re-occupancy by low- and moderate-income households of constructed or rehabbed units occurs. More often than not, projects with layered funding sources and subsidies (such as LIHTC, CDBG, and HOME) can take multiple years to complete pre-development and construction, and ultimately achieve full occupancy.

Accomplishments in the tables above reflect current counts as of September, 2019. These accomplishment numbers will continue to be updated as additional projects achieve completion and occupancy.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Activities that have drawn down funds but are not yet occupied have been updated with regular progress reports in the IDIS system, and accomplishments will be reported in future CAPERs (a detailed spreadsheet of accomplishments anticipated and expected timeframes for completion is attached to this CAPER). If projects fail to move forward or achieve occupancy within the contracted period, funds will be recaptured and reprogrammed through future annual Action Plans.

The City prioritizes the funding of “shovel-ready” affordable housing projects, and will continue to do so in future Action Plans and budget cycles in order to maximize its unit production.

The City also continues to prioritize its Home Repair Program and Down Payment Assistance Programs as tools to preserve or create affordable housing, as these programs are able to assist large volumes of low-income clients in either purchasing homes, or preserving the suitability and affordability of existing properties through rehabilitation.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	15	12
Low-income	8	10
Moderate-income	3	7
Total	26	29

Table 11 – Number of Households Served

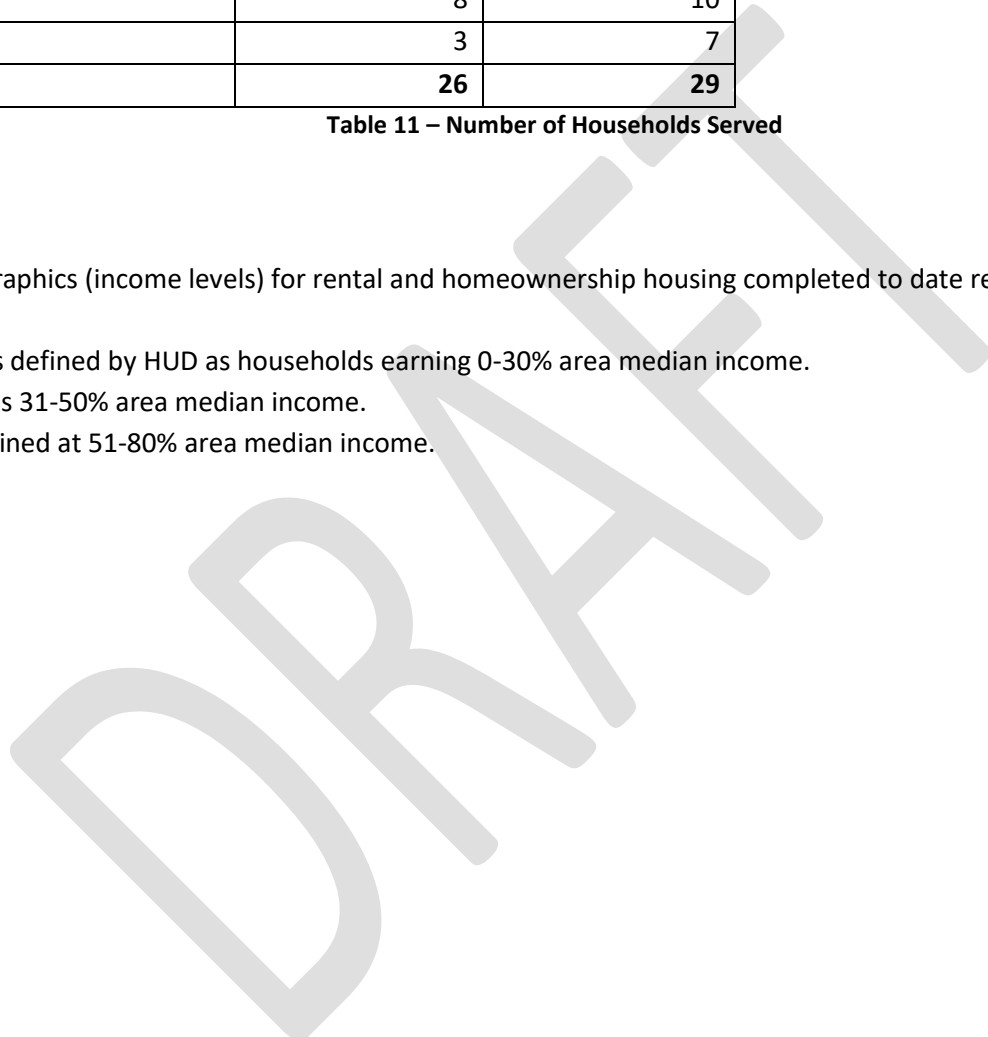
Narrative Information

Occupied housing demographics (income levels) for rental and homeownership housing completed to date reflected above.

"Extremely low income" is defined by HUD as households earning 0-30% area median income.

"Low income" is defined as 31-50% area median income.

"Moderate income" is defined at 51-80% area median income.



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**

There are several agencies that conducted outreach efforts in the City of Providence in PY2018. In collaboration with the Rhode Island Continuum of Care and the Consolidated Homeless Fund, the City used its Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) to support outreach efforts and case management services to connect the unsheltered homeless population with emergency shelters, permanent housing, and the supportive services necessary to maintain their housing.

As part of broader efforts to eliminate chronic homelessness, the City supports agencies that engage hard-to-reach street homeless, individuals existing the criminal justice system or aging out of the foster care system, homeless veterans, and individuals with substance abuse or mental health issues. Through the Downtown Safety Outreach Collaboration, chronic homeless individuals are identified in order to provide this information to agencies so that services can be brought to bear to address their individual needs.

In PY2018, the City funded Amos House with CDBG for a third year for its "A Hand Up" program, which connects homeless panhandlers with day work and case management. The City funded Providence-In-Town-Churches Association for street outreach and essential services with ESG funds. PICA is one of only a few agencies in Rhode Island that provides "drop-in" case management, offering clients the ability to walk-in to seek services ranging from initial assessment to intensive assistance with benefits (SSI/SSDI), medical coverage, rehousing, or SNAP.

The City also partnered with House of Hope to operate the Shower to Empower Mobile Navigation Unit, a first of its kind mobile trailer with medical exam space and showers offering showers, haircuts, toiletries and other sundries, case management, and medical services to people experiencing homelessness stationed throughout multiple Providence neighborhoods. This program has engaged hundreds of clients and provided over 1,000 showers since its rollout in 2017. Through this accessible street outreach program, street outreach staff are able to "meet clients where they are", assess and triage clients, and get clients entered into the Coordinated Entry system for connection with housing and shelter services. In PY18, the agency expanded its partnerships with area medical schools, increasing services to also include foot clinics--a critical health need for the unsheltered.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Crossroads Family Shelter is the only emergency shelter for homeless families in the City of Providence. The goal is to keep shelter stays at less than 30 days, but no longer than 45 days. The Family Center was purposely designed to accommodate the multiple needs of families. First, the main floor of the center is handicapped accessible, ensuring that all persons, regardless of physical limitations, have equal access to decent, safe shelter. With fifteen bedrooms, up to fifteen families can be housed at one time in the Center. The bedrooms vary in size and were uniquely designed as 'suite style" so that they can accommodate larger families without having to separate them. Case management, shelter activities and interactions with families are focused on housing solutions and solving the problems that contributed to their homelessness or present barriers to stable housing. Families with the most complex needs are assigned to housing first case managers who focus on placement in permanent supportive housing. Families with mid-range acuity are assigned to a rapid-rehousing case manager for supportive services including financial assistance to place in a market rate or subsidized apartment.

In 2018, the City provided ESG resources to fund rapid rehousing and shelter operations through Crossroads to assist homeless persons requiring emergency housing as well as placement into housing units. Additionally, HOPWA resources were provided multiple HOPWA providers to support the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDs who are often facing homelessness or experiencing a housing crisis. CDBG funds were also provided to Sojourner House for the purposes of case management and short-term rental assistance (up to 3 months of rental assistance) for victims fleeing domestic violence, enabling the agency to transition clients in crisis into safe, permanent housing.

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

Through the case management services funded by the City's PY18 allocation of ESG funds, many of these prevention services were supported. However, the State of Rhode Island's DCFY system does not provide the necessary services to youth who are about to exit the foster care system to live independently. Often times, these individuals fall into homelessness or are in precarious situations and are at imminent risk of homelessness. Similarly, for those exiting the criminal justice system, many are at-risk of homelessness.

To address the potential homelessness of foster youth, Adoption Rhode Island, in partnership with Family Service of RI, Lucy's Hearth, and House of Hope Community Development Corporation has developed the "Bridges to Hope Project", a collaboration to help disconnected youth who are at risk of aging out of the foster care system without permanency or who have aged out. This collaboration continues to formalize working relationships between these organizations to provide comprehensive and outcomes-oriented services for youth who are or have been involved in the child welfare system who are facing barriers to stability as young adults.

In 2015, the City provided funds to Crossroads to develop the Whitmarsh House (528 Dexter Street) which enabled the construction of 11 HOME-assisted SRO units, a set-aside of which are dedicated to housing homeless youth who age out of DCYF care. These units were fully occupied throughout PY18.

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

All HUD-funded programs include financial eligibility criteria and are targeted to low-income households. Local providers such as Crossroads Rhode Island and Providence In-Town Churches offer essential services to prevent homelessness and work closely with other service providers like Open Doors to assist formerly incarcerated young adult males who are at risk of homelessness and to connect them with other programs as in subsidized transitional housing, addiction treatment programs, mental health facilities who will otherwise be homeless or living in highly unstable housing after release into stable, sustainable housing.

Homeless prevention initiatives are centered on short and long term initiatives. The long term strategy, on the other hand, is to facilitate employment and increase support networks as a means to preventing homelessness or return to homelessness. By preventing homelessness and supporting homeless services and outreach efforts, they City aims to identify and target those individuals and families who would otherwise become homeless without timely assistance. Supportive services and housing assistance for the special needs population are particularly important because of their vulnerability to homelessness.

Of course, a major barrier to permanently housing the homeless in Providence is a lack of available, affordable rental units. As such, the City continues to make investments with HOME, CDBG, and HOPWA funds to develop and preserve units. In PY18, the City developed a number of new housing units with CDBG and HOME funds (Maplewoods-in-the-City, 267 Veazie, and more) with the goal of deep and long-term

affordability. A particular focus of the City continues to be the redevelopment of the City's large number of blighted, abandoned properties to bring much-needed homeownership and rental units to the market.

DRAFT

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Providence supports the ongoing operations of the Thomas J. Anton Community Center at the Hartford Park Housing Authority property. Through the City's PY18 support of public service activities, the Department of Resident Services was able to provide adult education classes, family self-sufficiency program, financial opportunity center and financial coaching programs, income support, and employment counseling.

As is common with many housing authorities, there are several high cost restoration and revitalization needs in the portfolio of public housing throughout the City. Sprinkler systems need to be replaced or installed in high-rise buildings at a cost of approximately \$5 million. There are elevator modernization needs at each of the high-rise buildings. At the scattered site developments, many properties require improvements and repair to the wood exterior, replacement of vinyl windows, and porch replacement and painting. At Hartford Park, there is a need for rehabilitation of the wood structure buildings and exterior concrete step repairs or replacement. While the PHA incorporates needed improvements into its Capital Improvement Plan, declining federal allocations to public housing make it difficult to afford all needed repairs or upgrades.

To assist with this list of high cost capital improvements projects, the City set aside \$109,471 in PY18 to complete improvements at Hartford Park (a new playground install), Manton Heights (new safety exits), Dexter Manor (fire safety upgrades), and installation of new generators at Coddling Court and Chad Brown. These improvements, taking place in fall 2019, will improve the amenities and quality of life at these 939 PHA units (occupied by low- and extremely-low income renters).

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

In PY18, the Providence Housing Authority continued to cultivate Resident Advisory Board and Resident Association relations and communication to maintain transparency, and to provide a forum for valuable resident participation in planning activities guided by PHA goals and objectives. The PHA has a Resident Association (RA) and Resident Planning Committee (RPC) at every development. The president of each Resident Association, as well as a representative from each Planning Committee, serves as a delegate to a larger "Resident Advisory Board", which meets monthly to provide feedback and guide PHA policies and policy-making.

Aside from the provision of safe and affordable housing, the PHA's core mission also includes provision of services to address economic and social service needs of PHA residents.

The PHA's Resident Services Department (RSD) furthers the agency's mission to address the self-sufficiency needs of residents by providing a comprehensive continuum of programs including:

- Resident Service Coordinator (RSC) Program (coordination of general social services; case management including limited counseling and crisis intervention)
- Adult Education Program (ESL; ABE/GED; Digital Literacy)
- Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program (supports for financial independence through employment/increased earned income; an escrow savings plan is available as an incentive)
- Financial Opportunity Center (FOC) Program (financial coaching; income (benefits) supports; work readiness training; job search/placement; employment supports)
- Jobs Plus Providence (JPP) Program (workforce development through job training and employment supports; an Earned Income Disregard (EID) is available as an incentive)
- Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program (free tax preparation for eligible individuals/families); and
- After-School Youth Program (on-site activities for youth age 6-12 provided through a formal partnership with the Providence Boys and Girls Club) that supports working parents.

The Providence Housing Authority is also a HUD-certified Housing Counseling Center, and provides qualified guidance to clients exploring homeownership, as well as pre- and post-purchase counseling.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable, Providence Housing Authority was not designated as a troubled PHA in PY18 or in any recent history.

The PHA recently completed its five year plan and updated its capital improvement plan. The City continues to engage the PHA to discuss funding priorities and the urgent rehabilitation needs of its facilities to ensure safe and habitable public housing.

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 has continued its successful partnership with the Housing Network of Rhode Island to provide a down-payment and closing cost assistance program to alleviate the significant upfront cost burden that often makes it difficult for low-income homebuyers to purchase a new home in a competitive real estate market.

The City developed and deployed a centralized permitting software (ProvSmart) to streamline the permitting process (in order to save developers time and money during the time period where they are often financing their project with an interest-bearing private construction loan and waiting for tax credits or other subsidy sources), and has implemented a new tax abatement policy for owners who are unable to pay their full property tax rate due to limited financial means.

The City, through its Department of Inspections and Standards, has conducted a citywide evaluation of every abandoned and vacant residential structure in order to facilitate the rehabilitation and reuse of these properties for residential use. This will also allow for the expansion of affordable housing opportunities in a variety of City neighborhoods. This process has served to help inform the "Every Home Initiative", which is utilizing HUD, City, and Attorney General funds to identify vacant properties, remediate blight and hazards, and return the properties to productive use as affordable housing whenever possible.

Additional discussion of actions taken to remove barriers to affordable housing follows (see Fair Housing).

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

The City of Providence continually seeks to increase the beneficial impact to low- and moderate-income individuals of all programs and activities that are funded with CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funds.

Limited funding is the primary barrier to addressing underserved needs in the Community. In Providence, there are tens of thousands of lower income households and households living below the poverty level. HUD entitlement funds support programs and services that directly reach this population, but growing demand and decreasing state, federal and local resources present a continuous challenge.

The City will continue to utilize local, state and federal funds, including CDBG monies to support programs, public facility improvements, and the maintenance of affordable housing for the homeless, near homeless and non-homeless special needs. In PY18, the City committed to allocating the maximum allowable percentage of CDBG funds to public services.

Further, the Division of Community Development has fostered partnerships with multiple universities (Roger Williams University, Brown University, and Harvard University) to develop research internships and opportunities in order to provide rich research opportunities to faculty, service learning for students, and valuable data and information for the City and its service providers at no cost.

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

The City of Providence is privileged to be a successful repeat grantee through HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes Lead Hazard Control and Reduction Demonstration Programs, which it has used to develop a comprehensive and cohesive Lead Safe Providence Program (LSPP) to coordinate lead hazard reduction with existing housing programs to integrate HUD funded lead poisoning prevention and "Healthy Homes" interventions.

Through its most recently-renewed grant (\$3,400,000), Providence is performing 230 lead-based paint risk assessments and making 200 homes lead-safe. 140 homes are also receiving Healthy Home interventions, which will reduce home-based environmental health hazards as well as energy costs. The City partners in these efforts with St. Joseph Health Center, the Community Action Partnership of Providence, Childhood Lead Action Project, and the Green and Healthy Homes Initiative of Rhode Island. Additionally, the City is providing \$804,579 in local resources from the City and its public, private, and community-based partners. The City also anticipates \$320,000 in total to be leveraged from cross-referrals to other partner programs, such as through enrollment of LSPP participants into Community Action Partnership of Providence's Weatherization Program.

Finally, the City requires any properties to be assisted through its CDBG and HOME programs with hazards present to be made lead-safe through the course of rehabilitation. As a result, all housing rehabbed through the City's HUD-funded programs is not only affordable, but made lead-safe or lead-free as well.

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

The following are the actions taken during the program year to lift people out of poverty:

- **Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and GED Training:** Working with the Providence Community Library, the City engaged low-literacy adults and newly arriving immigrants in English and Spanish-language programs (including CDBG-funded GED courses) to ensure they have the language and requisite skills to be full participants in the local and regional economy.
- **Job Training and Skill Development:** Working with Amos House, Building Futures, and the Granola Project, as well as in coordination with the public workforce system, the City bolstered workforce development efforts to build job skills among low-income Providence residents, including homeless persons, refugees, and underemployed or unemployed youth.
- **Youth Training and Summer Youth Employment:** Every summer, the City of Providence, in collaboration with the Governor's Workforce Board Job Development Fund and the State Department of Human Services, offers summer employment to help teenagers and young adults develop job skills, learn positive work habits, and stay engaged in the community. These Providence youth work as seasonal employees of the Department of Parks and Recreation, or are employed by one of the many employer partners including AS220, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Providence, Goodwill Industries of Rhode Island, the Institute for the Study & Practice of Non-Violence, Rhode Island Hospital/Lifespan, the Rhode Island Parent Information Network, Young Voices, or Youth in Action.
- **Increase Access to Work Supports:** The City promoted Providence residents signing up for work support programs, such as child care subsidies, Rite Care health insurance, WIC & SNAP benefits, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and RI Works through partnerships with its network of CDBG-funded community centers and public service organizations. Increased work supports, such as low-cost daycare, helped low-wage families meet their basic needs and move toward financial security.
- **Support for New and Existing Businesses:** Working with the Rhode Island Black Business Association and Center for Women and Enterprise through 2018 contracts, the City provided funds for intensive technical assistance services (such as business planning and accounting help) to small businesses and entrepreneurs. The City also continued to support Providence businesses through low-interest Providence Business Loan Fund (PBLF) loans, which provided flexible lending with the goals of fostering local business growth and increased job creation/retention for low/mod employees.
- **Expand Procurement and Growth Opportunities for Businesses Owned by Persons of Color and Women:** In order to support to the fullest extent possible participation of firms owned and controlled by minorities or women, the City has a mandate that all requests for procurement shall be inclusive of M/WBEs, and that the City shall strive to achieve at least 10% procurement from MBEs and 10% procurement from WBEs. By increasing the availability of City contracts to these businesses, greater revenues will flow to local businesses owners, facilitating greater local economic growth and more local employment. The City's Community Development Division continues to enforce the bidding of federally-supported projects to MBE/WBE and Section 3 (low-income) firms.

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

Providence is rich in the number and type of agencies and organizations that provide social services to populations in need. This network of agencies and organizations provide a broad variety of housing, economic, and social service programs that serve many community residents. These include community development corporations (CDCs), other non-profit housing developers, non-profit service providers, human services and shelter providers, organizations working with special needs populations, and other community-based organizations. Most of these organizations are funded through a combination of public and private sources.

While there is no shortage of community organizations in the City, the unfortunate reality is that many of these service agencies struggle with resource constraints, compete for the same limited funding opportunities, and often offer duplicative services. There is a general lack of communication among the various groups in the City which impedes the efficient delivery of services in a coordinated fashion. Providers in the City need to consider more pro-active collaboration or consolidation to eliminate the duplication of services and to align resources and effort to have greater impact in the communities they serve. In an effort to facilitate collaboration as well as provide a clearer pathway to needed services for the public, the Division of Community Development, in collaboration with Roger Williams University, has built a centralized, searchable database of service providers in the City, the services offered, and the clients served.

Through dialogue with CDBG subrecipients, proactive outreach with other community organizations, technical assistance and capacity building workshops, and through regular focus groups and interviews, the City has, and will continue to assist, in expanding and enhancing the existing institutional delivery system.

Finally, the City's Community Development Division continues to always strive to improve its own delivery and administration, as well as institutionalize policies and procedures to ensure better management of its federal entitlement funds. In 2018, the City instituted many programmatic changes in response to HUD findings and concerns pertaining to the CDBG, HOME, and NSP programs. The City has updated its environmental review procedures, HOME and CDBG underwriting guidelines, and Providence Business Loan Fund materials in order to better comply with federal guidelines, to ensure applicants and the public have a clear understanding of how awards are made and federal requirements associated with such awards, and to ensure that federal resources are allocated appropriately and effectively. The City also offered fiscal and application workshops to its subrecipients to boost program knowledge and subrecipient capacity, and conducted a number of internal staff trainings.

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

As stated above, the City has hosted working sessions with agencies, organizations, and providers to better coordinate programming and align resources to create a holistic and targeted offering of services that account for the myriad needs found in particular neighborhoods, and developed a web tool to assist in being able to search for and identify local service providers by population served or services offered. With the ongoing reduction in resources from the Federal government, the City continues to stress efficiency and maximum value creation to deliver long-term impact in a strategic way.

The Division of Community Development, with active support of the Mayor’s Office and the City Council, has also sought to change the nature of CDBG investments away from a large number of small dollar grants of marginal and diminishing value to a smaller number of larger grants to allow for more transformational place-based projects. As the resources allocated to the City continue to decrease, maintaining a commitment to progress in this area will be all the more important.

Coordination by service providers has become more vital as funds continue to decrease, and the number of individual awards made decreases. The City facilitates coordination between housing and service agencies wherever possible, and encourages leveraged funding and partnerships through its RFP evaluation process. Recent successes include a partnership between Smith Hill CDC and Sojourner House, as well as SWAP and Crossroads, partnerships which enabled CDCs to leverage City HOME dollars to develop units to be leased by an agency's clients, with CDBG and ESG financing ongoing case management and supportive services for the clients.

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’s most recent AI, the State’s Regional AI, and the City’s 2015-2019 Consolidated Planning process all identified an array of impediments to the creation or availability of housing, and the barriers facing protected classes seeking fair housing choice.

These impediments included: high costs, development delays, and design challenges for affordable housing developers often linked to code requirements, historic preservation requirements, and zoning. Also, due to the limited availability of land in Providence for new residential development, it is important for affordable housing providers to maintain their focus on rehabilitation and infill development. This often requires land-banking, which has significant carrying costs.

Unhealthy and unsafe housing disproportionately affects the low income and communities of color. Healthy housing is a fair housing issue as it relates to families with children, as children are most likely to suffer irreversible damage as a result of lead-based paint poisoning. However, the protections found in the law which prevents landlords from retaliating on tenants that report code violations to local code enforcement are found to be not well-known or understood.

Additionally, the City has a dual tier property tax system that can cause negative externalities for renters. For non-owner-occupied residential property, the tax rate is approximately 72% higher. For this market rate rental housing, the property tax burden is merely passed on to tenants. This is seen by many as an additional burden on renters that contributes to an increased affordability concern for low- and moderate-income renters.

The Providence Redevelopment Agency has been successful in land-banking property to be developed later. The PRA does not require a holding fee. Additionally, the PRA can leverage the City's Affordable Housing Trust Fund to provide low cost financing. In PY18, the PRA began the process to update the Rules & Regulations of the Housing Trust to expand its uses (beyond just construction lending), and is pursuing bonding to increase the size of the trust and its ability to invest in affordable housing development in 2020.

The City's Office of the Tax Assessor now offers two programs for low-income households in the City: the Indigent Program and the Tax Freeze Program. The former allows those judged by the assessor unable to pay taxes due to their impoverishment to have their tax burdens reduced, while the latter limits the increase of taxes to 5.5% from year-to-year for households that makes \$25,000 or less per year.

The City partnered with the Housing Network of Rhode Island to develop a down-payment and closing cost assistance program to alleviate the significant up-front cost burden that are difficult for low-income homebuyers to incur when purchasing a new home, and funded a Home Repair Program, which offers assistance to homeowners seeking to make needed repairs in order to remain safely and affordably-housed. The Housing Network also provides homebuyer education in languages other than English, addressing a gap identified in a community with a sizeable population of residents with limited English proficiency.

Further, the City has engaged with the Roger Williams University Law Clinic and the Rhode Island Center for Justice to provide legal services for low-income renters that have experienced housing discrimination or are living in substandard conditions. The City provided CDBG funding to the Center for Justice in order to boost legal aid to tenants in PY18. The City is working to identify a non-federal funding source in order to "scale-up" legal services for the low-income in 2019 and beyond.

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

Monitoring of activities and projects funded during the program year is conducted on a frequent, routine basis.

Monitoring of public service activities and community centers includes meeting with the subrecipients, reviewing project files (including staff timesheets, beneficiary information, and expenditures) and observing the services or activities whenever possible. The City also reviews social service agencies' annual audits for any potential findings or concerns related to administration, recordkeeping, or financial management. Formal subrecipient monitoring occurs no less than annually.

Monitoring of public facility, infrastructure, and other construction or rehabilitation projects includes site visits, routinely taking photographs of work-in-place and progress, and Davis Bacon employee interviews (if applicable). Projects conducted by subrecipients also include audits of clients served and financial reviews.

Monitoring of economic development activities (such as loans issued by the PBLF) includes site visits, as well as compilation of income certifications and other reports to document hiring of low/moderate income workers and achievement of sufficient public benefit (i.e. job creation/retention) to support the lending to private enterprises.

All subrecipients are informed of the program requirements associated with the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs prior to, and during, the execution of their contract or subrecipient agreement. All relevant program requirements are included in these contracts with grantees, including (but not limited to) Section 3, Non-Segregated Facilities, Davis Bacon wage requirements, Drug and Alcohol Free Workplace, and more. In PY18, the City made improvements to its contracts to better comply with 2 CFR 200, and provided a Fiscal and Reporting Workshop for its subrecipients in July 2018 to boost subrecipient knowledge of federal requirements.

Additionally, the City has its own requirements for any subrecipients who will be creating jobs or hiring contractors as a result of their grant award. Providence requires any hiring to include a preference for "FirstSource" list employees (who are mainly-unemployed or underemployed Providence residents seeking work). When bidding home repair, deleading, or construction jobs, the City also requires that bids be obtained from a minimum number of minority or women-owned businesses (MBE/WBE). Both the City and State of Rhode Island maintain a current list of

bonafide MBE/WBE businesses.

The City's Community Development Division is housed within the City's Planning and Development Department. As such, it is an active participant in the development of the City's Comprehensive Plan, and has a responsibility to ensure all activities funded comply with the Comp. Plan.

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.

Under its Citizen Participation Plan, the City identifies methods to ensure citizens have reasonable notice and opportunity to comment on annual performance reports. The City provides legal notice through the Providence Journal (provided in the addendum to this CAPER), published in both English and Spanish, notifying the public of the right to comment, the dates of the comment period, where to view the document, and appropriate contact information. The City also posts the CAPER to its website, at its office at 444 Westminister Street, and at the City Clerk's Office.

<http://www.providenceri.gov/planning/community-development/>

Any public comments received to be reported here.

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's CDBG Program objectives were identified through an extensive public process and market and needs analyses conducted through the most recent Consolidated Plan process. This Action Plan is Year 4 of the 5-Year Plan. As such, the objectives of the program remained consistent throughout PY18.

However, while the goals of the Program remained constant, program policies were changed in response to experiences.

As a result of its recent experiences and HUD monitoring, the City has placed new emphasis on funding housing activities with CDBG that are "shovel ready" and can create or preserve housing in a timely and cost-effective manner. Increased scrutiny and improved underwriting procedures are now in place to ensure all project financing is committed, subsidy is minimized, and the project is viable and shovel ready. This will enable the City to avoid projects becoming stalled or failing to achieve a HUD National Objective.

The City continues to work with HUD to improve its programs, services, and compliance. In PY18, the City made improvements to its written program policies and procedures, contracts, and monitoring procedures to better comply with federal requirements.

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

No

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 of Providence has managed a successful HOME Housing Program to benefit low-income renters and homeowners for decades. The City's Division of Community Development maintains records of all projects and associated expenditures made to support the goal of fostering and maintaining affordable housing. Prior to occupancy or re-occupancy, all HOME projects are inspected by City Inspectional Services and Fire Department staff before occupancy permits were granted or units rented to ensure fire and code safety.

However, to address HUD's directives regarding inspections and on-site monitoring, the City of Providence adopted formal, written Program Policies, and developed a database to better track all HOME-assisted units during their affordability periods. This database includes information on the property address, level of HOME investment, number of HOME-assisted units, funding contract date, and affordability period information (such as book and page of recorded Affordability Restriction and required duration). This database assists the City in tracking the need for annual inspections and recertification of tenant income to ensure units remain habitable and affordable. Given the size of the City's portfolio, this database is not provided within this CAPER, but is available for viewing upon request.

The City has a sizeable backlog of inspections caused by a long-term lapse in monitoring. The City hired an additional Lead and Healthy Housing Inspector in 2016 to increase staff capacity for inspections. This increased staff capacity temporarily enabled the City to conduct UPCS inspections on a number of HOME-assisted rental units identified in its database on an annual basis throughout their applicable affordability periods and make progress towards addressing this backlog of inspections. Owners of units that fail health and safety inspections would have been issued a notice to correct any deficiencies in a timely manner. The appropriate level of enforcement would then commence to ensure code and safety compliance and ongoing maintenance of federally-assisted units.

Unfortunately, the City had difficulty in retaining an inspector, and the position was vacant all of PY18 despite multiple hiring attempts. The City successfully hired a highly-qualified inspector in July 2019, who will be tasked with eliminating this backlog of portfolio inspections. Despite the vacancy, a number of units were inspected in PY18, and all units that were inspected passed UPCS standards and conformed to local codes.

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

The City requires all developers of HOME-assisted units (and private landlords with HOME-assisted rental units) to rent or sell them under an appropriate "Affirmative Marketing Plan". This requirement is stipulated in all HOME funding agreements with recipients, and has been incorporated into the City's "Underwriting Checklist" that must be completed as part of the project review and underwriting process. Prior to lease-up or occupancy, the City again evaluates the developers' plans to rent the units, confirms prices conform to the most current HOME rent limit and income guidelines, appropriate utility allowances are employed, and that any "preference" in tenancing is allowable under the law.

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 receipted \$62,140 in homebuyer proceeds to its "Local Account" in PY18 which has not yet been reprogrammed to new HOME activities.

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 continues its efforts to rehabilitate, preserve, and create new affordable housing in the City, with an emphasis on identifying new areas of the City that would allow for mixed-use and mixed-income developments in higher income neighborhoods and Census tracts. Additionally, the City structured a number of HOME projects to include both affordable and market rate units to enable low-income homeowners to receive sustainable income from a rental unit, and allow for mixed-income developments in the City's higher- and lower-income neighborhoods.

Finally, the City continued to partner with RI Housing and other funders to leverage resources wherever possible to maximize the creation of affordable housing. In PY18, the City partnered with RI Housing and other area lenders on Maplewoods-in-the-City, a 40 unit development in the Manton neighborhood, which was completed and occupied this spring. The Maplewoods development was made possible through the braided investment of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, bank construction lending, RI Housing HOME, State BHRI funds, and City HOME.



Maplewoods

DRAFT

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	15	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	20	17
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	43	50
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 12 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

In PY18, the City used its HOPWA funds for the following: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family, tenant-based rental assistance, and operating costs for permanent housing developments for people with HIV/AIDS. The goal of the program is to provide housing assistance and supportive services for income-eligible individuals living HIV/AIDS and their families to establish and maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe, reduce the risk of homelessness, and improve access to health care and supportive services. Supportive service provision exceeded one-year goals; however, unit numbers fell slightly short of goals due to the incredibly tight rental market in Providence.

The City continues to encourage service providers to prioritize housing stability for HOPWA eligible clients and to make every effort to increase the number of clients receiving services and to ensure individuals and families do not fall into homelessness.

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	PROVIDENCE
Organizational DUNS Number	069853752
EIN/TIN Number	056000329
Identify the Field Office	BOSTON
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	Emily
Middle Name	A
Last Name	Freedman
Suffix	0
Title	Director of Community Development

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	444 Westminster Street
Street Address 2	Suite 3A
City	Providence
State	RI
ZIP Code	02903-
Phone Number	4016808435
Extension	0
Fax Number	0

CAPER

Email Address

efreedman@providenceri.gov

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix

Ms

First Name

Xiomara

Last Name

Gonsalves

Suffix

0

Title

Senior Compliance Officer

Phone Number

4016808404

Extension

0

Email Address

XGONSALVES@PROVIDENCERI.GOV

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date

07/01/2018

Program Year End Date

06/30/2019

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

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: CROSSROADS RI

City: Providence

State: RI

Zip Code: 02903, 4028

DUNS Number: 099417792

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 167430

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: PICA

City: Providence

State: RI

Zip Code: 02903, 3615

DUNS Number: 794932004

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 76611

Subrecipient or Contractor Name: House of Hope Community Development Corporation

City: Warwick

State: RI

Zip Code: 02886, 7175

DUNS Number: 878385459

Is subrecipient a victim services provider: N

Subrecipient Organization Type: Other Non-Profit Organization

ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount: 174533

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CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

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

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	40
Children	0
Don't Know/Refused/Other	0
Missing Information	0
Total	40

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	1,930
Children	76
Don't Know/Refused/Other	5
Missing Information	0
Total	2,011

Table 18 – Shelter Information

DRAFT

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 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

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

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	1,198
Female	833
Transgender	10
Don't Know/Refused/Other	10
Missing Information	0
Total	2,051

Table 21 – Gender Information

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6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	76
18-24	221
25 and over	1,749
Don't Know/Refused/Other	1
Missing Information	4
Total	2,051

Table 22 – 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	88	0	1	87
Victims of Domestic Violence	381	0	16	365
Elderly	108	0	0	108
HIV/AIDS	28	0	1	27
Chronically Homeless	413	0	25	388
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill	963	0	23	940
Chronic Substance Abuse	569	0	8	561
Other Disability	1,214	0	29	1,185
Total (Unduplicated if possible)	2,746	0	60	2,686

Table 23 – 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	13,505
Total Number of bed-nights provided	5,498
Capacity Utilization	40.71%

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

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

The City's ESG Program, as part of the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership (CHF) is designed to help prevent and reduce homelessness through supportive services, emergency assistance, and housing. In order to assess progress towards these goals, agencies who are awarded funds under this grant are held to strict performance standards and outcomes, including specific program targets grantees will be expected to meet. The City, in conjunction with the Consolidated Homeless Fund Partnership, continues to work together to incorporate those Performance Standards as applicable to the ESG program.

CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
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	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	148,205	158,037	167,429
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	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	148,205	158,037	167,429

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0
Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2016	2017	2018
Street Outreach	264,238	185,043	218,144
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2016	2017	2018
	412,443	343,080	385,573

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2016	2017	2018
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	0

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2016	2017	2018
	412,443	343,080	385,573

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities

Attachment: 2018 Highlighted Projects

Housing

Home Repair

The identified lack of maintenance of the City’s housing stock makes many housing units in need of repair and rehabilitation. The City used CDBG in PY18 to offer deferred payment, 0% interest loans to qualifying homeowners to rehabilitate property with the goal of improving quality of occupied housing units through its Home Repair Program. Taking a blended “whole house” approach, these funds were routinely aligned with the City’s Lead Hazard Control Grant and other programs available either through the City or its partners (such as Community Action Partnership of Providence’s weatherization program) to holistically address health and safety, code violations, energy efficiency, historic preservation, and quality of life issues in properties. A total of **25 properties** received deferred payment, 0% interest Home Repair loans through this program, with many additional homes underway or in process for services. Repairs conducted included emergency roof replacements, emergency sewer line repairs, siding replacement, window replacement, and abatement of hazards.



The property above received new siding, painting, and a roof replacement in 2018 through its enrollment in the CDBG Home Repair & Lead Safe Providence Programs.

Economic Development

Center for Women & Enterprise PVD Self-Employment Program

IDIS #4125 and #4126

The Center for Women and Enterprise provided Providence residents who are unemployed or underemployed with training, mentoring, and support necessary so that they can become reemployed by starting their own micro-businesses. In PY18, 21 low/moderate income entrepreneurs have thus far participated in business planning courses and one-one-one mentoring with expert mentors. CWE continues to monitor and track business starts, and provides ongoing support as these entrepreneurs launch their or expand their microenterprises.

CWE also offered an intensive Spanish-language technical assistance track to 11 micro-businesses and low/moderate income entrepreneurs, who graduated from the program with a professional business plan with which to grow or start their own business, boosting economic opportunity and technical assistance access for Hispanic entrepreneurs.

These contracts were extended through September 30, 2019 to enable continuity of service to businesses in summer cohorts. Final accomplishment data will be reported in October 2019.

Design Catalyst Program

IDIS #4107, 4157, 4158, 4159, 4160, 4161, 4162, 4163, 4164, 4165

DESIGNxRI conducted the third round of the Providence Design Catalyst program, which graduated 9 Providence-based design business owners. The PY18 program brought \$150,000 in grant funds, mentorship and business development training to the income-qualified microbusinesses. The program took place over five months, following a competitive vetting process.

The following design businesses were assisted: Atomic Clock, Bitte Artisanal Catering, Chasing Brunch, Ephemera, Indo LLC, Justin Kerr Design, Nine and Two Thirds, M Designs Studio, and Villa Savoia.

These businesses ranged from floral, furniture, and textile design to web design.

As a result of grant funds, these businesses were able to revamp their websites, expand their local and online retailing, purchase raw materials and equipment, expand their product lines, and hire new employees.

Public Facilities & Infrastructure

West End Community Center Playspace

IDIS #4109

CDBG funding (\$50,000) was used for the installation of a permanent, age-appropriate playground at this neighborhood community center and daycare. Play equipment and safety surfacing were installed to ensure child safety and conformance with DCYF requirements.



YWCA-Nickerson Community Center

IDIS #3982

CDBG funding (\$152,432) was provided to YWCA Nickerson Center for the re-pointing of approx. 5,480 square feet of exterior brick and painting of the entire exterior of building. The rubber roof on the building was also replaced. This community facility provides support and resources for individuals in need as well as the community as a whole including child care, before-and after-school programs, summer activities for children and youth, an alternative high school for pregnant and parenting teens, a diaper bank, food bank, resources and referral to services, thanksgiving baskets, holiday meals, veterans services, computer literacy, and much more.

