



City of Providence
DRAFT 2024 Consolidated Annual Performance
Evaluation Report (CAPER)

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CR-05 - Goals and Outcomes

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

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

The City of Providence is designated an Entitlement Community by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Through this designation, the City receives annual funding from the following four programs: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG), and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA). These funds assist the City in creating viable urban communities through the provision of quality affordable housing, creating suitable living environments, and expanding economic opportunities for the City's low- and moderate-income residents.

The specific strategies the City is to undertake are detailed in the City's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans. These plans identify the City's housing, community, neighborhood, and economic development needs, prioritize those needs, and develop goals and strategies regarding how funding will be allocated to eligible housing and community development activities to meet the City's priority needs. Reporting on progress towards completing projects and initiatives as identified through these Plans is completed through a Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) which details how the City has spent its federal funds and whether or not the City is meeting the goals identified.

This CAPER is a report on the accomplishments and progress made towards addressing annual and five-year goals for Program Year 2024 (July 1, 2024 - June 30, 2025). Program Year 2024 (hereafter referred to as "PY24") was the 5th year of the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan period.

In PY24, the City identified a number of goals and objectives in its Action Plan that it would accomplish in the year with HUD funds. It is important to note that this PY24 CAPER is a living document due to the need to extend a number of contracts past the traditional federal program year end date of June 30, 2025 to enable successful completion of construction projects, housing projects or service programs. Accomplishments from activities having reached completion are reported in the tables to follow. It's important to note that in instances where "Actual" totals are zero or less than anticipated, it is predominately because a project is not yet complete and beneficiaries were not yet reported in the HUD Integrated Disbursement & Information (IDIS) system. This is common for construction projects occurring during summer/fall season, job creation activities, and housing rehab/construction activities.

A progress report on these PY24-funded projects follows. Table 1 reflects accomplishments reported within the July 1, 2024 – June 30, 2025

program period; Table 2 reflects cumulative accomplishments through Year 5 of the ConPlan (Strategic 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
Effectively Administer Programs	Program Administration	CDBG: \$ / HOPWA: \$ / HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Other	Other	5	0	0.00%			
Facilitate Small Business Development and Growth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Jobs created/retained	Jobs	190	62	32.63%	16	9	56.25%
Facilitate Small Business Development and Growth	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	930	532	57.20%	124	69	55.65%

Improve Condition of Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	178000	183561	103.12%	18997	39411	207.46%
Improve Parks and Recreational Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	120980	75725	62.59%	27500	6330	23.02%
Improve Quality of Occupied Housing Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	1950	583	29.90%			
Improve Quality of Occupied Housing Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	692	6,920.00%	101	3	2.97%
Improve Quality of Occupied Housing Units	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	100	63	63.00%	20	7	35.00%

Improve Streetscapes & Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	129955	87165	67.07%	5845	56100	959.79%
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	20	19	95.00%	0	11	
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	16	9	56.25%	11	3	27.27%
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	15	13	86.67%	3	2	66.67%
Increase Availability of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Households Assisted	100	10	10.00%			
Increase Housing Stability among PLWHA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	110	119	108.18%	32	27	84.38%
Increase Housing Stability among PLWHA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	HIV/AIDS Housing Operations	Household Housing Unit	245	192	78.37%	50	46	92.00%

Increase Housing Stability among PLWHA	Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOPWA: \$	Other	Other	900	929	103.22%	150	169	112.67%
Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	122464	176730	144.31%	22419	37872	168.93%
Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	150	76	50.67%	20	9	45.00%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	3100	958	30.90%	90	0	0.00%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	170	184	108.24%	25	54	216.00%
Reduce Homelessness	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	250	0	0.00%			
Return Abandoned Property to Productive Reuse	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	10	1	10.00%	0	1	

Return Abandoned Property to Productive Reuse	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$	Buildings Demolished	Buildings	5	0	0.00%			
Revitalize Commercial Districts in LMI Areas	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation	Business	10	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.

Housing

The City identified the need to increase the availability of safe and affordable housing for City residents and households, including units with supportive services for extremely low-income and/or special needs populations, as high priority.

The identified lack of maintenance of the City’s housing stock makes many housing units in need of repair and rehabilitation. The City used CDBG in PY24 to offer deferred payment, 0% interest loans to qualifying homeowners to rehabilitate occupied properties through its Home Repair Program. 111 rental rehab loans reported accomplishments in PY24 as well as 7 homeowner units, with additional loans approved and work completing in the following program year. This program is currently hiring for staff which is why the numbers were low this PY.

Homelessness

In collaboration with the Consolidated Homeless Fund and the state Continuum of Care, the City used federal funds to support the elimination of homelessness through shelter and rapid re-housing assistance, serving hundreds of unduplicated clients throughout the course of the program year.

The City also used HOPWA funds to ensure that low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) obtained and maintained stable housing through support for costs for facility operations; rental assistance; short-term payments to prevent homelessness; paired with support services including assessment and case management and assistance with daily living.

Public Facilities

The physical condition of many of the structures which community organizations and social service agencies occupy are in significant disrepair. The City used CDBG funds to improve these facilities so that the City's low- and moderate-income populations can continue to receive services in safe and accessible facilities. Finally, capital repairs to public school buildings are underway or completed to create safer learning environments for school children.

Streets, Sidewalks and Public Infrastructure

PY24 CDBG funds were used to improve the physical condition of the City's streets, roads, and sidewalks.

Improve Parks, Open Space, Community Gardens, and Sports Fields

The City supported the improvement of existing parks, open space, and sports fields serving predominately low/moderate income areas.

Provide for Basic Needs of LMI Persons

Through ongoing support of the City's network of community centers and other service organizations, funds were used to provide for the basic needs of low-income residents including food assistance, clothing, case management services, provision of health and wellness services to low-income and uninsured residents, job training, youth enrichment and educational programs, recreation activities for youth, and day care services.

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)

Describe the clients assisted (including the racial and/or ethnicity of clients assisted with ESG)

	HESG
American Indian, Alaska Native, or Indigenous	1
Asian or Asian American	1
Black, African American, or African	22
Hispanic/Latina/e/o	35
Middle Eastern or North African	0
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0
White	35
Multiracial	24
Client doesn't know	0
Client prefers not to answer	0
Data not collected	0
Total	118

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

Narrative

City of Providence CDBG, HOME, and ESG projects and activities funded in PY24 were targeted at every low- and moderate-income area of the City. HOPWA funding supported operations throughout the Providence - Fall River - New Bedford EMSA.

With limited exception, most neighborhoods throughout the City of Providence have areas with low- to moderate-income populations. As such, the actual beneficiaries served reflect that resources were fairly dispersed throughout the City, targeting the most economically distressed areas of the City's neighborhoods and serving the City's diverse demographics.

The highest concentrations of minority populations in Providence are located in the Upper South Providence, Lower South Providence, West End, and Olneyville neighborhoods. According to the most recent census data, the White, non-Hispanic/Latino population comprises only 32.4% of Providence's total population, reflecting the city's broad demographic composition. The City's HUD-funded activities supported residents and neighborhoods throughout Providence, with program benefits reaching

multiple areas and population groups. Reported beneficiary totals may not yet capture contracts or projects still in progress, activities that measure accomplishments at the broader Census Block Group level, or individuals who identified as “Other Multi-Racial” or declined to report demographic information, which accounts for a significant share of those served and must be calculated manually.

See HOPWA and ESG CAPERs for race/ethnicity data.

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	7,395,527	
HOME	public - federal	1,585,003	233,422
HOPWA	public - federal	1,498,115	1,324,944
ESG	public - federal	457,959	566,951

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

The City of Providence fully obligates all federal HUD entitlement funds it receives through its Annual Action Plan process. These funds are expended on a reimbursement basis through contracts for funded activities. As described previously, a number of contracts are underway, but not fully drawn. In instances where projects came in under budget, funds are recaptured and reprogrammed through the following year's Action Plan to ensure all dollars are utilized in a timely manner for critical community needs.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Community Wide - Entire City Geographic Area	87		
Providence - Fall River - New Bedford EMSA	13		

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

All CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds were deployed within the jurisdiction of the City of Providence, particularly within the City's lowest-income neighborhoods. HOPWA funds were provided to subrecipients located within the Providence-Fall River-New Bedford EMSA area to benefit clients regionally living with HIV/AIDs.

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.

The City's PY24 HOME program required recipient organizations to contribute at least 25 percent of the value of the HOME award as a contribution match as a condition of the award in order to satisfy HUD regulations without financial impact to the City. Additionally, the City utilizes its HOME funds as gap subsidy, meaning HOME is typically the "last money in" to make a project go. As such, City HOME investments leveraged millions in Low Income Housing Tax Credits, construction lending, developer equity, Building Homes RI bond funds, and other capital sources.

In this 5th ConPlan year, the City continued its partnership with the Consolidated Homeless Funds CHF Partnership, which oversaw a variety of homeless service funding grants including: City of Pawtucket ESG; City of Providence ESG; City of Woonsocket ESG; State of Rhode Island ESG; State of Rhode Island Housing Resource Commission Homeless Funds; and Social Service Block Grant Funds (from the Federal Department of Health and Human Services, passed through the Rhode Island Department of Human Services).

Due to this unique collaboration, the CHF Partnership continues to be able to provide 100% matching funds without transferring the match responsibility to ESG subrecipients. The CHF Partnership uses the rules, regulations, and policies in the ESG regulations and as adopted by the RI Continuum of Care as the basis of the program design for all CHF programs (even those that are not directly funded under ESG).

The City continues to utilize its HUD grants to transition privately-owned vacant and abandoned property and lots, City-owned lots, Providence Redevelopment Authority-owned property, and tax reverted property back to productive use. A myriad of strategies were developed to facilitate program goals based on the particular circumstances of the property or lot, and the available stakeholder partners. The use of CDBG funds for eligible activities when appropriate (such as acquisition or demolition/clearance) was one of the tools used for this program; gap financing with CDBG continues to prove a successful tool to ensure substantial rehabilitation of properties while maintaining affordable resale prices.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	20,501,578
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	635,000
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	21,136,578
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	153,469
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	20,983,109

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
5005	05/30/2025	0	0	195,000	0	0	0	195,000
5006	05/30/2025	0	0	245,000	0	0	0	245,000
5007	05/30/2025	0	0	195,000	0	0	0	195,000

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 beginning 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 \$
569,122	1,691,221	0	0	2,260,343

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	429,000	0	0	429,000	0	0
Number	1	0	0	1	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	2	0	0	0	2	0
Dollar Amount	15,840	0	0	0	15,840	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	0	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	14	27
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	14	27

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	3	14
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	11	13
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	14	27

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In the case of affordable housing construction or rehabilitation, outcomes do not often occur within the same program year.

The accomplishments, as reported in IDIS, often do not come until occupancy by low- and moderate-income households of constructed or rehabbed units occurs. More often than not, projects with layered

funding sources and subsidies (such as LIHTC, CDBG, and HOME) can take multiple years to complete pre-development and construction, and ultimately achieve full occupancy.

Accomplishments in the tables above reflect current counts of units meeting the HOME definition under 91.520(b) that achieved occupancy as of September 2025 (narrow subset of the overall units assisted or developed through City support). These accomplishment numbers will continue to be updated as additional projects achieve completion and occupancy.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

One-Year Goals forecasted in the AP-20 Action Plan table (then reported on in the CR-20 CAPER table) are units anticipated to achieve occupancy in the program year (i.e. are therefore typically activities associated with *prior* Action Plans, given the typical 18-24 month timeline from funding commitment to occupancy).

Activities that have drawn down funds but are not yet occupied have been updated with regular progress reports in the IDIS system, and accomplishments will be reported in future CAPERs (a detailed spreadsheet of accomplishments anticipated and expected timeframes for completion is attached to this CAPER). If projects fail to move forward or achieve occupancy within the contracted period, funds will be recaptured and reprogrammed through future annual Action Plans.

The City prioritizes the funding of “shovel-ready” affordable housing projects, and will continue to do so in future Action Plans and budget cycles in order to maximize its unit production.

The City also continues to prioritize its Home Repair Program through other agencies as tools to preserve or create affordable housing, as these programs are able to assist large volumes of low-income clients in either purchasing homes, or preserving the suitability and affordability of existing properties through rehab.

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	10	9
Low-income	9	7
Moderate-income	1	1
Total	20	17

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

Occupied housing demographics (income levels) for rental and homeownership housing completed for PY24 as of September 2025 reflected above. "Extremely low income" is defined by HUD as households earning 0-30% area median income. "Low income" is defined as 31-50% area median income. "Moderate income" is defined at 51-80% area median 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

There are several agencies that conducted outreach efforts in the City of Providence in PY24 through resources provided via the Consolidated Homeless Fund and other sources (such as RI Dept. of Health grants and American Rescue Plan Act funding). Outreach efforts and case management services work to connect the unsheltered homeless population with emergency shelters, permanent housing, and the supportive services necessary to maintain their housing.

As part of broader efforts to eliminate chronic homelessness, the City supports agencies that engage hard-to-reach street homeless, individuals existing the criminal justice system or aging out of the foster care system, homeless veterans, and individuals with substance abuse or mental health issues.

In PY24, the City funded Amos House with CDBG for its "A Hand Up" program, which connects homeless panhandlers with day work and case management. Similarly, Project Weber RENEW provided mobile and drop-in harm reduction services to the unhoused and high-risk with CDBG funding.

The City also partnered with House of Hope in 2017 to launch the Shower to Empower Mobile Navigation Unit, a mobile trailer with medical exam space and showers offering showers, haircuts, toiletries and other sundries, case management, and medical services to people experiencing homelessness stationed throughout multiple Providence neighborhoods. This program has engaged hundreds of clients and provided over 10,000 showers since its rollout in 2017. Through this accessible street outreach program, street outreach staff are able to "meet clients where they are", assess and triage clients, and get clients entered into the Coordinated Entry system for connection with housing and shelter services. The agency continues to expand its partnerships with area medical schools, increasing services to also include foot clinics and COVID screenings --a critical health need for the unsheltered while they await safe, permanent housing.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Crossroads Family Shelter was the only permanent emergency shelter for homeless families in the City of Providence, but expanded capacity has been recently added at Charlesgate via Amos House. Case management, shelter activities and interactions with families are focused on housing solutions and solving the problems that contributed to their homelessness or present barriers to stable housing. Families with the most complex needs are assigned to housing first case managers who focus on placement in permanent supportive housing. Families with mid-range acuity are assigned to a rapid-

rehousing case manager for supportive services including financial assistance to place in a market rate or subsidized apartment.

In PY24, the Consolidated Homeless Fund supported family shelter expansion at a temporary location in Providence (Charlesgate) for approximately 40 families through Amos House. DCYF also financed hotels to assist with the unmet family shelter need. Crossroads also operated a new “couples” shelter on Hartford Avenue to provide shelter space for clients with partners who are uncomfortable separating in order to obtain shelter at single-gender facilities.

In 2024, the City provided ESG resources to fund rapid rehousing through Crossroads to assist homeless persons requiring placement into housing units. The City also provided American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds for a mobile diversion program and several initiatives expanded shelter capacity, enhanced supportive housing options, and provided vital services to individuals and families experiencing homelessness or housing instability. Projects included the creation and expansion of emergency shelters, transitional housing, and specialized facilities serving women and survivors of domestic violence. Programs offered case management, behavioral health support, financial education, job training, and direct housing assistance to help participants achieve stability and transition to permanent housing. Collectively, these efforts provided shelter, resources, and pathways to long-term housing for hundreds of residents across Providence. CDBG was also leveraged to purchase a group home for use as transitional housing for women and children (Open Doors, 572 Elmwood). Additionally, HOPWA resources were provided to multiple HOPWA providers to support the housing needs of persons living with HIV/AIDs who are often facing homelessness or experiencing a housing crisis.

CDBG funds were also provided to Sojourner House for the purposes of case management and short-term rental assistance (up to 3 months of rental assistance) for victims fleeing domestic violence, enabling the agency to transition clients in crisis into safe, permanent housing.

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 PY24, local providers such as Open Doors offered essential services through CDBG and other funds to prevent or address homelessness in formerly incarcerated adults who are at risk of homelessness and to connect them with other programs such as subsidized transitional housing, addiction treatment programs, and mental health facilities after release or while paroled.

Homeless prevention initiatives are centered on short- and long-term initiatives. The long-term strategy, on the other hand, is to facilitate employment and increase support networks as a means to preventing homelessness or return to homelessness. By preventing homelessness and supporting homeless services

and outreach efforts, the City aims to identify and target those individuals and families who would otherwise become homeless without timely assistance. Supportive services and housing assistance for the special needs population are particularly important because of their vulnerability to homelessness.

Through the case management services funded by the City's PY24 allocation of ESG funds, many of these prevention and rapid resolution services were supported. However, the State of Rhode Island's DCYF system does not provide the necessary array of services to youth who are about to exit the foster care system to live independently. Often times, these individuals fall into homelessness or are in precarious situations and are at imminent risk of homelessness. Similarly, for those exiting the criminal justice system, many are at-risk of homelessness.

To address the potential homelessness of foster youth, Adoption Rhode Island, in partnership with Family Service of RI, Lucy's Hearth, and House of Hope Community Development Corporation developed the "Bridges to Hope Project", a collaboration to help disconnected youth who are at risk of aging out of the foster care system without permanency or who have aged out. This collaboration continues to formalize working relationships between these organizations to provide comprehensive and outcomes-oriented services for youth who are or have been involved in the child welfare system who are facing barriers to stability as young adults.

Additionally, the Continuum of Care applied for, and was successfully awarded, a \$3.5M HUD Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program grant in FFY21 for system planning and targeted programming to address this underserved segment of the population. As part of participating in YHDP, Rhode Island was required to develop a Coordinated Community Plan to Prevent and End Youth Homelessness (CCP); the CCP will guide the implementation of new projects and a newly coordinated system of care with the overall goal of ending youth homelessness. Rhode Island submitted its CCP to HUD in March 2022 and launched programming shortly thereafter.

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

Rapid rehousing assistance was provided to homeless households throughout the City, as well as essential services to homeless individuals and families, particularly those who are chronically homeless, persons in recovery and/or suffering from addictions, the formerly incarcerated, and/or persons with physical and mental illnesses. Locating and maintaining stable housing continues to be the emphasis.

All HUD-funded programs include financial eligibility criteria and are targeted to low-income households. Local providers such as Crossroads Rhode Island, House of Hope, and Better Lives RI offer essential services to prevent homelessness and/or enable rapid resolution to homelessness.

Homeless prevention initiatives are centered on short and long term initiatives. The long term strategy, on the other hand, is to facilitate employment, provide appropriate levels of ongoing housing stabilization and case management (as needed), and increase support networks as a means to preventing homelessness or return to homelessness. By preventing homelessness and supporting homeless services and outreach efforts, the City aims to identify and target those individuals and families who would otherwise become homeless or remain unhoused without timely assistance. Supportive services and housing assistance for the special needs population are particularly important because of their vulnerability to homelessness.

Of course, a major barrier to permanently housing the homeless in Providence is a lack of available, affordable rental units. As such, the City continues to make investments with HOME, CDBG, and HOPWA funds to develop and preserve units. In PY24, the City developed a number of new housing units with CDBG and HOME funds with the goal of deep and long-term affordability. A particular focus of the City continues to be the redevelopment of the City's large number of blighted, abandoned properties to bring much-needed homeownership and rental units to the market.

Thanks to strategic investment strategies across funders (City, Providence Housing, and RI Housing) many new units rehabbed or constructed often leverage other forms of subsidy (such as project-based vouchers via the Providence Housing Authority or Continuum of Care programs) to enable deep affordability and supportive services.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The City of Providence supports the ongoing operation of the Thomas J. Anton Community Center at Hartford Park. Through the City's annual support of public service activities, the Department of Resident Services is able to provide adult education classes, family self-sufficiency program, financial opportunity center and financial coaching programs, income support, and employment counseling.

There are many restoration and revitalization needs in the portfolio of public housing throughout the City. While the PHA is expending more than \$8M through its FFY24 Capital Fund, needs far outweigh available resources, and capital funds are largely dedicated to repairs or replacements. As such, the PHA often seeks out CDBG resources for projects that will boost safety and amenities for its residents and did so in PY24.

The City addressed of the extensive needs discussed above by extending its commitment to fund service operations at the Thomas J. Anton Community Center at Hartford Park in the program year, as well as providing CDBG to address needed upgrades for various PHA complexes. Improvements funded in PY24 in progress include security improvements, and the construction of new amenities (playspaces, splash pads) for residents.

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

The Providence Housing Authority continues to cultivate Resident Advisory Board and Resident Association relations and communication to maintain transparency, and to provide a forum for valuable resident participation in planning activities guided by PHA goals and objectives. The PHA has a Resident Association (RA) and Resident Planning Committee (RPC) at every development. The president of each Resident Association, as well as a representative from each Planning Committee, serves as a delegate to a larger "Resident Advisory Board", which meets monthly to provide feedback and guide PHA policies and policy-making.

Aside from the provision of safe and affordable housing, the PHA's core mission also includes provision of services to address economic and social service needs of PHA residents.

The PHA's Resident Services Department (RSD) furthers the agency's mission to address the self-sufficiency needs of residents by providing a comprehensive continuum of programs including:

- Tenant Associations and Planning Committee members to maintain open lines of communication and develop collaborative projects and initiatives.
- Mental and Behavioral Health: This includes short-term counseling and crisis intervention services.

- Victim of Crime Program: Advocacy for victims of crime, relocation assistance, and safety planning.
- Community Health Worker Program: Health advocacy, health education workshops, and substance use assistance.
- Resident Service Coordinator (RSC) Program: Coordination of general social services and case management.
- Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) Program: A five-year initiative that supports financial independence through employment and increased earned income, with an escrow savings plan available as an incentive.
- Jobs Plus Providence (JPP) Program: A four-year workforce development program that provides job training and employment support, with an Earned Income Disregard (EID) incentive for Chad Brown and Admiral Terrace residents.
- Employment Services for Adults and Youth: Includes financial coaching, job readiness training, job search and placement assistance, and job retention services.
- Adult Education Program: Offers programs such as ESL, ABE/GED, and digital literacy.

The Providence Housing Authority is also a HUD-certified Housing Counseling Center, and provides qualified guidance to clients exploring homeownership, as well as pre- and post-purchase counseling. The Housing Authority also launched multiple programs to respond to the needs of residents during the pandemic, including community health programming, vaccine clinics, and food pantry services.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

Not applicable, Providence Housing Authority was not designated as a troubled PHA in PY24 or in any recent history.

The PHA recently completed its Strategic and five year plan(s), and updated its capital improvement plan. The City continues to engage the PHA to discuss funding priorities and the urgent rehabilitation needs of its facilities to ensure safe and habitable public housing in the City.

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

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

The City continued its partnership with the Housing Network of Rhode Island to provide a bilingual down-payment and closing cost assistance program to alleviate barriers for low-income homebuyers when purchasing a new home, and continued its Home Repair program, which provides deferred payment, 0% interest lending for emergency home repairs to assist homeowners with maintaining their properties. Rising construction costs continue to exacerbate deferral of maintenance and substandard housing for Providence households with fixed or stagnant incomes. These programs enabled households to afford to purchase homes and conduct critical repairs who would otherwise be unable to do so (due to limited incomes).

The City passed local legislation in 2020 to expand protected classes in the City (to prevent discrimination on the basis of source of income) and continues to fund expanded legal representation for low-income tenants in the City's Housing Court system through ARPA funds. This legal aid works in parallel to the City's enhanced code enforcement efforts aimed at ensuring the safety and welfare of City residents with limited housing choice.

The City has provided incentives to developers to create affordable housing at the City level through policy and zoning changes. These incentives include:

- Enabling legislation to permit the Providence Redevelopment Agency (PRA) to acquire vacant, abandoned, and tax delinquent properties. This initiative allows the PRA to convey clear title to potential developers at lower cost. Designated developers are identified via criteria that favor affordable housing proposals.
- The City Zoning Ordinance has "T.O.D. Districts", or transit-oriented development districts that allow for denser housing construction in proximity to public transit.
- Codified a long-term funding stream in 2020 (earmarked a percentage of Tax Stabilization Agreement revenue to the Providence Affordable Housing Trust) to be administered by the PRA. This estimated \$1M+ per year stream enabled the City to bond, creating a Housing Trust Fund for low-interest development loans and subsidy for the creation of affordable housing. This Trust was further expanded with \$29M in ARPA funds in 2022.
- The community engagement process for the Comprehensive Plan update launched in 2022 and was completed in 2025, with the goal of further evaluating and updating City zoning and land use policies. This Comprehensive Plan includes noteworthy upzoning, by-right permitting of shelters and group homes, and new ADU regulations to enable greater density in an array of neighborhoods.

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

The primary obstacles to meeting the needs of underserved populations in Providence are the limited availability of funding for critical support services and costs associated with acquiring and maintaining the deeply-affordable housing needed to meet the City's most critical demand for housing. To address this, the City continues to utilize some of the best practices identified through a public service ecosystem analysis conducted by Roger Williams University and Brown University course to help inform the design of its technical assistance offerings to social service providers. Additionally, the City worked in partnership with other funders when making investments in homelessness response services and affordable housing development (such as the State Department of Housing, other RI entitlement cities, and Rhode Island Housing) to identify opportunities to leverage funds, align policies, and maximize impact. Finally, the City utilized much of the information gleaned from its needs assessments and community development work to inform the investment of its American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds to serve to close the gaps between unmet needs and resources. ARPA funds continued to be used to gap finance affordable rental housing (including permanent supportive housing), to expand street outreach and mobile diversion services to reduce demand on shelters, and to fund critical one-time infrastructure investments at social service organizations (such as refrigerators and vans for food pantries).

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

The City of Providence, through its Division of Housing & Community Development (DCD), has developed a comprehensive and cohesive Lead Safe Providence Program (LSPP) to coordinate lead hazard reduction with existing housing programs to integrate HUD-funded lead poisoning prevention and "Healthy Homes" interventions. The DCD has experience in successfully operating its current 42-month HUD Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration grant, as well as prior HUD Lead Hazard Control Grants. Under its current grant, the City is making 190 units lead safe, healthy, and energy efficient, and will provide free comprehensive lead inspections for approximately 200 units. The \$6 million grant-funded LSPP also leveraged funds from its public, private, and community-based partners.

Using the experience gained from successfully managing its previous and existing HUD Lead Grant Programs, the Lead Safe Providence Program utilizes a dynamic program to:

- Perform lead hazard reduction (interim controls) interventions;
- Provide free lead inspections/risk assessments for owners to identify lead hazards;
- Complete Healthy Homes interventions in Program units;
- Complete leverage-funded Weatherization interventions in Program units;
- Conduct over outreach and education events that support the goal of reaching thousands of residents, health care providers, community organizations, FBOs, property owners, realtors and contractors;
- Provide job training and increased contractor capacity by providing Free Lead Worker trainings and certifications as well as Green & Healthy Homes jobs training;
- Operate a LSPP HEPA-Vacuum Loan Program;

- Support an existing Lead Safe Housing Registry of available healthy/lead certified rental properties to distribute regularly to community residents who are seeking safer housing;
- Utilize the HUD Healthy Homes Rating System (HHRSS) and tablet computer for efficient field assessments and Scope of Work development for Healthy Homes interventions;
- Expand the integrated Green & Healthy Housing Initiative Providence model to produce comprehensive interventions and create more sustainable units.

The City is in their first year of their recently awarded grant from HUD.

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

The following are the activities undertaken during PY24 to lift people out of poverty:

- *Adult Basic Education, Literacy, and GED Training:* Working with the Providence Community Library, the City engaged low-literacy adults and newcomers in English language programs to ensure they have the language skills to be full participants in the local and regional economy.
- *Job Training and Skill Development:* Working with Amos House & Building Futures, and in coordination with the public workforce system, the City bolstered workforce development efforts to build job skills among low-income Providence residents.
- *Youth Training and Summer Youth Employment:* the City of Providence offers summer employment to help teenagers and young adults develop job skills, learn positive work habits, and stay engaged in the community.
- *Youth Educational Attainment:* the City provided funding for afterschool, summer, and before-school supports to assist youth to meet educational goals and pursue pathways to living wage adult employment through hands-on arts, STEM, and construction skills training, and college prep.
- *Increase Access to Work Supports:* the City promotes residents signing up for work support programs and fosters job readiness and soft skill development through partnerships with community centers and public service organizations. Increased work supports help low-wage families meet their basic needs and move toward financial security.
- *Support for New and Existing Businesses:* Working with Innovation Studio, Genesis Center, and RI Black Business Association (RIBBA), the City provided funds for technical assistance to get low-income, Spanish-speaking, and minority businesses and entrepreneurs "credit ready" and primed for growth. The City also continues to support Providence businesses through low-interest Providence Business Loan Fund (PBLF) loans, which provided flexible lending with the goals of fostering local business growth and increased job creation/retention for low/mod employees. The City also supported new businesses and entrepreneurs through the provision of small grants for design businesses through the DesignxRI program and business planning assistance through a "Pre-Catalyst" program.
- *Expand Procurement and Growth Opportunities for Businesses Owned by Persons of Color and Women:* In order to support to the fullest extent possible participation of firms owned and

controlled by minorities or women, the City has a mandate that all requests for procurement shall be inclusive of M/WBEs, and that the City shall strive to achieve at least 10% procurement from MBEs and 10% procurement from WBEs. By increasing the availability of City contracts to these businesses, greater revenues will flow to local businesses owners, facilitating greater local economic growth and more local employment. Additionally, the City funded RIBBA who offered programs providing technical assistance to minority and women-owned businesses and entrepreneurs.

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

Providence is rich in the number and type of agencies and organizations that provide social services to populations in need. This network of agencies and organizations provides a broad variety of housing, economic, and social service programs that serve many community residents. These include community development corporations (CDCs), other non-profit housing developers, non-profit service providers, human services and shelter providers, organizations working with special needs populations, and other community-based organizations. Most of these organizations are funded through a combination of public and private sources.

While there is no shortage of community organizations in the City, the unfortunate reality is that many of these service agencies struggle with resource constraints, compete for the same limited funding opportunities, and often offer duplicative services. There is a general lack of communication among the various groups in the City which impedes the efficient delivery of services in a coordinated fashion. Providers in the City need to consider more proactive collaboration or consolidation to eliminate the duplication of services and to align resources and effort to have greater impact in the communities they serve. In an effort to facilitate collaboration, the Division of Housing & Community Development advises potential applicants to coordinate efforts and avoid redundancies.

Additionally, with a greater emphasis on requiring full compliance with all local, state, and federal rules, and an increased demand for grant recipients to demonstrate outcomes, as opposed to strictly outputs, the City ensures funds invested in programs will not only have an impact, but that these efforts will also raise the capacity and effectiveness of organizations that adapt to these new demands.

Through ongoing dialogue with subrecipients, proactive outreach of other community organizations, technical assistance and capacity building workshops, and through regular focus groups and interviews, the City assists in expanding and enhancing the existing institutional delivery system. The City continues to focus on measuring outcomes and analyzing the return on its investment of Federal dollars, and investing in programs that provide high impact.

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

The City hosts and participates in regular working groups and discussions with agencies, organizations,

and providers to better coordinate programming and align resources to create a holistic and targeted offering of services that account for the myriad needs found in particular neighborhoods. By working in partnership with locally-based providers and community development organizations, the City actively promotes the coordination of services. With the fluctuation in resources from the Federal government, the City needs to highlight efficiency and maximum value creation to deliver long-term impact in a strategic way.

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 City is required to examine barriers to fair housing choice and develop a plan to mitigate such barriers. This information is detailed within the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, which was completed as a regional analysis in partnership with the State of Rhode Island, RI Housing, and the Rhode Island entitlement cities.

In 2020, the City passed local legislation to add "Source of Income" as a protected class, and launched an eviction defense/legal aid pilot in partnership with RI Center for Justice, DARE, and RI Legal Services to foster fair housing and prevent displacement which was continued in PY24 with ARPA funds. The City also continued investments to address home repair and health and safety issues in older homes occupied by lower income households (including the elderly and those with disabilities) to foster safe, affordable housing. All of these initiatives were identified within the AI.

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

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.

Under its Citizen Participation Plan, the City identifies methods to ensure citizens have reasonable notice and opportunity to comment on annual performance reports. The City provides legal notice through the Providence Journal, published 10/17/25 in both English and Spanish, notifying the public of the right to comment, the dates of the comment period (comments to be received back by 10/31/25), where to view the document, and appropriate contact information. The City also posts the CAPER and associated notice to its website and at its office at 444 Westminster Street. Due to limited attendance for September evening hearings, we have also incorporated performance data into our better-attended hearings in recent years that are conducted January – June to comply with 91.105(e)1 (see Action Plan).

<https://www.providenceri.gov/housing-human-services/>.

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.

The City's CDBG Program objectives were identified through an extensive public process and market and needs analyses conducted through the most recent Consolidated Plan process. This Action Plan is Year 5 of the 5-Year 2020-2024 Plan. As such, the objectives of the program remained consistent throughout PY24.

However, while the goals of the Program remained constant, program policies do change in response to experiences.

As a result of its recent experiences, market needs, and HUD monitoring, the City has placed emphasis on funding activities with CDBG that are "shovel ready" and can create or preserve housing or facilities in a timely and cost-effective manner. Increased scrutiny and improved underwriting procedures are now in place to ensure all project financing is committed, subsidy is minimized, and the project is viable and shovel ready. This will enable the City to avoid projects becoming stalled or failing to achieve a HUD National Objective and ensure critically-needed projects are developed timely.

The City continues to work with HUD to improve its programs, services, and compliance. In PY24, the City made further improvements to its written program policies and procedures, contracts, and monitoring procedures to better comply with existing or new federal requirements.

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-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.

The City's Division of Housing & Community Development maintains records of all projects and associated expenditures made to support the goal of fostering and maintaining affordable housing. Prior to occupancy or re-occupancy, all HOME projects are inspected by DHCD inspectors, City Inspectional Services and Fire Department staff before occupancy permits were granted or units rented to ensure fire and code safety and compliance with HOME property standards.

The City of Providence has formal, written Program Policies regarding monitoring procedures for HOME units, and maintains a database to track all HOME-assisted units during their affordability periods. This database includes information on the property address, level of HOME investment, number of HOME-assisted units, funding contract date, and affordability period information (such as book and page of recorded Affordability Restriction and required duration). This database assists the City in tracking the need for annual inspections and recertification of tenant income to ensure units remain habitable and affordable. Given the size of the City's portfolio, this full database is not provided within this CAPER, but is available separately.

The City continues to work to address a sizeable backlog of inspections caused by a long-term lapse in monitoring. The pandemic necessitated a pause in on-site inspections to ensure safety of occupants and staff, but the City resumed inspections in PY22. Desk monitoring for unit occupancy and income eligibility compliance remained, and remains, ongoing.

Recognizing the need to correct this backlog and associated compliance deficiency, the City identified funding in PY24 to solicit and retain a qualified outside vendor (FinePoint Associates) for compliance monitoring inspections and services for the City. At the time of this CAPER publication, this vendor is complete with on-site inspections and City staff are working with the vendor and property owners to gather documentation for the properites that were found to be non-compliant. Where applicable, property managers were notified of deficiencies and provided instructions on how to resolve. The City anticipates recieveing the required documentation by the end of the calendar year. Documentation of resolved deficiencies is on file and noted within the tracking sheet provided to HUD.

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

The City requires all developers/owners/sponsors of HOME-assisted units (and private landlords with HOME-assisted rental units) to rent or sell them under an appropriate "Affirmative Marketing Plan" and Tenant Selection Plan (if applicable). These plans are collected and evaluated as part of a project's application for funding. This requirement is then further stipulated in all HOME funding agreements with recipients. Prior to marketing, lease-up or occupancy, the City assesses the developers' plans to rent the units, confirms prices conform to HOME guidelines, appropriate utility allowances are employed, and that any "preference" in tenancing is allowable under the law and is not unduly restrictive. The City monitors lease-up of units to ensure tenant data reflects that affirmative marketing and FHEO requirements were followed, and that the development is appropriately serving populations reflective of the City's wide representation. Periodic monitoring of HOME-assisted rental units is then required under the HOME regulations for the period of affordability. Data on clients served provided in this and other CAPERs demonstrates that project occupancy is appropriately reflective of the City's multicultural populations.

The City continues to encourage and assist developers and subrecipients to offer multilingual marketing and services (such as homebuyer education and tenant support services) as part of its efforts to further fair housing. The City also prioritizes ADA accessibility in project design (through bonus points in project scoring criteria for projects implementing "universal design") to foster greater access to persons with disabilities, and continues to evaluate and seek opportunities wherever possible to layer subsidies with its HOME development investments to better serve lower income ranges and clients with specialized needs (such as those experiencing homelessness or living with HIV/AIDS) for whom HOME rents remain out of reach. Units under development to be reported through forthcoming performance reports will reflect the City's efforts to more effectively and strategically layer project-based or other vouchers in partnership with PHA and the Continuum of Care to enable increased occupancy rates by extremely-low income households.

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 City receipted \$183,100 in HOME program income during the latter part of the program year, which has not yet been assigned to projects. This PI shall be associated to PY25 projects.

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)

The City continues its efforts to rehabilitate, preserve, and create new affordable housing in the City, with an emphasis on identifying new areas of the City that would allow for mixed-use and mixed-income developments in higher income neighborhoods and Census tracts. Additionally, the City structured a number of HOME projects to include both affordable and market rate units to enable low-income homeowners to receive sustainable income from a rental unit, and allow for mixed-income developments in the City's higher- and lower-income neighborhoods.

Finally, the City continued to partner with RI Housing and other funders to leverage resources wherever possible to maximize the creation of affordable housing. In PY24, the City partnered with RI Housing and other area lenders to braid investment of Low Income Housing Tax Credits, bank construction lending, RI Housing HOME, State BHRI funds, and City HOME on multiple projects that are now underway or have completed in the program year.

CR-55 - HOPWA 91.520(e)

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

Table for report on the one-year goals for the number of households provided housing through the use of HOPWA activities for: short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments to prevent homelessness of the individual or family; tenant-based rental assistance; and units provided in housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds.

Number of Households Served Through:	One-year Goal	Actual
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	0	0
Tenant-based rental assistance	32	27
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	63	47
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0	0

Table 14 – HOPWA Number of Households Served

Narrative

See attached HOPWA CAPER.

In PY24 the City used its HOPWA funds for the following: tenant-based rental assistance, supportive services, and operating costs for permanent housing developments for people with HIV/AIDS.

The goal of the program is to provide housing assistance and supportive services for income-eligible individuals living HIV/AIDS and their families to establish and maintain a stable living environment in housing that is decent, safe, reduce the risk of homelessness, and improve access to health care and supportive services.

The City continues to encourage service providers to prioritize housing stability for HOPWA eligible clients and to make every effort to increase the number of clients receiving services and to ensure individuals and families do not fall into homelessness. Despite an increasingly challenging rental market, HOPWA subrecipients were largely successful in meeting their projected goals for units leased/operated and clients receiving tenant-based rental assistance through diligent efforts to foster partnerships with landlords and quality client-centric supportive service provision to ensure successful tenancy.

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	19	4	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	2,077	0	0	0	
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	0	
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0	0	0	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.	1				

Table 16 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

No HOPWA or ESG construction projects were funded during the program year that would require Section 3 reporting of Labor Hours under the new rule. CDBG and HOME labor hours for projects covered by the rule (which are ongoing) are being actively tracked and reported in HUD's Integrated Disbursement & Information System (IDIS). That data is summarized above.