

City of Biddeford
Citizens Advisory Committee
April 24, 2024 5:30 PM City Hall, Mayor's Conference Room & Zoom
<https://biddeford.zoom.us/j/97329994067>
Webinar ID #973 2999 4067

Status: Citizens' Advisory Committee, Wednesday, April 24, 2024, 5:30 PM & Zoom

- 1. Open Public Hearing**
- 2. Discussion**
 - 2.1. Discussion of Draft PY22 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)
[Draft PY22 Consolidated Annual Performan Evaluation Report \(CAPER\).pdf](#)
- 3. Close Public Hearing**

CITY OF BIDDEFORD

2022 Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER)

July 1, 2022 – June 30, 2023



City of Biddeford, Maine
Planning and Development Department
Community Development Program
205 Main Street
Biddeford, ME 04005
www.biddefordmaine.org

April 10, 2024

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

Progress the jurisdiction has made in carrying out its strategic plan and its action plan. 91.520(a)

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

For the 2018-2022 Consolidated Plan, the City had created a new set of goals to address the needs in our community. The City identified the following goals and objectives to address in its Consolidated Plan. Included below are goals, benchmarks, and progress in PY22:

1. Housing. The City expected to rehabilitate 10 rental units and rehabilitated 4 units or 40% of the annual goal. The City expected to rehabilitate 5 homeowner units and rehabilitated 2 units or 40% of the goal. It was expected the City would provide homebuyer assistance to 5 residents, however, no applications were submitted.
2. Social Services. The City intended for social services to be provided to 2040 persons. The agencies served 1831 persons or 89.7% of the annual goal.
3. Public Infrastructure. Two amendments were made to the PY22 Annual Action Plan (“AAP”) to allocate funds to two activities which included the improvement of a downtown sidewalk and the addition of lighting to Williams Court Park. These activities, coupled with the ADA improvements to City Hall, were expected to provide new or improved access to a facility to 4397 people. None of these activities began during the program year so none of the goal was met.

All projects and activities funded during PY22 were to help address a need in one of the City’s three goals.

In ongoing response to COVID-19, the City continued to provide funding to the Community Support Program at Seeds of Hope to provide assistance to residents experiencing homelessness resulting from the pandemic.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit Measure of	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Administration	Administration	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%			
Creating Economic Opportunities	Creating Economic Opportunities	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	20	0	0.00%			
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Rental constructed units	Household Housing Unit	0	0		8	0	0.00%
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Rental rehabilitated units	Household Housing Unit	28	4	14.29%	10	4	40.00%
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Rehabilitated Housing	Household Housing Unit	15	2	13.33%	5	2	40.00%
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Direct Assistance Homebuyers Financial to	Households Assisted	5	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%

Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	34				
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0		0	0	
Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	160	0	0.00%			
Public Infrastructure	Public Infrastructure	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3000	2580	86.00%	4397	0	0.00%

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Social Services	Non-Housing Community Development Social Services	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2500	6421	256.84%	2040	1831	89.75%
Social Services	Non-Housing Community Development Social Services	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	69		0	0	
Social Services	Non-Housing Community Development Social Services	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	

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

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

The importance of affordable housing rehabilitation continues to be a primary need. Property values and rents continue to increase dramatically, which has made implementation of affordable housing programs even more important. At the same time, rising property values have made the goal of retaining rental unit affordability less achievable given that units put up for sale require higher rents to make the mortgage numbers work. That said, there remain both rental units and single-family homes that serve the needs of low-income Biddeford households. To the extent that owners are committed to making necessary improvements to property for the sake of those earning no more than 80% of area median income, the CDBG housing rehab program is of great benefit. The City is actively seeking other monetary and non-monetary ways to maintain housing affordability, as well. These include: creation of an ad-hoc community task force to explore the issue of housing affordability and make recommendations to City Council on improving conditions over the next 5 years; exploration of an inclusionary zoning ordinance, with fees paid by developers who do not create the requisite number of affordable housing units; use of a new Affordable Housing Tax Increment Financing law that City of Biddeford spearheaded and which expands the envelope in which affordable housing can be developed in the city; establishment of an Affordable Housing Fund (with proceeds from inclusionary zoning waiver fees, TIF and Credit

Enhancement Agreements) to further the development/preservation of affordable housing; rollout of a density bonus program that allows existing structures to create new affordable rents within the building footprint; new allowances for the creation of accessory dwelling units that could be rented at affordable rates; and plans for enabling additional density in other growth areas of the city. The Lead Hazard Reduction & Healthy Homes funding from HUD helps with improved housing quality, which is a significant challenge due to the city's aging housing stock; however, like CDBG, these programs do not guarantee long-term affordability (Lead Program has a locally defined 3-year affordability period, and CDBG Housing Rehab has a locally defined 10-year affordability horizon). As noted above, the City continues to pursue and leverage other resources beyond CDBG to help preserve and create affordable housing.

Our social service priorities focus on supporting Biddeford's most vulnerable populations, accomplished through the Meals on Wheels program, and on expanding broadband reach, accomplished through the Mission Hill Neighborhood Hotspot activity. In general, social service programs can be difficult to support with CDBG funds, due to reporting requirements for a relatively small amount of funds, so focus shifted to those agencies serving individuals under a presumed benefit category.

For public facilities/infrastructure, the City was off pace in this program year as there were no activities in PY22. This need will be addressed through the sidewalk improvement and park lighting activities once work begins. The City is using the public participation process to better identify needs of this type in the community.

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	182
Black or African American	8
Asian	3
American Indian or American Native	3
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0
Total	196
Hispanic	4
Not Hispanic	199

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

Narrative

During this program year, approximately 89.65% for the residents the City of Biddeford served were white which is consistent with the City's 89% white population. The PR-23 Report does not include the 7 Other/Multi-racial persons assisted which brings the above total to 203.

CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Available	Made	Amount During Program Year	Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,033,040		89,109	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
CITYWIDE		23	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The Meals on Wheels program is a presumed benefit that serves Biddeford residents citywide while the Neighborhood Hotspot program provides wifi to Census tract 252.02.

Housing rehab projects were completed at 11-13 Cutts and 15 Porter Streets which are within Census tract 252.01.

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.

Southern Maine Agency on Aging utilizes CDBG funds as a small percentage of its Meals on Wheels program budget, but it is an important piece of that budget.

During PY2022, CDBG funding was used in conjunction with a MaineHousing grant to help achieve lead hazard reduction and healthy homes grant goals in 4 Biddeford rental housing units.

No publicly owned land or property was used within Biddeford to address previously identified needs.

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 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	15	6
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	15	6

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

CDBG funds were used to rehab 6 housing housing units. The rehab work for these units did not meet the HOME definition of affordable housing under Part 92.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	1	0
Low-income	1	0
Moderate-income	2	0
Total	4	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The owners of each of the two buildings that were rehabbed were over-income and are not reproted in this table.

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

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

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

The community has continued to increase outreach and assistance to those experiencing homelessness. During this reporting period, the Seeds of Hope Winter Overnight Warming Shelter continued to operate and support those in unsheltered homelessness from December 2022 to March 2023. Seeds of Hope collects information from those it services (both at the Warming Center and its regular operations) that allows them, the City, and other partners to better understand the individuals who are homeless and what their living conditions are. This has helped staff to develop programming around meeting that need. Staff continues to meet with Seeds and the local Homeless Task Force it operates to develop further programming around alternative housing options, health care assistance, and persistent outreach to the known homeless and near homeless population in the community.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Biddeford continues to see a rise in homelessness throughout the community creating even more of a demand for an emergency shelter and/or transitional housing. At the same time the City is seeing more of a demand it is also experiencing increasingly fewer affordable housing options along with rent increases that have caused housing insecure residents to lose housing entirely.

Through the work of the Mayor's Affordable Housing Task Force it was recommended the City take immediate action to change the existing policy of doing essentially the state minimum so that no unhoused person faces a winter night on the street. It was further recommended the City seek additional assistance in developing options for City Council to consider as it develops a new policy for unhoused persons.

Community partners continued to discuss broader goals related to shelter and transitional housing needs. Staff has been involved in regional and statewide conversations around these needs. A new statewide Homeless Response Hub program began at the end of PY2021. Program staff collected baseline data to more effectively assist persons who are unhoused or in shelters.

Biddeford's General Assistance office and York County Community Action have continued to provide financial support for the homeless persons to stay in hotels, in lieu of shelters, as shelter services continue to be limited within York County.

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

The Biddeford Homeless Task Force, convened by Seeds of Hope, is working to address the needs of those experiencing housing insecurity. The Task Force has partners in these systems of care, so they are able to share information on those who need support and the group can address cases on an individual basis. There is also a division of the Police Department focused on Community Oriented Policing & Engagement (COPE). There are staff members in COPE who work with many of these populations, providing resources that prevent homelessness.

Apex Youth Connection launched a program in the schools to provide support to students and families to either avoid or quickly exit homelessness, as well as more generally support student success and connection within the school day.

Assistance to LMI seniors continued through the Meals on Wheels program, providing delivery and individual outreach.

The People Recover Program, with two intervention specialists, works directly with clients at Seeds or in the hospital to identify safe housing, when possible.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The same partners listed above work together to provide resources and support, but connection to affordable units is increasingly difficult, as there is a long wait list for any of these units and any new units being built have to go through a lengthy process and budget constraints. Affordable units are also increasing in price and the voucher system typically cannot keep up with the actual cost of housing.

New in PY2022, was a Housing Navigator for Northern York County, who is employed by Quality Housing Coalition and working out of the Biddeford Housing Authority office, Quality Housing Coalition has run a successful program in the Portland area, playing a liaison and support role between landlords and tenants. We expect this program to help increase participation of landlords and placement of tenants, some of whom are experiencing homelessness (typically short-term, circumstantial).

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

Biddeford Housing Authority worked on planning for several affordable housing options in PY21. Efforts to construct the 39-unit LIHTC project that was planned for PY22 are ongoing and construction has not begun yet. A RFB is expected to be posted in PY23. This housing will serve 50% and 60% AMI tenants, as well as a smaller 3-unit rehab housing project that will be completed in early January and serve 80% AMI tenants. Further developments will continue to be planned in PY23.

The City has continued its work toward the Housing Goals set by the City Council, based on the housing demographics that demonstrated the need for increased supply of subsidized and other affordable housing. With limited vouchers (and for those who do hold vouchers, limited availability of units that accept them) and Biddeford Housing Authority (BHA) projects, there continues to be a significant lack of available subsidized housing. This was part of the goal for the CDBG-funded rehab program, as property owners who receive funding through the program must maintain affordability in the units.

The City plans to take advantage of a new TIF setup that allows for an Affordable Housing fund to be created, and those funds can assist developers of affordable housing, such as BHA, in creating more housing.

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

Biddeford Housing Authority has two seats on its board reserved for Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) clients.

There is currently no formal program that provides support for public housing residents to transition to homeownership – due to the escalating cost of homeownership and limited supply, even residents with higher incomes cannot afford homeownership. That said, the city has encouraged BHA to apply for the recent round of Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) grant dollars to establish a local program to help HCV clients attain homeownership. With limited CDBG funds, there are likely not significant enough resources to support a program that would enable homeownership. That said, in the upcoming process to develop the new Consolidated Plan, this issue will be discussed further.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

There are no troubled PHAs in Biddeford.

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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)

Staff continued to implement programs that target the City's housing goals. Additionally, the Mayor's Affordable Housing Task Force studied the affordable housing needs and challenges in Biddeford and presented its recommendations to the Council during the winter of 2022. Those recommendations led to the creation of a Housing Trust Fund and amendment of City ordinances to include inclusionary zoning.

The City's Comprehensive Plan was updated during PY2022 and is currently being reviewed at the state level. Part of the development process for the CP included the Future Land Use Plan which addresses the above issues.

New state legislation had previously passed that was designed to remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to housing production in Maine while preserving local ability to create land use plans and protect sensitive environmental resources. Maine Department of Economic and Community Development - in partnership with the Governor's Office of Policy Innovation and the Future; the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry; legislative staff; and several municipal lawyers and community planners - have created guidance on implementation, though final rulemaking was still in progress. Biddeford expects to incorporate this guidance into its ordinances in the near future.

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

CDBG funding makes it challenging to meet underserved populations' needs, as the reporting requirements are incredibly difficult for the low barrier programs that work best for vulnerable individuals and families. There is robust support for underserved populations through a variety of organizations and volunteer groups, though more funding is always needed to support this work.

Local organizations partnered to receive training on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Positive Childhood Experiences (PCEs). They have been meeting as a coalition to develop a more robust network for supporting youth and adults with high ACEs scores.

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

Over the reporting period, the City's HUD-funded lead hazard reduction program made 4 units in the target area lead safe and affordable to low- and very low-income families. The total of units made lead safe since that grant began is now 25.

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The City was awarded an additional lead grant, which included a request for added staff capacity to assure the timely completion of additional lead safe units in the coming 4-year lead grant period. The CDBG Housing Rehab Program is in the process of making additional units lead-safe, while a MaineHousing grant is being leveraged to mitigate lead hazards in one other unit that does not qualify under either CDBG or Lead Program criteria.

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

It is a challenge to reduce the number of poverty-level families, due to high housing cost and low wages – the gap between these continues to widen. The City’s GA and many local nonprofits provide support to poverty-level families, but any reduction in poverty is likely from low-income residents being displaced, as well as new housing developments that are only affordable for new higher-income people.

Biddeford Ready, a local network focused on school readiness for youth from birth to age five, has continued developing relationships in the community to address poverty and ACEs (Adverse Childhood Experiences).

The City has identified significant issues facing low-income families: substance abuse, medical issues, housing concerns, skill sets, and child care. These issues have been exacerbated by the pandemic.

We know that providing consistent services is crucial, particularly among those in housing, creating constant communication with those most needing it, providing for stability and the ability to improve life skills and income earning capacity.

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

There were several developments in institutional structure over PY2022: increased collaboration and community input for the Comprehensive Plan, increased connections between nonprofit partners to provide comprehensive support (in particular, an inter-municipality group focused on asylum-seeking families placed in the Northern York County area), and the launch of the statewide Homeless Response Hub system, which has nine Hubs across the state (including one for York County, where Biddeford is located). The local Homeless Task Force, convened by Seeds of Hope, also broadened its attendance to better develop the short- and long-term plans needed to support people experiencing homelessness and help them transition into housing. The City Council held a workshop on the topic in March 2021 and conversation on policy decisions will continued through PY22.

Biddeford Ready began work to convene an ACEs Summit that would bring area providers together to learn about and determine ways to support each other’s work. Summits were held during PY2022, and should support continued work towards identifying gaps in institutional structure.

The Citizens Advisory Committee continued to expand outreach efforts in order to have more robust civic engagement with residents, and launched a series of Ward Meetings in PY2022 as a first step

toward increased neighborhood engagement.

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

There is consistently close collaboration between public housing and social service agencies – all partners work together to share resources and availability when possible. Biddeford Housing Authority staff attends all Homeless Task Force meetings and provides context and information on their projects and the need, so that the social service providers in those meetings can be informed. The Task Force continued to expand over PY2022, bringing in additional partners to try to connect more with private housing partners. Some connections were made, though this will hopefully expand in future years.

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

Previous work pointed to impediments associated with the quality of housing: healthy homes, homes impacted by lead hazard issues, or given the age of housing in Biddeford, accessibility. Parallel to the CDBG program, the City has continued the implementation of its lead safe program, focused on reducing lead and health/safety hazards. It also designed and received funding from MaineHousing as match for rehabilitating owner-occupied 2-4 unit structures to both improve the health of these homes and provide further affordable housing preservation.

Though these were not in conjunction with the AI specifically, City Council also developed a set of Housing Goals meant to address housing disparities, and the Mayor convened an Affordable Housing Task Force that collected community input about affordable housing and issued a report in December 2022.

Biddeford will be updating its analysis of impediments to fair housing choice in PY2023, and will develop a more robust set of actions to overcome identified impediments.

CR-40 - Monitoring 91.220 and 91.230

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

Monitoring is carried out with the policies and procedures developed in response to HUD monitoring findings. These were under further development during PY22 and will be completed in PY23 (delay due to staffing turnover issues). Due to this delay, as well as ongoing issues with subrecipient management, there are still some monitoring procedures that were not put into place, but will be in PY23.

The City also had issues with financial management (both internally and externally) that have largely been addressed, with some final updates to be completed in PY23.

For any applicable construction projects that go out to bid, the Community Development Coordinator monitors for compliance with Davis Bacon wage rates, Section 3, and other regulatory requirements. In addition, all Housing Rehab RFPs encourage participation from Section 3 business entities and women and minority owned businesses, with direct outreach to these groups via online search and then email/mailings to the prospective bidders.

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.

Notice of Public Hearing and Public Comment Period was posted on the front page of the City website on April 10, 2024, giving a 15-day notice for the Public Hearing held on April 24, 2024 and a 15-day Public Comment Period from April 10 to April 24, 2024. Meeting information is also shared on the City's website calendar and meetings page, as well as in the City's weekly e-newsletter the week before the meeting.

[TO BE ADDED - Summary of any comments received via public process.]

Though in-person meetings have resumed, meetings have continued to be hybrid, allowing members of the public to attend remotely.

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CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

Program objectives shifted due to issues with data collection for social service subrecipients and lower than expected response to the newly launched Housing Rehab Program. During PY22, staff and the Citizens Advisory Committee worked to identify other possibilities for funds. Some funds were redirected toward ADA improvements in City Hall, but this alone does not account for the total funds that need to be spent. Planning will continue in PY23 to clear the backlog of funds and determine what the top spending priorities are in the community. Staff and CAC will use information from the Comprehensive Plan process, Affordable Housing Task Force public input and report, the Consolidated Plan process conducted during PY22, and other community outreach in order to determine the best use for these funds. One goal in particular is to align any preliminary information received from the Consolidated Plan process to guide the spenddown plan.

Subrecipient management updates from HUD monitoring also narrowed the scope for social services programs. With these updates, including an approved subrecipient agreement template, social service programs should run more smoothly.

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

No

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

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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	0	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours					
Total Section 3 Worker Hours					
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours					

Table 8 – 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).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.					

Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

The City did not have any activities during PY22.

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