

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.

The City of Frisco has made great strides toward accomplishing the goals of the Consolidated Plan 2015 - 2019. The City of Frisco Social Services and Housing Board allocated funds based on the top two priority needs of the Consolidated Plan. The top two needs of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan are below:

1. Provide affordable housing opportunities. The Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation program repaired homes for six (6) households comprised of elderly households and households with persons with disabilities.
2. Address the needs of persons experiencing homelessness through Homeless Activities including Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters, and Transitional Housing. During the year, homeless prevention services were provided to 1,220 persons, and 27 persons were provided shelter and services at a transitional housing facility.

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)

As shown in the *Table 1 – Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date* on the next page, in the combined homeless prevention and homeless support categories, 1,220 persons received services which exceeded the expected goal of 1,044 persons by 176 persons. The number of persons receiving homeless prevention services exceeded the expected goal by 205 persons or 20%. The number of persons receiving homeless support through the provisions of shelter and services missed expectations by 2 persons or 7%. In the owner-occupied housing rehabilitation category, the number of homes receiving repairs was expected to be 10 and the actual number completed was six (6) due to fewer applications received from residents. Program awareness activities including group presentations, flyers, mailers, information on the website have been implemented to increase the number of homeowner housing rehabilitation applications that are submitted.

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
Homeless Prevention	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	
Homeless Prevention	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0	
Homeless Prevention	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	4000	1220	30.50%
Homeless Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	
Homeless Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	50	27	54.00%
Homeless Support	Homeless	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0	
Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	50	6	12.00%
Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	
Public Improvements and Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0	
Public Service Programs	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure 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.

During the program year, funds were expended implementing programs addressing the top two high priority needs as identified in the Consolidated Plan as shown below in Attachment A:

In addition, \$60,724.49 of grant funds were used for planning and administration of the CDBG programs including: completing and implementing the PY 2015 Annual Action Plan, implementing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (2015) Action Plan, and completing the CAPER for the Program Year 2014.

Priority Need Name	Priority Level	Population	Goals Addressing	Activity PY 2015
Provide Affordable Housing Opportunities including Homeowner Rehabilitation, Increased supply of Single-family Housing, and Increased Ownership Opportunities.	High	Extremely low-income, Elderly, Families, Chronic Homeless, Persons with Disabilities, Persons with HIV/AIDS	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation: Activities 56, 64, and 70
Homeless Activities including Homeless Prevention, Emergency Shelters, and Transitional Shelters.	High	Chronic Homeless, Persons threatened with homelessness, Families with children, Elderly, Youth, Persons with disabilities, Persons with mental illness, persons with HIV/AIDS, Victims of domestic violence, Persons with Alcohol or other addictions.	Affordable Housing Homeless Prevention Services for at risk populations Improved quality of life	City House, provided shelter and services through the transitional living facility for homeless young women: Activity 72; Samaritan Inn, provided shelter and services for homeless persons through its' transitional living facility: Activity 73; Frisco Family Services, provided homeless prevention to at-risk persons: Activity 74.

Attachment A

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

Narrative

People identify their race and ethnicity during the application process of each activity. See Table A: Race and Ethnic Composition of Families Assisted in IDIS for full table. Table A is viewable in the Add Table option in IDIS; however, it does not appear in the downloaded version of this report. In comparison to the PY 2014 CAPER, people in every racial category except for one increased in numbers of people. The number of people identifying as White increased by 226 people. The number of people identifying as Black or African American increased by 202 people. The number of persons identifying as Black or African American and White decreased by 1 person. The number of persons identifying as Asian increased by 6 people. The number of people identifying as Asian and White decreased by 9 people. The number of American Indian or American Native increased by 10 people. The number of people identifying as American Indian or American Native and White increased by 3 people, and the number of persons identifying as Other Multi-racial increased by 18 people. By comparing the percentages of people in the racial and ethnic categories by City and CDBG PY 2015 activities in Table B below, we can see some disparities. Persons identifying as White, Asian, or two or more races are underrepresented in the CDBG PY 2015 activity category, whereas persons identifying as Black or African American and Hispanic are over represented in the CDBG PY 2015 activity category. See Table B: American Community Survey, City of Frisco and CDBG PY 2015 Activities in IDIS through the Add Table option; however, it does not appear in the downloaded version of this report.

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		0	205,982

Table 3 – Resources Made Available

Narrative

Answer to leveraging question below:

The City of Frisco uses federal and local resources to address the needs identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Community Development Block Grant – Program Income - The City received \$52,320.84 in program income.

City of Frisco - The City of Frisco General Fund will pay for the CDBG Housing Rehabilitation Specialist’s truck, and cell phone for a total of \$15,000 per year.

Subrecipient Leveraging- Three organizations receiving CDBG funds for the program year leveraged a total of \$1,713,920. (City House: \$230,941; Frisco Family Services: \$14,769; Samaritan Inn: \$1,468,210)

Public Housing - The Frisco Housing Authority (FHA) was created as a housing authority under the Texas Local Government Code in the early 1960s with federal funds. The FHA is overseen by a board of five Commissioners, four at large citizen appointments and 1 housing authority resident commissioner. All commissioners are appointed by the Mayor, as detailed in Ordinance 01-10-72. The FHA Board is responsible for ownership, maintenance, operation and legal compliance of the existing inventory of federally funded low-rent public housing in the City of Frisco. The FHA currently owns 20 public housing units in Frisco, 10 of which are located at 3rd and Maple, and 10 of which are located at 2nd and Pecan.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	40	79	Citywide
Citywide	100	79	Citywide
Low?Mod areas		21	Low and moderate income residents
Low?Mod areas	60	21	Low and moderate income residents

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Frisco qualifies CDBG activities under the national objective of benefit to low and moderate income households and persons, and does not limit assistance to persons living in a particular target area. To qualify for housing assistance, persons or households must qualify as low and moderate income. Persons or households who meet the eligibility criteria may reside anywhere in the city. During the program year, 100% of CDBG funds were allocated and distributed city-wide.

While households assisted with CDBG Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation funds may live anywhere in the city, 36% of those assisted with Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation funds resided in one of the city's LMI block groups.

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.

Leveraging answer continued from above:

Section 8 – Housing Choice Voucher Program - Officially known as the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the program provides partial rental payments to the landlord. The amount of rent per month varies from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. HUD will pay what it considers to be fair market value based on an assessment of the location of the apartment, its size, the kinds of amenities offered and the tenants' income. Each housing authority tracks their vouchers. Frisco Housing Authority has no Section 8 vouchers to issue; however, there are voucher holders living in Frisco that have been issued vouchers from other housing authorities. Unfortunately, there is no way of knowing how many voucher holders reside in Frisco.

Continuum of Care/McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act - The Dallas Metropolitan Area Continuum of Care (MDHA), which includes Collin County, was awarded funds to assist homeless families and persons through the Supportive Housing and Shelter Plus Care Programs (SHP). Two SHP grants were awarded to organizations in Collin County, Hope's Door, a domestic violence shelter, and Metrocare, a behavioral health agency. The service areas for both of these organizations include the City of Frisco. The Housing and Grants Manager for the City of Frisco was appointed to the Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA) Board of Directors in January of 2014, and also has served as the Collin County Homeless Coalition Chairman for the past five (5) years. McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Funds are received by the Frisco Independent School District and used to provide services for homeless students and their families.

LIHTC State Funds - Through the state of Texas, Low Income Housing Tax Credits are available to developers of affordable housing projects. There are currently 390 units subsidized by low income housing tax credits (LIHTC) in Frisco. These units are housed within three apartment complexes: Preston Trace Apartments, 40 units; Stonebrook Village Apartments, 216 units; and a multi-family rental housing project, North Court Villas, 134 units.

City Social Service Grant - In addition, the City of Frisco has allocated \$1 per capita of the General Fund to fund Social Service Grants to organizations providing social services to the citizens of Frisco. The expenditures for the Social Service Grant was \$152,000 for the year.

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	10	6
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	10	6

Table 6 – 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	10	6
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	10	6

Table 7 – Number of Households Supported

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

In the homeowner housing rehabilitation category, the number of homes receiving repairs was expected to be ten (10) and the actual number completed was six (6) due to fewer applications received from residents. Program awareness activities including group presentations, flyers, mailers, information on the website have been implemented to increase the number of homeowner housing rehabilitation applications that are submitted.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

To increase the number of homeowner housing rehabilitation applications received, the City will focus on implementing program awareness activities including group presentations, a booth at city events, flyers, mailers, and information on the website.

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

Number of Persons Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	816	0
Low-income	254	0
Moderate-income	159	0
Total	1,229	0

Table 8 – Number of Persons Served

Narrative Information

The total number of persons served in PY 2015 was 1,229 with 66% falling into the extremely low-income category. The low-income category had 21% of the population and the moderate-income category had 13% of the total population. This shows that the City of Frisco served the most people (87%) in the lowest income categories.

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 of Frisco lies in two counties, Collin and Denton, and participates in the TX-600 Continuum of Care (COC) and the Denton County Homeless Coalition, Balance of State CoC as well as the Collin County Homeless Coalition which is a sub group of the TX-600 CoC. The Metro Dallas Homeless Area Continuum of Care (MDHA), which includes Collin County, assists homeless families and persons through the Continuum of Care Grant and Emergency Solutions Grant. Metrocare of Dallas provides homeless assistance for a service area that includes the City of Frisco. Hope's Door, domestic violence shelter, also serves Frisco. In PY 2015-2016 (October 2015-Sept 2016), Denton County was awarded \$600,339 through the Continuum of Care Grant to the following organizations: Christian Community Action, Denton County Friends of the Family, Inc., Giving Hope, Inc., and The Salvation Army.

Ms. Stacy Brown, City Housing and Grants Manager serves as Chairman of the Collin County Homeless Coalition. This coalition comprised of cities, homeless service providers, faith communities, businesses, Collin College, hospitals, advocates, civic groups, and school districts in Collin County. The Coalition developed *Homeward Bound: A Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in Collin County*, in response to HUD's Continuum of Care Program. In May 2005, the City of Frisco City Council adopted the Homeward Bound Plan by resolution and incorporated this plan as a part of the Consolidated Plan. On the regional level, the Housing and Grants Manager was the Chairman of the Independent Review Committee for the Continuum of Care grant for the Dallas Metroplex which includes Collin County in 2011, and the Bonus Project Chairman in 2013.

On the regional level, Ms. Stacy Brown was appointed to the Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance Board of Directors in January of 2014. A Coordinated Access Program is being developed to encompass Collin and Dallas Counties. An Office for Homeless Service Provider Access in Collin County is an essential component of the regional Coordinated Access Plan. The implementation of this phase of the plan will be in 2017.

The City is actively involved with Continuum of Care actions and programs, as noted above. This includes frequent consultation with various public/private entities within the City and the County that provide assisted housing, health services and social services. This consultation included needs assessment, program design, the development of performance standards and policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS. For the first time, MDHA was responsible for the scoring and ranking of the TX-600 CoC – ESG applicants which includes Collin County.

New this year in Collin County, two (2) social service organizations were awarded state ESG funds

through TDHCA. The Assistance Center of Collin County and CITY House submitted one collaboration application and were awarded just under \$300,000. Denton County also receives ESG through TDHCA. In PY 2014-2015, \$625,000 was awarded to Denton County organizations: Christian Community Action, Denton County Friends of the Family, Inc., Giving Hope, Inc., and The Salvation Army. Funds supported Street Outreach, Homelessness Prevention, Rapid Rehousing and Emergency Shelter services.

Reaching out to homeless persons (continued)

Homeless Prevention: With personnel funded by CDBG, Frisco Family Services Center provided homeless prevention assistance through food assistance and rent and utility assistance to 1,220 residents of Frisco. Street Outreach: This is the first year that an organization in Collin County has received funds to conduct street outreach through ESG. Staff has just been hired by the Assistance Center of Collin County and CITY House to provide street outreach. Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing: The Samaritan Inn and CITY House were funded by CDBG to provide emergency and transitional housing. A total of 27 persons were served in these two programs during the program year. Follow-up and Discharge Planning: LifePath Systems has been conducting discharge planning of the Collin County Jail and will be providing discharge planning for area hospitals in January 2017.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Please see above response.

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

Please see above response.

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

Please see above response.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

In June 2016, City staff personally went door-to-door to interview and survey the residents of the Frisco Public Housing Authority. The focus of the survey was gathering information on the employment of the residents in the twenty (20) units of public housing. The number of households interviewed was 18. Out of the 18 households, 16 households or 89% of the households were employed. One of the households was retired from work and the other household was unemployed. As you can see, almost all of the residents were employed, mostly in low-paying jobs such as, car wash, bus aide, laundry maid in a hotel, and cook at the school. Information on educational opportunities through the City Library were distributed to the residents.

Many of the residents have children and work, so that it is difficult to participate in the management of the property and they make such a low income that home ownership is not on their radar.

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

See response above.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

See response above.

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)

In 2014, the City completed the "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice" (AI). This document provided a comprehensive review of the City's administrative and judicial policies. This study's assessment of the location, availability, and accessibility of housing assists in planning to address impediments to fair and affordable housing. This analysis profiled the housing market in Frisco, addressed housing affordability, the physical condition of housing stock, and public housing. Impediments to Fair Housing were categorized into four areas and actions were taken in each area:

IMPEDIMENT ONE – LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF FAIR HOUSING ACT

The City of Frisco took action on this impediment through the following actions: (1) Providing Fair Housing Act information available at City Hall, 6101 Frisco Square Blvd., Frisco, Texas 75034; (2) Making information available through the City of Frisco website, www.friscotexas.gov; (3) Making presentations to the public; and (4) Training staff to better communicate the Fair Housing Act to residents.

WEBSITE: Fair Housing information is provided on two sites on the City of Frisco website, the [Community Development page](#) and the [Fair Housing page](#). Information concerning how to file a complaint and upcoming events are placed on these two sites on the City of Frisco website.

PRESENTATIONS: November 4, 2015 – Contractor Workshop – The Fair Housing Act was presented and information was distributed to the contractors.

January 15, 2016 - Grant Application Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was presented and distributed to the social service organizations.

June 28, 2016 – UNIDOS – Fair Housing information was presented and distributed in English and Spanish to an audience of mostly Hispanic Spanish-speaking residents.

September 23, 2016 – Grant Training Workshop – Fair Housing information was presented and distributed to the social service organizations.

IMPEDIMENT TWO – LIMITED SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordability is an indirect aspect of housing discrimination and it is difficult to talk about addressing impediments to fair housing, and actions to eliminate discrimination in housing, without simultaneously talking about development of policies, plans, programs, and projects to increase the supply of affordable housing. Even moderate-income households face challenges in purchasing a home in Frisco, and low-

income families face a significant cost burden for rental housing. In the program year, the City of Frisco focused on four actions to address this impediment: (1) Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation; (2) City-funded Homebuyer Loan Assistance Program; (3) Staff Training; (4) New Tax Credit Policy.

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program: The CDBG funded Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program completed six (6) housing rehabilitation projects in the program year to maintain affordable housing stock in the City.

Actions Taken (answer continued)

City-funded Homebuyer Loan Program: The City of Frisco general-funded homebuyer loan program provided three (3) loans of \$5,000 each to low and moderate income households to purchase a home in Frisco. Staff Training: City staff attended the following trainings on Fair Housing Issues so that they could better present the fair housing act information to the public: October 29, 2015 - NCDCA Regional Conference, Little Rock, Arkansas; April 12, 2016 - Fair Housing Webinar, TDHCA and Texas Workforce Commission; April 20, 2016 - Fair Housing Conference, Austin, Texas; June 22, 2016 - NCDCA National Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. IMPEDIMENT THREE - GOVERNMENT POLICIES: This impediment deals with issues relating to the development of land including housing that is available to a wide range of persons and income levels in disparate locations. New Process: The Frisco City Council is developing a new application process for developers to use when requesting support for Low Income Tax Housing Credit projects. IMPEDIMENT FOUR - LACK OF AWARENESS OF POTENTIAL DISCRIMINATION: In the current economy and given the structure of the City's housing stock, the incidences of discrimination may focus on rental housing, and the focus of efforts in the immediate future should be upon aspects of discrimination in the rental market, and upon some groups within the protected classes. In particular, discrimination among two protected classes, (1) persons with disabilities and (2) larger family units requiring larger rental units, should be addressed. The City of Frisco took the following actions: January 15, 2016 - Grant Application Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was discussed with the social service organizations that serve persons with disabilities and provide rental assistance to large families. September 23, 2016 - Grant Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was discussed with the social service organizations that serve persons with disabilities and provide rental assistance to large families.

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

The greatest challenge to meeting underserved needs is meeting the increased need for program activities with a limited amount of funding. To overcome this significant challenge the City worked more efficiently, participated on a greater level of collaboration with other agencies and organizations, and aggressively sought and were successful in leveraging funding opportunities.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Through the Collin County Homeless Coalition's partnership with Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance (MDHA), two Collin County social service organizations applied for and received Emergency Solutions

Grant (ESG) funds for the first time. These new funds total just under \$300,000 and contribute to the programs that serve the needs of the underserved.

City-funded Social Service Grant

Further, the City recognized the obstacles of meeting underserved needs in the City and funded a General Fund Social Service Grant which provides funding to social service agencies assisting the underserved. The budget for this program is based on \$1 per capita and was used to fund social service agencies that provide health care, clothing, food, counseling, and education. The budget for the PY 15 General Fund Social Service Grant was \$152,000.

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

All CDBG funded housing rehabilitation projects include a lead based paint assessment and/or inspection as required by 24 CFR Part 35. In order to reduce and abate lead-based paint hazards, the City provides information and technical assistance to households receiving assistance under the Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation program. During the program year, 1 home was tested for lead-based paint. The lead-based paint booklet was given to all housing rehabilitation households.

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

The City of Frisco supports several agencies actively working on alleviating poverty. The City of Frisco Community Development staff went door-to-door interviewing and surveying the residents of the Frisco Housing Authority to ascertain employment needs. Information was distributed to eighteen out of twenty households currently residing in Frisco Housing Authority units. In addition, the City Council awarded a City of Frisco General Fund Social Service Grant during the program year to Frisco Family Services Center to provide emergency food and financial services, educational workshops on budgeting, finances, educational goals, and securing employment. Also, Frisco Family Services Center distributes college scholarships to students in low income families. Frisco Independent School District Foundation also distributes college scholarships to low income families. Frisco Housing Authority is working with families to help them to break the cycle of poverty. The Samaritan Inn, a homeless shelter, works with families to help them become self-sufficient with educational seminars including computer software applications. CITY House assists clients in securing funds for college and job training.

The City envisions continuing to support programs that expand antipoverty programs for both lower income families as well as to families which may be threatened with poverty through homeless prevention strategies.

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

The need for more and better information sharing among agencies and organizations that provide services to Frisco residents is a gap in the institutional structure and was addressed through the

participation in the following collaborations: National Community Development Association, Regional Community Development Association, Collin County Homeless Coalition, Denton County Homeless Alliance, Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance CoC, Texas Health Community Board, and Frisco ISD Advisory Committee. In addition, through the social service grant process, several questions have been inserted into the grant application requesting information on collaborations between organizations, and also, the City provides collaboration meeting time for applicants during the annual grant application meeting in January.

The City continues to seek new partners and to enhance the relationship with existing partners in City departments and social service agencies to improve and better coordinate the delivery of programs and services. Also, the city seeks opportunities to leverage the limited available resources.

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

Through the Denton County Homeless Coalition, a program has been implemented to meet with public housing organizations, private housing landlords, municipalities, United Way, and social service organizations to discuss the housing access obstacles facing persons with Section 8 vouchers and VA vouchers. Housing inventory is down and demand is up resulting in a dramatic increase in local rent payments. Renting to individuals without the added government paperwork is preferable to most landlords. This program is trying to build paths for housing voucher holders to secure housing.

Metro Dallas Homeless Alliance and Collin County Homeless Coalition are also working on housing access issues through discussions with real estate councils and supportive private housing landlords.

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

In 2014, the City completed the "Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice" (AI). This document provided a comprehensive review of the City's administrative and judicial policies. This study's assessment of the location, availability, and accessibility of housing assists in planning to address impediments to fair and affordable housing. This analysis profiled the housing market in Frisco, addressed housing affordability, the physical condition of housing stock, and public housing. Impediments to Fair Housing were categorized into four areas and actions were taken in each area:

IMPEDIMENT ONE – LACK OF PUBLIC AWARENESS OF FAIR HOUSING ACT__

The City of Frisco took action on this impediment through the following actions: (1) Providing Fair Housing Act information available at City Hall, 6101 Frisco Square Blvd., Frisco, Texas 75034; (2) Making information available through the City of Frisco website, www.friscotexas.gov; (3) Making presentations to the public; and (4) Training staff to better communicate the Fair Housing Act to residents.

WEBSITE: Fair Housing information is provided on two sites on the City of Frisco website, the Community Development page and the Fair Housing page. Information concerning how to file a complaint and upcoming events are placed on these two sites on the City of Frisco website.

PRESENTATIONS: November 4, 2015 – Contractor Workshop – The Fair Housing Act was presented and information was distributed to the contractors.

January 15, 2016 - Grant Application Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was presented and distributed to the social service organizations.

June 28, 2016 – UNIDOS – Fair Housing information was presented and distributed in English and Spanish to an audience of mostly Hispanic Spanish-speaking residents.

September 23, 2016 – Grant Training Workshop – Fair Housing information was presented and distributed to the social service organizations.

IMPEDIMENT TWO – LIMITED SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordability is an indirect aspect of housing discrimination and it is difficult to talk about addressing impediments to fair housing, and actions to eliminate discrimination in housing, without simultaneously talking about development of policies, plans, programs, and projects to increase the supply of affordable housing. Even moderate-income households face challenges in purchasing a home in Frisco, and low-income families face a significant cost burden for rental housing. In the program year, the City of Frisco focused on four (4) actions to address this impediment: (1) Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation; (2) City-funded Homebuyer Loan Assistance Program; (3) Staff Training.

Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program: The CDBG funded Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Program completed six (6) housing rehabilitation projects in the program year to maintain affordable housing stock in the City.

Identify action taken to overcome (con't)

City-funded Homebuyer Loan Program: The City of Frisco general-funded homebuyer loan program provided three (3) loans of \$5,000 each to low and moderate income households to purchase a home in Frisco. Staff Training: City staff attended the following trainings on Fair Housing Issues so that they could better present the fair housing act information to the public: October 29, 2015 - NCDA Regional Conference, Little Rock, Arkansas; April 12, 2016 - Fair Housing Webinar, TDHCA and Texas Workforce Commission; April 20, 2016 - Fair Housing Conference, Austin, Texas; June 22, 2016 - NCDA National Conference, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
IMPEDIMENT THREE - GOVERNMENT POLICIES: This impediment deals with issues relating to the development of land including housing that is available to a wide range of persons and income levels in disparate locations. New Process: The Frisco City Council is working on a new application process for developers to use when requesting support for Low Income Tax Housing

Credit projects. IMPEDIMENT FOUR - LACK OF AWARENESS OF POTENTIAL DISCRIMINATION: In the current economy and given the structure of the City's housing stock, the incidences of discrimination may focus on rental housing, and the focus of efforts in the immediate future should be upon aspects of discrimination in the rental market, and upon some groups within the protected classes. In particular, discrimination among two protected classes, (1) persons with disabilities and (2) larger family units requiring larger rental units, should be addressed. The City of Frisco took the following actions: January 15, 2016 - Grant Application Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was discussed with the social service organizations that serve persons with disabilities and provide rental assistance to large families. September 23, 2016 - Grant Training Workshop - Fair Housing information was discussed with the social service organizations that serve persons with disabilities and provide rental assistance to large families.

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 standards and procedures followed by CDBG staff to monitor activities include: (1) a schedule of rehab activities, (2) a schedule of administrative activities, and (3) a schedule of subrecipient activities. These schedules are reviewed by staff monthly and presented to the Social Service and Housing Board annually. Goals and objectives of the annual Action Plan are reviewed by staff quarterly and steps are taken to attain goals and objectives. The City operates in a dynamic external environment. Expenditures are reviewed monthly with the City of Frisco Finance Department staff to insure the timeliness of expenditures. Housing Codes and on-site inspections are performed by the CDBG Rehabilitation Specialist as needed according to the activity schedules above. The CDBG program funds the following positions using a prorated method: a Rehabilitation Specialist position, a Housing Coordinator position, and as needed Housing and Grants Manager.

All subrecipients who receive City of Frisco Community Development Block Grant funds attend a pre-grant training focusing on policies and procedures in relation to activity eligibility, reporting requirements, and performance measures. Each subrecipient signs a contract which specifies the activity that is being funded and the subsequent requirements and remedies.

Quarterly, the subrecipients are required to submit financial and program documentation to the City of Frisco. This is done to ensure the timeliness of expenditures. The documentation which includes: beneficiary data, and invoices with supporting documents, such as pay records, counseling logs and rent and utility receipts is reviewed by the Housing and Grants Manager. If the invoice is approved by the Housing and Grants Manager, it is submitted to the Finance Services Department for approval and payment.

Technical assistance is given to the subrecipients throughout the program year as needed. In addition, the subrecipients receive a monitoring visit at least once during the funding year to insure that the use of Community Development Block Grant funds is consistent with the contractual commitments made in the subrecipient agreement and with overall Community Development Block Grant program requirements.

Upon completion of their grant, the subrecipients receive another on-site visit from City of Frisco staff to review financial documents, records and contracts, perform onsite inspections, review specific client files, and to discuss with the agency the specific accomplishments achieved as a result of the City of Frisco Community Development Block Grant funding.

More text in add text option in IDIS; however, it does not appear in the downloaded version of this

report.

Answer continued

Minority Outreach All of the Frisco Housing Authority household heads identify as Hispanic or Black/African-American. During the interviews of the Frisco Housing Authority residents, information about the Housing Rehabilitation program was distributed and information on persons interested in working on the CDBG Housing Rehabilitation projects was gathered and made available to contractors. In addition, HUB vendors are sent requests for bids for all CDBG homeowner housing rehabilitation projects. Consolidated Plan Goals are reviewed quarterly by staff to track the progress of the program activities in achieving the Consolidated 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 of Frisco continues to follow the Citizen Participation Plan established for all CDBG activities. A notice was published in the local newspaper, *Frisco Enterprise*, and on the City of Frisco website, www.friscotexas.gov, on November 4, 2016 announcing the availability of the PY 2015 CAPER for public examination and citizen comment. The public review period began on November 4, 2016 and ran through December 6, 2016. The CAPER document was available on the City's website, www.friscotexas.gov, and at City Hall. An advertised Public Hearing was held on November 9, 2016 by the Social Services and Housing Board. No comments were received. Frisco City Council approved the CAPER for submission on December 6, 2016.

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.

No changes to the City of Frisco program objectives at this time.

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

No

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