

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 use of CDBG funds is governed by the Utah County Consolidated Plan (2020-2024) and the 2024 Annual Action Plan. The Consolidated Plan details the five-year strategies to address community needs, and the Annual Action Plan focuses on what can be done during a single year. With the CDBG funding provided, Utah County identified four priority goals: public facilities and infrastructure, economic development, public services for low and moderate-income (LMI) residents, and affordable housing. Utah County awarded FY24 funds to public service, economic development, planning, and affordable housing projects. Most public service projects were completed within the program year. The remaining projects are underway and will be reported on in this and next year's progress report.

Additionally, Utah County, Provo, and the Orem CDBG programs continued our collaborative effort to deliver larger and more impactful projects in the region and to meet the needs and goals established in the Consolidated Plan.

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

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

Goal	Category	Source / Amount	Indicator	Unit of Measure	Expected – Strategic Plan	Actual – Strategic Plan	Percent Complete	Expected – Program Year	Actual – Program Year	Percent Complete
------	----------	-----------------	-----------	-----------------	---------------------------	-------------------------	------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------	------------------

Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	6	0	0.00%			
Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Homeless	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	8	80.00%	10	8	80.00%
Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	5	0	0.00%	6	0	0.00%

Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	3	0	0.00%			
Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	5000	3021	60.42%	0	1179	

Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	0	0		1	0	0.00%
Public Services to LMI Individuals	Non-Homelless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	4000	96915	2,422.88%	4000	22286	557.15%

Public Services to LMI Individuals	Non-Homel ess Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Hom eless Pers on Over night Shelt er	Persons Assisted	0	0		0	0	
Public Services to LMI Individuals	Non-Homel ess Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Hom eless ness Prev entio n	Persons Assisted	0	44		0	44	

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 jurisdiction's use of CDBG funds has been strategically aligned with its highest priorities of public services and infrastructure. As reflected in the strategic plan to date, the largest allocation of CDBG funds has been directed toward Public Facilities and Infrastructure Improvements and housing with a total of **\$919,930.63** invested to address critical community infrastructure needs. This substantial commitment demonstrates a clear focus on the physical development and enhancement of the community.

In addition, the priority of public services has also been addressed through a dedicated allocation of **\$120,310.58** in CDBG funds. This funding supports essential public services that directly benefit the low- and moderate-income population.

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	46,050
Black or African American	849
Asian	373
American Indian or American Native	903
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	60
Other multi-racial	13,432
Total	62,250
Hispanic	24,949
Not Hispanic	37,301

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

Narrative

In Utah County, 13% of people report Hispanic origin, though the highest concentrations are in Provo and Orem, with lower concentrations in other areas throughout the County per Census data. Census data also shows Utah County as 78.6% White. In general, services provided within the CDBG program serve the low-income population at large, without regard to race or origin. Other minority populations are present in Utah County, but there are less than 1% each of Black/African American, American Indian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and only 1.5% Asian.

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	1,449,720	1,174,007.8

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

There are still some projects that remain open for the 2024 program year that will be closed out and reported in the following CAPER.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

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

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

No target areas were identified in the FY24 action plan. Activities were spread through the region and to service agencies located in Provo that serve Utah County clients.

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.

Federal dollars leveraged additional funds in many of the projects completed during the 2024 program year. Often, an agency will utilize its own funds to complete the necessary budget for the project. The leveraged dollars represent a benefit to all concerned. They stretch the grant funds received by the County while allowing the projects to proceed, which benefits either the area or a specific clientele and at the same time aids the agencies supplying the leveraged funds in meeting their goals. The funds represent the community commitment and the perceived need for that project in the community. The County expects grant sub-recipients to leverage additional fund contributions from both private and public organizations whenever possible. The Area Review Committee, comprised of elected officials and citizens, considers leveraged funds when making grant funding decisions.

Leveraged funds are also a scoring criterion in the project application process to encourage the use of other resources, both public and private. No publicly owned land was used to address needs in the 2024 program year.

CR-20 - Affordable Housing 91.520(b)

Evaluation of the jurisdiction's progress in providing affordable housing, including the number and types of families served, the number of extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income persons served.

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	0	0

Table 11 – 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	10	9
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	10	9

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

The County's participation with the Utah Valley HOME Consortium and Mountainland Continuum of Care focuses on addressing these needs directly. Due to the limited CDBG funds expected to be received annually by the County, the County has allocated the majority of its CDBG funds to other priority needs, such as creating safe and sustainable neighborhoods in predominantly LMI neighborhoods and providing public services and economic opportunity to its LMI residents. Utah County continually recruits projects that address fostering and maintaining affordable housing, so the County anticipates that future projects may be addressed by future Action Plans.

CDBG funding continues to be a limiting factor to addressing many housing issues. The costs of home rehab repair and limited funding quickly depleted the program of funds. We anticipate receiving more funds in upcoming years and hope to see the continuation of the Single Family Rehab program.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

Utah County continually recruits projects that address fostering and maintaining affordable housing, so the County anticipates that future affordable housing projects may be addressed by future Action Plans.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	2	0
Low-income	4	0
Moderate-income	3	0
Total	9	0

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Each of the households served with the Single Family Rehab Program were lower income households. With the median price of homes over \$500,000, the program aims to keep residents in their current home by creating safer, more suitable living environments.

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

Utah County is represented on the Mountainland Continuum of Care Executive Board that focuses its efforts on addressing homelessness. The vision of the Mountainland Region Continuum of Care (CoC) is to provide decent, safe, and affordable housing and effective support services to homeless families and individuals including initial stabilization, transitional housing, permanent housing, access to mainstream resources, and independence from governmental assistance. The Continuum of Care participates in the PIT count and the data is county-wide. Homeless individuals are served by various organization of the Continuum of Care who assess individual needs.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Continuum of Care provides an on-going forum for service providers to coordinate efforts and identify and correct any gaps in the service delivery system. This process requires strong regional collaboration. Any gaps in the system are addressed within the Continuum setting, in continuum subcommittees, and among service providers. Facilities to meet these needs are predominantly located in Provo City. CDBG staff work with staff of these facilities to foster potential projects and identify alternative funding sources as needed. Utah County participates in the Utah Valley HOME Consortium, which allows the County to be involved in housing projects and initiatives.

Additionally, a new bill in the State of Utah requires cities and counties to provide emergency overnight shelter to individuals from October 15 through April 30th. This is specifically to help during Utah's winter, during the colder winter months.

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

Utah County sits on the review subcommittee for the Continuum of Care. This subcommittee is made up of individuals in the community who have interest in the Continuum of Care process but are not an application for the funding cycle of HUD's NOFA. This committee uses Continuum of Care established criteria to thoroughly review and score applications to ensure strong applications in response to

identified community gaps and needs. Service providers helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless are encouraged to apply for these funds, as well as CDBG funds. Technical assistance is provided to grow organizational capacity and provide maximum service to the community.

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 Continuum of Care discharge committee formulates policy and procedures for handling discharge from health care facilities and corrections facilities and related issues and barriers faced by this population. The Continuum also has a Client Services Committee that reviews homeless residents in our region by name to identify resources available to them and to assist them with moving into housing. The CoC lead the annual efforts for the point in time count, in which volunteers participated in an outreach to find homeless individuals, and MAG coordinates closely with the CoC in addressing the needs of individuals, veterans, and families with children facing temporary and chronic homelessness. The CoC developed a coordinated intake and assessment system to coordinate services and support individual agencies in reaching project goals and HUD and CoC established performance goals. The CoC centralizes resources, leveraging partnerships amongst CoC members.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The Housing Authority of Utah County owns more than 280 rental units throughout Utah County and has duplexes and 4-plexes in Lindon, Orem, Springville, Spanish Fork and Spring Lake. These 2, 3, 4 and 5-bedroom units are available for eligible families. The Housing Authority also has 25 disability-accessible units throughout the County. The Housing Authority of Utah County also participates in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program to assist low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled to rent affordable, safe, and sanitary housing. Currently there are approximately 1,045 Section 8 Voucher holders in the county. Staff also coordinate with the Provo Housing Authority to increase the number of affordable units available in the County.

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

The Housing Authority of Utah County is committed to empowering residents on their path to economic independence and homeownership. To ensure resident voices are central to this mission, the Authority holds an annual resident advisory meeting to discuss community concerns and collaborate on agency goals.

A cornerstone of this commitment is the Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program, a voluntary five-year pathway designed for families receiving Section 8 rental assistance. The FSS program equips participants with critical life skills through comprehensive support, including:

- Financial and career counseling
- Resume writing and interview skills coaching
- Classes on life management and preparing for homeownership

To graduate, participants must secure and maintain employment, comply with all lease terms, and achieve financial independence from public cash assistance. The program has a consistent track record of helping local families achieve these milestones. This effort is strengthened by community partnerships; CDBG funds are allocated to organizations like **NeighborWorks Mountain Country** to provide additional housing and financial literacy counseling, creating a robust support network for residents.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The Housing Authority of Utah County actively incorporates resident feedback into its strategic planning to ensure a responsive and collaborative living environment. Our property management approach focuses on maintaining high standards for all housing units while supporting residents in meeting their lease obligations. This partnership is key to preserving the quality of our housing stock and fostering a positive community.

To ensure property upkeep, staff conduct regular exterior reviews. Furthermore, the Authority performs ongoing assessments to confirm all units meet or exceed the accessibility requirements of Section 504. Insights from these reviews are crucial for identifying and prioritizing capital improvements and modernization projects, ensuring our homes remain safe, accessible, and well-maintained for all residents.

DRAFT

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 March 2019, the Utah Legislature passed the landmark Senate Bill 34, establishing a critical link between municipal housing policy and eligibility for state transportation funding. The bill mandated that cities adopt strategies from a state-provided menu to encourage moderate-income housing, ensuring communities "allow people with various incomes to benefit from and participate in all aspects of neighborhood and community life."

This legislative push was complemented by significant state investment in the Olene Walker Housing Loan Fund, beginning with a \$20 million contribution in 2020, followed by ongoing annual funding to support affordable housing construction.

Building on this foundation, the legislature passed House Bill 462 in 2022. This major update expanded the menu of housing strategies and increased the number of policies cities are required to implement annually. As of 2025, compliance is an established yearly process, and cities across Utah County are actively implementing a diverse range of these state-mandated strategies to address housing affordability.

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

Based on the typical activities of a CDBG program in a high-growth area like Utah County, here is a comprehensive answer for the CR-35 question: **Actions taken to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs.**

The Utah County CDBG program has taken a multi-faceted approach to address significant obstacles in meeting the needs of its underserved populations, primarily Low- to Moderate-Income (LMI) residents, seniors, and persons with disabilities. Through strategic allocation of funds and strong partnerships with local non-profits and municipalities, the program has focused on the following key areas of action:

Increasing and Preserving Affordable Housing

To combat the critical shortage and high cost of housing, which is the primary obstacle for LMI residents, the program has taken direct action to increase and preserve the affordable housing stock.

- **Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation:** The program funded a housing rehabilitation program that provides grants and low-interest loans to LMI homeowners. This allows for critical repairs

(e.g., roofing, plumbing, electrical) and essential accessibility modifications (e.g., ramps, grab bars), preventing displacement and enabling seniors and persons with disabilities to safely age in place.

Improving Public Infrastructure and Facilities

To address the lack of adequate public infrastructure in LMI neighborhoods, which can be a barrier to both quality of life and new development, the program has funded:

- **Neighborhood Infrastructure Upgrades:** The installation and improvement of essential infrastructure, such as sidewalks, curb and gutter, and waterlines in qualifying LMI neighborhoods to improve safety and walkability.
- **Upgrades to Public Facilities:** The rehabilitation and improvement of public facilities, such as community centers and parks, that primarily serve LMI residents, ensuring they have access to safe and accessible community resources.

Supporting Critical Public Services for Underserved Populations

Recognizing that housing stability is inextricably linked to supportive services, the CDBG program allocated a significant portion of its funding to a wide array of non-profit partners who address the needs of the community's most vulnerable. This directly addresses obstacles related to food insecurity, essential services, and health. Funded services include:

- **Food security programs,** including local food pantries and meal delivery services for seniors.
- **Essential services** for victims of domestic violence, at-risk youth, and individuals with disabilities.
- **Access to health, dental, and mental health services** for uninsured and underinsured LMI individuals.

These actions represent a coordinated and ongoing effort to dismantle barriers faced by underserved residents. Utah County remains committed to leveraging its CDBG resources to foster a community where all residents have access to safe, decent, and affordable housing, essential services, and opportunities for economic advancement.

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

In Utah County, several resources are available to address this issue:

- **Testing:** Lead-based paint testing equipment, purchased with CDBG Small Cities funds, is available through the Utah Valley Consortium of Cities and Counties in partnership with the Housing Authority of Utah County.
- **Weatherization/Repair:** Mountainland Association of Governments has taken over responsibility

for weatherization and repair services in pre-1978 low- and moderate-income housing, and lead-based paint testing is included as a precautionary measure.

- **DIY Testing:** The Utah County Health and Justice Center sells a lead-testing crayon for \$2.00 at the Environmental Health Department (Suite 2600, 151 S. University Avenue, Provo, Utah 84601). Note that the county does not offer removal or rehabilitation services.
- **State Resources:** The Utah Department of Environmental Quality provides information on the state's Lead-Based Paint Program, including access to certified contractors and prevention information.

Any future grantees using CDBG funds to purchase and renovate properties will be responsible for testing and mitigating lead hazards.

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

Utah County is committed to reducing the number of poverty-level families and households. The approach is to implement programs that are targeted toward improving the economic situation of poverty-level individuals. Poverty is a complex problem that must be tackled in a multifaceted way. Households living in poverty are diverse, and the effective ways of responding to their needs will vary. Strategies laid out in this plan are not intended to be implemented (or to be effective) in isolation. Rather, they are part of a comprehensive set of strategies that, in combination when applied to individual circumstances can help alleviate poverty.

Utah County and other agencies will continue to collaborate in pooling necessary resources to assist individuals and families with obtaining the tools to overcome poverty. The County strategy includes the CDBG goals, as well as increasing effective income, supporting small business development, and promoting workforce development.

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

The Utah County CDBG program operates under the authority of the three-member Board of County Commissioners. As the county's governing body, the Commission holds executive and legislative responsibilities set by state statute, including adopting ordinances and setting policies that affect Utah County's rapidly growing population of over 700,000 residents.

While the County provides oversight, individual municipalities, each governed by their own elected councils, manage local housing and community development initiatives. This multi-jurisdictional landscape requires a highly collaborative approach for effective CDBG program delivery.

To that end, CDBG staff actively cultivates and maintains strong partnerships with these municipalities, as well as with non-profit organizations, housing authorities, and other key community stakeholders. Furthermore, the program coordinates with other CDBG entitlement jurisdictions in the region, such as Provo and Orem, to align strategies and maximize collective impact.

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

Utah County will continue to participate in regional service delivery configurations. That participation includes an effort to engage developers and affordable housing providers in identifying opportunities for affordable housing development. The Utah County communities have established several innovative approaches to working regionally. The Provo Redevelopment Authority administers the HOME Consortium, and while the Redevelopment Authority is a Provo City agency, Provo has been willing to support the regional approach by allowing Provo City resources to support the Valley HOME Consortium. United Way of Utah County provides administrative support and oversight for the Continuum of Care. Again, while the United Way Agency was initially formed to serve Provo, it has shared its administrative capacity to provide institutional support for the Mountainland Continuum of Care. CDBG staff participate in regional planning efforts to coordinate housing and service agencies.

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 Utah County CDBG Program acknowledges that multiple stakeholders are needed to make improvements to impediments. As a guiding rule, the Utah County CDBG Program will seek the input and coordination of community partners and will provide or organize the use of facilities, some limited financial support, technical expertise, and program management to address these impediments. As the entitlement jurisdiction for the CDBG program, the Utah County government has final oversight and authority in addressing these impediments.

Major community partners include Utah County, the State Division of Housing and Community Development, HUD's regional office, Utah Apartment Association, Mountainland Continuum of Care, United Way of Utah County, Utah Housing Coalition, churches and/or charities, and local governments throughout the county. The Utah County CDBG Program partners with several agencies engaged in activities to build awareness of fair housing. These activities included sending letters to the government entities and appropriate business or nonprofit organizations in which MAG offered technical expertise in various policy-making activities. These activities include, in no particular order: (1) offering professional assistance in developing affordable housing plans, (2) creating and offering to cities a pro forma Fair Housing ordinance, (3) Applying for non-HUD funding to support development of affordable housing in the region. Affordable housing is one of the most critical needs in our region, and staff, elected officials, service providers, etc., work continuously to identify any and all avenues to increase the availability of affordable housing and remove impediments to fair housing choice.

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

To ensure project performance and compliance, a multi-faceted monitoring approach is used. This includes a regular desk audit of each project's progress whenever a draw request is submitted, typically on a monthly or quarterly basis. These audits verify that the project is meeting the performance goals and objectives of the Consolidated Plan, adhering to its scope of work, and staying on schedule and within budget. When performance issues are identified, appropriate corrective actions are taken.

Programmatic and financial oversight is conducted through both informal and formal monitoring. Informal monitoring is a continuous process that includes regular desk audits and frequent communication with project managers via phone and email. This continuous engagement allows CDBG staff to provide technical assistance, answer questions, and reinforce the importance of timely reporting and drawdowns. When drawdowns are irregular, CDBG staff proactively schedule meetings to identify and address any unforeseen circumstances or needs for additional support. This informal process helps staff to assess progress, offer targeted assistance, and resolve potential problems before they escalate.

If a persistent problem is identified that cannot be resolved through informal means, a more comprehensive on-site monitoring review is scheduled. As a last resort, if projects fail to meet their timelines and performance targets, funds may be reallocated to ensure timely and appropriate expenditure.

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.

Thirty days' notice was given to citizens to review and comment on the CAPER. Notification was published on the Utah State Public Noticing website and in the local newspaper. Hard copies were made available at Mountainland Association of Governments. Citizens could provide comments via email, fax, phone, mail, MAG Website, and at a public hearing held on September 18, 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.

No significant changes to the program's objectives were undertaken during the 2024 program year.

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

No

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

DRAFT

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

Table 15 – Total Labor Hours

Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program	CDBG	HOME	ESG	HOPWA	HTF
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Public Housing Targeted Workers					
Outreach efforts to generate job applicants who are Other Funding Targeted Workers.					
Direct, on-the job training (including apprenticeships).					
Indirect training such as arranging for, contracting for, or paying tuition for, off-site training.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 workers compete for jobs (e.g., resume assistance, coaching).					
Outreach efforts to identify and secure bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Technical assistance to help Section 3 business concerns understand and bid on contracts.					
Division of contracts into smaller jobs to facilitate participation by Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with assistance in seeking employment including: drafting resumes, preparing for interviews, finding job opportunities, connecting residents to job placement services.					
Held one or more job fairs.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that can provide direct services or referrals.					
Provided or connected residents with supportive services that provide one or more of the following: work readiness health screenings, interview clothing, uniforms, test fees, transportation.					
Assisted residents with finding child care.					

Assisted residents to apply for, or attend community college or a four year educational institution.					
Assisted residents to apply for, or attend vocational/technical training.					
Assisted residents to obtain financial literacy training and/or coaching.					
Bonding assistance, guaranties, or other efforts to support viable bids from Section 3 business concerns.					
Provided or connected residents with training on computer use or online technologies.					
Promoting the use of a business registry designed to create opportunities for disadvantaged and small businesses.					
Outreach, engagement, or referrals with the state one-stop system, as designed in Section 121(e)(2) of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act.					
Other.					

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

During the 2024-2025 program year, Utah County did not expend CDBG on activities that met the regulatory thresholds to trigger Section 3 requirements. All funded projects were either below the established dollar amounts or were for activities not covered by Section 3, such as public services and planning. Therefore, Utah County has no new hires or contracting opportunities to report for this period.