

*Maine*  
Cumberland **County**

**Cumberland County, Maine**

**Consolidated Annual Performance &  
Evaluation Report**

For

**HUD Program Year  
2021**

**July 1, 2021 – June 30, 2022**

**Community Development Office  
Cumberland County Executive Department  
142 Federal Street, Portland, Maine  
Tel. 207-699-1906**

## 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.

2021 was a very busy year for the Cumberland County CDBG program. The Cumberland County Community Development Office oversaw the progress and completion of a variety of public infrastructure, public facility, housing, public service, and planning activities, using both CDBG and CBDG-funds. Attached to this document is a summary table of the completion status of all 2021 funded projects, 2020 & 2019 project progress status, as well as CDBG-CV project status. The despite the challenges that Covid-19 has caused on supply chain and worker shortage issues, the County is very satisfied with the great work carried out by the Towns, Cities, and non-profit subrecipients over the past year.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
Community Planning	Planning	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	5	9	0.00%	1	1	100%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	6	0	0.00%			
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	21		15	21	140%

Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	4	23	0.00%	25	23	
Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%			
Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	20	0	0.00%			
Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	318	0.00%	22	35	159%
Housing Rehabilitation	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	1	0	0.00%			
Public Facility Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	30000	76295	254%	12220	32560	266%
Public Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	1000	3175	317.50%	1070	3175	296.73%

Public Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1	0	0.00%			
Public Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	1	0	0.00%			
Public Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	1	0	0.00%			
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	4123	82.46%	2707	4123	152.31%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0		52	32	61%
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Public Services	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	750	1054	140%	100	80	80%

**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 program funded public facilities, public infrastructure, housing programs, public services, and planning, which are all high priority goals in the 2016-2020 Cumberland County Consolidated Plan. This broad list of priorities enables the program to meet the various needs of all our communities from the islands, to rural towns, suburban communities, and cities.

In the Fall of 2020, The City of Portland, in conjunction with Cumberland County, requested a 1 year extension on our 2016-2020 5 year Consolidated Plan. The reason for this one year extension was due to a number of systematic changes happening at the City and County levels related to Housing, Homelessness, Covid-19, and racial equity priorities. The City and County felt that creating a set of 5-year HUD related priorities that were based on outdated City and County priorities would be a disservice to our programs. The 1 year extension will allow time for a myriad of task forces to present their findings and shape a better future for the City of Portland and the Greater Portland region.

The County's 2021 projects are either complete or on track for a timely completion. One of the largest obstacles facing the timely completion of CDBG funded infrastructure projects is the raising cost of construction and shortage of construction workers. This raising cost means that the size, scope, or quantity of our housing and public infrastructure projects has needed to adjust.

In assessing the accomplishments of the past 6 years, the County well exceeded the goals set in most categories and fell short in a few others. The short falls tended to be less resources dedicated to that specific goal than an actual short fall. For example, the County estimated that several Façade improvement projects would be funded, as had been during the previous 5 Year consolidated plan, but instead, Microenterprise assistance and job creation/retention projects took place. In the view of the County, this is an example of the County keeping our goals broad so that we can meet the changing needs of all communities within the CCEJ.

## 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	714
Black or African American	124
Asian	9
American Indian or American Native	10
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>860</b>
Hispanic	3
Not Hispanic	857

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

### Narrative

In keeping with the overall demographics of Cumberland County (excluding the City of Portland, which is not in our entitlement jurisdiction) the majority of people served by our programs were white and non hispanic. However, several of the public service and public facilities activities are located South Portland and Westbrook which are two of the more diverse Cities in Maine. Because of this concentration of public services and public facility improvements, the percentage of non-white people served is actually higher than the demographics of Cumberland County as a whole.

Many of the activities funded through PY21 CDBG funds fall under the category of 'area wide benefit', activities that fall under this category do not collect the racial and ethnic composition of the people served. The location of these 'area wide benefit' projects tend to match the racial and ethnic composition of the Cumberland County, or serve a more diverse population than the make up of Cumberland County as a whole.

With the help of CDBG-CV and PY21 CDBG funds, Cumberland County was able to fund a few programs that targets specific minority groups that were disproportionately affected by Covid-19.

## CR-15 - Resources and Investments 91.520(a)

### Identify the resources made available

Source of Funds	Source	Resources Made Available	Amount Expended During Program Year
CDBG	public - federal	1,639,102	\$1,575,582.04

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

### Narrative

Our 2021 CDBG allocation was \$1,589,102 - Between July 1, 2021 and June 30, 2022 - the CDBG program expended \$956,175.39 - most being 2021 funds, but some 2020, and 2019 infrastructure projects were drawdown as well. Additionally, the County received \$1,897,094 in CDBG-CV funds in 2020, of which \$619,406.65 was drawdown during PY21; for a total PY21 expended amount of \$1,575,582.04

### Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Bridgton Downtown	0		
City of South Portland	11	11	Set-aside community
Cumberland County	14	14	Entitlement Jurisdiction
Eligible Census Block Groups	32	32	Block Groups
South Portland Redbank Neighborhood	17	17	
Town of Bridgton	12	12	Set-aside community
Westbrook Brown Street Neighborhood	14	14	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

### Narrative

Cumberland County attempts to fund public service activities that service low/moderate income individuals in need of assistance regardless of their geographic location. With that said, a few of our funded public service project are neighborhood or community specific. For example, the HUB is South Portland primarily serves the residents in the neighborhood, who are primarily individuals of color, new americans, and low income. Overall the County's funding distribution alignes with our low/mod income census blocks.

## 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.**

Cumberland County requires the twenty three communities competing for funding to have a 20% match for CDBG grants. The match can either be funds or in-kind services. The South Portland & Bridgton set-asides do not require matching funds. Most of the towns contribute municipal funds or staff time to projects. Many towns and cities are able to use the CDBG funds as match funds for various MDOT and recreation related projects. Many of the public service programs use the CDBG funds as match funds toward private grants, such as the Steven and Tabitha King Foundation or the John T Gorham foundation.

The County did not require match funds for our CDBG-CV funds. With that said, many of our non-profit partners used the CDBG to leverage additional funds from private organizations or donors.

## 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	12	32
Number of non-homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	
Number of special-needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	
<b>Total</b>		

Table 5 – Number of Households



	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through rental assistance	0	
Number of households supported through the production of new units	0	
Number of households supported through the rehab of existing units	22	35
Number of households supported through the acquisition of existing units	0	
<b>Total</b>		

**Table 6 – Number of Households Supported**

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

The County used PY21 CDBG funds for a Habitat for Humanity Critical Home Repair Program, which had a goal of assisting 22 homes, the actual outcome was 35 homes for PY21. The City of South Portland funded a new program through Quality Housing of Maine which works to pair up families/individuals experiencing homelessness with landlords who are able and willing to rent to them. They had a modest goal of moving 12 families out of homelessness and into affordable housing. They exceeded this goal and moved 32 families into permanent housing.

The County did not use any PY21 CDBG funds toward affordable housing rental units or for rental assistance.

The County funded repairs to a group home for adults with developmental and behavioral challenges in South Portland with PY21 CDBG funds, the construction work is underway and expected to be completed by the fall of 2022.

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

The County plans to continue the work with Habitat for Humanity and any other agency willing to provide home repairs to LMI residents in the CCEJ.

Given the increase in the number of families living in temporary housing, mainly in hotels around Cumberland County, the County plans to continue to work with non-profit organizations such as Quality Housing of Maine to help move as many families out of homelessness and into permanent housing.

**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	55	0
Low-income	5	0
Moderate-income	7	0

<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
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**Table 7 – Number of Households Served**

### **Narrative Information**

100% of the 32 homeless families assisted through Quality Housing of Maine fall in the Extremely Low-Income category. Of the 35 families assisted through Habitat for Humanity- 7 were moderate income, 5 were low income, and 23 were extremely low income.

## **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**

City of Portland has the highest concentration of homeless individuals in Cumberland County, this correlates with the high level of services and resources available to individuals in need. In Program Year 2021 Cumberland County used a combination of CDBG and CDBG-CV funds to fund organizations that were providing outreach and resource assistance to individuals and families that were homeless, at risk of homelessness, or sleeping in temporary living situation.

The County's Community Development office strives to coordinate with and participate in all outreach efforts happening through non-profit providers as well as GA offices and community outreach centers across the County. In the Greater Portland Area, the homeless prevention public service providers hold coordination meetings in an effort to eliminate duplication of efforts and well as find and resolve any gaps in the continuum of care for homeless individuals and families

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

City of Portland is the primary provider of homeless services, shelter, and homeless outreach for the region and for Cumberland County. Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic as well as an increase in asylum seekers arriving in Portland, the Portland Shelters have set up overflow sites at hotels/motels in the surrounding Greater Portland Area communities, particularly South Portland and Scarborough. In an effort for Cumberland County to help the City of Portland with the unprecedented number of individuals and families arriving at their shelters on a daily basis, Cumberland County has funded a Resettlement Coordinator using CV funds. This person works with Towns/Cities around Cumberland County, as well as school districts, health and supportive services providers, and housing navigators to move families out of the shelter and into safe and stable affordable housing, while making sure the continuum of care continues.

**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**

In 2021 the Cumberland County Community Development Office, along with Public Health, Domestic Violence, and the Sheriff's Department, teamed up with Maine Pre-trial and Community Housing of Maine to submit a joint application to fund a position and research project specifically to address these issues. The County made it to the final round of applicants but unfortunately did not receive the grant. We are hopeful that we will be successful in the next application round. There is a lot of collaborative work being done on this front in the greater Portland area of Cumberland County. Our recent Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing show that this is an issue throughout the County, though the concentration is stronger in the Greater Portland area.

The Maine Department of Health & Human Services works with the non-profit agency, the Opportunity Alliance, to help youth and families in foster care to develop transition plans. They actively monitor whether teens are discharged from foster care onto the streets or to shelters, and advocate for resources on their behalf. Preble Street collaborates with Maine Medical to triage unserved homeless and low income individuals into low-barrier medical care, and have clinic facilities near shelters. Maine DHHS focuses on getting individuals being discharged from psychiatric care access to housing vouchers and each patient works with a treatment team to come up with a discharge plan, identifying community supports and housing.

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

The County used CDBG-CV funds to fund a two year position, that will hopefully extend through other funding sources once the CDBG-CV funds run out. This position is responsible to helping to move families out of the overflow shelters (hotels) and into permanent housing. The housing shortage in Cumberland County poses many challenges to families and individuals finding housing. The County decimates all of our HOME funds to the creation and retention of affordable housing units.

The Portland shelters focus on "rapid re-housing" and "housing first," getting people into stable, permanent housing as soon as possible. There is also a state-wide Long Term Stayer Initiative to focus resources on individuals who have been homeless 180 days or more during the year so that those chronically homeless individuals can be moving into permanent housing and free up emergency shelter capacity for short-term stayers. The Opportunity Alliance Homelessness Prevention program assisted individuals and families in a variety of transitional situations.

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

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

The South Portland Housing Authority, and Westbrook Housing Authority are within the Cumberland County entitlement jurisdiction (The City of Portland is its own entitlement jurisdiction and the Town of Brunswick, which has a housing authority, has opted out of our entitlement jurisdiction, but participates in the HOME Consortium). The Community Development office reaches out to them every year during our application processes.

Due to the shortage of Affordable Housing, the State of Maine operates a unified waitlist for housing with the goal of getting families and individuals housed faster. South Portland Housing Authority is currently building additional Affordable Housing in South Portland as well as Scarborough, and Westbrook Housing Authority is exploring site locations in the central and western parts of the County in order to increase the number of affordable housing developments that can be completed. Additionally several developers have on going affordable housing projects throughout the County.

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

The South Portland Housing Authority has a Resident Advisory Board, which represents residents and meets regularly to discuss operations, management, and property improvements. Residents are also informed whenever changes in policies or procedures are proposed and are invited to comment prior to implementation.

Each of the Westbrook Housing Authority properties has Resident Councils, which meet monthly to address operations management, and maintenance. Residents are informed of any changes via monthly meetings and newsletters. Additionally, two residents serve on the Westbrook Housing Authority's Board of Commissioners.

Both housing authorities have Family Self Sufficiency programs that provide matching funds in escrow to help families save for homeownership over a five year period. The Westbrook Housing Authority also has a homeownership program that provides qualifying families with assistance on their mortgage payments.

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

None of the PHAs in the CCEJ are 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)**

In April 2022, the State of Maine passed LD2003. This bill aimed to tackle the affordable housing crisis by: Making small, attainable homes more available in Maine; maximizing housing in areas where housing is already allowed; creating density bonuses for affordable housing to encourage the development of affordable housing units; providing technical assistance to municipalities to help create

In Maine, county government does not make land use policy or have authority over land use and related policies in individual municipalities. Cumberland County Community Development does participate in regional planning efforts such as Sustain Southern Maine and initiatives of the Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG). Additionally, a study was recently completed that looked at barriers and land use zoning limitations that do not currently allow for building sizes typical of Affordable Housing development projects. The outcomes of this study along with the recently completed Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing study commissioned by Cumberland County and the City of Portland will help to set goals and priorities that will address these issues.

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

The largest obstacle to underserved needs continues to be financial. There are diminishing financial resources and ever-growing needs for infrastructure, services, and specially housing. Even with the large influx of money from the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan, financial limitations and workforce shortages are still a barrier to creating the affordable housing needed to move families and individuals out of motels and into permanent housing.

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

In program year 2019, the City of Portland/Cumberland County HOME Consortium received a \$2.6 million Lead Hazard Control grant from HUD. This grant is in addition to the \$1.8 million the City and Cumberland County received in 2016.

In the Cumberland County entitlement jurisdiction, the City of Westbrook remains a priority community because of its plethora of old multi-family housing and low-income population. Additionally, all housing rehab projects are conducted with lead-safe practices and comply with lead-based paint requirements. If paint is disturbed, it is presumed to be lead paint and appropriate clean-up and dust-free practices

must be followed. All contractors must have the EPA Firm Certification to Conduct Lead-Based Paint Activities and/or Renovations. Each worker must be trained in lead-safe practices.

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

In an effort to reduce poverty and improve the lives of those in poverty, Cumberland County Community Development continues to fund public services and housing programs. Services include, food pantries, homelessness prevention, housing navigators, financial and English language classes, domestic violence services, neighborhood centers, Meals on Wheels, and youth programs. Housing programs include housing rehabilitation and installation of handicap ramps to allow individuals and aging seniors and individuals with limited mobility to remain safely in their homes longer.

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

The Community Development Municipal Oversight Committee (MOC) is a unique institution in the region, and the state, in that it connects all of our member communities and encourages multi-jurisdictional collaboration. Because of the way government is structured in Maine, municipalities mostly operate on their own with little regional cohesion. MOC meetings give the communities in our jurisdiction a forum to share ideas, compare experiences, and find opportunities to work together with common purpose.

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

Since 2013, the Portland Housing Authority, South Portland Housing Authority, and Westbrook Housing Authority continue to participate in the Maine Centralized Section 8/HCV Waiting List. Currently, 12 PHAs participate in the system, which acts as a common database among all the PHAs to better assist people looking to secure affordable housing on the private market in the region and the state.

**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 2021 Cumberland County partnered with the City of Portland to commission a firm to complete an updated Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Study for all of Cumberland County, paying specific attention to the different trends and impediments of the Greater Portland Region, the Lakes Region, and

the rest of Cumberland County. The County is hopeful that this report will be used by not only the County but the individual towns and cities within the County to shape future land use and policy decisions. We expect this report to be complete by October 2022.



## **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**

CDBG staff do monthly monitoring of all CDBG projects. Additionally, each year the CDBG program chooses a few projects for on-site monitoring. The projects are chosen based on (1) if they are a new subrecipient, (2) if the organization has carried out this program or type of program in the past, (3) if questions have arisen based on quarterly or monthly performance reports, (4) how long it's been since the program was last monitored.

Cumberland County was lucky enough to receive an AmeriCorp Volunteer from November of 2020 through October of 2021. A portion of his work was dedicated to completing an individualized file checklist of all projects complete by the County from 2017 through 2021. By having a staff member dedicated to this task, the County was able to track down and organize any missing or misplaced file documentation for every project, open or completed. Since October of 2021 the County has continued to do our monthly monitoring of all open CDBG activities.

## **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.**

A Public Notice was placed in the September 13th edition of the Portland Press Herald, informing the public of the 15 day public comment period on the CAPER. The draft CAPER was placed on the Cumberland County CDBG website and was made available for viewing at the Cumberland County Offices. Any received Public Comment will be added to this section after the public comment period has closed on September 28<sup>th</sup>.

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

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

No program objectives changed during PY2021. The need for coordination between public services providers and the need for the creation of more affordable housing continued to grow in 2021, but

efforts are being made to address both areas on a regional scale.

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

No

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

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

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

No program objectives changed during PY2021. The need for coordination between public services providers and the need for the creation of more affordable housing continued to grow in 2021, but efforts are being made to address both areas on a regional scale.

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

No

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

## CR-58 – Section 3

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

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

**Table 8 – Total Labor Hours**

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

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