



**Fiscal Year 2021-2022 Consolidated
Annual Performance Evaluation Report
(CAPER)**

for the second year of the

2020-2025

**Contra Costa HOME Consortium
Consolidated Plan**

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

Approved by Antioch City Council September 27, 2022



2021-22 City Council CDBG Committee

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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.

FY 21-22 is the second year of the 2020-2025 Contra Costa Consortium Consolidated Plan, and was another challenging year for the City of Antioch and the world. The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic fallout caused significant hardship. In the early months of the crisis, tens of millions of people nationwide lost their jobs. While employment began to rebound within a few months, unemployment remained high throughout 2020. Improving employment and substantial relief measures helped reduce the very high levels of hardship seen in the summer of 2020. Then in 2021-22 the Delta and Omicron COVID variants emerged and impacted the ability of residents to return to work and businesses to reopen their doors, disrupting the income of individuals, companies and the City alike.

A series of events and focus by the media on the pandemic statistics and social justice movements highlighted the harsh consequences of inequity throughout the nation. The Census final Pulse Survey found that:

The impacts of the pandemic and the economic fallout have been widespread, but remain particularly prevalent among Black people, Latino people, and other people of color. These disproportionate impacts reflect harsh, long-standing inequities — often stemming from structural racism — in education, employment, housing, and health care that the crisis exacerbated. Households with children also continue to face especially high hardship rates.

Key areas where the pandemic affected the City and CDBG accomplishments were:

Economy – The unemployment rate at the beginning of FY 2021 (July) was still about 7%, down from its high of over 10% in August of 2020. Many Antioch businesses closed during the pandemic, and others lost workers to the Great Resignation. By the beginning of July 2022, the unemployment rate in Contra Costa/Alameda counties was down to 3.1% (6.6% the year before.) However, between June 2022 and July 2022, the total number of jobs in the two counties decreased by 5,200, with government jobs leading the region in job losses (over 1,800 jobs total, with local government leading the downturn with 10,400 job losses.) *State of California Employment Development Department.*

[https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/oak\\$pds.pdf](https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/oak$pds.pdf)

The City was very fortunate that no major sources of revenue were significantly impacted by COVID. Hardest hit was recreation programs since many programs and rentals were shut down and the City could only offer limited services and programs. Although the City of Antioch was not forced to furlough full-time workers, most part-time Recreation and other

COVID-impacted workers were let go. The City was also affected by worker retirement and resignation for better paying jobs, and is still struggling to fill openings and find qualified candidates who are willing to work in an office setting for the salary and benefits offered by the City.

Housing – As the pandemic lingered and telecommuting took firm hold, workers continued to move from Silicon Valley and San Francisco which pumped up sales and prices in Contra Costa County. The Contra Costa County 2021 Annual Real Estate Market Trends ReCap found that prices and sales continued rising in 2021, with the average sales price up 19.9% compared to 2020 and the median price up 18.7%. Condo sales were up 38.7% from 2020 due to buyers working from home and needing larger spaces.

Antioch experienced skyrocketing prices (see chart below) but fortunately suspended its Antioch Home Ownership Program (AHOP) when the pandemic started in an effort to try and mitigate loss due to foreclosure when housing prices stabilized.

Antioch Annual Real Estate Market Trends

Antioch (Single Family Homes)								
	Prices		Other			% Change from Year Before		
	Average	Median	Sold	DOM	SP/LP	Average	Median	Sold
2010	\$212,437	\$209,000	1,631	46	101.1%			
2011	\$194,988	\$189,900	1,661	59	99.2%	-8.2%	-9.1%	1.8%
2012	\$209,349	\$205,500	1,582	43	101.4%	7.4%	8.2%	-4.8%
2013	\$292,209	\$290,000	955	26	103.5%	39.6%	41.1%	-39.6%
2014	\$325,938	\$318,900	987	33	100.3%	11.5%	10.0%	3.4%
2015	\$342,745	\$340,000	1,281	31	100.6%	5.2%	6.6%	29.8%
2016	\$382,353	\$380,000	1,175	23	101.5%	11.6%	11.8%	-8.3%
2017	\$424,530	\$424,663	1,256	22	102.0%	11.0%	11.8%	6.9%
2018	\$452,375	\$450,000	1,274	23	101.6%	6.6%	6.0%	1.4%
2019	\$476,239	\$475,000	1,192	31	100.3%	5.3%	5.6%	-6.4%
2020	\$515,100	\$510,000	1,034	21	102.4%	8.2%	7.4%	-13.3%
2021	\$621,164	\$610,000	1,202	16	105.9%	20.6%	19.6%	16.2%

Average Price – The sum of all prices divided by the number of sales.

Median Price – The point at which half of the properties sold were higher priced, and half were lower priced.

DOM – Days on Market, the average time it took to sell all properties from the time they were listed until the time they were put under contract.

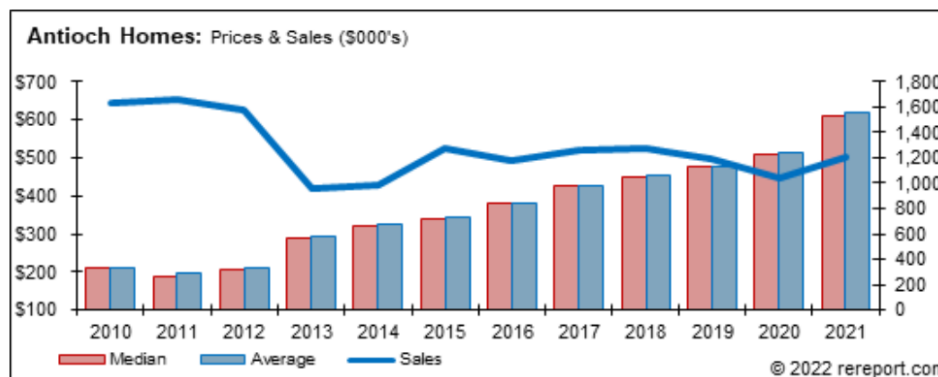


Table 1 – Antioch Real Estate Market Trends 2010-2021

Although rent and eviction protections were put into place by the State and Contra Costa County, and rent relief provided to low-income renters, Antioch households struggled with evictions and rent costs, and saw the highest eviction rates in the County.

As the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) stated in their 2021 report *Out of Reach*:

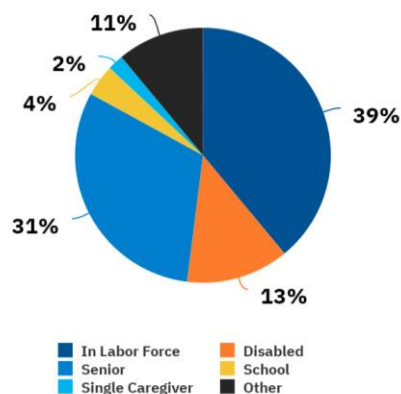
Across California, there is a shortage of rental homes affordable and available to extremely low-income households (ELI) whose incomes are at or below 30% of the area median income (AMI). Many of these households are severely cost burdened, spending more than half of their income on housing. Severely cost burdened poor households are more likely than other renters to sacrifice other necessities like health food and healthcare to pay the rent, and to experience unstable housing situations like evictions.

Extremely low-income renter households are a diverse group (see chart) and are predominantly comprised of:

- Adults in the labor force
- Single adult (mostly female) caregivers of a child under 7 or a person with disability, more than half of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week
- Seniors
- Persons with disabilities
- People enrolled in school, almost half of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week

Source: 2020 5-year ACS PUMS

EXTREMELY LOW INCOME RENTER HOUSEHOLDS



Note: Mutually exclusive categories applied in the following order: senior, disabled, in labor force, enrolled in school, single adult caregiver of a child under 7 or a person with a disability, and other. At the national level, 15% percent of extremely low income renter households include a single adult caregiver, more than half of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week. Eleven percent of extremely low-income renter households are enrolled in school, 48% of whom usually work more than 20 hours per week.
Source: 2020 5-Year ACS PUMS

Furthermore, California is the most expensive state when ranked by NLIHC. They calculate the hourly wage needed to afford a two-bedroom house at fair market rate. The housing wage for California is \$39.03 per hour to afford a two-bedroom home at \$2,030, and the worker would need an annual household income of \$81,191. The number of full-time jobs at minimum wage needed to afford that home in California is 2.8. An extremely low-income worker can only afford to pay \$706 without spending more than 30% of wages on housing.

Table 2 – Categories of Extremely Low-Income Renters

But the situation is even worse in Contra Costa County, where the two-bedroom Housing Wage is \$45.83 per hour. This is more than Santa Barbara, Orange, and San Diego Counties! Thankfully, it is less than Marin (\$68.33), San Mateo (\$68.33), San Francisco (\$68.33), Santa Clara (\$58.67), Santa Cruz (\$58.10) and Alameda (\$45.83) counties. *Out of Reach* - https://nlihc.org/sites/default/files/oor/2021/Out-of-Reach_2021.pdf

The Contra Costa County 2021 Affordable Housing Needs Report found that 76% of extremely low-income households are paying more than half of their income on housing costs, compared to just 1% of moderate-income households, and that 27,709 low-income renters in the County do not have access to an affordable home.

https://1p08d91kd0c03rlxhmhtydpr-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Contra-Costa_Housing_Report.pdf

However, in spite of the many challenges, the agencies funded by the City of Antioch made excellent strides in accomplishing the goals and objectives of the 5-year 2020-25 Contra Costa Consortium Consolidated Plan. Agencies showed great resilience in their adaptation to develop new ways of serving their clients and outreaching to underserved residents.

Highlights of services provided to Antioch residents during the year include:

- Homeless Outreach and Shelter - Goal 298 persons, 834 served for 280% of goal.
- Homeless Prevention - Goal 1,588 persons, served 3,519 for 222% of goal.
- Youth - Goal 49 youth, served 87 abused/at risk youth for 178% of goal.
- Seniors and Disabled - Goal 931 persons, served 1,310 for 130% of goal.
- Economic Development –Goal 22 persons, served 27 persons for 123% of goal.
- Housing Programs – These programs were most affected as the Antioch Home Buyer Program (AHOP) was paused for the entire year, and the Housing Rehabilitation program was inactive at the beginning of the year due to fears of homeowners to let workers into their homes, and it was slowed the entire year due to supply chain and trade worker shortages. Still, goal was to provide 14 loans/grants and 12 were completed for 86% of goal.

In FY 21-22, a total of \$1,515,598.24 in funding was expended from all fund sources, as follows:

- \$769,053.06 in CDBG-EN
- \$336,305.24 in CDBG-CV
- \$410,239.94 in Housing Successor

The City is on-track to achieve and exceed all of its Consolidated Plan goals in all categories except Housing. The Covid pandemic, as stated earlier, hit this industry particularly hard, with reluctance to allow workman into homes, supply chain issues, skyrocketing lumber prices, shortage of skilled tradespeople and increased costs of materials and labor. The programs affected are:

- AH-1 Increase Affordable Housing Rental Supply and AH-2 Increase Affordable Supportive Housing. These programs may still be achieved, but no projects are yet in the works. Nonprofit affordable housing builders are almost 2 years behind in their

projects due to the issues outlined above as well as increased costs have often necessitated finding additional funding. It is as yet unknown if these goals will be achieved, but the City is talking to developers regularly and working with two on possible new projects for funding.

- AH-3 Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing - The Housing Rehabilitation program is behind, but expected to achieve its goals by the end of the ConPlan. The AHOP homebuyer program was halted for two years, but has sufficient funding to potentially achieve its goals by the end of the Plan if higher mortgage rates do not significantly affect lower-income homebuyers. The program restarts in October 2022 and we will soon be able to tell.
- AH-4 Reduce Household Energy Costs - The program funded under this goal had to change the program model due to the above, and no longer meets requirements for a Housing activity. The City is working with Habitat to increase usage of HS funds for this purpose but they are not able to increase output at this time because of the challenges outlined. This goal will likely not be achieved.
- AH-5 Expand Community Resistance to Natural Hazard - This program also relies on Habitat for completion, and it is doubtful if it will meet ConPlan goals although there is sufficient funding to do so. The City and County have put out RFPs for additional agencies but none responded. Please see the attached spreadsheet for a summary of the Priority Goals and Annual Strategies for the entire Consolidated Plan, with accomplishments for all federal and non-federal funding utilized in the 2021-22 Action Plan.

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 <i>*HS=Housing Successor</i>	Indicator <i>*LMI=Low/Moderate Income</i>	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
AH-1 Increase Affordable Rental Housing Supply	Affordable Housing	HS: \$50,000	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%	0	0	0
AH-2: Increase Affordable Supportive Housing.	Homeless	HS: \$2,000,000	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	30	0	0.00%	0	0	0
AH-3: Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG \$339,711 HS: \$1,770,743	Public service activities for LMI Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0
AH-3: Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG \$339,711 HS: \$1,770,743	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	30	0	0.00%	10	0	0.00%
AH-3: Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG \$339,711 HS: \$1,770,743	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	75	13	0.00%	12	12	120.00%
AH-3: Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	CDBG \$339,711 HS: \$1,770,743	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	30	0	0.00%	0	0	0
AH-4: Reduce household energy costs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
AH-4: Reduce household energy costs	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	400	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
AH-4: Reduce household energy costs	Affordable Housing	CDBG:	Other	Other	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount <i>*HS=Housing Successor</i>	Indicator <i>*LMI=Low/Moderate Income</i>	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
AH-5:Expand community resilience to natural hazard	Affordable Housing	HS: \$50,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
CD-1: General Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	900	153	17.00%	164	73	44.51%
CD-2: Non-Homeless Special Needs.	Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$350,000/ CDBG-CV 1&3: \$30,000 HS: \$50,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	4,940	2428	49.15%	971	1,310	134.91%
CD-3: Youth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	265	176	66.42%	49	87	177.55%
CD-4: Fair Housing	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	118	47.20%	50	66	132.00%
CD-4: Fair Housing	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$125,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	118	47.20%	50	66	132.00%
CD-5: Tenant/Landlord Counseling.	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$150,000 / CDBG-CV 1&3: \$20,000	Public service activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	875	345	38.43%	175	233	133.14%
CD-6: Economic Development.	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$300,000	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	10	5	50.00%	2	3	150.00%
CD-6: Economic Development.	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$100,000	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	75	45	60.00%	16	24	150.00%
CD-7: Infrastructure and Accessibility	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$2,177,052	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	4000	0	0.00%	2000	0	0.00%

Goal	Category	Source / Amount <i>*HS=Housing Successor</i>	Indicator <i>*LMI=Low/Moderate Income</i>	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
CD-8: Public Facilities for Homeless and Emergency	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$195,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2000	6635	331.75%	0	6635	6635.00%
CD-8: Public Facilities for Homeless and Emergency	Non-Housing Community Development	HS: \$500,000	Overnight/ Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	50	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
CD-9: Administration	Administra- tion	CDBG: \$716,964 CDBG-CV 1&3: \$19,257	Other	Other	5	2	40.00%	1	1	100.00%
H-1: Permanent Housing for Homeless	Homeless	HS: \$275,000	Public service activities for LMI Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1500	1744	116.27	240	789	328.75%
H-1: Permanent Housing for Homeless	Homeless	HS: \$275,000	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	140	91	0.00%	28	45	160.71%
H-2: Prevention of Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG-CV 1&3: \$440,000 / HS \$925,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	1380	0	0.00%	180	241	133.89%
H-2: Prevention of Homelessness	Homeless	CDBG-CV 1&3: \$440,000 / HS \$925,000	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	7750	8904	114.89%	1500	3336	222.40%

Table 3 - 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 funded only HIGH priority projects and programs as identified in the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan. All projects and programs are doing well and are on track to meet or exceed goals and objectives outlined in the Plan. Utilizing federal CDBG and CDBG-CV (COVID) funds, as well as City of Antioch Housing Successor (HS) fund, agencies were contracted to serve 42,097 persons and by year's end had served a total of 41,477 persons, 99% of goal. Goal was short only because the City Roadway project accumulates two-years of funding to construct, and will complete in FY 2022-23 and assist 5,115 persons in the lower income area when done.

Of all those served, the majority of funding was utilized to help households with the lowest incomes - 70% had extremely low household incomes between 0-30% of the area median income (AMI), 28% had very low incomes from 30-50% AMI, and only 2% had low incomes between 50-80% AMI.

The City of Antioch Consolidated Plan for 2020-25 directed ALL funding and priorities to meet the needs of the City's most vulnerable people - unsheltered persons or those at risk of becoming homeless, seniors, adults with significant disabilities, youth who have been abused or are in unstable or homeless households. It addresses health disparities in lower-income households experiencing cancer and provides access and training in technology to limited English-speaking residents. It provides opportunities for low-income households to develop child care microenterprises to support residents returning to work and workforce training for administrative positions. It provides physical access to facilities and on roads and improves roadways and flood infrastructure in the lowest income census tracts and improves ADA accessibility for persons with disabilities. It provides housing opportunities for persons with Housing Choice vouchers and other lower-income households, and improves the housing stock, accessibility, energy and water efficiency, and livability for older homes of lower-income and senior homeowners.

All 2021-22 Action Plan funding and accomplishments funded with both federal and nonfederal sources addressed only HIGH priorities and their goals and objectives. All homeless activities were funded with Housing Successor funds at the maximum of \$250,000 allowed so that CDBG Public Services could be expanded for other purposes. All of the CDBG-CV funds were directed to emergency rental assistance and legal assistance to prevent evictions and foreclosures, trying to stem the number of households who become homeless. Please see the chart on the following page for a list of all of the projects and programs funded for FY 2021-22 and their funding sources.

FY 2021-22 Action Plan Strategies & Funding of the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan Priority Goals Approved by City Council on April 27, 2021						
Applicant		Project Name	Funds			TOTAL
			853,905	30,000	810,000	1,693,905
			CDBG-EN	CDBG-RLF	Hsg Sucessor	All Sources
Homeless Goals and Strategies (H-1 and H-2)						
H-1: Permanent Housing for Homeless.						
H-1.1	CCC Health, Housing, Homeless Services	CORE Homeless Outreach			30,000	30,000
H-1.2	Interfaith Council of CCC	Winter Nights Emergency Family Shelter			15,000	15,000
H-1.3	STAND!	Emergency Domestic Violence Shelter			10,000	10,000
Subtotal Homeless Shelter Strategies:			0	0	55,000	55,000
H-2: Prevention of Homelessness.						
H-2.1	Bay Area Legal Aid (BALA)	Eviction Services for Homeless Prevention			25,000	25,000
H-2.2	Contra Costa Crisis Center	Crisis/211 Homeless Services			10,000	10,000
H-2.3	Loaves & Fishes of CC	Nourishing Lives			10,000	10,000
H-2.4	SHELTER, Inc.	Homeless Prevention/Rapid Rehousing			50,000	50,000
H-2.6	ECHO Housing	Legal Assistance and Defense for Evictions & Foreclosure Prev.			100,000	100,000
Subtotal Homeless Prevention Strategies:			0	0	195,000	195,000
Subtotal Homeless Strategies:			0	0	250,000	250,000
Public Services Goals and Strategies (CD-1-5)						
CD-1: General Public Services						
CD-1.1	Cancer Support Community	Antioch CSC Center	9,000			9,000
CD-1.2	Opportunity Junction	Technology Center Training	9,000			9,000
Subtotal General Public Services			18,000	0	0	18,000
CD-2: Non-Homeless Special Needs.						
CD-2.1	Choice in Aging	Bedford Adult Day Health Care	9,000			9,000
CD-2.2	CC Family Justice Alliance	Navigation for Victims of DV	9,000			9,000
CD-2.3	CC Senior Legal Services	Legal Services for Seniors	9,000			9,000
CD-2.4	Lions Center	Independent Living Skills	9,000			9,000
CD-2.5	Meals on Wheels DiabloR	Care Management	9,000			9,000
CD-2.6	Meals on Wheels DiabloR	Meals on Wheels (MOW)	9,000			9,000
CD-2.7	Ombudsman Services	Advocacy in Care Facilities	9,000			9,000
Subtotal Non-Homeless Special Needs Strategies:			63,000	0	0	63,000
CD-3: Youth. Increase opportunities for children/youth to be healthy, succeed in school, and prepare for productive adulthood.						
CD-3.1	Bay Area Crisis Nursery	Emergency child shelter services	9,000			9,000
CD-3.2	Court Appointed Special Advocates	Children At Risk	9,000			9,000
Subtotal Youth Strategies:			18,000	0	0	18,000
CD-4: Fair Housing. Continue to promote fair housing activities and affirmatively further fair housing to eliminate discrimination in housing choice.						
CD-4.1	ECHO Housing	Fair Housing Services	25,000			25,000
Subtotal Fair Housing Strategies (Funded from CDBG Administration):			25,000	0	0	25,000
CD-5: Tenant/Landlord Counseling. Support the investigation and resolution of disagreements between tenants and landlords and to educate both as to their rights and responsibilities, so as to help prevent people from becoming homeless and to ensure fair housing opportunity.						
CD-5.1	ECHO Housing	Tenant-Landlord Services	29,800			29,800
Subtotal Tenant/Landlord Counseling Strategies:			29,800	0	0	29,800
Total Public Services Funding (w/o Fair Housing, funded from Admin):			128,800	0	250,000	378,800
Economic Development (CD-6)						
CD-6: Economic Development. Reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level, expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents, and increase the viability of neighborhood commercial areas.						
CD-6.1	CocoKids	Road to Success	20,000			20,000
CD-6.2	Opportunity Junction	Administrative Careers Training	60,000			60,000
Subtotal Economic Development Strategies:			80,000	0	0	80,000
Infrastructure Development (CD-7)						
CD-7: Infrastructure and Accessibility. Maintain adequate infrastructure in lower income areas, and ensure access for the mobility-impaired by addressing physical access barriers to goods, services, and public facilities in such areas.						
CD-7.1	City of Antioch	Downtown Street Project	475,105			475,105
Subtotal Infrastructure and Accessibility, and Public Facility Strategies:			475,105	0	0	475,105
Administration (CD8)						
CD-9: Administration. Support development of viable urban communities through extending and strengthening partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, and administer federal grant programs in a fiscally prudent manner.						
CD-8.1	City of Antioch	Administration of CDBG Prog	145,000			145,000
Subtotal Administration & Fair Housing Strategies:			170,000	0	0	170,000
Subtotal Non-Housing Community Development Strategies:			853,905	0	250,000	1,103,905
Affordable Housing Goals and Strategies (AH-1 – AH-3)						
AH-3: Maintain and Preserve Affordable Housing.						
AH-3.1	Bay Area Affordable Homeownership Alliance	Antioch Home Ownership Program			50,000	50,000
AH-3.3	Habitat for Humanity East Bay, Inc.	Homeowner Rehabilitation Program			510,000	510,000
AH-4: Reduce household energy costs.						
AH-4.1	Rising Sun Center for Opportunity	Home Energy & Water Assessment/ Remediation		30,000		30,000
Subtotal Affordable Housing Strategies:			0	30,000	560,000	590,000
Total Each Funding Source:			853,905	30,000	810,000	1,693,905

Table 4 – 2021-22 Action Plan

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	676
Black or African American	500
Asian	83
American Indian or American Native	22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	21
Total	1,302
Hispanic	217
Not Hispanic	1,085

Table 5 – Assistance to racial and ethnic populations by source of funds

Narrative

The table above is of limited use as it does not have a column for mixed race, the percentage of race/ethnicity, nor a comparison to the population of Antioch or over the life of the Consolidated Plan. Furthermore, it does not reflect all the homeless services funded by Housing Successor, as well as other activities funded by the Housing Successor.

Instead, please refer to the table below for relevant data information for this section. It shows the number of people served by race and ethnicity (Hispanic) for: the CDBG program alone; for Other funded programs alone; cumulative for all programs over the Consolidated Plan; and the City demographics from the 2020 Census.

Equity Analysis	Total Served	Total Served w/Race Info*	White	%	Black	%	Asian	%	Am Indian/ Alaskan	%	Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	%	Am Indian/ White	%	Asian/ White	%	Black/ White	%	Am Indian/ Black	%	Other/ Multi Race	%	Hispanic (Subset of Race)	%
Percentage of Race & Ethnicity in Antioch Population (Source: Census 2020, Redistricting Data DECENNIALPL2020)		115,291	32,703	28.4%	24,057	20.9%	15,015	13.0%	1,696	1.5%	1,543	1.3%	1,273	1.1%	1,759	1.5%	1,612	1.4%	277	0.2%	35,356	30.7%	41,965	36.4%
Persons Served - CDBG funding (inc. CDBG-CV):	32,049	1,809	725	40.1%	528	29.2%	85	4.7%	22	1.2%	21	1.2%	4	0.2%	7	0.4%	11	0.6%	2	0.1%	404	22.3%	417	23.1%
Persons Served - Other funding	4,410	3,752	1,067	28.4%	1,299	34.6%	25	0.7%	101	2.7%	55	1.5%	14	0.4%	4	0.1%	62	1.7%	8	0.2%	1,117	29.8%	424	11.3%
Total Persons Served in 2021-22 (all funds)	36,459	5,561	1,792	32.2%	1,827	32.9%	110	2.0%	123	2.2%	76	1.4%	18	0.3%	11	0.2%	73	1.3%	10	0.2%	1,521	27.4%	841	15.1%
Total Persons Served ConPlan to Date,	35,258	9,870	3,215	32.6%	3,090	31.3%	212	2.1%	269	2.7%	114	1.2%	24	0.2%	26	0.3%	126	1.3%	855	8.7%	1,939	19.6%	9,870	100.0%

Table 6 – Equity Analysis for FY 2021-22 and Consolidated Plan to Date, CDBG and All Funds

As is evident from the data on the Antioch population above, the City of Antioch is racially diverse, having transformed from a majority white population over the past three census counts. The largest race group is Other/Mixed Races (30.7% of the population), followed by White (28.4%), Black/African American (20.9%), and Asian (13%), followed by the smaller groups of American Indian/Alaskan Native (1.5%), Asian/White (1.5%), Black/White (1.4%), Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (1.3%), American Indian/Alaskan native and White (1.1%), and Am. Indian/Alaskan and Black (0.2%). Hispanic residents comprise one of the aforementioned racial categories, and represent 36.4% of the population of the City. Antioch residents who speak English "less than well" are primarily Spanish and Tagalog (Filipino) with some Chinese (Mandarin and Cantonese) speaking. The City's Language Assistance Plan addresses communication to these groups and others.

The City endeavors provide services in an equitable manner to all lower income residents who need them. Service providers all now have Spanish-speaking staff and access to translation services. Agency brochures are all printed in Spanish, and often in Tagalog and Chinese as well as other languages, and agencies report on their marketing efforts to diverse populations annually. The City also embarked, this year, on a mission to provide free web assistance to all funded agencies to upgrade their websites to ensure compliance with new ADA web regulations, as well as add translation capacity to all agency websites in these three languages. Twelve agency websites were upgraded and the City expects to complete this project in 2022-23.

One way to see if efforts such as these have been successful is to analyze the service data of funded agencies, and compare them to the general population. This analysis shows that:

- The most significant disparity in service utilization is with Hispanic residents, who represent 36.4% of the City's population but received only 23.1% of CDBG services and 15.1% of all services in FY 21-22. Known factors are:
 - Access to the internet and computer technology was one significant contributing factor. Agencies reported that in their transition to web-based service delivery, participation by Spanish-speaking residents fell substantially, even when ESL services were provided concurrently. Clients spoke of not having a computer or enough computers for the household as well as not being able to afford adequate broadband for the household, especially when multiple members were expected to access services remotely.
 - Another issue is that services in care facilities and adult day health care programs have zero Hispanic residents. Both of these types of services are funded primarily through sources that require US citizenship for the benefits, so this may exclude some Hispanic residents. Cultural factors around caring for aging family members at home are likely also a factor.
 - However, services such as emergency 2-1-1 (funded with Housing Successor [HS] monies) also see underutilization by Hispanic residents.

It is clear in this case that more outreach must be conducted in Spanish and in non-traditional means needs to be conducted to spread the word about the social services available to ALL residents, without regard to immigration status.

- Black/African American residents are also significantly over represented in service utilization. They represent 20.9% of the population but accessed were 29.2% of those receiving CDBG services and 32.9% of all services in FY 21-22. This over-representation occurs particularly strongly in Antioch funded homeless-related services including shelter, eviction prevention and rental assistance. This finding concurs with the 2021 Annual Report of the Contra Costa Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC). Countywide data shows that African Americans access homeless services at a rate that is 4 times their occurrence in the population. Historic patterns of inequity and discrimination are major contributors to the result of extreme poverty of many African American households.
- White lower income residents also receive a disproportionately larger share of services, especially CDBG-funded services. They represent 28.4% of the population but received 40.1% of CDBG services and 32.2% of all services during

the year. This is especially prevalent in services for seniors and persons with disabilities, which may reflect the original racial composition of the City, as well as cultural factors in caring for aging family members, and language access.

- Asian residents are significantly underrepresented in service delivery receiving 4.7% of CDBG services and 2.0% of all services compared to 13% of the population. Asian residents are particularly absent in homeless services. The largest groups of Asian residents in Antioch are Filipino, with Chinese representing a much smaller population. In speaking with agencies about this, it is likely to be the result of a combination of factors, including inadequate outreach in their language of origin and with trusted messengers of their culture (this is viewed as more of an issue in the Chinese culture as their seems to be more assimilation with Tagalog-speaking residents, who often have English-speaking family members); higher household incomes than other racial groups; multi-generational family structure; and cultural differences such as caring for family members and elders at home.

Although it is helpful to compare data to the general population, a more accurate comparison would be to compare the service data to the racial/ethnic characteristics of persons with similar incomes, since ALL of the funded services are limited to persons with incomes at 80% of the area median income (AMI) and under (lower-income persons).

Data in this spreadsheet shows that:

- 70% of Antioch services provided are to those with incomes between 0-30% AMI (extremely low-income),
- 28% of services are to those with incomes between 31%-50% AMI (very low-income) and
- 2% are to those with incomes between 51%-80% AMI (low-income).

An analysis comparing the demographics of residents with incomes at 80% and lower or 50% and lower to the service data would be **very** different than comparing to the general population. Historic and systemic racial inequity has resulted in a greater concentration of households who are Black/African American and Hispanic with significantly lower incomes than those households who are Asian and White (U.S. Treasury website: <https://home.treasury.gov/news/featured-stories/racial-inequality-in-the-united-states>).

Such data does not seem to be available yet from the 2020 Census, so this analysis will be conducted when it is available. It will likely show a significantly greater service gap for those who are Hispanic as well as even wider service utilization for those who are Black/African American.

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	896,488	1,105,358
Other	public - local	810,000	410,240

Table 7 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

In FY 21-22, a total of 3,630,420.97 in resources were made available from all fund sources, as follows:

- \$1,666,874.97 in unexpended funds from the prior year, which consists of \$458,102.77 in the City Roadway fund awaiting 2nd year allocation to expend in 22-23; \$552,844.70 in the Housing Revolving Loan Fund (RLF); \$4,800.00 in Program Income received during the year from Housing Loan payments (will be folded into RLF); and \$97,858.87 in prior year unexpended funds available for reallocation.
- \$1,153,546.00 in CV-1 and CV-3 grants
- \$810,000.00 in Housing Successor funding to address homelessness (\$250,000), provide Housing Rehabilitation loans and grants (\$510,000), and fund the Antioch Home Ownership Program (AHOP) (\$50,000).

In FY 21-22, a total of \$1,515,598.24 in funding was expended from all fund sources, as follows:

- \$769,053.06 in CDBG-EN
- \$336,305.24 in CDBG-CV
- \$410,239.94 in Housing Successor

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
City of Antioch	41	49	
Low/Mod Area	59	51	

Table 8 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Projects serving primarily low/mod areas include:

- County Library Antioch 18th St. Library HVAC Replacement Project - IDIS #713, Expended \$194,891 in 21-22 - Serve 6,635 primarily low income residents in low/mod area
- City ADA Restrooms - IDIS #715, Expended \$369,471.96 in 21-22 - Serve 8,087 residents with physical disabilities.
- City Roadway Rehabilitation Project - IDIS 741, Funded \$476,988 in 20-21 - not complete

Projects completed in 2021-22 expended \$564,362.96 in lower income areas. Total CDBG and CDBG-CV funds expended is \$1,105,358.30. Expended in lower income areas is 51% of total CDBG funds expended.

Leveraging

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

The CDBG program does not have matching requirements and does not mandate leveraging percentages by regulation. However, the City tracks the actual cost of service delivery for all contracts through the Sources and Uses reports submitted, and computes the amount of non-CDBG funds that are leveraged for entry into IDIS.

A 5-acre parcel of City-owned land was transferred to the County for the development of a homeless shelter and supportive housing in 2019, with a commitment of over \$3 million to assist in defraying costs of development. The County had two years to take action to develop the property in the coming year or return the property to the City. Plans that have been discussed includes a 50 bed shelter, 30 bed warming center, and 50-100 units of micro-unit housing for homeless persons.

However, the COVID pandemic and need for social distancing has led to permanent changes in the configuration of County shelters. In addition, the County acquired Motel 6 in Pittsburg, the jurisdiction just to the West of Antioch. This brings 165 new units of a new form of longer term shelter into the Continuum of Care. Therefore, the County is rethinking what resources are most needed on the parcel and has yet to take action on the property.

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
Total	0	0

Table 91 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	113	241
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	14	12
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	127	253

Table 2 – Number of Households Supported

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

No new housing units that were assisted with CDBG or Housing Successor funding were provided/constructed this year, as the anticipated homeless housing project has not materialized through the County. However, other projects are underway:

- Antioch Family and Senior Apartments. Two years ago the City approved a sizeable LIHTC affordable housing project that is just beginning to lease up. The project consists of 390 affordable units and four manager units. Of these, 214 units are designated for families, and 176 units are age restricted senior units (55 and older).

- Planning currently has an application for a 74-unit apartment complex that is proposing 4 very low-income units.

Rental assistance was provided with both Housing Successor (HS) and CDBG-CV funding. The CV program was put on hold throughout most of 2020-21 and 21-22, with everyone directed to the State Rental Assistance program. The CV program for the entire County Consortium was restarted in May and 13 people were served. The HS program, which remained in operation through the year, had a goal of serving 100 people and served 228.

The Habitat Housing Rehabilitation Program had a goal of 14 lower income households to receive housing loans and grants, and assisted 12 households.

The Antioch Home Ownership Program was suspended all of 21-22 due to skyrocketing housing price increases, and will resume in October 2022.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

As discussed previously, Covid and the resulting inflation, supply chain issues and shortage of workers in the trades has impacted all housing goals. However, We expect to make up all shortages in the remaining years of the Consolidated Plan and achieve all housing goals with the possible exception of AH4 - Reduce Household Energy Costs. This project was not funded in 2022-23 for the three year funding cycle. Staff is working with Habitat to see if they can increase their work in this area in the coming years, but that will depend on the availability of contractors and workers.

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	156	0
Low-income	69	0
Moderate-income	28	0
Total	253	0

Table 3 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The City of Antioch prioritizes housing funding, especially rental housing assistance and housing rehabilitation loans and grants, for persons earning 0-30% of the area median income (AMI). Of those served:

- 62% were extremely low-income (0-30% AMI)
- 27% were very low-income (31-50% AMI); and
- 11% were low-income (51-80% AMI).

CR-25 - HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS 91.220(D, E); 91.320(D, SE); 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

According to the Contra Costa County Homeless Continuum of Care 2021 Annual Report, an analysis of service data showed that 877 Antioch residents who were homeless during the year accessed services during that time. This is second only to Richmond in absolute and per capita rate of homelessness. Of all who accessed homeless services in 21-22, 1,803 lost their housing in East County (where Antioch is located), 1,397 were from Central County, and 1,795 were from West County (where Richmond is located.)

Outreach Services. The Contra Costa Continuum of Care employs a number of strategies to reach out to unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness and assess their individual needs. Methods include direct outreach and marketing, the use of phone-based services including the 211 line, marketing in other languages (e.g., Spanish), making physical and virtual locations accessible to those with disabilities, and collaborating with local law enforcement.

Health Care for the Homeless. In addition to providing direct medical care, testing and immunization services, the County-funded Health Care for the Homeless Program uses its mobile healthcare van and nurses for outreach. The bilingual Healthcare for the Homeless Team assesses client's needs, provides direct health care in the field including a weekly location in Antioch, provides social support, and links clients to appropriate services and programs, including mental health and substance abuse programs, Medi-Cal, the County's Basic Adult Care program, and the Covered California healthcare insurance exchange. Healthcare for the Homeless also partners closely with the CORE outreach teams to provide care to people without shelter or housing.

Impacts of COVID on Outreach. COVID severely affected the nature of outreach and assessments as it was not physically possible to engage with people experiencing homelessness in the same ways to protect the health and safety of unsheltered and temporarily sheltered clients and homeless services staff. While the County did deploy outreach teams, the type and content of the outreach shifted to include ensuring those who were unsheltered received personal protective equipment, hygiene and sanitation training and supplies, and that necessary resources and services such as food and healthcare access continued with modifications. In addition, congregate facilities such as CARE and Warming Centers that are often used by unsheltered persons, were temporarily closed under orders

of the County Health Officer, and CORE teams ceased transportation of homeless individuals to a variety of services. This had the effect of further isolating East County homeless residents who are far from services located primarily in Central County.

City of Antioch. The City invests a minimum of \$250,000 in Housing Successor funding for homeless services so that it can provide more desperately needed services than the normal CDBG Public Services cap will allow (public services are restricted to 15% of the grant amount and prior year program income).

The City allocated \$30,000 to the Homeless Outreach, and \$10,000 for Crisis Center 2-1-1 Information and Referral and CORE Team dispatch in 21-22. In addition, with General Funds the City provides additional portable toilets, handwashing stations, and nonprofit partners provides mobile shower facilities and laundry services.

2021-22 Accomplishments

County H3, CORE Homeless Outreach (HS \$30,000 allocated/expended). CORE Outreach Teams made contact with 789 unduplicated unsheltered Antioch residents during the year, providing linkage to the Coordinated Entry (CE) System and access to resources. There are now fourteen Coordinated Outreach, Referral and Engagement (CORE) teams throughout the County, with hours ranging from 8:00 a.m. until 1:00 a.m.

- **Goal 270, Served 789 for 292% of goal.**

CORE serves as one of three entry points into the CE system for unsheltered persons. They work to identify, engage, stabilize and house chronically homeless individuals and families. They utilize peer and professional outreach workers and many are bilingual. CORE teams are in the field, seeking out encampments, responding to the calls of cities and residents to notify them of people needing help. They also collaborate with local law enforcement. CORE also administers the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool) assessment, to prioritize those with the highest levels of chronicity and acuity for available housing resources and services. People are also referred to CARE (Coordinated Assessment Resource) Centers to access services for basic needs, case management, housing navigation and health care. Unfortunately, there are no CARE centers in East County.

Contra Costa Crisis Center, 2-1-1 and CORE Team Dispatch (HS \$10,000 allocated and expended.) The Crisis Center provides information and referral for homeless persons, contact with and dispatch for the CORE teams and homeless prevention resources and linkages. The call center is comprised of 24-hour mental health crisis intervention services AND a 211 information and referral service.

- **Goal 1,000, Served 1,367 for 137% of goal.**

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Crisis services, including emergency shelter and transitional housing, are a critical component of the Contra Costa Coordinated Entry System. For individuals and families experiencing a housing crisis that cannot be diverted, CORE Teams and CARE Centers make referrals to over 900 emergency shelter and transitional housing beds throughout Contra Costa County.

In keeping with a Housing First approach, the goal of Contra Costa's crisis response system is to provide immediate and easy access to safe and decent shelter beds when available, to the most vulnerable unsheltered people, including those that are chronically homeless, with the housing-focused goal of re-housing people as quickly as possible. Contra Costa CoC has established system-level performance measures for emergency shelter, including reducing the average length of stay, increasing exits to permanent housing and increasing non-returns to homelessness.

Healthcare for Homeless. The County also provides health care to homeless residents, whether unsheltered or in emergency shelters. The Health Care for the Homeless Program, funded by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), provides direct medical care, testing and immunization services and utilizes mobile healthcare and dental vans for outreach. The bilingual Healthcare for the Homeless Team assesses client's needs, provides social support, and links clients to appropriate services and programs, including mental health and substance abuse programs, Medi-Cal, the County's Basic Adult Care program, and the Covered California healthcare insurance exchange. They also staff the Phillip Dorn Center, a 21-bed facility located adjacent to the County's Concord Homeless Shelter. Last year 2,672 unduplicated Antioch residents experiencing homelessness, as defined by HRSA, were seen by Contra Costa Health Services.

Rapid Rehousing and Rental Assistance. In 2020 and 2021 the CoC received additional funding to provide rapid rehousing and rental assistance to persons imminently at risk of homelessness and those in unsafe temporary shelter and street settings. As a result, the community revisited its housing strategy by developing and using a housing inventory model, which depicts the needs and gaps in the CoC's housing inventory, including costs of each housing intervention and total cost to meet the total community need.

Impacts of COVID-19: The CoC with support from federal, state, and local funding were able to shift resources to make indoor non-congregate facilities (such as hotels under Project Roomkey and Homekey) available to persons most vulnerable to the disease before expanding those services to others. However, prioritizing persons most vulnerable to COVID had the impact of reducing shelter access for all other populations of homeless, primarily those who are younger than age 70.

The County purchased and remodeled the Motel 6 in Pittsburg (East County) to create 172 rooms of interim housing with these funds, adding the first shelter of any capacity in the area. Since COVID County Health protocols required social distancing, all persons were moved from the County shelters and placed in hotels. Shelters were then reconfigured to add separate individual and family sleeping areas, as well as accommodation for pets with cages and a pet run. The inability to bring their dogs to the shelter was mentioned as a significant barrier to shelter access by Antioch homeless residents. The County shelters were reopened late in 2021-22 with these improvements.

2021-22 City of Antioch Accomplishments

The City of Antioch utilized \$25,000 in Housing Successor funding to provide the following emergency shelter opportunities for unsheltered Antioch residents:

Homeless Shelter for Families –Winter Nights Family Shelter (HS \$15,000 allocated & expended) The shelter operates from October through June each year. During COVID they also had to reduce services due to social distancing, but continued to provide meals, tutoring, housing navigation, and a host of other supportive services to help families get back on their feet. Winter Nights also operated a Safe Park program in Pittsburg.

- **Goal 18, Served 21 (117% of goal).**

Homeless Shelter for Victims of Domestic Violence – STAND! For Families Free of Violence (HS \$10,000 allocated/expended) provided emergency shelter and services to 30 Antioch residents and their children who were fleeing family violence.

- **Goal 10, Served 24 (240% of goal).**

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

There is significant cross system collaboration including with hospitals and clinics, Department of Probation, law enforcement, and the Office of the Public Defender. County Health, Housing and Homeless Services (H3) and other CoC partner agencies work closely with those systems, agencies and the County Employment and Human Services Department to ensure affordable housing and social services are available to individuals who are at risk of discharge into homelessness or unstable housing. H3 is working to strengthen other partnerships and collaborative projects, including with foster care system and workforce

development services. CORE outreach teams are often bridging across these systems on the ground and working closely with a variety of providers to connect vulnerable populations to the available resources.

Prevention/Diversion: The Coordinated Entry system has implemented a prevention/diversion triage screening tool used by 2-1-1 and other crisis service entry points into the system to identify clients on the brink of homelessness and connect them to prevention and mainstream services via the Crisis Center.

In 2019 the CoC also implemented rapid resolution services to assist clients at the system access points move towards early alternate stable housing options and reduce inflow and length of time in the homeless system. In 2020 rapid resolution services, which also includes landlord-tenant mediation, was scaled to allow all service providers to use those strategies to help clients at any stage. Rapid Resolution services have also been paired successfully with the CoC's flexible housing pool (Housing Security Fund), to provide financial assistance that may be necessary to secure those alternate housing options, including short term rental assistance and utility arrears.

A total of 956 households were served in prevention programs during calendar year 2020. More than three-quarters (78%) of people in prevention programming exited to permanent housing; 10% of households in prevention programming exited to a temporary setting; 1% exited to homelessness. Work is currently underway to enhance integrations of prevention and diversion services into the homeless CoC, including use of coordinated entry system, data collection and storage, broader access among providers and populations to the local flexible housing use fund, and potentially a regional approach to prevention services and funding.

With the CARES Act CDBG-CV funding, the City of Antioch is providing almost \$1 million in emergency rental assistance to help divert and prevent homelessness for those who have lost their jobs to the pandemic. It is also providing almost \$250,000 in legal assistance and defense for eviction and foreclosure prevention for lower income households.

Other resource include:

- Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), a partnership with United Way of the Bay Area and FEMA, provides funding for emergency food, shelter, rent and utility assistance, and motel stays. The Antioch CDBG consultant sits on the local (Contra Costa County) Board for EFSP. Phase 38 in 2021Contra Costa received \$512,616 in funding for Phase 39 under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, and \$1,584,374 in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The local board made grant awards for the period of November 1, 2021 to April 23, 2023 to many agencies that serve Antioch residents

- Season of Sharing provides \$900k annually in temporary financial assistance (emergency rent payments, utilities, & other aids to prevent homelessness) for families in crisis.
- Federal Emergency Solutions Grants and Supportive Services for Veteran Families funding are also available in the County and accessible through 211 to provide prevention and rental assistance support to persons at risk of homelessness.
- Catholic Charities and St. Vincent de Paul provide housing rental and emergency assistance for families throughout the County.

Veterans: Veteran households made up 8% of the population served in calendar year 2020. Veterans made up more than one third of the persons in permanent supportive housing and had the highest rate of exit to permanent housing than any other subgroup. As part of our involvement in the Built For Zero campaign, the Contra Costa CoC focused on improving connections between the Veteran and homeless systems of care by facilitating data sharing between programs to better assess the number of veterans being housed each month in the community. All CoC program-funded providers, including outreach teams, assess veteran eligibility using a standardized HMIS intake form and qualifying clients are referred to veteran services using the coordinated entry system and HMIS database. The CoC also uses a veterans "by name" list to identify veterans who are not yet connected to housing and to center monthly housing placement committee meetings with veteran providers on the needs and options for housing and services on those specific veterans.

Medical Discharge. The Philip Dorn Respite Center is a joint effort between the Homeless Program and Health Care for the Homeless. This 21-bed respite care program is for homeless adults who are discharging from local hospitals and require medical stabilization because they are too sick or medically vulnerable to reside in an emergency shelter and cannot be returned to the streets.

AB 109 – Reentry. The CoC has two discharge plans for former inmates, the Reentry Strategic Plan and Realignment Plan. The Reentry Strategic Plan focuses on: 1) housing-focused discharge planning prior to release; 2) formalized pre-release planning that identifies service needs & connects prisoners with community-based service providers; and 3) enrollment in public benefits at least 90 days prior to release. Realignment Plan provides: 1) pre-release "reach-in" assessments, case management and referrals to housing resources, and 2) individualized treatment plans for mental health/substance abuse issues, linked with housing services. training, substance abuse treatment & childcare.

The CoC also has a seat on the Council on Homelessness dedicated to criminal justice partners to ensure adequate consideration of the needs of this population and to enhance the system of care.

Reducing Recidivism. The Contra Costa County's Health Services Department has

integrated the County's Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drug Services and Homeless Programs into a single Behavioral Health Division that is able to address the mental health and substance abuse issues that are common barriers to long-term housing success for homeless individuals and families.

Unaccompanied Youth. In 2020, Transition Age Youth (TAY) age 18 to 24 comprised 8% of all those who were homeless. The County has experienced a 19% increase in TAY youth since 2019. The majority of these are former foster children. The County H3 has expanded services. It operates Calli House in Richmond, a 15-bed shelter and services for TAY youth where youth receive intensive case management services and are reintegrated back into the community. The location also provides drop-in services M-F where homeless youth may access services including food, clothing, showers, crisis intervention, counseling, life skills, and other supportive services (although this was put on hold during COVID).

H3 also runs the Mary McGovern house, a 13-bed transitional living program for youth who are homeless or exiting the foster care system. This facility is staffed 24 hours a day, and residents are provided guidance and support to develop the life skills necessary to secure and maintain employment, address health needs, and sustain long-term housing. nd runs X units for Transition Age Youth (TAY) age 18-24 who are homeless.

Finally, H3 manages Transitional Living Apartments, a 24-month independent living program for youth ages 18-24 who have demonstrated readiness to live independently and ability to engage in meaningful daily activities. A co-located staff office offers youth onsite supportive services during day hours.

Youth aging out of foster care are linked to the Independent Living Skills Program (ILSP). ILSP includes workshops that prepare youth for emancipation plus employment assistance, non-McKinney-Vento housing and retention services, and an individualized transition plan. Youth can elect to remain in foster care or return to care after emancipation (before age 21) to receive a two-year housing subsidy, which can be used in a market-rate unit, student housing, or congregate living. All foster and former foster youth can access this State program.

Impacts of COVID-19 pandemic: Impacts of COVID-19: The County used Federal and State guidance, including Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) eligibility criteria to rapidly place and transition the most vulnerable populations, including chronically homeless, the elderly, and families at high risk of infection, into shelter environments, such as hotels. As part of the County's COVID-19 Response Strategy, those individuals were also prioritized for rapid housing exits to ensure safe and stable permanent housing was available to those homeless individuals to further prevent the spread of coronavirus. As part of the County's ongoing COVID-19 Recovery Plan, the County is working with multiple local partners, including the City of Concord, to plan for transitioning individuals in the noncongregate shelters to safe temporary and permanent

placements once the federal FEMA and State Project Roomkey funding expires.

2021-22 City of Antioch Accomplishments

Bay Area Legal Aid (BALA), Homeless Prevention Eviction Services (HS \$25,000 allocated & expended). BALA provides eviction prevention services to extremely and very low-income Antioch households to help them avoid eviction and homelessness. Services provided include: tenant information and counseling; negotiations with landlords and other advocacy assistance; and legal services including advice, info and referral, and filing of required agency and court papers.

- **Goal 125 Served 183 (146%).**

Loaves and Fishes, Feeding Homeless and At-Risk Households (HS \$10,000 allocated, \$9,999.92 expended). Program usually provides hot, nutritious meals Monday through Friday in Antioch dining room, located at 403 West 6th Street; however, during COVID they have changed to distributing to-go meals and groceries. Partnering with other agencies, clients are also offered safety net services such as medical, shelter, and registration for Cal Fresh.

- **Goal 350, Served 658 (188%)**

SHELTER Inc., Homeless Prevention/ Rapid Rehousing (CDBG-CV \$930,000 allocated in 2020-21, \$149,896.13 expended in 21-22 (\$260,15137 to date). HS \$50,000 allocated & expended) - Program prevented homelessness for households at-risk of homelessness and rapidly re-housed households who were homeless by providing short-term financial assistance for move-in costs or past due rent.

- **CDBG-CV Goal 95, Served 13 (14%)** (Program halted in March 2021 and clients referred to the State program. Resumed in April when State funds were exhausted).
- **HS Goal 100, Served 228 (228%)**
- **HS Goal \$80,000 in additional assistance disbursed to Antioch residents, Disbursed \$89,593 (112%)**

ECHO Housing Homeless Prevention Legal Assistance & Defense for Evictions & Foreclosure (CDBG-CV3 \$125,000 and HS \$80,000 allocated, \$0 expended). Program was put on hold as funds were not needed due to eviction moratorium. Program is scheduled to launch October 1, 2021 when State and County eviction moratoriums end.

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

In Contra Costa County, the biggest barrier to shortening the period of time that individuals experience homelessness is the lack of affordable housing and permanent supportive housing stock and services. As of 2021, 85% of households awaiting housing resources were adult single households. In Contra Costa County, the lack of SROs and sufficient studio apartments to fill the need for this population particularly hinders the housing efforts for single adults.

- **In 2020**, 11% of households accessing crisis response (N=887) exited to Permanent Housing; 81 of those households were housed in RRH, 657 in housing with other type of subsidy, and 149 housed without a subsidy.

As outlined in the previous section, the City invests funding to provide and support Rapid Rehousing of individuals and families to more quickly move them out of homelessness or to prevent their becoming homeless. The CoC also is recognizing that Eviction Prevention is Homeless Prevention. The City of Antioch has funded and works closely with Bay Area Legal Aid, Centro Legal, and Echo Housing to provide markedly increased services in this area, especially since the eviction moratorium ended June 30, 2022.

Housing Navigators and Locators. The Contra Costa CoC uses the VI-SPDAT (which includes length of homelessness as measure of vulnerability) to help prioritize the most vulnerable people for available Rapid Rehousing and permanent housing options, including Permanent Supportive Housing for individuals and families with high needs. Available housing is also prioritized for persons who have been homeless longest. The CoC and homeless services providers are committed to reducing length of time persons are homeless by reducing barriers to housing and services using a Housing First approach. The CoC also uses a robust housing navigation program to get people housing ready, obtain income, and obtain permanent housing placements in the community.

- **In 2020, 351 households were served in Housing Navigation.**

Public Housing Authority (PHA). The City continues to work with the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County and local affordable housing developers to maximize the inventory of affordable housing units to which formerly homeless clients can eventually transition. A representative of the PHA serves on the Contra Costa CoC Advisory Board and the Executive Director has consistently provided needed political support and commitment to gain approval of new affordable housing projects in the County. The HACC dedicated mainstream vouchers to support permanently housing long term shelter stayers, updated their Administrative Plan to include dedicated voucher resources for homelessness to be administered through the CoC, and to establish a Moving On program and disburse more than 200 Emergency Housing Vouchers to persons experiencing homelessness through the CoC during the pandemic.

Chronically Homeless: Chronically homeless consumers are generally the most difficult to move from the streets and back into housing. The county tracks chronicity in a By-Name List. One-third (34%) of households were chronically homeless. Chronic homelessness has increased 211% in five years (from 803 households in 15-16 to 2,496 households in 19-20). This large in-flow and low housing placements results in an increasing number on the monthly Chronic By-Name List. Despite the challenges in reaching and housing this population, local outreach teams and care providers continue to successfully engage with the chronically homeless population to begin the process of establishing and maintaining stable housing. In FY 20-21 the CoC-funded project for High Utilizers of Multiple Systems (HUMS) was utilized, pending the construction of microunits for the project participants. This allowed for chronically homeless high needs individuals to benefit from stable permanent housing even before the project building was complete.

Families with Children: In Contra Costa County, 1028 households were families with children in calendar year 2020; the number of family households has decreased by 2% since 2018. Families experiencing a housing crisis who cannot be diverted are connected to crisis services and assessed for permanent housing using the Family VI-SPDAT. Using a Housing First approach, the CE Manager makes referrals to services and housing based on the prioritization to ensure the most vulnerable are first matched to resources that meet their needs. As of FY19/20 there are three large Rapid Rehousing projects dedicated to families with children. One of which, in partnership with the Employment and Human Services Department, functions as a primary method of ensuring families of color with children are housed at rates that exceed the proportion of people of color in the population while simultaneously operating as one of the highest performing projects in the system of care with fast placements and high housing stability rates.

CR-30 - PUBLIC HOUSING 91.220(H); 91.320(J)

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Antioch does not operate its own Housing Authority. The Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC) assists Antioch residents through its public housing and Section 8 assistance program. Section 8 Certificates/ Vouchers allow very low-income (below 50% of area median income) families to pay no more than 30% of their income on housing. The HACCC contracts with rental housing property owners to pay the difference between what tenants can afford and fair market rents. The HACCC has also begun a long-term project to reposition and rehabilitate its public housing portfolio in the face of ever-decreasing federal, state and local funding, and this process and the outcomes are detailed in the FY 2021-22 Contra Costa County CAPER.

The City of Antioch works closely with members of the Contra Costa HOME Consortium and the HACCC to conduct extensive outreach efforts to promote these programs and the City's AHOP down payment assistance program, as well as tenant/landlord counseling and fair housing services. Both the HACCC and the City of Antioch sit on the Council on Homelessness, the executive body of the Contra Costa homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) and speak/meet at least quarterly. The City of Antioch supports the five-year strategy of the Housing Authority of Contra Costa County including its goals to increase resident involvement and expansion of home ownership opportunities for its public housing residents.

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

The City of Antioch worked closely with the HACCC in the development of the AHOP down payment assistance programs. The HACCC speaker outlined the program for people with vouchers at two large public meetings drawing over 150 people right before the pandemic. This program was paused during the pandemic, but the City has already been in contact with the HACCC about the coming relaunch in October 2022. This program uses both Housing Successor funds and CDBG Housing Revolving Loan funds. The HACCC homeownership program for Voucher recipients will feed into the Antioch program to create opportunities to hopefully convert Antioch Section 8 renters into homeowners.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable. HACCC is not designated as troubled.

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)

Governmental constraints can limit the supply and increase the cost of housing, making it difficult to meet the demand especially for affordable housing. Governmental constraints typically include policies, standards, requirements or actions imposed by the various levels of government upon land use and development such as zoning and subdivision regulations, growth management measures, building codes, fees, and processing and permit procedures. The City has limited influence over state and federal requirements that may constrain housing but the State affords local agencies considerable flexibility in establishing land use policies and regulations. Therefore, the discussion in this section is limited to the policies, standards, requirements and actions at the local level.

The City of Antioch continues its efforts to remove or reduce City policies which negatively impact affordable housing development in the City including the following:

Housing Element. The City's Housing Element (2015-2023) to its General Plan in 2015 was approved by the State of California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The new Housing Element is now under the initial document review with HCD and is on track to get final approvals by January 2023.

Preservation of Land for Higher Density Development. To preserve land resources for higher density development, in R-20, R-25 and R-35, no new single-family development is permitted but existing single-family dwellings are permitted to remain and may be replaced. Revisions to the zoning ordinance enacted in June 2014 increased the maximum density for multi-family development by the creation of a new R-35 High Density Residential District. The ordinance was amended to allow multi-family residential development at 20 units per acre permitted by right in the R-35 zone and new R-25 zone.

CEQA. Because the above higher density areas are permitted by right and do not require zoning approval or review under the California Environmental Quality Act, the establishment of the R-25 zone also removes another constraint to housing production due to the time and cost associated with the environmental review process.

Affordable Housing Incentives and Density Bonus. The City has adopted a density bonus ordinance and developer incentives for affordable housing that implement and clarify the requirements of the State Density Bonus Law. As required by State law, Antioch's density

bonus program grants an increase of 5 to 35 percent over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density under the General Plan and Zoning Code, depending on the level of affordability, the percentage of units that are affordable, and the inclusion of child care facilities in the development project.

Reduced Setbacks for Multi-family Development. The Plan also establishes a procedure for modifying new dimensional requirements without approving a variance. The approval of reduced setbacks for multi-family development on arterials will reduce another obstacle to residential development.

Transit-Oriented Development District. The City was very happy to welcome the new eBART terminal in May 2018 which increases public transit to work centers in the west. The City has designated a TOD to provide for a mix of high density uses that are oriented toward rail or bus transit stations within and adjacent to the City, including the area of the new eBART station. This district thus accommodates development of an integrated mix of residential, commercial, and employment-generating uses as appropriate in both horizontal mixed use and vertical mixed-use.

Accessory Dwelling Units. The City has authorized accessory dwelling units, including junior accessory dwelling units, and established procedures for reviewing and approving their development to ensure healthy and safe residential living environments, established location and development standards, and require ministerial review of their proposed development.

Senior Housing. The City complies with State Density Bonus law, which allows higher densities than the base zoning would allow. A developer agreeing to construct a senior housing development is granted an increase of 20 percent over the otherwise maximum allowable residential density and an additional incentive or financially equivalent incentive. The City's Municipal Code includes a parking reduction for senior housing projects, reflecting the needs of the elderly population and providing more affordable units.

Reduced Parking Requirements. City Council revised the process for modifying parking requirements to clarify the procedure, and now allow the Zoning Administrator or the Planning Commission to reduce or modify parking requirements for Senior Housing, Shared Parking Facilities or those near public parking, residential and mixed-use projects within a half mile of a major transit stop or incorporating transportation demand management measures, projects on infill sites, historic structures as described below.

Emergency Shelters, Transitional/Supportive Housing, and Single-Room Occupancy (SRO) Units. State law (SB 2) requires that cities identify sites that are adequately zoned for emergency shelters and transitional and supportive housing. Cities must not unduly discourage or deter these uses. City Council established a new Emergency Shelter Overlay

District where shelters are allowed by right when they are developed in accordance with mandated standards and requirements. This provision was enacted to allow the City to accommodate additional facilities to meet the existing and projected need. At present, there is only one emergency housing facility with the City, the Don Brown Center, a 21-bed homeless shelter for severely mentally ill homeless persons. Additionally, the City of Antioch Zoning Code allows homeless shelters in the Light Industrial (M-1) District and Heavy Industrial (M-2) District zones with a use permit. The Emergency Overlay District includes a total of 16.4 acres.

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

The County's efforts to increase and maintain the supply of affordable housing, and to meet the objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan, described in the general narrative sections of this report, are all directed to meeting underserved needs. In addition, the criteria for target population and alleviation of affordable housing needs employed in the allocation of HOME and CDBG funds for housing, establish a priority for projects that reserve a portion of the units for extremely-low income and/or special needs populations.

The Contra Costa Consortium members have identified the following obstacles in our County to meeting needs of the underserved:

- Accessibility of services
- Awareness of services
- Coordination of services
- Resources appropriate to the level of need

Accessibility of Services. Lack of accessibility to services can be the result of lack of transportation for those in need, services that are not delivered in a culturally appropriate manner or in the appropriate language, burdensome prerequisites to accessing services ("red tape"), and services that are not provided in proximity to those in need. Lack of transportation is a particular challenge for those who do not drive, do not have a car, or are elderly and for persons with disabilities. This is particularly true in East Contra Costa County, where Antioch is located, as many services are located in Central County.

The City has ensured that CORE homeless outreach teams provide transportation for unsheltered persons to facilities in Central County, although this function was suspended during the two years of the COVID pandemic. In addition, most of the public service projects listed in AP-38 provide are located within the neighborhoods or communities of the target population to provide easy accessibility to their services. Some of the public service projects serving the elderly or persons with disabilities provide transportation to their services or provide "in-home" services.

Awareness of Services. The lack of awareness of the availability of services by those in need and a lack of knowledge about how to access services are significant obstacles to the provision of services. All agencies receiving CDBG, HOME, ESG, or HOPWA funds from the Consortium must provide significant outreach to those in need. City of Antioch staff will continue to monitor CDBG-funded agencies to verify if an agency's outreach is adequate and that outreach materials are available in various languages. As this year's Equity Analysis indicates, Spanish-speaking and Hispanic residents are those who experience the biggest underutilization of services, so culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach needs to be expanded post COVID.

Coordination of Services. Those in need must often access services from several points; similar services may also be provided by more than one agency. Those being served by one agency may have needs that are not being addressed by the particular agency currently serving that person or family. Consortium applications screen for awareness of similar services and ask agencies to describe their collaboration with them. City staff encourage CDBG funded agencies to collaborate and coordinate with other agencies in the community or serving their target population and base funding decisions on the level of their proposed collaboration, to reduce or eliminate duplication of services.

Resources. Resources are far less than required to meet the level of need so the City prioritizes the most efficient use of funds, delivered by the most qualified agencies, and to the most vulnerable populations of elderly, disabled, homeless, abused children, and youth from extremely and very low-income families as well as very low-income areas in Antioch.

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

The City of Antioch does not have a significant problem with lead-based paint poisoning. The last case of a child living in Antioch diagnosed with elevated blood lead levels attributed to lead-based paint was in 2015, for a house that had lead in the dripline soil. This case was unrelated to any City-funded rehabilitation work. Since 2015 there have been six cases of elevated blood lead levels in children, but none of those have lead-based paint as a probable source.

The City has a Lead-Based Paint Implementation Plan (LBP Plan) that describes the actions to be taken, and the responsibility, for compliance with the lead-based paint abatement regulations (24 CFR 35 and Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992) under each of its existing affordable housing programs. The City has incorporated the requirements of the lead-based paint regulations into its programs, including the Homeowner Rehabilitation Program (funded with Housing Successor funds.) All rehabilitation projects are required to complete lead inspections and provide a plan and budget for the proper removal of lead or any other toxic material found on the property.

If lead is found, the results are summarized in the letter and the property owner is advised that applicable State and Federal regulations regarding construction work involving lead-based paint apply to those areas of work on their property containing the indicated excessive levels of lead-based paint. Whether using a contractor or completing the work themselves, the property owner is advised that all applicable State and Federal regulations, standards and guidelines (particularly Federal Title X recommendations and guidelines) must be followed in completing the work. Any contractors that the property owner uses to do the work must be trained and certified in dealing with lead-based paint issues, and they must show appropriate proof of Certification for Lead-Based Paint work from an accredited training facility prior to commencing work.

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

The movement of people above the poverty line involves a variety of policies and programs that extend beyond providing opportunities for employment at a living wage. Access to education, transportation, childcare, and housing are key components that can assist persons to secure and retain economically self-sustaining employment.

The City employs a variety of strategies to help alleviate poverty in Antioch, including efforts to stimulate economic growth and job opportunities and to provide Antioch residents with the skills and abilities required to take advantage of those opportunities.

The City allocates approximately 10% of the annual grant to Economic Development activities. These include the following actions which are listed under CD-6: Economic Development. Reduce the number of persons with incomes below the poverty level and expand economic opportunities for very low- and low-income residents.

FY 2021-22 Accomplishments in Economic Development

COCOKids – Road to Success for Childcare Businesses (CDBG \$20,000 allocated & expended). Program benefits lower-income residents by providing microenterprise assistance for those who want to maintain or start stable small businesses as licensed home-based family childcare providers.

- **Goal 20, Served 24 (120%) Exceeded goal.**

Opportunity Junction – Job Training and Placement Program (CDBG \$60,000 allocated & expended). The program integrates computer training with life skills, paid experience, case management and psychological counseling, career counseling and job placement, and long-term ongoing support. Participants enter administrative careers that enable them to become self-sufficient.

- **Goal 2, Served 3 (150%) Exceeded goal.** *NOTE: 14 Antioch residents were trained*

and placed in total. HUD limits the counting of those trained to only those who were placed with businesses who have a hiring contract with the agency.

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

The City of Antioch works within an institutional structure that includes private industry, nonprofit organizations, and public institutions, to carry out its housing and community development plan. Three of the most important collaborations to develop and enhance coordination within this structure are mentioned below:

Nonprofit Technical Assistance. The City of Antioch continues to provide technical assistance to non-profits to build capacity and assist in the development of programs and projects designed to meet the City's Consolidated Plan objectives through individual meetings and workshops held during the program year. Further, the CDBG staff works with non-profits to achieve designation as a Community Based Development Organization (CBDO) for purposes of participating in the Consortium CDBG programs.

Contra Costa County HOME Consortium "Consortium". *Overcomes Gaps Between County and City Government Institutional Structures and Enhances Coordination.* The City of Antioch is a very active member in the Contra Costa County HOME Consortium, which greatly enhances coordination between County and City government institutional structures. The Consortium is composed of the County Community Development Department (representing the City of Richmond and all of the urban county cities not receiving CDBG funds as an entitlement) and the entitlement cities of Antioch, Concord, Pittsburg, and Walnut Creek.

The Consortium provides a unified approach for the County's nonprofits seeking CDBG, General Fund, Housing Successor Agency, HOME, and ESG funding. We meet quarterly to share information and work on ways to overcome gaps between our respective institutional structures and enhance coordination of funding and service delivery throughout the County, and to streamline CDBG processes for non-profit recipients. Working together to support mutual projects has developed the Consortium members into a close, supportive team who have a much better understanding of each other's challenges and needs. Consortium members have continually streamlined process to benefit agencies and to reduce our administrative costs, effectively channeling additional funds to our communities.

Leadership on Homeless Boards. Enhances coordination with the CC Health Services Department and its Behavioral Health Services and Homeless Programs as well as with all homeless housing and services providers. The City of Antioch has been on the board of the Council on Homelessness for over 24 years and also sits on the Healthcare for the Homeless Board, the FEMA/United Way local board for the Emergency Food and Shelter Program

(EFSP) and the CoCo LEAD+ Program, which is a diversion program in Antioch that allows police to refer people who would otherwise face prosecution for low-level offenses to community-based behavioral health services. Many of these individuals are returning from prison and are homeless.

This leadership has allowed the City to coordinate with all members of the Continuum of Care to plan for and provide services for Antioch residents, as well as for the County as a whole. In particular, this has resulted in far closer communication and collaboration with the County Housing Authority, the Veteran's Administration, and the various divisions of the County Health Department such as Behavioral Health, Emergency Medical Services, Health Centers and Clinics, and Public Health, including the Healthcare for the Homeless outreach teams. This enhanced communication has greatly improved outcomes for Antioch homeless persons encountered by Police and Code Enforcement who are in distress or needing medical or behavioral health treatment and/or intervention.

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

The City operates within a structure that fosters incredibly close collaboration between the public Housing Authority of Contra Costa County (HACCC), and private social service agencies, as well as nonprofit housing developers. All have a seat on the homeless Continuum of Care advisory board, and thus share ideas, resources and information on at least a monthly basis.

Planning and other efforts undertaken in FY 2021-22 included:

- **The Continuum of Care and the Council on Homelessness** worked with Contra Costa jurisdictions, public and private agencies, the interfaith community, homeless advocacy groups and other community organizations to implement the Continuum of Care Plan, which includes strategies and programs designed to alleviate homelessness, and the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness. This included implementation of Project Room Key, Project Home Key, and numerous policy and practical adaptations to deal with the CORONA virus pandemic. Antioch CDBG Consultant served on numerous committees, including the CoC/ESG Committee, Governance Committee, HMIS Policy Committee, Oversight Committee, and PATH (Plan for Accelerating Transformative Housing) Innovations Committee.
- **The HACCC worked closely with housing and services nonprofit agencies** as well as the Council on Homelessness to prioritize the use of Emergency Housing Vouchers released under the American Rescue Plan at the end of FY 20-21 and into FY 2021-22. The developed strategy maximizes exits from homeless shelters to expand their capacity by graduating persons no longer needing the services portion of Permanent Supportive Housing Vouchers. Giving them a regular Housing Choice

voucher and utilizing the Supportive Services component for those who need them allows the Continuum of Care to more quickly empty out the shelters and place stable individuals into permanent housing.

Housing Authority. The City of Antioch has the highest concentration of Section 8 Voucher holders in the County. The HACCC assists Antioch residents, and those migrating to the City from San Francisco, Oakland, and all points West of Antioch in search of affordable housing, through the Section 8 Housing Program. Section 8 Certificates/Vouchers allow very low-income (below 50% of area median income) families to pay no more than 30% of their income on housing. The HACCC contracts with rental housing property owners to pay the difference between what tenants can afford and fair market rents.

The City and HACCC communicate no less than quarterly and have collaborated on securing Project Based Vouchers for Tabora Gardens, Pinecrest and Terrace Glen Apartments in the past few years. In 19-20 we also collaborated in developing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for the Consolidated Plan period of 2020-25 and hosted three public meetings for the County and Pittsburg Housing Authorities.

County Housing Department, HCD, Developers. City staff coordinate activities and strategies for affordable housing development in Antioch. In FY 2019-20, the city approved one large affordable housing project for 390 units of affordable family (214 units) and senior (176 units) housing, which was produced by a for-profit builder using tax credits. That project is the largest affordable development at this time in the County, and is nearing completion.

Continuum of Care for Supportive Services. The City works very closely with the Homeless Continuum of Care (as detailed earlier) concerning the provision of emergency housing and supportive services in Antioch through the Don Brown Shelter and in trying to establish a CARE Center in Antioch. Supportive services for homeless persons and veterans were also secured through CoC grant funding and are now provided at Tabora Gardens Apartments. The Continuum of Care and the Council on Homelessness worked with Contra Costa jurisdictions, public and private agencies, the interfaith community, homeless advocacy groups and other community organizations to implement the Continuum of Care Plan, which includes strategies and programs designed to alleviate homelessness, and the Ten-Year Plan to End Homelessness.

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

Antioch staff, along with staff from the other Contra Costa CDBG entitlement jurisdictions (Concord, Pittsburg, Walnut Creek and the Urban County) as well as the Housing Authorities of Contra Costa, Pittsburg, and Richmond, worked together to prepare the Contra Costa Consortium Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AI). This

document outlines and identifies barriers to fair housing and presents a plan to properly navigate them. The AI was completed and approved by each Contra Costa CDBG entitlement jurisdiction in 2019. The AI is effective July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2025, and the full plan is available on the County website at:

<https://www.contracosta.ca.gov/4823/Community-Development-Block-Grant>

as well as the City of Antioch website at:

<https://www.antiochca.gov/community-development-department/community-development-block-grant/>

During 2021-22 the City took action to address the following impediments identified in the AI:

Recommendation #1: Increase available financial resources for affordable housing to better fund efforts to foster stable residential integration and increased access to opportunity.

21-22 Progress:

- Measure X, a Countywide 20 year 1/2 cent sales tax was approved by voters in November 2020. Collection of tax began April 2021, and the community process to set priorities for funding has concluded. The County has funded 2 significant housing measures: 1) Local Housing Trust Fund - \$10 million FY 22-23, \$12 million FY 23-24; and 2) Permanent Supportive Housing - \$5,200,000 one-time match funds for HomeKey grant of \$16.8 million to build two permanent supportive housing programs for a total of 84 housing units at the deepest level of affordability for unhoused residents.
- The City applied for and received Permanent Local Housing Allocation (PLHA) funds from the State and funded a Safe Parking program for overnight parking of unhoused residents living in their cars/trucks/RVs, which will begin in FY 22-23.

Recommendation #2 Provide for the production of additional affordable housing through market incentives and improvements.

21-22 Progress: The City has continued talks with Habitat, which administers the City's Housing Rehabilitation program. The City would like to provide financing and construction of ADUs and Junior ADUs for lower income homeowners, with loans paid back in rental income over time. Habitat is open to the idea, but the availability of sufficient contractors and skilled labor continue to preclude implementation.

Recommendation #5: Reduce housing discrimination and discriminatory barriers to residential mobility.

21-22 Progress:

- The City funded ECHO Housing, a HUD-approved housing counseling and enforcement organization, to conduct Fair Housing training and testing of apartment complexes in Antioch to uncover discrimination and to investigate allegations of discrimination. Their goal was to serve 50 persons and even though outreach was constrained by Covid the agency served 66 Antioch residents for 132% of goal and conducted 12 systemic site audits. ECHO opened 40 cases, 14 cases counseled, 29 cases investigated. Most cases countywide continue to be around Disability, with Source of Income next most frequent. ECHO also provided training to landlords and property managers on reasonable accommodations/modification, source of income, renting to families w/children, etc.
- The City also increased funding to ECHO for Tenant/Landlord Counseling both to help prevent evictions and because sometimes cases present in T/L that are actually Fair Housing cases.

Part 2 Overcoming Impediments

Recommendation #7: Reduce the displacement of low-income communities of color by enhancing protections for vulnerable tenants and homeowners and preserving affordable housing in areas that are gentrifying or at risk of gentrification.

21-22 Progress: The City invested 100% of CV funds and increased HS funds in tenant protections, legal assistance, and rental assistance during the pandemic, and conducted targeted outreach to over 8,000 renters in extremely low-income census tracts. - Funding for legal representation included two that are able to represent undocumented residents. - City and advocates introduced tenant protections, first with an eviction moratorium and then with a rent stabilization ordinance at the end of the year.

Recommendation #8: Increase access to opportunity through targeted public investments and efforts to increase economic mobility within Racially or Ethnically Concentrated Areas of Poverty (R/ECAPs).

21-22 Progress:

- The City prioritized CDBG infrastructure expenditures in the Northern Waterfront zone, and prioritized economic development efforts in the Opportunity Zone which is located in a R/ECAP.

- The City applied for and was awarded a CalVIP (Violence Intervention and Prevention) for \$1.7 million to implement efforts in a R/ECAP and in City to reduce violence and provide opportunities for residents impacted by violence and the criminal justice system.

Recommendation #11: Improve inter-jurisdictional coordination.

21-22 Progress: The Consortium increased the frequency of its meetings to every other week during the pandemic, and increased meetings with the Housing Authority of Contra Costa, as well as with the Healthcare for Homeless Board and staff of the Homeless Continuum of Care and Public Health.

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 Antioch works diligently to ensure activity compliance with federal regulations and timeliness in accomplishing goals and drawing down funds. Monitoring includes:

- **Pre-Award Risk Analysis.** Application review to identify potential risks in potentially funding each applicant.
- **Post Award Risk Analysis.** Monitoring Risk Analysis spreadsheet is compiled for each year of the ConPlan, showing program risk scores over the period & monitoring dates. Spreadsheet includes all programs and projects funded by multiple Consortium members to identify combined federal funding across Consortium and opportunities to reduce administrative burden and inconvenience to the agencies by conducting joint monitoring.
- **Desk Monitoring.** The City conducts rigorous desk monitoring quarterly. Narrative quarterly reports are thoroughly reviewed to compare contract goals to achievements, racial and ethnic distribution of persons served with the Antioch population in general, income level of persons served, and issues reported with program delivery. Board minutes are required for the quarter and are reviewed for a big-picture perspective of agency challenges and successes. A Sources and Uses budget is required and reviewed to gauge progress in obtaining program financial support from non-CDBG sources. Expense Summary reports and backup are carefully reviewed to ensure compliance with 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, and other HUD regulations, prior to payment being released. Timesheets are attached to verify Expense Summary personnel expenses. Functional timesheets signed by the employee and supervisor are required. Independent financial audits are submitted by most agencies annually. Services to clients with limited English proficiency, numbers of staff who speak Spanish and other languages, materials translated into other languages, accessibility of programs to persons with disabilities etc.
- **Site Monitoring (Virtual and On-Site).** Agencies scoring as high risk, and some in medium risk, in the post award Risk Analysis receive a physical site monitoring. Site monitoring is coordinated and shared by Consortium members who fund the agencies. During a site monitoring, we inspect the site, interview staff, verify source data from quarterly reports, and review project files using Consortium Program and

Financial monitoring forms. All monitoring contact letters, the completed joint monitoring forms, final monitoring results, and any follow-up communication about the monitoring is electronically submitted and stored in the CDS on-line reporting system.

To adapt to pandemic conditions, the Consortium took the following measures:

- Acknowledged that many agencies remain in crisis mode, with staff working primarily from home and most continue to be short of volunteers with their older adult base remaining largely at home.
- Increased communication with agencies to discuss challenges, opportunities for support.
- Developed hybrid “site” monitoring that includes online monitoring form access which the agency partially completes, email submission of documents and verification, and video conference to review the information and any findings or concerns.
- Stepped up the rigor of quarterly desk monitoring.

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's Citizen Participation Plan requires a 15-day comment period for citizen participation and comment on the CAPER and Action Plan, and the City's practice is to invite comments for a lengthier time whenever possible. Notices are posted in a local newspaper as well as the City's website, and the draft CAPER is available on the City's website, and a paper copy is available by request from the City Clerk or CDBG Consultant.

For the 2021-22 CAPER, the draft was advertised in a local paper and posted on the City website on September 9, 2022 with public comment due by September 26, 2022. The draft CAPER was made available for review on the City of Antioch website at:

<https://www.antiochca.gov/community-development-department/community-development-block-grant/>

The CAPER was also available at the Department of Public Safety and Community Resources, the new department in which CDBG is located, at 4703 Lone Tree Way Antioch. A public hearing was held by City Council via an on-line platform and in-person meeting on September 27, 2022, and public comments were solicited at that time.

Two public comments were received:

- Ben Miyaji wrote: The City has made some major investments to help struggling residents of Antioch during this covid crisis, and should be congratulated for working so hard to help people with rental and legal assistance and lots of other resources at such a difficult time. The rent stabilization ordinance and tenant protections will be a real help to keep families in their housing. We need more affordable housing for people who are struggling. People shouldn't be paying up to 70% of their incomes on housing. Keep up the good work and ask the federal government for more money to help cities like Antioch that are struggling with poverty and lack of economic opportunities.
- Andrew Becker commented at the City Council meeting that the CDBG program is phenomenal, that the CDBG-CV funds were halted while the State Rental Assistance program was active and he thought this was unfortunate, and why didn't the City look for more people to administer the program as he thought that SHELTER Inc. was too busy during this time. He also stated that the City needs more staff to handle the new PLHA funding, Homekey funding applications, and to build affordable housing.

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.

One program in FY 2021-22 was cancelled as they did not need the CDBG funding. It utilized young adults to conduct energy and water use assessments in homes and was transitioned to a phone-based model.

As a result of the continued lengthy recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the City increased its funding for Economic Development to add additional CDBG funds for microenterprise development in the FY 2022-23 Action Plan. It is also further supporting these efforts with an ARPA grant of over \$1.5M to support child microenterprise expansion in the City and other microenterprise and small business supports.

For the FY 2022-23 Action Plan, the City also transitioned Tenant/Landlord services to Housing Successor funding and doubled the allocation to help augment the CDBG-CV allocation from last year and provide more tenant support and legal representation to help stem evictions. In addition, the City Council recently voted to increase tenant protections and institute rent controls. The City Attorney is working out all the details before implementation during FY 2022-23.

The AHOP down payment assistance program will be restarting in 2022, and the housing rehabilitation program is almost up to full speed with a waiting list.

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

No

CR-58 – SECTION 3

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

Total Labor Hours	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Total Number of Activities	2	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	3,386				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 14 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
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).	1				
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	1				
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.	1				
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.	1				
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	1				
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.	1				

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.	1				
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.					

Table 13 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

The City faces a number of challenges in obtaining lower income or public housing residents to participate in construction projects that occur only once every two or three years:

- There are no Section 3 businesses or workers in Contra Costa or Alameda County registered on the HUD website
- The City does not operate the Housing Authority and has no access to the names and addresses of Section 8 voucher recipients to advertise the program.
- By local ordinance, all City construction projects are required to utilize union workers from the hiring halls. When a contractor needs a tradesperson, they must take the next person in line and have no ability to request or select an Antioch resident.

The City conducts many other actions to help extremely low-income residents connect with job opportunities:

- funds Opportunity Junction for job training and placement for extremely low-income residents, including providing work clothing and resume assistance;
- supports an evening technology center program at Opportunity Junction that

provides computer access and training in English and Spanish as well as ESL services and assistance with resumes;

- directs people to the Pittsburg-based Open Opportunities program which is a pre-apprenticeship program for the trades and which serves lower income men and women as well as people reentering the workforce from the justice system;
- funds the 2-1-1 information and resource referral system to help lower income households identify needed supportive services and resources; and
- funds CoCoKids which not only assists persons interested in starting family childcare businesses but also maintains a registry of childcare for the County and assists people in finding childcare for infants and young children.

PUBLIC NOTICE AND PROOF OF PUBLICATION

East County Times

Bay Area News Group
5179 Lone Tree Way
Antioch, CA 94531
925-779-7115

2001228

ANTIOCH, CITY OF
ATTN:ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
PO BOX 5007
ANTIOCH, CA 94531-5007

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

FILE NO. 2021-22 Community Development Block Grant

East County Times

I am a citizen of the United States. I am over the age of eighteen years and I am not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the Legal Advertising Clerk of the printer and publisher of the East County Times, a newspaper published in the English language in the City of Antioch, County of Contra Costa, State of California.

I declare that the East County Times is a newspaper of general circulation as defined by the laws of the State of California as determined by court decree dated January 6, 1919, Case Number 8268 and modified January 19, 2006, Case Number N05-1494. Said decree states that the East County Times is adjudged to be a newspaper of general circulation for the City of Antioch, County of Contra Costa and State of California. Said order has not been revoked.

I declare that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy, has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

09/09/2022

I certify (or declare) under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed at Walnut Creek, California.
On this 9th day of September, 2022.



Signature

Legal No. 0006696313

CITY OF ANTIOCH NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the City Council of the City of Antioch will hold a public hearing in the CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS, City Hall, 200 H Street at 7:00 P.M. or thereafter on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 2022, on the following matter:

2021-22 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) - This report outlines the accomplishments of funded agencies to deliver services and carry out actions to benefit lower income residents in Fiscal Year 2021-22, as well as progress in achieving the goals set forth in the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan. The CAPER is available for review online at <https://www.antiochca.gov/community-development-department/community-development-block-grant/>

AND 2023-24 CDBG Action Plan Priorities and Funding - Public input is sought in the refinement of the 2020-25 Consolidated Plan and 2023-24 Action Plan priority needs and strategies. The Priority Needs and Strategies help direct CDBG and other HUD funding to address the needs of Antioch's lower income areas and residents. Public comments are important to understand challenges brought about by the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The City of Antioch is an entitlement community under the Federal CDBG program, a program of HUD. CDBG funds are available for housing, community and economic development projects and public service programs that serve primarily lower income Antioch residents and lower income areas. A detailed explanation of the CDBG program, as well as the Consolidated Plan for 2015-20 and 2020-25, and Action Plans and Annual Reports (CAPERs) for that time period are available on the City's website at: <https://www.antiochca.gov/community-development-department/community-development-block-grant/>

Public attendance and comment

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments on the 2021-22 CAPER or the 23-24 Action Plan, or general comments on the needs of Antioch's lower income residents and areas. Your comments will inform Council's decisions and will be included in the reports submitted to HUD.

Written comments can be emailed to: CDBG@antiochca.gov or mailed to:

CDBG Program, City of Antioch
P.O. Box 5007
Antioch CA 94531

Comments on the CAPER or needs of lower income residents or areas of Antioch must be received by Monday September 26, 2022, at 12:00 p.m. to be included.

Members of the public wishing to provide public comments, may do so in one of the following ways (#2 pertains to the Zoom Webinar Platform):

1. IN PERSON - Fill out a Speaker Request Form, available near the entrance doors, and place in the Speaker Card Tray near the City Clerk before the City Council Meeting begins.

2. VIRTUAL - To provide oral public comments during the meeting, please click the following link to register in advance to access the meeting via Zoom Webinar: <https://www.antiochca.gov/speakers>. (The City cannot guarantee that its network and/or the site will be uninterrupted.)

3. WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT - If you wish to provide a written public comment, you may do so in one of the following ways by 3:00 p.m. the day of the City Council Meeting:

(1) Fill out an online speaker card, located at https://www.antiochca.gov/speaker_card, Or,

(2) Email the City Clerk's Department at cityclerk@ci.antioch.ca.us.

Please note: Written public comments received by 3:00 p.m. the day of the City Council Meeting will be shared with the City Council before the meeting, entered into the public record, retained on file by the City Clerk's Office, and available to the public upon request. Written public comments will not be read during the City Council Meeting.

Notice Concerning Legal Rights: Pursuant to Government Code Section 65009, if you challenge a decision of the City Council in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at a public hearing described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Council at, or prior to, the public hearing.

If you have any specific questions concerning these documents, you may contact Teri House, CDBG@antiochca.gov or 925-779-7037. Written

PR 26 – CDBG-CV



Office of Community Planning and Development
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Integrated Disbursement and Information System
PR26 - CDBG-CV Financial Summary Report
ANTIOCH, CA

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PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV RESOURCES

01 CDBG-CV GRANT	1,153,546.00
02 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LINE-OF-CREDIT	0.00
03 FUNDS RETURNED TO THE LOCAL CDBG ACCOUNT	0.00
04 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-03)	1,153,546.00

PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG-CV EXPENDITURES

05 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	319,436.49
06 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	16,868.75
07 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS	0.00
08 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 05 - 07)	336,305.24
09 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 04 - LINE8)	817,240.76

PART III: LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR THE CDBG-CV GRANT

10 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD HOUSING IN SPECIAL AREAS	2,910.80
11 EXPENDED FOR LOW/MOD MULTI-UNIT HOUSING	0.00
12 DISBURSED FOR OTHER LOW/MOD ACTIVITIES	319,436.49
13 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 10 - 12)	322,347.29
14 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 05)	319,436.49
15 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 13/LINE 14)	100.91%

PART IV: PUBLIC SERVICE (PS) CALCULATIONS

16 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES	319,436.49
17 CDBG-CV GRANT	1,153,546.00
18 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 16/LINE 17)	27.69%

PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP

19 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION	16,868.75
20 CDBG-CV GRANT	1,153,546.00
21 PERCENT OF FUNDS DISBURSED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 19/LINE 20)	1.46%



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LINE 10 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 10

Report returned no data.

LINE 11 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 11

Report returned no data.

LINE 12 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 12

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	8	718	6523192	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$8,096.60
			6532530	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$9,652.60
			6625133	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$2,250.80
	20	722	6532530	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$68,025.24
			6542907	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$42,230.00
			6669370	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$189,181.25
Total							\$319,436.49


LINE 16 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 16

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	8	718	6523192	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$8,096.60
			6532530	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$9,652.60
			6625133	CDBG-CV Meal on Wheels Delivery	05A	LMC	\$2,250.80
	20	722	6532530	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$68,025.24
			6542907	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$42,230.00
			6669370	CDBG-CV SHELTER Inc.-Housing & Utility Payments	05Q	LMC	\$189,181.25
Total							\$319,436.49

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	18	717	6523192	CDBG-CV Administration	21A		\$15,818.75
			6532530	CDBG-CV Administration	21A		\$170.00
			6625133	CDBG-CV Administration	21A		\$660.00
			6664849	CDBG-CV Administration	21A		\$220.00
Total							\$16,868.75

PR 26 – CDBG ADJUSTED WITH EXPLANATION

		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 2021 ANTIOCH, CA	DATE: 09-22-22 TIME: 21:44 PAGE: 1
PART I: SUMMARY OF CDBG RESOURCES			
01 UNEXPENDED CDBG FUNDS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR			1,666,874.97
02 ENTITLEMENT GRANT			866,488.00
03 SURPLUS URBAN RENEWAL			0.00
04 SECTION 108 GUARANTEED LOAN FUNDS			0.00
05 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	PR01& Finance show \$4,800		20,993.00
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	To correct PI to match PR01	(16,193.00)	
08 TOTAL AVAILABLE (SUM, LINES 01-07)			2,538,162.97
PART II: SUMMARY OF CDBG EXPENDITURES			
09 DISBURSEMENTS OTHER THAN SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS AND PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION			638,143.02
10 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT			0.00
11 AMOUNT SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT (LINE 09 + LINE 10)			638,143.02
12 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION			130,910.04
13 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR SECTION 108 REPAYMENTS			0.00
14 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL EXPENDITURES			0.00
15 TOTAL EXPENDITURES (SUM, LINES 11-14)			769,053.06
16 UNEXPENDED BALANCE (LINE 08 - LINE 15)			1,769,109.91
BALANCE: Err=97,858.87; PI=4,800.00; RLF=552,844.70; Bal in Roadway #741=458,102.77 Total \$1,769,109.91			
PART III: LOWMOD 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			638,143.02
20 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT			0.00
21 TOTAL LOW/MOD CREDIT (SUM, LINES 17-20)			638,143.02
22 PERCENT LOW/MOD CREDIT (LINE 21/LINE 11)			100.00%
LOW/MOD BENEFIT FOR MULTI-YEAR CERTIFICATIONS			
23 PROGRAM YEARS(PY) COVERED IN CERTIFICATION		PY: 21-22	
24 CUMULATIVE NET EXPENDITURES SUBJECT TO LOW/MOD BENEFIT CALCULATION			0.00
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 IDIS FOR PUBLIC SERVICES			130,826.03
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)			130,826.03
32 ENTITLEMENT GRANT			866,488.00
33 PRIOR YEAR PROGRAM INCOME	PI from CDBG Hsg Loan Payoffs, transferred to RLF, was \$183,133.79		277,683.66
34 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP			(94,549.87)
35 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PS CAP (SUM, LINES 32-34)			1,049,621.79
36 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PS ACTIVITIES (LINE 31/LINE 35)			12.46%
PART V: PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION (PA) CAP			
37 DISBURSED IN IDIS FOR PLANNING/ADMINISTRATION			130,910.04
38 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF CURRENT PROGRAM YEAR			0.00
39 PA UNLIQUIDATED OBLIGATIONS AT END OF PREVIOUS PROGRAM YEAR			0.00
40 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS			0.00
41 TOTAL PA OBLIGATIONS (LINE 37 + LINE 38 - LINE 39 + LINE 40)			130,910.04
42 ENTITLEMENT GRANT			866,488.00
43 CURRENT YEAR PROGRAM INCOME			20,993.00
44 ADJUSTMENT TO COMPUTE TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP	PI is \$4,800	(16,193.00)	
45 TOTAL SUBJECT TO PA CAP (SUM, LINES 42-44)			871,288.00
46 PERCENT FUNDS OBLIGATED FOR PA ACTIVITIES (LINE 41/LINE 45)			15.02%



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LINE 17 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 17

Report returned no data.

LINE 18 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES TO CONSIDER IN DETERMINING THE AMOUNT TO ENTER ON LINE 18

Report returned no data.

LINE 19 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 19

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2020	16	715	6542359	City Hall Handicap Accessibility Improvements	03E	LMA	\$121,515.84
2020	16	715	6625279	City Hall Handicap Accessibility Improvements	03E	LMA	\$92,024.92
2020	17	713	6625146	CCC Library - Antioch 18th St. Library HVAC Replacement	03E	LMA	\$194,891.00
					03E	Matrix Code	\$408,431.76
2021	2	741	6625146	City Downtown Roadway Project	03K	LMA	\$15,162.89
2021	2	741	6664847	City Downtown Roadway Project	03K	LMA	\$3,722.34
					03K	Matrix Code	\$18,885.23
2021	5	726	6669373	Choice in Aging-Bedford Center Adult Day Health Care	05A	LMC	\$6,601.56
2021	7	728	6625146	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	05A	LMC	\$7,769.96
2021	7	728	6664847	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	05A	LMC	\$1,729.83
2021	9	730	6625146	MOW DR - Care Management	05A	LMC	\$7,125.69
2021	9	730	6664847	MOW DR - Care Management	05A	LMC	\$2,374.16
2021	10	731	6625146	MOWDR - Meals on Wheels	05A	LMC	\$7,125.21
2021	10	731	6664847	MOWDR - Meals on Wheels	05A	LMC	\$2,374.73
					05A	Matrix Code	\$35,101.14
2021	8	729	6625146	Lions Center - Independent Living Services	05B	LMC	\$6,693.21
2021	8	729	6664847	Lions Center - Independent Living Services	05B	LMC	\$2,806.79
2021	17	732	6625146	Empowered Aging - Ombudsman Services	05B	LMC	\$9,487.50
					05B	Matrix Code	\$18,987.50
2021	6	727	6625146	CC Family Justice Alliance - Navigation Program	05G	LMC	\$9,499.65
					05G	Matrix Code	\$9,499.65
2021	13	736	6625146	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	05K	LMC	\$25,308.85
2021	13	736	6664847	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	05K	LMC	\$3,362.50
2021	13	736	6669373	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	05K	LMC	\$567.48
					05K	Matrix Code	\$29,238.83
2021	11	734	6625146	Court Appointed Special Advocates - Abused Children	05N	LMC	\$8,431.94
2021	11	734	6664847	Court Appointed Special Advocates - Abused Children	05N	LMC	\$1,067.73
2021	18	733	6625146	Bay Area Crisis Nursery - Emergency Child Shelter Services	05N	LMC	\$7,451.55
2021	18	733	6664847	Bay Area Crisis Nursery - Emergency Child Shelter Services	05N	LMC	\$2,048.45
					05N	Matrix Code	\$18,999.67
2021	3	724	6625146	Cancer Support Community-Antioch CSC Center	05O	LMC	\$7,165.43
2021	3	724	6664847	Cancer Support Community-Antioch CSC Center	05O	LMC	\$2,333.81
					05O	Matrix Code	\$9,499.24
2021	4	725	6625146	Opportunity Junction-Technology Center	05Z	LMC	\$7,125.09
2021	4	725	6664847	Opportunity Junction-Technology Center	05Z	LMC	\$2,374.91
					05Z	Matrix Code	\$9,500.00
2021	15	738	6625146	Opportunity Junction - Admin Careers Training Program	18B	LMJ	\$45,372.99
2021	15	738	6664847	Opportunity Junction - Admin Careers Training Program	18B	LMJ	\$14,627.01
					18B	Matrix Code	\$60,000.00
2021	14	737	6625146	COCOKIDS - Childcare Microenterprise Assistance	18C	LMC	\$18,974.02
2021	14	737	6664847	COCOKIDS - Childcare Microenterprise Assistance	18C	LMC	\$1,025.98
					18C	Matrix Code	\$20,000.00
Total							\$638,143.02

LINE 27 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 27

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	Activity Name	Grant Number	Fund Type	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2021	5	726	6669373	No	Choice in Aging-Bedford Center Adult Day Health Care	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$6,601.56
2021	7	728	6625146	No	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$7,769.96
2021	7	728	6664847	No	Contra Costa Senior Legal Services	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$1,729.83
2021	9	730	6625146	No	MOW DR - Care Management	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$7,125.69
2021	9	730	6664847	No	MOW DR - Care Management	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$2,374.16
2021	10	731	6625146	No	MOWDR - Meals on Wheels	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$7,125.21
2021	10	731	6664847	No	MOWDR - Meals on Wheels	B21MC060045	EN	05A	LMC	\$2,374.73
								05A	Matrix Code	\$35,101.14
2021	8	729	6625146	No	Lions Center - Independent Living Services	B21MC060045	EN	05B	LMC	\$6,693.21



Office of Community Planning and Development
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Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus	Activity Name	Grant Number	Fund Type	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2021	8	729	6664847	No	Lions Center - Independent Living Services	B21MC060045	EN	05B	LMC	\$2,806.79
2021	17	732	6625146	No	Empowered Aging - Ombudsman Services	B21MC060045	EN	05B	LMC	\$9,487.50
								05B	Matrix Code	\$18,987.50
2021	6	727	6625146	No	CC Family Justice Alliance - Navigation Program	B21MC060045	EN	05G	LMC	\$9,499.65
								05G	Matrix Code	\$9,499.65
2021	13	736	6625146	No	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	B21MC060045	EN	05K	LMC	\$25,308.85
2021	13	736	6664847	No	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	B21MC060045	EN	05K	LMC	\$3,362.50
2021	13	736	6669373	No	ECHO Tenant/Landlord Counseling Services	B21MC060045	EN	05K	LMC	\$567.48
								05K	Matrix Code	\$29,238.83
2021	11	734	6625146	No	Court Appointed Special Advocates - Abused Children	B21MC060045	EN	05N	LMC	\$8,431.94
2021	11	734	6664847	No	Court Appointed Special Advocates - Abused Children	B21MC060045	EN	05N	LMC	\$1,067.73
2021	18	733	6625146	No	Bay Area Crisis Nursery - Emergency Child Shelter Services	B21MC060045	EN	05N	LMC	\$7,451.55
2021	18	733	6664847	No	Bay Area Crisis Nursery - Emergency Child Shelter Services	B21MC060045	EN	05N	LMC	\$2,048.45
								05N	Matrix Code	\$18,999.67
2021	3	724	6625146	No	Cancer Support Community-Antioch CSC Center	B21MC060045	EN	05O	LMC	\$7,165.43
2021	3	724	6664847	No	Cancer Support Community-Antioch CSC Center	B21MC060045	EN	05O	LMC	\$2,333.81
								05O	Matrix Code	\$9,499.24
2021	4	725	6625146	No	Opportunity Junction-Technology Center	B21MC060045	EN	05Z	LMC	\$7,125.09
2021	4	725	6664847	No	Opportunity Junction-Technology Center	B21MC060045	EN	05Z	LMC	\$2,374.91
								05Z	Matrix Code	\$9,500.00
				No	Activity to prevent, prepare for, and respond to Coronavirus					\$130,826.03
Total										\$130,826.03

LINE 37 DETAIL: ACTIVITIES INCLUDED IN THE COMPUTATION OF LINE 37

Plan Year	IDIS Project	IDIS Activity	Voucher Number	Activity Name	Matrix Code	National Objective	Drawn Amount
2021	16	739	6625146	City-CDBG Administration	21A		\$74,708.13
2021	16	739	6664847	City-CDBG Administration	21A		\$8,459.01
2021	16	739	6669373	City-CDBG Administration	21A		\$22,742.90
					21A	Matrix Code	\$105,910.04
2021	12	735	6625146	ECHO Fair Housing Services	21D		\$17,826.36
2021	12	735	6664847	ECHO Fair Housing Services	21D		\$7,173.64
					21D	Matrix Code	\$25,000.00
Total							\$130,910.04