

## **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.

For Program Year 2021, the City of Everett received \$902,167 in Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Entitlement Funds and reported \$542,400 in Revolving Loan funds. Revolving Loan funds are comprised of loan repayments from the City's Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP).

Overall, the program goals and objectives for the 2021 Annual Action Plan (AAP) were achieved in light of continued impacts from Covid. Many agencies adapted their service delivery early on during the pandemic and were able to achieve or exceed their 2021 Program Year (PY) goals. One agency fell short of their goal by one due to a staffing shortage. Other organizations reported challenges with hiring and maintaining current staff as well. One 2021 non-public service activity was delayed due to COVID-19 and will continue to draw funds throughout the Program Year.

Staff implemented another round of Covid relief funding (CDBG-CV) and expended \$559,423 for rent assistance, motel vouchers, legal aid, food assistance, and emergency housing for residents impacted by Covid. Most subrecipients met or exceeded their goals. One organization who administered Covid relief funds for a fresh food pantry and hot meal program fell short of their goal due to the increased food costs which meant they couldn't serve as many residents.

Most CDBG-CV activities wrapped up in the summer of 2022 but two required an extension. One extension was due to the influx of Covid relief funds and the need for additional time to fully expend the funds. The other needed additional time due to supply chain issues but the Environmental Review and procurement process are complete, and the project will wrap up in the 2022 program year.

A total of \$200,000 was expended toward assistance for 24 small businesses and 4 microenterprises that were impacted by Covid. Additional businesses were assisted with Covid relief funds and will be reported in the 2022 CAPER.

As mentioned in the 2020 CAPER, some activities from prior years extended into the 2021 program year therefore it is worth noting that accomplishments in this report include some from the 2019 and 2020 program years in addition to 2021 PY and CDBG-CV accomplishments.

Leading up to the start of the 2021 Program Year, the advisory body of funding for the City's Community Development division, the Citizens

Advisory Committee (CAC), held a community needs public hearing on August 20, 2020 to discuss the needs of Everett’s low-income individuals. Public comments were presented to the CAC and discussed for establishing community priority needs. 2021 Program Year needs were identified, followed by a 30-day public comment period on the recommended priority needs. One comment was received for consideration of priority needs.

A Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and open application period for proposals ensued. The Committee reconvened and held a public hearing on March 23, 2021 to review applications against the criteria of previously identified and prioritized community. The Committee also reviewed CDBG-CV applications for CDBG-CV funds to be reallocated. Following the hearing, a formal recommendation of funding was provided to City Council for action.

Staff presented the 2021 Annual Action Plan to City Council for briefing on April 21, 2021 and adoption through Resolution on April 28, 2021.

Public meetings and hearings continued to be held online, via Microsoft Teams, as well as broadcasted via livestream on the EverettTV channel due to the continued presence of Covid. A public call-in number was also available for people to have a listen-in option, and recordings of the hearings are maintained on the City’s YouTube channel.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Acquisition of Existing Units	Affordable Housing		Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%			
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development		Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	2	0	0.00%			

Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development		Jobs created/retained	Jobs	46	28	60.87%			
Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Support	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	20	0	0.00%			
Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing Support	Homeless Non-Housing Community Development		Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	20	0	0.00%			
Homelessness Prevention Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$16670	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	827	
Homelessness Prevention Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$16670	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	40	0	0.00%			
Homelessness Prevention Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$16670	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	25	719	2,876.00%	25	719	2,876.00%

Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3000	0	0.00%			
Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$88930	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	58966	5,896.60%	150	18627	12,418.00%
Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$88930	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	

Rehabilitation of Existing Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$577876	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	20	40.00%			
Rehabilitation of Existing Units	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$577876	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	30	216	720.00%	75	113	150.67%
Rental Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$27783	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	100	932	932.00%	25	617	2,468.00%

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

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

Activities supported three Consolidated Plan National Goals: “Public service needs of low-income/special needs,” “Homelessness prevention services,” and “Create a range of affordable housing choices.” Funds were used to serve 18,627 Everett residents with public service activities other than low/moderate income housing benefits of which 18,448 were served with Covid relief funds. A total of 719 residents received homeless prevention services of which 64 were served with CV funds.

“Rental assistance” is a goal supported throughout the Consolidated Plan in response to Covid and 617 persons were served with this assistance.

The “Create a range of affordable housing choices” goal is supported by two rehabilitation activities, Minor Home Repair and CHIP. A total of 113

Everett low/moderate income housing units received rehabilitation services.

City staff continued to evaluate projects that would help to support the goals of the Consolidated Plan while addressing ongoing, current community needs, especially as needs increased due to the impact of Covid-19. This can be seen in the flux of indicators.

Activities such as Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers have been impacted by market factors and continued repercussions from the Covid pandemic. During the 2022 Program Year, Community Development Staff will meet with financial institutions to create a plan to address this goal.

Community Development staff are also meeting with Economic Development staff to strategize façade improvements to address the Economic Development goal.

Regarding the Emergency Shelter goal, the City is addressing this through Pallet Shelter sites or through existing City property. We are excited to report that 40 pallet shelters are already in place, supported by WA State Department of Commerce funds, for the chronically homeless; 20 more pallets for families with children are expected to be established during the 2022 PY.

For the Public Infrastructure goal, staff is in discussion with internal departments such as Parks and Public Works for potential projects for Public Infrastructure improvements.

The City of Everett receives HOME funds through a consortium with Snohomish County. In Program Year 2021, HOME dollars were committed to support the Community Housing Improvement Program and Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA). These efforts augment use of funds where the CDBG Program may fall short.

Lastly, city municipal dollars are collected, \$4 per capita, to address basic Human Needs. These funds target general service projects that either cannot meet CDBG federal guidelines or are excluded due to limited federal funding. On average, 15 agencies are awarded funds each year to address a variety of services, including homelessness, access to food, mental health services, and more.

## 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	3,802
Black or African American	929
Asian	372
American Indian or American Native	14,715
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	54
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,872</b>
Hispanic	17,319
Not Hispanic	2,805

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

### Narrative

Please see attached Table for additional data on Race. The Grand Total is 20,124 instead of 19,872 listed above.

One subrecipient located in a diverse area of the City served 14,664 persons who identified their race as American Indian or Alaska Native, and their ethnicity as Hispanic. City staff concurred with the subrecipient's use of the US Census Bureau definition of American Indian or Alaska Native which is: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintains tribal affiliation or community attachment. Staff confirmed the high percentage of persons served in this demographic is relative to the population that resides in the census tract in which the activity is located.

## 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	1,633,635	920,065

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

Resources made available with CDBG-CV funds totaled \$1,323,978 of which \$848,015 was expended during the 2021 Program Year. All CV activities and funding are expected to be fully expended and complete by June 30, 2023. Out of CDBG resources, some funds were also matched with 2019 uncommitted funds to support Covid relief.

Some 2019 and 2020 Program Year projects were delayed due to Covid and City staffing changes so the amount expended during the Program Year also includes programs that wrapped up during the 2021 Program Year.

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Census Tract 402.00			
City of Everett	100		

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

During the 2021 Program Year, funds were dispersed throughout the city and also to Census Tract 419. While the Geographic Distribution Chart shows Census Tract 402, that field is unable to be edited. Census Tract 419 was served with 10% of the funds and the remaining 90% of funds served all City residents.



## 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.**

Service-related projects were leveraged with City of Everett Human Needs funds, which helped to support basic needs for City of Everett residents. Every year the City allocates \$3.00 per capita (about \$400,000) from the general fund for grants to social service agencies providing basic human services within the City of Everett. An additional \$1 per capita of city general funds is prioritized specifically for programs serving homeless community members.

The City also received 2060 Affordable Housing Trust Fund dollars, which supported homeless shelter operations within city limits.

These funding sources helped to offset the need of service dollars, allowing agencies that fit CDBG guidelines to utilize funds without excluding other agencies from receiving support. For non-service projects, the city requires a 50% match to ensure project viability as well as diversifying resources so that agencies aren't solely dependent on CDBG funding.

For service-related projects, CDBG funds can be used to leverage other funding, however it is more common in non-service projects. Public service projects do not require a 50% match.

## 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	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	25	617
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	75	113
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>730</b>

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

Because of increased CDBG-CV funding, the goal of households supported through rental assistance was easily exceeded. The number of households supported through rehabilitation of existing units goal was also exceeded even with the challenges created by Covid. Subrecipients worked hard to meet their goals and overcame obstacles created by the pandemic such as increased labor costs, increased cost of materials, difficulty in hiring staff etc. One subrecipient created a special partnership with a supplier and received additional discounts on materials to overcome the continued rise in the cost of materials.

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

Rental assistance will continue to be a priority in future annual action plans (AAP). This goal for the 2022 AAP was doubled knowing the need for rental assistance is still high due to lingering Covid impacts. Housing rehabilitation is an ongoing need and our goal for 2022 remains the about the same. Since Covid-related market factors continue to be an issue, this goal was not increased.

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

<b>Number of Households Served</b>	<b>CDBG Actual</b>	<b>HOME Actual</b>
Extremely Low-income	2,700	0
Low-income	10,359	0
Moderate-income	6,890	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,949</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table 7 – Number of Households Served**

**Narrative Information**

Most services supported low-income (30 – 50% AMI) households, with extremely low-income (30% AMI or lower) and moderate-income (50 – 80% AMI) households served at lower counts.

Snohomish County is the lead participating jurisdiction for HOME funds received by the City, so income data is maintained by the County for HOME projects.

## **CR-25 - Homeless and Other Special Needs 91.220(d, e); 91.320(d, e); 91.520(c)**

**Evaluate the jurisdiction's progress in meeting its specific objectives for reducing and ending homelessness through:**

### **Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs**

The City works in partnership with the County by leveraging Everett CDBG and other funds to support Countywide funded projects and/or services often linked to the Continuum of Care programs.

The City follows a model of pairing police officers with social workers who reach out to the homeless population to identify needs and connect them to services, treatment, housing, transportation and more. In 2021, the Community Outreach and Engagement Team (COET) had 4,336 interactions with people living on Everett's streets. Of those, 918 were unduplicated individuals. Services were provided to 659 individuals.

The City also hired a Homeless Response Coordinator in January of 2022. They are coordinating local homeless outreach efforts, overseeing the development of additional pallet shelter sites, and acting as a liaison between partners supporting the homeless community and the City.

The City further works on identifying the needs of homeless persons and homeless vulnerable households by sitting on the Partnership to End Homelessness (PEH) Continuum of Care Board. PEH is led and managed by Snohomish County, who is identified as the Continuum of Care provider and coordinated partner for this effort.

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

The Pallet Shelter Pilot project which opened in July of 2021 sheltering up to 30 individuals in 20 pallet shelters was able to expand to 40 pallet shelters in September of 2021. The City works closely with the Everett Gospel Mission who is the managing agency and with the COET team, who regularly refer persons to the Mission for shelter services and engage in case management with those staying at the pallet shelter. This continues to be an impactful method for temporarily housing those who had been chronically living on the streets.

The County uses a coordinated entry system that streamlines referrals to housing programs and ensures that those who are most vulnerable are prioritized. The inventory of emergency shelter includes facilities for families, single men, and single women, motel vouchers, cold weather shelters and emergency shelter, and services for households experiencing domestic violence – as of the date of this report, pallet shelters are not included in this inventory. To ensure equitable and efficient access to housing and services, shelter residents are entered into coordinated entry system.

The County and Continuum of Care (CoC) works with shelter providers to strategize how to decrease shelter stays and increase exits to permanent housing as well as assessing and meeting the various service needs of shelter residents. The City and County partner to prioritize expanding emergency shelters and housing assistance in shelters. The strategy is a housing-first policy for all funded rental assistance projects, as in the low-barrier housing recently developed in Everett. Providers are expected to house all eligible households as quickly as possible and without program prerequisites or service requirements.

The County and the City are maximizing rental assistance and housing opportunities for households with barriers to rental housing in the private market, especially through Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) using HOME funds. Other efforts include housing search and negotiation to assist persons with evictions, criminal histories or those owing landlords past rent outside the limited supply of affordable housing options in our county. A landlord engagement specialist is funded to develop the inventory of landlords who will rent to people with barriers. A housing retention specialist is also funded, to assist landlords who are struggling with a tenant to incentivize landlords to partner with the homeless housing system.

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

The County's discharge planning policies to prevent homelessness are developed through the funding and contracting process as well as MOUs between Snohomish County Human Services, Jails, Juvenile Court, North Sound Mental Health, and community agencies. Currently, the County has protocols to assist persons discharging from the County jail that have serious mental illness. The County's mental health division and jail work in collaboration to assist persons with serious mental illness as part of discharge planning. A Resource Navigator collaborates with the mental health division by going into the jail and conducting coordinated entry assessments as part of discharge planning. The Navigator also coordinates with other agencies that provide jail release planning and services.

The County continues to refine connections between housing services providers and systems of care via coordinated entry to ensure that vulnerable individuals who are exiting institutions are connected with the necessary housing and services. Behavioral health navigators help bridge the gap between institutional discharge and coordinated entry by working directly with institutions to serve individuals with mental health and substance abuse issues who are exiting into homelessness.

The County directly supports agencies that provide homeless prevention, housing, and other supportive services to unaccompanied youth. Cocoon House serves as a coordinated entry site for unaccompanied youth and young individuals under the age of twenty five, and partners with the Denney Juvenile Justice

Center to shelter/house youth exiting out of the juvenile justice system. The Family Unification Project combines Section 8 rental assistance with case management for youth aging out of foster care.

Homeless prevention navigators work with those who are at imminent risk of homelessness, including those with low incomes, to help them find ways to resolve their housing crisis and avoid becoming homeless through income progression, resolving conflicts with landlords or family members, and connecting with civil legal services to prevent eviction. Prevention navigators also connect those at risk of homelessness to the supports needed to increase their housing stability, including education, life skills, financial counseling and credit repair, and affordable health care. The County continues to fund the targeted homeless prevention program and analyze data to determine the best approach that will have the most impact in preventing homelessness. The County also uses state and local funding for prevention activities, including short-term rent assistance, legal eviction prevention and dispute resolution services to help mediate and prevent evictions.

The City has helped to support homeless prevention services through funding of various programs and agencies that target housing security for vulnerable persons, such as Snohomish County Legal Services, which is funded to help provide legal aid to persons needing mediation between themselves and their landlord.

**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 County continues to maintain efforts to support the creation and sustainability of dedicated chronically homeless units. Currently, all CoC permanent supportive housing projects are either dedicated or prioritized for the chronically homeless.

The City continues to support homeless prevention programs and new housing efforts to solve homelessness in the community including partnership with the County. After establishing and funding the City's "Safe Streets Initiative" for eight years (an effort that utilizes a housing first model in addition to outreach and engagement, and diversion), the City has partnered with the County to allocate American Rescue Plan Act and Department of Commerce funding for the expansion of pallet shelters. These temporary emergency housing provisions support the immediate need for housing while augmenting the need for permanent and transitional housing for all. Safe Streets funds are still a part of the city's general Human Needs funding pool, with funds generally directed to community partners who support homeless response programs, however with the influx of funding in response to COVID and emergency housing needs, the creation of quick and real solutions continues to take priority; placement of individuals in housing units is and will continue to be the City's focus for those living on our streets.

In 2021, Human Needs funds supporting programs in response to Homelessness included Covid Response (emergency motel vouchers, Covid aid and homeless diversion), Mental Health Alternatives Program (MAP) Court Liaison (to help reduce recidivism and impacts of those houseless and battling mental health illnesses), and Interfaith's Cars to Housing program (a transitional program for families experiencing homelessness and living out of their vehicles). These efforts are in addition to, and further supported by, the housing developments mentioned in prior sections.

Regardless of the activity, chronically homeless programs that work with individuals and families are connected to the coordinated entry system and continue to work with staff who are experienced in engaging with the chronically homeless to assist with movement into housing as quickly as possible. Those with the longest histories of homelessness and highest service needs, including high utilizers of emergency services and the medically fragile, are prioritized within the chronically homeless population for permanent supportive housing. All programs serving the chronically homeless employ a housing first approach to reduce barriers to housing. Once housed, these individuals are provided with ongoing supports to maintain housing stability, but services are always client-centered and voluntary.

The County Veterans' Services program is a partner in our local CoC Homeless Veterans Committee partnership. Homeless veterans are served through the partnership including coordinated entry housing and prevention navigation, employment, and other mainstream supportive services. Chronically homeless veterans may also be served with HUD's Section 8 Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing vouchers or mainstream permanent housing projects.

The City and the County continue to support agencies serving homeless youth through funding for youth outreach activities and transitional housing for unaccompanied youth and young adults. Coordinated entry for youth is done through Cocoon House, which operates a successful street outreach program and drop-in centers and emergency shelters for homeless unaccompanied youth and young adults.

The County and CoC continue to look at evaluating progress in moving people from homelessness to permanent housing and shortening the duration of homelessness. The County uses HMIS data to help evaluate progress and identify benchmarks in conjunction with the CoC governing body.

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

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

The City of Everett works closely with the Everett Housing Authority for future projects and ongoing maintenance/master planning. The Housing Authority has been upgrading its public housing units through the Comprehensive Grant Program (CGP) available through HUD. There is a multi-year plan to improve all units needing upgrading as a part of a comprehensive look at all public housing units.

The Everett Public Housing Authority broke ground during the 2021 Program Year on the “Madrona Square” (previously known as ‘Baker Heights’) redevelopment, which will replace housing units built in 1950, with improved development and an increase in housing units available. Plans are still being finalized, however approximately 400 new housing units will be added to the project area; as well as a community garden, co-operative for townhomes and homeownership, and supportive housing for students enrolled at the Everett Community College.

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

Each Everett Housing Authority (EHA) complex uses resident councils to encourage involvement of the properties. All residents are encouraged to attend monthly meetings where residents and the council board members come together to discuss issues that relate to resident activities, building operations, and any other items of interest. The Resident Council is governed via by-laws that were drawn up by a committee and approved at a general meeting of the council. A board of directors is elected every year in January, following nominations in November. All board members serve for two years. The resident councils were targeted in helping to circulate community needs surveys and collecting input for the Community Needs Assessment included in the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan. Following extensive public outreach that has stretched over the last two years, the resident council has also been integral and provided necessary input for the redevelopment of Madrona Square.

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

The local housing authorities are not considered troubled PHAs.



## **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 of Everett's Community, Planning, and Economic Development (CPED) Department has worked jointly over the last year to align municipal code with HB 1220 and SC 5235, in relation to Homeless Shelters & Housing Code and Removing Limits of Number of Unrelated Persons in a Dwelling, respectively. With the recent efforts for emergency pallet housing and the ongoing response of community partners in relation to a growing housing crisis, focus on aligning these two critical state legislature actions with the City's local development practices was vital in removing prohibitive policies.

The City has also hired a Housing Project Manager, who will work with housing developers, nonprofit agencies, and other community partners as alignment of code and facilitation of projects carry forward. It is our hope that establishing this new position and having a liaison to focus on housing efforts and needs within the community will elevate needs otherwise previously unmet and/or identify new areas for response.

Lastly, the City is kicking off efforts for "Everett 2044" which will revisit and revamp the City's Comprehensive Plan. The 2020 Analysis of Impediments already supported the 2021 Housing Action Plan, which is the basis for the Housing chapter of the Comprehensive Plan that will formally kick off next year.

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

The CPED Department has recently received a "Middle Housing" grant from the Department of Commerce that will help to address a plan of action for creating housing at all price points. While HUD funds are not aimed to support persons or households above 80% AMI, relieving the constraint and pressure of housing demand for the 'missing middle' subset of the population (thresholds 80% - 120%) will help to alleviate the housing demand and create more housing options for those 80% AMI and below. We look forward to following up on this grant in the subsequent program years. Staff continue to provide outreach and support for translation/ interpretation services as Snohomish County has been a point of refuge for Afghanistan and Ukrainian immigrants seeking asylum. Additionally, one of our CDBG-CV subrecipients established a strong relationship with the Marshallese community in South Everett, which previously has not been strongly supported or represented with the allocation of funds.

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

The City uses CDBG funds for its lead-based paint hazard reduction program through the CHIP Program. The City notifies both owners and tenants involved in these programs regarding the possibility of lead-

based paint hazards. The occupants of the assisted units are required to acknowledge receipt of a written fact sheet issued by HUD. CHIP staff continue to work closely with subcontractors to address LBP hazards in housing rehabilitation projects.

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

CDBG dollars along with Covid response funding continued to provide rental assistance and homelessness prevention. Additional funded services such as food, counseling, legal aid, and childcare aimed to support basic needs for low-income households.

While the provision of income payments was not a priority for CDBG funds, or other funds received by the City in response to the COVID pandemic, aiding families out of poverty through housing was (and continues to be) a priority. Establishing pallet shelters for families, a projected 20 units total, will occur in the 2022 Program Year and help to place houseless families with children in stable living conditions. AHTF 2060 funds also support the Interfaith Family Shelter, a homeless shelter that accommodates families with children under 18.

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

The City continues to work closely with surrounding governmental agencies, even more so in the light of Covid and Covid Relief efforts. The City is also working closely with the County and other organizations to address homelessness and housing shortages.

City staff attend and sit in on Countywide funder discussions, which have highlighted a recent trend of subrecipient Technical Assistance and funding alignment. While solutions have not yet been formulated to provide answers to questions or needs, governmental and private funding agencies will continue to strategize about supporting “grass roots” and burgeoning organizations.

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

In response to the ReThink Housing, Housing Action Plan, and upcoming 2044 Comprehensive Plan Housing Element, the city established the new position of Housing Project Manager which has since been filled and is successfully linking governmental resources with public and private developers. It is the focus of this position to implement housing strategies that reduce barriers to development, housing placement, and uphold the established housing integrity of the community.

The City also added a Homeless Response Coordinator, who has established quarterly meetings with organizations focusing on supportive services for homeless persons and homeless shelter providers. These quarterly meetings provide a gathering space for collective input on community needs, upcoming projects, and policy issues.

Community Development Staff continue to sit on multiple funders groups including Washington State Public Funders hosted by the Department of Commerce, Snohomish County Funders, Snohomish County Human Service Executives group, and the Housing Consortium of Everett and Snohomish County.

**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 Community Development Division worked with the Planning Department to provide input for and help implement the recommendations for Fair Housing Compliance identified by the AIFH. Carried by Community Development staff and the Housing Project Manager, implementation of the Analysis of Impediments will be a focus for the 2022 Program Year and preparation for the Everett 2044 Comprehensive Plan update.

Current strategic proposals include incorporating an online resource center as a starting point for citizens seeking aid or guidance for fair housing and providing actions on translation of services. This will both meet the need to provide more resources in a transparent and highly visible manner, as well as equitable provision of those resources through culturally appropriate and linguistic channels.

## **CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230**

**Describe the standards and procedures used to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and used to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements**

The City of Everett monitors subrecipients on an ongoing basis. Quarterly reporting is required of all subrecipients. When issues arose, staff worked closely with subrecipients through phone, virtual, and email interactions. Staff worked with multiple agencies to confirm they were tracking the number of persons served instead of households. Staff also ensured adherence to the 10% de minimus for indirect costs and the necessary backup documentation to confirm there would not be a duplication of benefits.

City staff are currently performing at-desk monitoring. Subrecipient monitoring this year included contract extensions on the Period of Performance for public and non-public activities that were otherwise delayed due to COVID. All extended activities are slated to spend down funds and complete projected outcome accomplishments. Staff will continue to work on monitoring through the fall due to the increased number of organizations to monitor as a result of additional Covid funding.

All subrecipients are instructed to follow procedures for procuring services from MWBE if possible.

## **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 draft CAPER and Annual Action Plan are published in the local newspaper, the Everett Herald, as well as posted on Community Development Grant Programs webpages for review. The draft CAPER and AAP are also circulated through the Community Development News Flash, a public online self-subscription listserv. The public is provided at least 30 days to provide comment on the CAPER performance report and AAP. They are also provided at least 15 days' notice for upcoming Citizens Advisory Committee public hearings in which the CAPER and AAP are presented to the Committee and the public. Written comments are accepted until 30 minutes before the start of the CAC hearings.

One comment was collected during the public notice period and can be seen in the attachments to this report. It supports housing security and rehabilitation for seniors and adults living with a disability in

addition to food security, and health and safety. This comment was also used to guide 2022 community priority needs. No additional public input was received.

### **CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)**

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

The City is not making any major changes for the 2022 Program Year but will be re-evaluating the need to update Strategic Plan goals and objectives as we have reached the halfway point of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan.

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

No

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

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

No

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

## CR-58 – Section 3

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

<b>Total Labor Hours</b>	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>	<b>HOPWA</b>	<b>HTF</b>
Total Number of Activities	0	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours					
Total Section 3 Worker Hours					
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours					

**Table 8 – Total Labor Hours**

<b>Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program</b>	<b>CDBG</b>	<b>HOME</b>	<b>ESG</b>	<b>HOPWA</b>	<b>HTF</b>
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					

Other.					
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**Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program**

**Narrative**

Not applicable – no 2021 CDBG activities triggered Section 3.