

CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The City of Winchester's administration of the CDBG program made progress in two projects discussed in the 2023/2028 Consolidated Plan and 2023 AAP:

- Rehabilitation of 315 East Piccadilly Street; and
- Assisting Friendship Fire Station.

The Rehabilitation of 315 East Piccadilly Street has completed its planning phase. Based off the plans, the City of Winchester Public Services Department determined that the rehabilitation costs ranged between \$726,300.00 and \$835,245.00. The City will likely cancel the rehabilitation project as the structure is currently valued at \$256,500.00. The City of Winchester did succeed in providing new fire protection equipment to Friendship Fire Station.

The Consortium's HOME program supported projects including Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Homeownership Development in the form of Downpayment assistance, Operating Assistance to Community Housing Development Organizations, and program administration.

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
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	35	25	71.43%	35	25	71.43%
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Brownfield acres remediated	Acre	0	0				

Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	

Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0		0	0	
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing for People with HIV/AIDS added	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	0	0				

Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Economic Growth through Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	0	0				
Provide Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	10	11	110.00%	15	11	73.33%
Provide Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	47	11	23.40%	15	11	73.33%
Provide Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	742	30	4.04%	65	30	46.15%
Provide Safe, Affordable, and Accessible Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	HOME: \$	Other	Other	0	0		3	0	0.00%

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 City of Winchester excelled at using its CDBG funds for the top priority of ensuring that CDBG funds benefit low-income households. This was achieved by upfitting Friendship Fire Station with new fire protection equipment.

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	HOME
White	5	92
Black or African American	0	37
Asian	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Total	5	129
Hispanic	0	1
Not Hispanic	0	128

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

Narrative

Of the 22 clients being serviced by the Northern Shenandoah Valley Substance Abuse Coalition, only five disclosed their race on the income survey designed by City of Winchester staff.

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	653,573	298,682
HOME	public - federal	1,258,918	258,500

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
North Kent Corridor	80	90	No funds were spent on planning

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The City of Winchester sought to spend its funds in Qualified Census Tract 1.01 and 1.02 in municipal limits. A Qualified Census Tract indicates that at least 50% of households within the identified census tracts have incomes below the 60% Area Median Gross Income (AMGI) or a poverty rate of 25% or more. The North Kent Corridor falls inside Tract 1.01

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.

HOME funds are used to leverage additional resources by providing gap funding for projects funded through other local, state, and private funds, including State HOME funds, State CDBG funds, Tax Credits, and other local grants such as Community Impact Grants, Community Foundation monetary awards, and private contributions to local organizations who support missions to end homelessness and provide affordable housing. By providing HOME funds to strategically fill in unfunded gaps in projects, these activities can successfully move forward and not stall out due to lack of resources. There was no publicly owned land or property utilized for the HOME program.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	0
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	0
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	0
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	0
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	0

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year								
Project No. or Other ID	Date of Contribution	Cash (non-Federal sources)	Foregone Taxes, Fees, Charges	Appraised Land/Real Property	Required Infrastructure	Site Preparation, Construction Materials, Donated labor	Bond Financing	Total Match

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 – Program Income

Minority Business Enterprises and Women Business Enterprises – Indicate the number and dollar value of contracts for HOME projects completed during the reporting period						
	Total	Minority Business Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

Minority Owners of Rental Property – Indicate the number of HOME assisted rental property owners and the total amount of HOME funds in these rental properties assisted						
	Total	Minority Property Owners				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

Relocation and Real Property Acquisition – Indicate the number of persons displaced, the cost of relocation payments, the number of parcels acquired, and the cost of acquisition						
Parcels Acquired		0		0		
Businesses Displaced		0		0		
Nonprofit Organizations Displaced		0		0		
Households Temporarily Relocated, not Displaced		0		0		
Households Displaced	Total	Minority Property Enterprises				White Non-Hispanic
		Alaskan Native or American Indian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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	5	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	50	129
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	55	129

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	45	128
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	5	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	1
Total	55	129

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The most significant challenge faced by the HOME program in particular is the impact of the Fair Market Rent on the TBRA program. It is extremely challenging for subrecipients to assist clients in locating housing that falls within the FMR. The Consortium is revamping its TBRA program administration manual and has secured technical assistance from HUD.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The Consortium is aware of the fact that housing costs have significantly risen since 2019 and that the scope and scale of future projects with HOME funds will likely be more tailored towards development in order to strategically leverage HOME funds for the most impact.

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	84
Low-income	0	27
Moderate-income	0	18
Total	0	129

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

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

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

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

The City of Winchester and the Consortium defer to the Western Virginia Continuum of Care VA-513 | Local Help & Resources (continuumofcare513.com) on this topic.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Recent changes in the US Department of Housing & Urban Development's (HUD) programming for homelessness has led the CoC, through the 10 Year Planing to End Homelessness, to transition shelter and service providers from emergency shelters and transitional housing operations towards permanent supportive housing. During this time, the CoC looks to successfully transition existing providers to permanent supportive housing. Rapid Rehousing and Permanent Supportive Housing are highest funded activity of the Western Virginia 513 Continuum of Care.

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 region's Ten (10) Year Plan to End Homelessness proposes the following goals to address helping homeless persons and families access affordable housing options:

- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** Permanent supportive housing has been identified as a solution to homelessness for a sub-set of the population who experience homelessness for long periods of time (chronic homelessness) with multiple barriers to housing stability, including mental disabilities, chemical dependence, and other chronic health conditions. Permanent supportive housing provides first a home and then continuing supportive services to help individuals maintain a home. These support services either directly provide or connect individuals to services in the community. Support services include direct or coordinated care in the areas of mental health, substance abuse, health care, dental care, education, employment, and access to benefits.
- **Partnering with Landlords:** Many agencies and community organizations have developed partnerships with landlords, and these partnerships have resulted in access to affordable

housing options for those experiencing and at risk of homelessness. The partnership is an agreement that the landlord will rent to this population and, in some cases, the service agency agrees to maintain contact and provide services to help the household remain stably housed. It is a win-win situation for all parties in that the person accesses affordable housing, the service agency helps to house their clients, and the landlord has a source of support if any problems with the tenant arise.

- Partnering with Affordable Housing Developers: Non-profit and for-profit affordable housing development of affordable, subsidized, and permanent supportive housing that can serve as a resource to homeless assistance agencies who wish to increase housing available to people experiencing homelessness

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 Western Virginia-513 Continuum of Care, in meeting the goals and strategies outline in the Ten (10) Year Plan to End Homelessness, proposed creating a "Supportive Services" and "Prevention" committee's, which will be tasked with meeting their respective goals. The Supportive Services committee will be responsible for:

- Overseeing the implementation of strategies that increase income through employment;
- Overseeing the creation of a system of centralized intake and assessment;
- Overseeing the implementation of strategies that increase access to disability and other benefits for those who are eligible; Overseeing increased access to supportive services.

The Prevention committee will be responsible for:

- Overseeing strategies that prevent the homelessness of people being discharged from hospitals and mental health institutions;
- Overseeing strategies that prevent the homelessness of people exiting from jails;
- Overseeing strategies that prevent the homelessness of youth aging out of foster care;
- Overseeing strategies that prevent the homelessness of unaccompanied youth.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

24 CFR 5.100 “Public housing” means housing assisted under the 1937 Act, other than under Section 8. “Public housing” includes dwelling units in a mixed finance project that are assisted by a PHA with capital or operating assistance.

24 CFR 5.100 “Public Housing Agency (PHA)” means any State, county, municipality, or other governmental entity or public body, or agency or instrumentality of these entities, that is authorized to engage or assist in the development or operation of low-income housing under the 1937 Act.

The only PHA that operates within the Northern Shenandoah Valley Consortium geography (i.e., City of Winchester, Frederick County, Clarke County, Shenandoah County, Warren County, and Page County) is the Virginia Housing Development Authority. The only program Virginia Housing operates is the Housing Choice Voucher Program (formerly known as Section 8).

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

This section is inapplicable, as there is no public housing within the Consortium's jurisdiction.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

This section is inapplicable, as there is no public housing within the Consortium's jurisdiction.

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 Housing Coalition of Northern Shenandoah Valley, Virginia Housing, and the City of Winchester hired consultants for the creation of the "Housing Policy Analysis and Recommendations for the City of Winchester".

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

There is no definition in 24 CFR 91 for "underserved needs". A better understanding of underserved needs is required.

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

1. Staff adheres to applicable CFR regarding lead-based paint hazards.
2. Staff regularly consults the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes webpage.
3. Last, Staff also uses the Lead Safe Housing Rule Toolkit on HUD Exchange.

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

The Consortium has closely alligned the goals of the HOME Program with Continuum of Care. The influx of money into the Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program, along with working with Homeless Liasons in the local school systems will hopefully have a positive impact on families in poverty at risk of homeslessnes or those families currently living in substandards or unaffordable housing. Additionally, the Consortium will continue to host and promote training opportunities, particularly those focused on resource development, capacity building, and sustainability.

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

Per 24 CFR 91.315(k) **Institutional structure.** The consolidated plan must provide a concise summary of the institutional structure, including businesses, developers, nonprofit organizations, philanthropic organizations, community-based and faith-based organizations, the Continuum of Care, and public institutions, departments, and agencies through which the State will carry out its housing, homeless, and community development plan; a brief assessment of the strengths and gaps in that delivery system; and a concise summary of what the State will do to overcome gaps in the institutional structure for carrying out its strategy for addressing its priority needs.

Staff attends the monthly Housing Coalition of Northern Shenandoah Valley and is currently involved in

an exploratory subcommittee regarding land banks and PHAs. Staff is also reaching out to provide technical assistance to nonprofit organizations regarding the TBRA program.

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

Staff continues to coordinate with area stakeholders, namely human service providers, such as the local departments of social services to make sure that their staff is aware of the efforts of the Continuum of Care regarding coordinated assessment/centralized intake as a resource.

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

The Northern Shenandoah Valley HOME Consortium and the City of Winchester recognize that impediments to fair housing choice do exist and are working to improve fair housing choice. The Northern Shenandoah Valley Regional Commission will hold fair housing workshops to educate local officials, housing providers, service providers and the public at-large are aware of fair housing law. Outlined below are proposed strategies to be undertaken in reducing fair housing impediments:

1. Increase transparency surrounding fair housing and complaint process.
2. Increase landlords' and property managers' knowledge of fair housing.
3. Assist persons with disabilities to obtain access to housing and services.
4. Work to reduce NIMBYism by encouraging neighborhood diversity.
5. Encourage affordable housing development.

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

Staff carries out all CDBG projects and eligible activities. This significantly helps with monitoring 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.

Per the Citizen Participation Plan - Public Display and Comment Period The draft CAPER may be placed on display for a period of no less than fifteen (15) days to receive comments from residents of the community. The public notice may be published in the Winchester Star or another newspaper of general circulation. The summary in the public notice may describe the content and purpose of the CAPER and location(s) where copies of the entire proposed document may be examined. In addition, the City may make available a reasonable number of free copies of the draft document to residents and groups that request them. Comments Received on the Draft CAPER Written comments may be accepted by the Lead Agency, during the fifteen (15) day public display and comment period. The City may consider any comments or views of City residents received in writing in preparing the final CAPER. A summary of these comments or views may be attached to the final CAPER for submission to HUD.

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.

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

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

CR-50 - HOME 24 CFR 91.520(d)

Include the results of on-site inspections of affordable rental housing assisted under the program to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations

Please list those projects that should have been inspected on-site this program year based upon the schedule in 24 CFR §92.504(d). Indicate which of these were inspected and a summary of issues that were detected during the inspection. For those that were not inspected, please indicate the reason and how you will remedy the situation.

Based upon the schedule in 24 CFR 92.504(d), the Consortium's TBRA project included on-site inspections to determine compliance with housing codes and other applicable regulations. The results demonstrate no deficiencies or failures to pass HUD's HQS standards or local housing codes.

Provide an assessment of the jurisdiction's affirmative marketing actions for HOME units. 24 CFR 91.520(e) and 24 CFR 92.351(a)

Refer to IDIS reports to describe the amount and use of program income for projects, including the number of projects and owner and tenant characteristics

The Consortium does not utilize program income.

Describe other actions taken to foster and maintain affordable housing. 24 CFR 91.220(k) (STATES ONLY: Including the coordination of LIHTC with the development of affordable housing). 24 CFR 91.320(j)

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 14 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
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 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative