

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

91.520(a)

This could be an overview that includes major initiatives and highlights that were proposed and executed throughout the program year.

Overall the City of Bremerton is working towards meeting its 2019 Action Plan Goals. The City has been working diligently worked towards making measurable progress in all of our Consolidated Plan programs and projects. Highlights include:

REVITALIZE TARGETED NEIGHBORHOODS

The City funded comprehensive ADA improvements to its walkways in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). Prioritization of the work was on pedestrian priority networks which connect the downtown core to points of interest in the NRSA. Barriers to travel such as removal of sidewalk heaving, cracks, and non-ADA compliant curb ramps, were abated. An additional component of this scope of work is to complete the ADA-compliant pathway around Evergreen Rotary Park. This completes the 1 mile radius of the park and allows those of all abilities to traverse the park. The City also funded ADA improvements to Evergreen Rotary Park surrounding the Accessible Play area including work such as: installing grab bars and flushometers in the restrooms, replacement of non-ADA compliant picnic tables, and improvements made at the drop-off point of the ACCESS bus. These improvements include installing ADA-compliant curb ramps, removal of a problem tree causing hazards such as downed tree branches and sidewalk heaving due to roots, and repair of the cracked sidewalk.

IMPROVE AND PRESERVE AFFORDABLE HOMEOWNERSHIP HOUSING

The City of Bremerton, as a member of the Kitsap County HOME Consortium, uses its HOME funds for downpayment assistance to income-eligible homebuyers. The program was expanded to allow down payment assistance on non-Built in Bremerton homes. This allows for homebuyers to purchase homes on the market and use Community Frameworks Downpayment assistance.

Kitsap Community Resources used CDBG funds to weatherize and provide minor home repairs for 15 households both in the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area and City-Wide. Typical repairs include weatherization but also CDBG funds are frequently used to improve health and safety measures in a home allowing the homeowner or renter to stay in their homes for an extended period of time. The City has also committed \$100,000 of funds generated in the Affordable Housing Capital fund to fund Weatherization and Minor Home Repair to households which make between 30-60% AMI. These funds have more flexibility for use than CDBG and often time are used to assist in abatement of hazardous insulation in homes and CDBG funds are used to improve insulation and install energy efficient heating systems.

The City funded critical capital facilities upgrades to scattered sites throughout the NRSA for Kitsap Mental Health-owned properties. Kitsap Mental Health owns 5 locations within the NRSA which serve approximately 13 persons. This project improved the safety of these residents through earthquake retrofitting, replacing old, damaged carpets, and improving exterior/hardscape improvements to improve the safety and provide boundary border to neighbors.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Kitsap Community Resources Business Education Support and Training Program provides microenterprise assistance for Low-Income business owners. In 2019 27 LMI business owners were assisted. 17 new businesses were assisted, and 18 existing businesses expanded. The Coffee Oasis HOPE Inc. program was able to assist 29 extremely low income homeless youth in job preparation classes, job training internships and 1 youth was able to acquire employment within 6 months of participating in HOPE Inc. This person was hired at Habitat for Humanity after completing an internship.

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

Categories, priority levels, funding sources and amounts, outcomes/objectives, goal outcome indicators, units of measure, targets, actual outcomes/outputs, and percentage completed for each of the grantee’s program year goals.

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Abate Blight Conditions	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	18650	18650	100.00 %			
Abate Blight Conditions	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	5	3	60.00 %			

Abate Blight Conditions	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				
Abate Blight Conditions	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	4	4	100.00%			
Economic Development-City Wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	39		75	39	52.00%
Economic Development-City Wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	4		0	4	
Economic Development-City Wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	65	91	140.00%	27	0	0.00%
Economic Development-City Wide	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	220	138	62.73%	32	35	109.38%
Increase economic opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	127				

Increase economic opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	10	2	20.00%			
Increase economic opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	36				
Increase economic opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	5	0	0.00%			
Increase economic opportunities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	4	26	650.00%			
Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	2	10.00%	15	2	13.33%
Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%
Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	56	280.00%	0	25	

Preserve and Increase Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	5	1	20.00%			
Public Facilities-City	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	18960	47380	249.89%	2503	0	0.00%
Public Facilities-City	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				

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

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

The City annually revisits and revises the Request for Funding Proposals and the guidelines for selecting subrecipients to carry out the stated goals and outcomes. By working to streamline our process the City can better align awards with the needs identified in the public process of the Consolidated Plan. Each of the highest priorities outlined in the Consolidated Plan, and adopted by the Bremerton City Council were weighted with higher priority.

The City is making steady progress in meeting its goals and objectives as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. Programs that have a one-year cycle, such as the BEST program or the Coffee Oasis HOPE Inc. Program have met or exceeded program goals for 2019. Other programs, notably Capital programs can take up to two years to implement. These projects include the Kitsap Mental Health Scattered Site housing rehabilitation program which is improving housing for 12 extremely low income persons with chronic mental illness, and substance use disorders, and the Public Works ADA Sidewalk and Curb Ramp improvements which recieved reallocated Quincy Square funding since the Quincy Square activity was cancelled. Consequently, one-year accomplishments have not been met. These projects are proceeding

as planned and will attain their stated goals once they are completed and placed in service.

The City of Bremerton's use of funds addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the Action Plan. The City looks for projects that are able to leverage resources, and the projects funded in 2019 were able to do just that. The City of Bremerton as a requirement spends its Program Income prior to any draws from the Line of Credit. Because of this annually a portion of entitlement funds carry forward into the next program year. The City also had to cancel a 2018 activity, "Quincy Square" which was funded with old funds-as a result of this, there will be more funds rolling forward into the 2019 and 2020 Action Plans. The City also provides a match from its General Fund to help with administrative and planning costs.

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	41
Black or African American	3
Asian	0
American Indian or American Native	1
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1
Total	46
Hispanic	4
Not Hispanic	42

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

Narrative

The families assisted above, were assisted through projects that tracked incomes of families/individuals served. These numbers do not take into account the area benefit activities or public facility activities which benefit a neighborhood or service area. The numbers for activities with area benefit National Objectives are pulled from census tract data for the neighborhood in which the particular CDBG activity provides services to. ADA improvements beneficiary numbers were pulled from HUD disability data.

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	679,383	458,268

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

\$458,268.17 was the annual entitlement amount, plus \$221,114 in rollover funds.

The rollover funds are broken down as follows:

2014: \$30,900.63

2016: \$14,895.18

2017: \$17,354.57

2018: \$157,964.41

The City also received/expended Program Income in the amount of \$3,125.30.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
CDBG Target Area		84	
Downtown Bremerton Blight Zone	51		
Downtown/Residential core NRSA			

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The CDBG Target Area and Downtown/Residential Core NRSA are the same geographic area, in order to provide an unduplicated count, the City has determined to count the 84% of allocated funds to projects within the Downtown/Residential Core NRSA. This percentage is of all funds. The City has had draws from the following grant years: 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

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.

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	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	12
Total	0	12

Table 5 – 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	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	16
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	0	16

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

The City of Bremerton, like many other cities is suffering from a shortage of affordable housing - both subsidized and market-rate. According to the Washington State Department of Commerce '2017 Affordable Housing Update' 51.8% of renters are severely cost burdened, meaning that these households are primarily renters are earning 50 percent or less of Area Median Income. The number of these households increases annually due to rising housing costs and wages that do not keep pace with increasing costs of living. Prospective homeowners are also impacted by the lack of affordable housing.

The current median sales price for a home in Bremerton/Silverdale Metro Area is \$336,705, 8.2% over the past year.

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.

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	15	0
Low-income	1	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	16	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Future plans will focus on keeping the Strategic plan emphasizing Affordable Housing, however CDBG is not enough to make Affordable Housing projects pencil. Because of this, the City will revitalize its strategic plan annually through the adoption of the Policy Plan which will guide the competitive funding process for the year.

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

Kitsap County has implemented a full client data-sharing between all HMIS agencies coordinated entry program for all homeless individuals and households through the Housing Solutions Center. This provides individualized assessment and referrals to appropriate housing resources. Kitsap County annually updates its Homeless Housing Plan and this plan went through a comprehensive update in 2019. Action steps identified in previous plans and implemented in the last two years resulted in significant shifts in the homeless crisis response system to: 1) Target prevention to those most needy and divert people from experiencing homelessness as much as possible, 2) Identify and prioritize serving the most vulnerable people experiencing homelessness, including expanding street outreach and providing more immediate and accessible shelter beds, 3) Increase alternative housing options, 4) Improve system efficiency and efficacy by using performance measures and evidence-based practices and 5) Improving communication with the public about homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Building on a program launched many years ago by the Kitsap Housing and Homelessness Coalition and the Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management, the Severe Weather Shelter program was greatly expanded in the last two years. The SWS program relies on host organizations to supply volunteers to open shelter beds in churches and community centers when the DEM determines that inclement weather make it dangerous for anyone to be sleeping outside. A single SWS operated for many years in Bremerton out of the Salvation Army. Over the years the effort has expanded to organizations in other locations in Kitsap County. The Severe Weather Shelter at the Salvation Army was so highly utilized that the Salvation Army opened a 60-bed winter shelter, open every night during December through March rather than only on severe weather nights. It has been extremely popular with guests, and served more than 470 unique individuals last winter. The low-barrier model welcomed guests with their spouses/partners, accommodated their possessions, and sheltered their pets-which encouraged many people who had not been eligible and/or willing to come into shelter in the past to participate in the program and begin building relationships and accessing other services. The Winter Shelter ran over capacity most nights during the last season. Upon its closure in March, many of the guests will go back to living in the woods and on the streets.

Also in Bremerton, the Kitsap Rescue Mission has a night-by-night shelter with 26 beds. This is at the moment housed in the upstairs of the Salvation Army due to building issues in their building.

The Kitsap Connect program has also been launched which is a partnership with Kitsap Public Health, the

Salvation Army, the Housing Solutions Center, and Kitsap Mental Health Services. It works to identify the highest utilizers of the emergency rooms, emergency medical services, and law enforcement with the goal of reducing costs to these systems and improving health outcomes through a coordinated care model that includes public health nurses, behavioral health professionals, and a housing specialist. The vast majority of their clients are chronically homeless and extremely high-needs.

This shift to focus on outreach to those who may not be accessing resources and prioritization of emergency housing for those who are the most vulnerable has not been easy, but a good start is underway. It has been challenging for shelters to serve people with higher needs, often with staff and programs structures that are not equipped for this population's needs. Shelter stays can be longer because it can take longer to get high-needs clients stabilized and is even more difficult to find permanent housing placements for them.

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

Significant action steps were identified in the planning and implementation of the update to the Homeless Housing Plan. These include the following:

- Implement discharge planning for homeless individuals entering the community from jails, correctional facilities, foster care, hospitals, and behavioral health systems of care.
- Encourage development of affordable housing and alternative housing models through incentives and policy changes
- Introduce diverse housing types to meet various needs and income levels. For example: Add 120 low-barrier night-by night shelter beds and alternative shelter options (tiny houses, safe parks, etc.) throughout the County
- Add 15 respite care shelter beds for people with medical needs that are not able to be supported in other shelters
- Add 60-80 Permanent Supportive Housing units for people with long-term behavioral health and physical health issues that create challenges to stable housing.
- Focus on tenancy supports and employment/education connections, including the new Medicaid transformation project supported housing and supported employment benefits.
- Expand the use of performance measures and data to ensure the most efficient use of public funds
- Implement trauma-informed care and evidence-based practices
- Expand leadership, accountability, and opportunities for community education and volunteering.

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 most cost-effective way to decrease homelessness is to intervene before individuals and families lose their housing. Often, a household on the brink of homelessness can avert the crisis with a small amount of financial support and the necessary supportive services to regain financial stability. Contrast this minimal cost for prevention with the immense cost to the family, social services agencies, and the community when individuals or families become homeless. By focusing on diversion and prevention, homelessness can effectively be reduced.

The Housing Solutions Center of Kitsap County (HSC, opened in 2012) is our coordinated entry program, a single point of entry where all residents seeking assistance with housing or homeless services are welcomed, assessed and referred to appropriate housing and resources for which they are eligible. The HSC also keeps a community-wide emergency housing wait list. In mid-2016, the HSC launched a more robust diversion component to the intake process, working with each client to determine ways to avoid going into shelter if other options are available—such as family and friend resources, employment supports, or assistance negotiating with landlords.

The City has also worked in collaboration with the Bremerton Housing Authority to establish an emergency rental assistance program. The purpose of this program is to provide short term funds to assist with payment of rent, Eviction prevention and assistance with security deposits.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Bremerton's Housing Authority work with their housing residents to meet their needs as well as encourage their participation in programs that will lead to greater self-sufficiency. The City of Bremerton is currently using a significant amount of Unrestricted cash reserves and Public Housing Capital fund to make investments in their public housing stock.

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

The Bremerton Housing Authority have activities to increase resident involvement and address the economic and social needs of public housing residents. Bremerton Housing Authority has a Resident Occupant Self-Sufficiency Coordinator. The main purpose of this position is to be a resource coordinator for Public Housing residents to help them gain community connections and work towards self-sufficiency.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

N/A

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 collaborated with Kitsap County in funding a comprehensive affordable housing market analysis which provides a framework to help the City, and Kitsap County jurisdictions to: 1) Help people stay in affordable housing, 2) Encourage development of more affordable housing and 3) Expand housing options and grow housing supply to address existing shortages and future growth. The recommendations to meet those goals are as follows:

1. Create a Preservation and Anti-Discrimination Strategy
2. Update Comprehensive Land Strategy
3. Create a Revolving Loan fund
4. Create a Real Estate Investment Fund
5. Establish additional affordable housing funding sources
6. Pool Existing resources
7. Expand community land trusts
8. Encourage "missing middle housing"
9. Review and revise land use barriers
10. Review up-zoning urban land for multifamily.

The City has already done some of these recommendations and commits to doing those of which the City has the ability to do.

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

All projects funded with CDBG either benefit Low and Moderate income persons directly, or through an area-wide benefit. The City is paying particular attention to increasing ADA accessibility in its high priority pedestrian networks. This has been done in consultation with the City's ADA committee.

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

Kitsap Community Resources, Community Frameworks, and the Bremerton Housing Authority continue to use trained assessors and inspectors for special handling of pre-1978 housing stock. In the City of Bremerton, all housing projects funded with CDBG or HOME funds are required to complete the Lead Safe Housing Rule checklist and follow proper procedures for housing built before 1978.

For single family housing programs, Kitsap Community Resource's Weatherization staff are trained in lead based paint education and lead safe work practices. Both agencies educate clients on lead facts and hand out literature including the EPA pamphlet "Protect Your Family from Lead in Your Home."

Contractors and crews working on pre-1978 homes are all trained and certified in lead safe work practices and attend refresher courses. Both agencies have staff trained in the use of the Niton XRF Gun, which assesses the level of lead in surfaces and does readings for other agencies.

The City requires a lead based paint hazard assessment on all properties receiving rehabilitation assistance. The level of assessment depends on the activity.

- For rehabilitation under \$5,000 per unit on properties built prior to 1978 the City requires a lead based paint test on painted surfaces disturbed as part of the rehabilitation. If the painted area disturbed contains a lead paint a clearance inspection by a State licensed clearance inspector is required to verify that no lead based paint hazards remain after the rehabilitation is completed. The contractor performing the work needs to be HUD certified for lead safe work practices.
- For rehabilitation over \$5,000 per unit on properties built prior to 1978 the City requires a lead paint risk assessment by a State licensed lead paint risk assessor. If a painted area that is disturbed contains lead paint a clearance inspection is required to verify no lead based paint hazards remain after the rehabilitation is complete. If a paint hazard exists interim controls must be used to remediate the lead hazards. A clearance inspection by a State licensed clearance inspector must be performed to confirm no lead hazards remain after the rehabilitation is complete. In addition, for rehabilitation exceeding \$5,000 where lead hazards exist on the interior the lead paint hazards must be abated by a State certified lead paint abatement contractor. A clearance inspection by a State licensed clearance inspector must be performed to confirm no lead hazards remain upon completion of the lead abatement.

Additionally, a significant activity that the City will undertake this year is improvements to the YWCA Alive Shelter. The work done in this project will abate all Lead Based Paint hazards and every contractor working on the project will be certified in Lead Safe Practices.

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

The purpose of all the City of Bremerton's goals, objectives and projects carried out in the 2019 program year and listed in the 2019 Action Plan (refer to AP-20 and AP-35 in the 2019 Action Plan) are aimed at reducing the number of families in poverty. The City of Bremerton strongly supports the efforts of service providers in the community to end homelessness, help individuals gain self-sufficiency, and provide affordable housing and economic development activities. The HUD CDBG entitlement grant allows the City of Bremerton to invest at a minimum \$400,000 annually to reduce the number of poverty-level families.

Specific Actions taken to achieve the anti-poverty goal include:

Partially funding the BE\$T program which assisted entrepreneurs to begin, or sustain small businesses in

the community, helps small businesses generate more employment, and help small business owners get assistance in marketing, social media taxes, insurance, financial literacy, and licensing.

Funded the Coffee Oasis Inc. Program which provided business education and internships for homeless youth.

Funded Weatherization and Minor Home repair programs for owners and renters. Often homeowners and tenants face necessary repairs to their home which become very costly. Low income homeowners and renters generally do not have the funds to make these necessary upgrades which occasionally puts the residents in an unsafe situation. This program provides assistance and focuses on the health and safety of the home as well as conservation measures to assist in decreasing energy costs.

Funded health and safety improvements to the YWCA Alive shelter which serves victims of domestic violence and their families. Fund significant ADA improvements to remove accessibility barriers in high traveled pathways throughout the City's NRSA as well as in the City's waterfront park, Evergreen Rotary Park which has the County's only Accessible play facility.

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

The City has pledged to improve coordinated, effective planning programs that improve access to affordable housing. Specifically promote intergovernmental cooperation and agreements that support strategies and programs to achieve City housing goals.

Promote increased housing density to provide a broader customer base for more affordable public services including utilities.

Eliminate unnecessary regulatory impediments to the development of affordable housing.

Partnering with Kitsap County to fund an Affordable Housing Inventory and Market analysis to generate an affordable housing action plan to assist in promoting private and public efforts to provide adequate capital for affordable housing projects.

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

The City creates strategic partnerships to enhance the availability of resources and leverage services provided to low and moderate income residents and neighborhoods.

Annually the City, Bremerton Housing Authority, and Kitsap Housing and Homeless Coalition sign an 'Consistency with the Consolidated Plan' document. This document ensures that activities taken throughout the year are consistent with the strategic goals outlined in the Consolidated Plan

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 will is undergoing a Fair Housing Assessment as part of the creation of the next Consolidated Plan, however the formal Fair Housing Assessment is not due at this time. The last Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing took place in 2005.

The City supports the Fair Housing Center of Washington. The mission of the Fair Housing Center of Washington is to assure equal access to housing, and other related services to the residents of Washington. The organization achieves this purpose through education, investigation, and enforcement of applicable laws. The City provides information for the Fair Housing Center of Washington and the Northwest Justice Project on its website, through its Code Enforcement Officer, and as requested for individuals who reside in the City and may have an allegation of discrimination relating to a housing transaction. The Fair Housing Center of Washington then conducts an intake to ensure that the housing issue relates specifically to a protected class under federal, state, or local fair housing laws.

The City has pledged through its Comprehensive Plan update to support efforts to provide for a variety of housing options such as:

- Emergency group housing, homeless shelters and short term housing to meet the needs of the lower income categories;
- Respond to the special needs of the growing elderly population within the City. Encourage a full range of housing options including retirement housing complexes in all residential zones particularly in areas with direct proximity to services and amenities. Encourage programs which allow elderly to remain in their homes as long as possible.
- Provide for integration of special needs housing within the community by allowing for government-assisted housing, housing for low-income families, manufactured housing, group homes, and foster care facilities.
- Encourage construction to meet and exceed ADA standards whenever possible.

The City is also implementing an ADA transition plan. This plan, required by the Americans with Disabilities Act is intended to guide the City's efforts to provide an accessible transportation system program within the City. The purpose of the Plan is to identify deficiencies in City policies, procedures, and physical assets, and to provide a path to correction of those deficiencies. The plan also provides guidance for removal of accessibility barriers.

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

Subrecipient monitoring for CDBG and HOME:

The City of Bremerton (as an entitlement grantee, and member of HOME Consortium is responsible for monitoring its sub-recipient's and Kitsap County (as an Urban County, and Consortium lead agency) is responsible for monitoring its sub-recipient's activities to ensure compliance with all applicable federal requirements at 24 CFR 570, 24 CFR 576 and 24 CFR 92 for individual project goals, and local CDBG and HOME program requirements. The City of Bremerton selects sub-recipients for CDBG program activities and executes contracts for all funded activities. These contracts meet the applicable program and federal requirements. The County executes HOME written agreements for sub-recipients, including sub-recipients within the City of Bremerton and monitors projects funded within the HOME program All projects funded are reviewed for eligibility and compliance by the CDBG administrator, and approved by the Bremerton City Council prior to insertion in the Annual Action Plan.

The City monitors contracts for compliance with the specific program requirements applicable to the project including: general management, performance goals, financial management, data collection, reporting, eligibility determinations, environmental review and compliance, non-discrimination, minority business outreach, and labor standards compliance, etc. The City of Bremerton also provides annual technical assistance to interested applicants for CDBG funds to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements. After a contract is executed, the City frequently conducts desk monitoring to ensure continued regulatory compliance. This may include review of procurement processes, attendance at pre-construction meetings to review project requirements with contractors, meetings to review specific requirements, and assistance in creating bid documents.

A variety of monitoring techniques are used during the implementation of HUD funded activities by staff to review sub-recipient compliance with federal regulations, and the funding agreement. Through risk assessment, phone conversations, written correspondence, desk monitoring, reviewing specific requirements for each project, and on-site monitoring visits, staff is able to review each funded project and program to ensure that the applicable CDBG and HOME program's regulatory requirements are met. When necessary, the City of Bremerton will take corrective actions to preserve program integrity with funded sub-recipients. Detailed information on the monitoring processes are outlined in the 2019 Policy Plan, and the City of Bremerton CDBG/HOME subrecipient manual.

Lastly, the City of Bremerton uses the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) as a tool for monitoring performance against the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan goals.

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

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

The City provides opportunity to comment via 30 day comment periods and accepts comments through email, phone calls, or public appointments. The City also conducts public hearings during its City Council meetings where public comments are welcome. This report was posted on the City's website and comments were welcome.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

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

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

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

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

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

Attachment

CAPER loan summary

City of Bremerton CDBG/HOME Loan Portfolio Summary 12/31/2019

PORTFOLIO BALANCES BY SERVICER

WESTSTAR

- CDBG	\$42,486.29	From WestStar year end report: 1/1/2019-12/31/2019
- HOME	\$54,490.95	From WestStar year end report: 1/1/2019-12/31/2019

TOTAL \$96,977.24

CITY HELD

- CDBG		\$51,020.95
- HOME		\$39,873.50

TOTAL \$90,894.45

GRAND TOTAL \$187,871.69

2019 PORTFOLIO ACTIVITY

New CDBG/HOME Loans	\$-	*The City is Not Currently Awarding any new CDBG/HOME Loans
Loans paid off	\$99,454.50	
Loans forgiven		
Unrecoverable funds from Foreclosures (Prior to 2016)		

TOTAL \$99,454.50

PR26



Office of Community Planning and Development
 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Integrated Disbursement and Information System
 PR26 - CDBG Financial Summary Report
 Program Year 2019
 BREMERKTON , WA

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Metrics	BREMERKTON , WA
Grantee	2,019.00
Program Year	
PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES	
01 UNREPAID CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	211,114.00
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT	429,362.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL	0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS	0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	18,922.39
05a CURRENT YEAR SECTION 108 PROGRAM INCOME (FOR SI TYPE)	0.00
06 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
06a FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
07 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AVAILABLE	0.00
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM LINES 01-07)	659,398.39
PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES	
09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	355,399.15
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT	0.00
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)	355,399.15
12 DISBURSED IN IDS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	85,872.46
13 DISBURSED IN IDS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM LINES 11-14)	441,271.61
16 UNREPAID BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)	218,126.84
PART III: LOW/MOD BENEFIT THIS REPORTING PERIOD	
17 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	0.00
18 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
19 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	227,696.99
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT	0.00
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM LINES 17-20)	227,696.99
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)	64.07%
LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS	
23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION	
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION	PY: 2019 PY: PY:
25 CUMULATIVE EXPENDITURES BENEFITING LOW/MOD PERSONS	0.00
26 PERCENT BENEFIT TO LOW/MOD PERSONS (LINE 25/LINE 24)	0.00%
PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CAP CALCULATIONS	
27 DISBURSED IN IDS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	64,404.00
28 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
29 PS UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR	0.00
30 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS	0.00
31 TOTAL PS OBLIGATIONS (LINE 27 + LINE 28 - LINE 29 + LINE 30)	64,404.00
32 UNREPAID BALANCE	218,126.84