

Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER), Project Year 2024, Fiscal Year 2025

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Project Year (PY) 2024 refers to July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025

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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)**

Carson City completed its second year as an entitlement recipient on June 30, 2025. The City considered July 1, 2024 through June 30, 2025 Fiscal Year ("FY") 2025; however, HUD refers to this same period of time as Project Year 2024. The City approved two projects in FY 2024, one is complete, the other is a construction project which has had delays and is expected to be completed by April 30, 2026. For FY 2025, the City approved 6 projects and additional funding for Carmine Street.

1. Friends in Service Helping (FISH): Parking Lot Resurfacing (FY 2024)

Completed on June 11, 2024. 100% of allocated funds used.

2. Carson City Public Works: Carmine Street Rehabilitation Project (FY 2024 and FY 2025)

During preliminary design for the project, staff identified the need for significant revisions to the storm drainage system. To understand the scope of the impact and to develop potential solutions, additional design and storm drainage analysis are needed prior to constructing any new curb, gutter, or sidewalk improvements. Zero percent of allocated funds have been used; planning is almost complete, and the project is expected to start in early spring 2026.

3. Carson City Finance Office: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Planning and Administration (FY 2024 and FY 2025)

The Grants Administrator manages the program, processes reimbursement requests, attends CDBG training, and writes plans and reports. 96.9% of the allocated funds were used for FY 2024, and 0% for FY 2025. The City reserved 10% in both FY 2024 and FY 2025 as allowed; however, since the City has not yet used FY 2025 administrative fees, we reduced Planning and Administration to just 5% of the total allocation for FY 2026.

4. Carson City Parks and Recreation: Pickleball Courts (FY 2025)

Completed on June 18, 2025, 100% of allocated funds were used.

5. Community Support Services provided by 4 Non-Profits (FY 2025)

Completed on June 30, 2025, 100% of allocated funds were used.

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)

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual - Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year
Infrastructure/Neighborhood Facility Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2023 \$325,854 PY 2024 \$124,146	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income (LMI) Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1765	0	0.00%	1765	-
Planning and Administration	Grant administration	CDBG: PY 2023 \$34,793	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	4631	4631	96.9%	4631	4487
Providing supportive services to low- to moderate-income households	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2024 \$15,000	Services: housing, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, fair housing, street outreach	Persons Assisted	500	500	100%	500	162
Providing supportive services to low- to moderate-income households	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2024 \$20,000	Services: housing, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, fair housing, street outreach	Persons Assisted	400	400	100%	400	296

Providing supportive services to low- to moderate-income households	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2024 \$11,987	Services: housing, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, fair housing, street outreach	Persons Assisted	162	162	100%	35	50
Providing supportive services to low- to moderate-income households	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2024 \$12,000	Services: housing, children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, fair housing, street outreach	Persons Assisted	162	162	100%	90	40
Planning and Administration	Grant administration	CDBG: PY 2024 \$39,325	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than LMI Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5694	5694	0%	0	0
Infrastructure/Neighborhood Facility Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: PY 2024 \$170,790	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income (LMI) Housing Benefit	Jobs created, during construction	10	10	100%	10	10

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 FY 2025 projects fall under the City's CDBG goals of Economic Development for Low-Moderate Areas in East Carson City and Community Wide Support Services.

The City allocated an additional \$124,146 to the Carmine Street Project, for a total CDBG Allocation of \$450,000, which is needed for ADA improvements along the corridor, fitting with priority need 1. The project was delayed as it was determined during design, that Stormwater Improvements were necessary prior to doing any sidewalk improvements, to ensure the efficient use of funds, the City slowed the project to incorporate stormwater needs. The project is expected to be complete in the fall of 2025, or early spring 2026.

The City allocated \$170,790 to the Pickleball Court Project, which was a Citywide Court Facility that had been closed and gates locked, as it was not safe. The Facility was overgrown with weeds and the previous asphalt surface had been severely cracked. The Facility is in Mills Park, which is 56.54% LMI neighborhood, census tract 6.01, located in East Carson City. This project falls under CDBG Goal of Economic Development for LMI areas in East Carson City and priority need 2 - improvement of access to Public Facilities. This project was completed in June 2025.

The City also allocated \$58,987 to four different non-profits in the City whose services benefit Low-Moderate Income households throughout the City, priority need 3. RSVP aids those with Food Insecurities by running a food bank and delivering food to LMI households in Carson City. Night off the Streets runs a Shelter from November to March to ensure the unhoused have shelter from Cold Northern Nevada Nights. Ron Wood runs a mental health treatment program for LMI households in Carson City. St. Vincent De Paul runs an Eviction Prevention program that assists LMI individuals with rent to ensure they do not become unhoused. These programs were completed throughout the year, having expended all funds by June 2025.

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) Numbers below reflect families assisted through the parking lot replacement project completed by FISH, as the other project has been delayed.

	CDBG
White	5156
Black or African American	20
Asian	46
American Indian or American Native	446
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	26
Total	5,694
Hispanic	1,474
Not Hispanic	4,220

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

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	\$ 393,248	\$257,990

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Community Wide	15	14.1	Citywide Support Services for LMI households and the unhoused
LMI areas East Carson City	75	43.4	Carmine Street project and Pickleball Court Project.
Planning and Grant Administration	10	0	Administration of the CDBG program.

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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.

In addition to CDBG-funded projects, the City continued to support local nonprofits through the Community Support Services Grant (CSSG). In FY 2025, Carson City allocated \$495,807, to nonprofit agencies providing a variety of social services including: dental care, counseling, meals on wheels, rental assistance, legal services, shelter, and referral services.

Although Public Works has not yet started the Carmine Street project, the department typically utilizes CDBG funds for American with Disabilities Act (ADA) upgrades along sidewalks to facilitate mobility of those with disabilities. Carson City has limited funding to maintain the City-owned roadways. When roads require reconstruction, upgrades to non-compliant curb ramps and other sidewalk elements must be completed to bring those elements to current ADA design standards. CDBG funding allows Carson City to focus more of the local sales and fuel tax funding (\$1,250,000) toward pavement reconstruction and stormwater improvements rather than splitting it between pavement and the required sidewalk upgrades. The City leverages multiple funding sources to maintain roads, and projects often involve multiple local and federal funding sources. One of the unique elements of CDBG funding is that it can be used as a match to other federal transportation grants, making it a flexible source to achieve the City's goals.

Pickleball Courts were funded with \$500,000 in ARPA funds, \$170,790 of CDBG Funding and \$409,000 of Carson City Quality of Life funds (Sales Taxes).

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.

This section is not applicable to Carson City's CDBG program

	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	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

Carson City's CDBG program did not provide any funds to housing projects in Fiscal Year 2025.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Carson City typically receives approximately \$400,000 in CDBG funds annually. Most of the funds are allocated to the City's Public Works Department for construction or rehabilitation of ADA compliant sidewalks. However, the City is interested in funding affordable housing projects if presented and if the limited available funds can benefit a project.

The City had a Board of Supervisor’s retreat in February 2025 where the governing body made it clear that the CSSG program would be used to aid non-profits in Citywide Support Services, and going forward the City will use CDBG funding to support ADA projects as well as projects to help provide access to public facilities. There were members of the Non-profit community as well as members of the public, present at the Board Retreat who agreed with the plan.

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	0	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

The FY 2025 projects were ADA construction, infrastructure improvements, and community wide support services which did not impact affordable housing directly.

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

Through the Rural Nevada Continuum of Care (RNCoC), Carson City Health and Human Services (CCHHS) is the access point for coordinated entry for the homeless in Carson City. All agencies in Carson City are encouraged to refer homeless individuals to CCHHS for a vulnerability assessment. Following the assessment, individuals are entered into a Community Queue; Continuum of Care agencies will contact the matchmaker of the Community Queue when housing becomes available. In the future, the CCHHS Street Outreach Team, who are contacting homeless persons, will also complete assessments in the field.

CCHHS case managers contact homeless individuals/families, build case plans, and obtain identification, background checks, credit checks, and arrange legal services. The goal is to resolve any issues and increase the probability of being approved by a property manager.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

CCHHS received the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and Account for Affordable Housing Trust Funds (AAHTF) to provide homeless persons with motel rooms for emergency sheltering, prevent evictions, and rapid rehousing. The CCHHS Street Outreach Team interacts daily with homeless persons. The Outreach Specialist encourages homeless persons to use available resources from agencies providing services. These services can include, identification, food, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and/or permanent housing. CCHHS Street Outreach Program and emergency sheltering are funded through an ESG, and with local indigent funding, CCHHS partners with motels to shelter individuals who have medical risks or are unable to meet the criteria for FISH's shelter. CCHHS has reapplied to ESG to expand its sheltering services.

During the FY 2025, FISH operated its two year-round emergency shelters which aid over 300 individuals, with over 5,000 nights of shelter annually, and are available in Carson City along with interim housing (sliding scale rentals) for six families with dependent children to assist homeless or at-risk families achieve self-sufficiency. Also, during the winter months, Night off the Streets (NOTS) operates a shelter from November to March, where local churches offer a warm place to sleep for those experiencing homelessness.

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

CCHHS manages five housing grants. The ESG assists with Rapid Re-housing and Homeless Prevention. The ESG serves households under 30% median income. The Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AAHTF) is used for homeless prevention as well as to re-house households under the 60% median income. The Shelter Plus Care is a Continuum of Care (CoC) grant program and re-houses chronically homeless individuals into permanent, supportive housing. While collaborating with the discharging institution or system of care, CCHHS case managers screen the household or individual to select the most appropriate program. When a household "graduates" from a CCHHS assistance program, they are encouraged to continue the workshops the agency provides and to contact CCHHS when problems arise.

CCHHS manages a transitional/rapid rehousing grant through the CoC.

Carson City awarded CSSG to St. Vincent de Paul Society, NOTS, and FISH to aid in the prevention of homelessness and to provide services to homeless individuals.

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

FISH operates seven shelters in Carson City, four of which are transitional housing accommodating very-low-, low-, and moderate-income families with dependent children. Both FISH and CCHHS use housing resources to help the homeless and those at risk of homelessness achieve self-sufficiency. CCHHS provides case management services for all the housing grants they manage. As part of the case planning, long-term goals are set for sustainability. Plans may utilize other resources or organizations for food and utilities. Participants attend workshops that address the distinction between needs versus wants, financial literacy, and budgeting plans. As some households leave the CCHHS programs and transition to a Housing Choice voucher, with permission from the participant, CCHHS is added as a secondary contact so when the times comes for re-determinations, CCHHS can re-engage with the former participate and ensure that follow through is completed.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Nevada Rural Housing Authority (NRHA) is the public housing authority for Carson City and all areas in Nevada except for Clark County and Washoe County. NRHA owns and manages residential properties in Carson City. NRHA acts independently, although there is staff coordination between the two agencies when discussing potential development.

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

The City does not own or manage any housing. The City has assigned its private activity bond allocation to NRHA specifically for programs that promote home ownership.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

NRHA has not been identified as a troubled agency by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

CR-35 - Other Actions 91.220(j)-(k); 91.320(i)-(j)

Actions taken to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment. 91.220 (j); 91.320 (i)

The City's fiscal year 2022-2026 strategic plan identifies as a tactic "Evaluate ways to partner with affordable housing developers to increase affordable housing units." As part of implementing this tactic, the City will meet with affordable housing developers to identify any barriers.

Barriers to affordable housing in Carson City include:

- The City does not generally provide waivers for impact and other significant fees related to affordable housing development. However, the City did make land available for a 160-unit apartment complex that will provide LMI housing.
- The City has not modified infrastructure standards or authorized the use of new infrastructure technologies (i.e. water, sewer) to significantly reduce the cost of housing. However, the City Engineer may allow reduced street widths on a case-by-case basis, which can reduce the cost of development.
- The City does not give "as-of-right" density bonuses sufficient to offset the cost of building below market units as an incentive for any market rate residential development that includes units as an incentive.
- The City does not provide for expedited permitting and approvals for affordable housing projects.
- The City does not have an explicit policy that adjusts or waives existing parking requirements for affordable housing developments. However, the City code does provide for reduced parking requirements for senior housing projects.
- The City allows accessory apartments in residential districts zoned for single-family housing but does not allow rentals.
- Extensive research was conducted by the Nevada Housing Division on the extent to which barriers to affordable housing, particularly barriers created by public policy, exist in Nevada Counties. Carson City does not maintain any type of exclusionary zoning.

Building and development standards do not contribute significantly to the cost of housing. High density residential development is available in Carson City. Per the study, the availability of land and land costs have been the only barriers noted by developers.

The master plan includes policies related to housing that identify the needs for affordable and workforce housing. Prior to PY 2023, the City made land available for the construction of a 160-unit LMI apartment complex. One unit has been built in FY 2024 and was opened to house people in FY 2025.

Current public policies for the development of affordable housing do not pose a significant barrier. Land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees, and charges are common for municipalities such as Carson City.

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

Through the Community Support Services Grant program, Carson City continued to partner with local social service providers to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

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

CCHHS is the lead agency for addressing issues related to lead poisoning and lead-based paint. The City has a passive lead poisoning surveillance and testing system in place and currently lacks the capacity to administer an aggressive testing program. CCHHS purchased testing equipment through grant funds obtained through the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Where elevated levels of lead are detected, the CCHHS provides recommendations to the property owners about mitigation efforts.

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

CCHHS provided Life Skill Workshops to individuals and families in poverty to teach them how to move themselves out of poverty. CCHHS also offered workshops in communication skills, interview skills, interpersonal relationships, and preparing affordable meals. CCHHS partnered with a local bank to teach financial literacy. The City also partnered with JOIN, Inc., which provides funding for skilled labor programs and sends individuals to courses to be certified in professions.

The Carson City Library received a Workforce Development Grant in the amount of \$1,472,028 in FY 2025 to provide innovative career training, advancement and exploration services within the Carson City Library and throughout the State of Nevada.

FISH opened the Luxury Low-Cost Student Apartment building to support students attending the skilled labor program at Western Nevada College in Carson City. Once certified, these individuals will be connected to employment at a livable wage.

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

In FY 2025, the City continued progress in its American Rescue Plan Act - funded institutional structure projects, which include improving parks and recreation spaces and water and sewer infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods.

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

To enhance coordination and communication with service providers and other public agencies, City staff continued to hold periodic meetings, workgroups, and consultations with partners and community stakeholders, including but not limited to:

- Local social service providers
- Nevada Rural Housing Authority
- Local affordable housing developers
- CCHHS
- Carson City Law Enforcement
- Carson City Hospitals
- Carson City Fire Department
- Carson City School District
- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs

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

In Fiscal Year 2025 the City increased coordination among housing and human services providers to enable them to serve poverty-level households more effectively with case management/housing counseling services. The Carson City Board of Supervisors approved fiscal year 2025 Community Support Services Grants totaling \$495,807 to non-profits serving low-income, elderly, youth, and homeless citizens. Grant projects included:

- Providing legal services to low-income victims of domestic violence
- Providing nights off the street through a non-profit partnership
- Educating low-income families in soft skills to move them out of poverty

- Providing a food pantry for local college students
- Providing dental care for low-income individuals
- Combating short-term poverty
- Providing emergency assistance to seniors facing unexpected financial hardships
- Providing in-school health services to young students
- Providing emergency shelter for domestic violence survivors
- Meals on Wheels
- Training for abused child advocacy
- Providing case management to youth and adults who are dependent on alcohol and drugs
- Providing support for LMI youth
- Providing transportation for seniors

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

Carson City compiles and maintains files of all funded projects and activities. The records provide a full description of each activity utilizing CDBG funds, including its location (if the activity has a geographical locus), the amount of CDBG funds budgeted, obligated and expended for the activity, and the provision under which it is eligible.

The City's CDBG subrecipient contract explicitly details the federal and local requirements for the project, including quarterly reports and final project benefits reports. The reports are reviewed by staff to ensure that activities are being undertaken, and funds are being expended according to CDBG guidelines. Each grantee will be monitored on-site at least once during the life cycle of the grant. The City will review compliance for each project with all CDBG and other applicable federal regulations, including minority business outreach and the Labor Standards and Davis-Bacon Act. The City will emphasize national objective compliance, compliance with Uniform Guidance, and performance measurement to meet its goals and objectives set forth in Carson City's 2023-2028 Consolidated Plan. The City will follow a written monitoring plan and utilize the appropriate monitoring checklists from the Grantee Monitoring Handbook of HUD's Office of Community Planning and Development. Technical assistance will be provided on a continual basis.

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 CAPER was published on the City website on September 10, 2025, and a public notice was published in the *Nevada Appeal* on September 10th. A public hearing occurred on October 2, 2025. The 15-day comment period ended on September 25, 2025.

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.

There were no changes in the jurisdiction's program objectives.

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

No

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

Not applicable

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	7	0	7	0	0
Total Labor Hours	185		1040		
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

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	0		N/A		
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.	0		5		
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).	0				
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.	0				

Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).	0				
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0				
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.	0				
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.	0				
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.	0				
Held one or more job fairs.	0		1		
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.	0		74		
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.	0		28		
Assisted residents with finding child care.	0				
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.	0				
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.	0		1		
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.	0		28		
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.	0				
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.	0		8		
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.	0				
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.	0		6		
Other.			10		

Table 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

The seven activities include the four non-profit entities awarded funds for support services for LMI households and those experiencing homelessness, and two infrastructure projects, one related to ADA improvements and one related to public access, as well as grant administration.

The Grants Administrator recorded 185 hours specifically for CDBG.