

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.

Marion County is an entitlement grantee of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and Emergency Solutions Grant (HESG) funds. Marion County and the City of Ocala are a Consortium for the receipt of HOME funds, of which Marion County is the lead agency.

The Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) highlights the results and benefits produced by the County as projected in the County's 2022 Annual Action Plan. The 2022 CAPER covers the period from October 1, 2022, to September 30, 2023, which represents the third year of Marion County's 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan. The Consolidated Plan brings together the planning, application, reporting, and citizen participation components for each of the grant programs. The Marion County Community Services Department is the lead agency for the Consortium in development, coordination, submission, and implementation of Marion County's 2019-2023 Consolidated Plan.

Marion County's Consolidated Plan addresses the following three (3) priorities for the applicable five year (2019-2023) period:

1. Essential Housing (HOME and CDBG);
2. Homelessness (ESG);
3. and Community Development (CDBG)

To address these three (3) priorities, seven (7) goals were identified FOR 2022:

1. Public Service
2. Public Infrastructure
3. Non-Profit Facility
4. New Housing Construction
5. Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction
6. Tenant Based Rental Assistance and rapid rehousing
7. Homeless Prevention

In 2022, HUD allocated \$ 2,078,472 in CDBG funds, \$1,027,080 in HOME funds, and \$171,589 in HESG funds to the County. The County and its sub-recipients organizations performing activities on behalf of the County successfully executed the activities throughout the 2022 program year.

The following strategies were outlined in the 2022 AAP to address affordable housing that were carried out to address the issue:

- Increase the current inventory of affordable rental properties, both single- and multi-family.
- Continue to improve the current inventory of owner-occupied single-family units through rehabilitation of major systems, including mobile homes built after 1994.
- Continue the Tenant-Based Rent Assistance (TBRA) for low-income individuals and families exiting temporary shelter to permanent affordable housing units.
- Work with a developer to plan and produce affordable rental units to seniors.
- Partner with Ocala Housing Authority to address the large waiting list by building much needed 1- and 2-bedroom rental units.
- Continue to work with County and City government to create incentives to construct new affordable housing units.

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
Acquisition	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Clearance and Demolition	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0		15	0	0.00%
Acquisition	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Clearance and Demolition	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%			

Acquisition	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development Clearance and Demolition	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Housing for Homeless added	Household Housing Unit	5	0	0.00%			
Administration	Administrative	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Other	Other	1	1	100.00%	1	0	0.00%
CDBG-CV Covid Response	Non-Housing Community Development Response to Covid-19	CDBG20 -CV: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	200	0	0.00%			
CDBG-CV Economic Development	Non-Housing Community Development Economic Development	CDBG20 -CV: \$	Businesses assisted	Businesses Assisted	40	40	100.00%			
CDBG-CV Financial Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG20 -CV: \$	Other	Other	30	92	306.67%			
CDBG-CV Housing Rehab	Affordable Housing	CDBG20 -CV: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	3	0	0.00%			

CDBG-CV Public Service	Non-Housing Community Development prepare, prevent and respond to COVID-19	CDBG20-CV: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	100	90	90.00%			
CDBG-CV Rent Assistance	Affordable Housing	CDBG20-CV: \$	Other	Other	50	78	156.00%			
ESG-CV Emergency Shelter	Homeless	ESG20-CV: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	500	0	0.00%			
ESG-CV Homeless Prevention	Homeless	ESG20-CV: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	30	0	0.00%			
ESG-CV Rapid Re-housing	Homeless	ESG20-CV: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	40	0	0.00%			
ESG-CV Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG20-CV: \$	Other	Other	150	0	0.00%			
Homeless Prevention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$209900 / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	0	0		15	0	0.00%
Homeless Prevention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$209900 / ESG: \$	Homelessness Prevention	Persons Assisted	20	0	0.00%	20	0	0.00%

Homeless Prevention	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$209900 / ESG: \$	Other	Other	0	0		2	0	0.00%
Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	1	0	0.00%			
Housing Rehabilitation/Reconstruction	Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	8	6	75.00%	10	1	10.00%
New Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / NSP: \$	Rental units constructed	Household Housing Unit	20	0	0.00%	5	0	0.00%
New Housing Construction	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$ / HOME: \$ / NSP: \$	Homeowner Housing Added	Household Housing Unit	28	8	28.57%	5	4	80.00%

Non-Profit Facility	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	50	0	0.00%			
Non-Profit Facility	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	50	100	200.00%	3500	0	0.00%
Non-Profit Facility	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	0	0				

Non-Profit Facility	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Rental units rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	6				
Non-Profit Facility	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	0				
Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	15315	6,126.00 %			
Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	250	3856	1,542.40 %	450	0	0.00%

Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Facade treatment/busines s building rehabilitation	Business	5	0	0.00%			
Public Service	Affordable Housing Homeless Non- Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	250	0	0.00%			
Public Service	Affordable Housing Homeless Non- Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Household s Assisted	250	265	106.00%	200	0	0.00%
Purchase Assistance	Affordable Housing Non- Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers	Household s Assisted	8	2	25.00%			
Street Outreach	Homeless	ESG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	500	812	162.40%			

Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Rapid Rehousing	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	HOME: \$ / ESG: \$	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing	Households Assisted	60	13	21.67%	40	2	5.00%
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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.

Addressing homelessness and affordable housing continue to be the two top priorities for the County. The County received several residual funding resources to help mitigate COVID-19 that took immediate priority. As a result, not all accomplishments were fulfilled. However, the homeless and very low income population were served through Public Service agreements to aid in Financial, literacy, and behavioral health. Public Infrastructure projects, including stormwater drainage project in Stanton Weirsdale, water/sewer expansion project in Silver Springs Shores and Phase II of the Silver Springs CRA project to revitalize its neighborhoods, combat slum and blight and improve economic development opportunities were planned for 2022 and are remain in the design phase. The public infrastructure projects will address housing needs by expanding water/sewer utilities into Low Income Census areas, expanding homeless shelters, and improving neighborhoods by increasing the supply of housing.

The County was unable to meet its goal of preventing 20 people of becoming homeless by serving 0 people with its ESG funds. In the creation of an affordable housing goal through its HOME/CHDO funding, combined with State of Florida SHIP funding, a total of 1 unit was maintained affordable through the County’s rehab program. Four units of homeowner housing were added by Habitat for Humanity. One Public Infrastructure/ Facility project to prevent the spread of COVID-19 was completed and Public Service projects served 98 people.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

Describe the families assisted (including the racial and ethnic status of families assisted).

91.520(a)

	CDBG	HOME	ESG
White	5	5	0
Black or African American	49	1	0
Asian	1	0	0
American Indian or American Native	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Total	55	6	0
Hispanic	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	55	6	0

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

Narrative

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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	2,958,177	1,803,422
HOME	public - federal	2,471,452	598,220
ESG	public - federal	171,589	311,966
Other	public - federal	0	

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

In program year 2022, of the funds made available for the program year, Marion County expended 1,803,422.05 dollars of CDBG, 598,220.43 dollars of HOME, and 311,966.34 of ESG. The total funds made available include the 2022 entitlement allocation and reallocated funds from previous program years.

In 2022, the County also spent \$803,331.14 dollars of CDBG-CV (CARES Act) funds and 854,636.46 dollars of HESG-CV (CARES Act ESG) that were allocated in 2020.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Marion County	100	100	

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

The County has not designated specific geographic target areas. Activities are undertaken in HUD-eligible areas that are considered primarily low-income/minority households.

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.

As part of the application process, CDBG sub-recipients must document their expected funding from other sources. As part of the project selection, CDBG applicants may receive bonus points if leveraged funding sources are listed.

HOME sub-recipients are required to expend and report on the program's 25% match requirement. New HOME Match in the amount of \$2,458,809.73 dollars was contributed during FY 2022

A large percentage of the fund-matching requirements of the HOME program are satisfied with State of Florida State Housing Initiatives Partnership (SHIP) funds.

- In the 2022 program year, SHIP provided HOME match funds for 27 homeowners for housing rehab and home purchase assistance for 3 first-time buyers.
- SHIP funds were also used as HOME match for three affordable rental projects ongoing during the 2022 program year.
- CDBG funds helped leverage private foundation funds and other private funding sources along with state resources for affordable housing and public service projects.

Agencies receiving ESG funds provide dollar-for-dollar 100% match for the grant. Matching requirements of the ESG program are satisfied with non-cash contributions or cash expended for allowable costs.

Fiscal Year Summary – HOME Match	
1. Excess match from prior Federal fiscal year	7,868,855
2. Match contributed during current Federal fiscal year	2,458,810
3. Total match available for current Federal fiscal year (Line 1 plus Line 2)	10,327,665
4. Match liability for current Federal fiscal year	83,623
5. Excess match carried over to next Federal fiscal year (Line 3 minus Line 4)	10,244,042

Table 5 – Fiscal Year Summary - HOME Match Report

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

Table 6 – Match Contribution for the Federal Fiscal Year

HOME MBE/WBE report

Program Income – Enter the program amounts for the reporting period				
Balance on hand at begin-ning of reporting period \$	Amount received during reporting period \$	Total amount expended during reporting period \$	Amount expended for TBRA \$	Balance on hand at end of reporting period \$
478,819	0	23,767	0	455,052

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	250,000	125,000	0	125,000	0	0
Number	2	1	0	1	0	0
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dollar Amount	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Women Business Enterprises	Male			
Contracts						
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			
Number	0	0	0			
Sub-Contracts						
Number	0	0	0			
Dollar Amount	0	0	0			

Table 8 - Minority Business and Women Business Enterprises

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

Table 9 – Minority Owners of Rental Property

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

Table 10 – Relocation and Real Property Acquisition

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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	9	0
Number of Non-Homeless households to be provided affordable housing units	22	20
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	3	0
Total	34	20

Table 11 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	9	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	10	11
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	10	4
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	5	5
Total	34	20

Table 12 – Number of Households Supported

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

In 2022, the Marion County HOME Consortium (Marion County and the City of Ocala) completed the construction of 11 new homeowner housing units and 4 homeowner housing rehabilitations and created 5 new affordable rental units.

The Consortium did not meet all of its 2022 housing goals, partly because of efforts to assist residents with TBRA and other housing assistance through the use of CARES Act funds which report accomplishments separately.

Based on the current population growth rate, Marion County would require 4,000 new residential units each year to keep pace with the population growth. As a result, population growth in the County is outpacing residential development.

Efforts to address Marion County’s worse-case housing needs include continuing the housing rehabilitation program, incentivizing the development of affordable and permanent supportive housing units, and increasing rental assistance to low-income households.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

The gap between housing production and housing need will influence future action plans. Near the beginning of the 2022 program year, in December 2022, Community Services spoke to the Marion County Board of County Commission to present the challenges that the affordable housing development community faces when creating affordable housing throughout the County. The consensus opinions provided to the County Board were to incentivize housing development by increasing portions of new and existing housing developments to be affordable, increase rental assistance through HOME funds, and acquire land for future developments of affordable housing.

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

Number of Households Served	CDBG Actual	HOME Actual
Extremely Low-income	1	1
Low-income	0	10
Moderate-income	1	7
Total	2	18

Table 13 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

All households served through CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds are low- to moderate-income families.

With the increase in the County's population, there is a rise in the number of very low-income families who do not receive government housing assistance. These families are forced to pay more than half of their income on rent, live in severely inadequate conditions, or both. As a result, the need for adequate and affordable rental housing for these families continues to grow.

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

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

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

The Marion County Consolidated Plan addresses the Homeless and Special Needs Goal as part of the Long-term Assistance to Attain Sustainability objective. As the lead agency of the Continuum of Care, responsibilities include developing an annual plan for the CoC, facilitating the coordinated entry for accessing services, collaborating on the strategies to be addressed with HESG funds awarded to the County and CoC, and developing written standards for the issuance of financial assistance to those in need.

Marion County receives HESG funding as an Entitlement County and the CoC receives HESG funds passed through the state down to the local level, as well as funds allocated to the community through the HUD Notice of Funding Available (NOFA) process. Resources are distributed to various subgrantees serving as direct service providers in the HESG program areas of street outreach, emergency shelter, homeless prevention, and rapid rehousing. CoC program funds may also be allocated to permanent supportive housing and transitional housing programs. Additional HESG and CoC funding is allocated to support the use of the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and operating the lead agency. CoC regulations require representation of individuals whose current or past experience with the homeless community within its membership to ensure planning efforts consider the input of this unique population. The City of Ocala and SMA Healthcare provide a street outreach team that work directly with unsheltered homeless, and each year the CoC completes the annual Point in Time count of sheltered and unsheltered homeless. The CoC utilizes the Vulnerability Index to assess and prioritize individual and family needs related to homelessness.

Funds have been directed to projects which:

- Expanded outreach services (Interfaith Emergency Services, City of Ocala) by providing funding for outreach staff, diversion costs, and needs of the unsheltered homeless (medical, mental health, identification and transportation).
- Providing emergency shelter and ensuring appropriate operations (Shepherd's Lighthouse, Interfaith Emergency Services) through the provision of funding for PPE, disinfection, staffing costs and completing emergency repairs.

Improving access and quality of rapid rehousing and homeless prevention programs (Brother's Keeper, Saving Mercy, Homeless Council, Interfaith Emergency Services, Shepherd's Lighthouse) by increasing staffing for case management, updating written standards to maximize flexibility and providing training to direct service staff.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Housing focus for local case managers addressing the needs of individuals and families residing in area shelters.

Recently, diverting families and individuals from homelessness has become a larger focus of our local efforts. In instances where a support network can be identified for homeless individuals, our Outreach team will make every effort to get the homeless individual to their support network and out of homelessness. In the last year we have diverted 38 individuals from homelessness into a housed, stable environment.

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

Funding is made available through ESG, SHIP, and HOME to assist low and very-low income households who are at risk of homelessness with financial assistance and case management services through subgrant awards to direct assistance providers such as Interfaith Emergency Services, Brother's Keeper, St. Theresa Social Services. Through the Coordinated Entry System, facilitated by the CoC, individuals and households who are literally homeless are assessed using the vulnerability index, placed on the by-name list, and prioritized for rapid rehousing resources. Providers of rapid rehousing programs include

St. Theresa Social Services, Interfaith Emergency Services, Shepherd's Lighthouse, and Saving Mercy. The by-name list is reviewed monthly, and coordinated entry is being expanded to include senior services, veterans service organizations, community mental health, youth aging out of foster care providers and public-school homeless liaisons. In the last year we have experienced an increase in the number of local providers, especially those receiving private funding, utilizing the coordinated entry process. This has provided a more efficient response to aiding low income individuals and families at risk of becoming homeless and those that are homeless.

Marion County assists clients with affordable housing and attends multiple meetings with public and administrative personnel (County and City officials/employees) to coordinate policies to address homelessness twice a month as part of the CoC

Efforts are ongoing to provide training on ESG homeless prevention and rapid rehousing program components in order to equip these providers of services with funding to better serve these unique populations. This allows the system to get the resources closer to the clients, and leverage case managers throughout the community. Arnette House is a youth emergency shelter funded through the CoC, and supported previously with CDBG infrastructure funding to ensure this resource is available

within the system.

The local foster care provider works directly with youth aging out of foster care (turning 18 while in care) to identify housing and supportive services to meet their unique needs. This is inclusive of availing the youth of continued placement in care until age 21, qualifying youth for stipends, placing with host families, and aiding in the search and application for housing. In the event the youth is rejected or is otherwise found ineligible to participate in Independent Living Services, case managers utilize 211 as an access point to request housing assistance.

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

With the establishment of the City/County Joint Office on Homelessness and assuming responsibility as the lead agency for the CoC, significant attention has been placed on system performance measures and how to improve outcomes. Along with identifying weaknesses in the HMIS platform used to collect and measure data, training continues to be provided to end users to ensure the most accurate and reliable data collection and analysis. Additionally, training on ESG program components, HUD rapid rehousing and homeless prevention modes, and utilizing best practices continues to be provided to direct service providers. The Coordinated Entry process and By-Name lists are undergoing cycles of refinement and improvement to increase confidence and use throughout the system. Restructuring of case management funding, case reviews, and coordination meetings creates an emphasis on performance outcomes. The Ocala Housing Authority administers both Section 8 Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program (TBRA) and Veteran's Assistance and Supportive Housing Vouchers (VASH).

In early 2022, the Continuum of Care launched the Resource & Referral Committee. The committee was established to connect case managers serving the homeless or at-risk of homelessness population here in Marion County. The case managers from multiple organizations meet monthly. They share resources with each other and discuss challenging clients to get direction and perspective from other case managers. Often, multiple case managers will be working with the same clients, and these meetings allow them to coordinate their services.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

During 2022, Ocala Housing Authority (OHA):

- Continued its evaluation of HUD's Public Housing Repositioning initiative for converting its public housing units to project-based or tenant-based vouchers.
- Continued to administer the Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency (ROSS) grant to increase its focus on individual case management and providing more resources to aid low to moderate income families achieve self-sufficiency.
- Received additional Family Self Sufficiency Grant (FSS) funding, the focus is to assist Housing Choice Voucher families to be free of government assistance.
- Received two duplexes from the Continuum of Care to providing housing and supportive services to four eligible families that are homeless with minor children and at least one family member is disabled.
- Continued to partner with the City of Ocala and Marion County Community Services to acquire vacant lots and grant funding to produce the most needed affordable housing units (1 and 2-bedroom units).
- Implemented recruitment strategies designed to increase the number of families participating in the Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program and ROSS programs.
- In FY2022-2023, OHA assisted ten (10) low-moderate income families to go through the homeownership program, with two, via Sec 8 Homeownership program. We had nine FSS families who achieved income levels who became self-sufficient and no longer required HCV assistance.
- Received 51 Emergency Housing Vouchers (EHV) to assist individuals or families who are homeless, victims of domestic violence, or families fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence, sexual assault or human trafficking, individuals or families who are at-risk of being homelessness and individuals or families who are recently homeless
- Received additional Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH) Vouchers to assist homeless veterans.

In addition, consistent discussion and planning for problematic cases were identified and addressed with local Continuum of Care (CoC) membership and committee meetings, monthly and biweekly for VASH.

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

Ocala Housing Authority (OHA) is a HUD certified housing counseling agency with two HUD Certified Housing Counselors on staff. OHA provides homeownership, foreclosure, credit repair, and rental housing counseling. The agency also provides information on how to become a homeowner, fair housing rights, credit counseling, and foreclosure prevention. OHA also provides the following

counseling services:

- Homebuyer Education Programs
- Loss Mitigation
- Money Debt Management
- Mortgage Delinquency and Default Resolution Counseling
- Post-Purchase Counseling
- Pre-Purchase Counseling
- Renter's Assistance

OHA also offers the Family Self-Sufficiency Program, Resident Opportunities and Self Sufficiency Program, Homebuyer's Club and Homeownership counseling programs. These programs assist Section 8 participants and residents of the public housing communities with becoming economically self-sufficient and attaining homeownership.

OHA has an increased focus on case management and provide classes that center on becoming employable through education and job skills training, obtaining employment, homeownership, credit rebuilding, safety, voter awareness, and budgeting. OHA is working on partnerships that will aid staff with helping residents remove barriers to transportation, education, and employment.

OHA maintains ongoing resident initiatives. The Ocala Housing Authority has been working diligently to promote activity and interested in Resident Council/Resident Advisory Board in each of the OHA's Public Housing communities to include guest speakers to keep residents informed of new programs and opportunities. A representative from the Ocala Police Department will be invited to attend meetings to assist with Neighborhood Watch Programs and other questions or concerns the residents may have.

Residents receive a monthly newsletter/calendar that includes vital OHA information, updates from HUD and local community information. OHA staff walks through each community several times a month to maintain a visible presence on-site and to increase customer service.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

OHA is designated as a High Performer, as documented through HUD's Public and Indian Housing Information Center.

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)

To address affordable housing, the County:

- Identified specific goals to address affordable housing;
- Established viable committees to ensure goals are met;
- Worked with the Community Reinvestment Act, Chamber and Economic Development and the Housing Finance Authority staffs to focus on retention and new construction of affordable single and multifamily units;
- Collaborated with public, private and nonprofit agencies; and
- Reported to the Marion County Commissioners on the need for and suggestions to alleviate the lack of affordable housing in the county.

To address homelessness, the County:

- Became the lead agency in the Continuum of Care;
- Hired a CoC Manager and support staff;
- Worked with the Marion County Housing Finance Authority to identify potential permanent housing for both homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless;
- Encouraged the County Commission to enact set-asides and incentives for homeless housing;
- Provided necessary funding to assist agencies that serve the homeless population; and
- Collaborated with the public, private and nonprofit agencies.

The **Affordable Housing Advisory Committee (AHAC)**, made up of 10 board members, meets quarterly throughout the year. AHAC is tasked with reviewing and making recommendations regarding established policies and procedures, ordinances, land development regulations, and adopted local government comprehensive plan regarding impediments to the development of affordable housing of local governing bodies' respective jurisdictions, per Florida Statute 420.9076. All recommendations should encourage or facilitate affordable housing while protecting the ability of the property to appreciate in value. The areas of effect from public policy AHAC reviewed in FY 19-20 were:

- Effective October 1, 2020, House Bill (HB) 1339 requires an elected official to sit on the AHAC Board; Marion County Commissioner Stone was appointed. HB also requires an AHAC report due annually beginning December 31, 2021, due by December 31 annually thereafter;
- Impact fee incentive for developers of four (4) or more affordable housing units for SHIP Purchase Assistance Program;
- Worked closely with the county Permitting Department to find solutions for expedited

permitting for affordable housing contractors;

- Began revising incentives utilizing county owned surplus property for reduced building costs;
- Affordable housing shortage near Chewy and FedEx facilities;
- Importance of water and sewer line infrastructure;
- Definition of affordable housing was defined as housing on which the occupant is paying no more than thirty (30) percent of gross income for housing cost, including utilities; and
- Density bonuses in review with the county Planning Department.

Marion County and the City of Ocala will continue collaborative efforts with AHAC to establish policies and a plan of action to be brought before elected officials for consideration and approval.

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

The County currently has approximately 35 low income census tracts with an approximate population of 385,915 of which approximately 54,028 persons are in poverty, 111,915 are 65 years of age or older, and 38,591 are disabled.

Marion County is one of the fastest growing counties in Florida and the US. The speed of the inflow of person(s) and families has created tremendous needs, and a strain on all of our service providers. Many of the underserved needs, homelessness, low wages, high rents and utilities, and transportation impediments, are met by our funded social service organizations located within Marion County.

The County is supporting Interfaith Emergency Services in the construction of a new 6,500 square foot Homeless Engagement Center. The County partners with SMA, Open Arms Village and Project Hope who all provide various services to the homeless so that when they graduate their programming they are successful at living on their own, and in their own housing. Many other organizations are funded to provide food and clothing needs in targeted areas of Fort McCoy, Dunnellon, Citra, Silver Springs, Belleview, and many other unincorporated areas, of our county.

As previously mentioned, Marion County Community Services has identified some obstacles to meeting underserved needs specific to housing, homelessness, PTSD from veterans, and women, from unrepresented growth creating housing needs, working to solve the problem of high rents, low housing stock for LMI person(s), and encouraging citizens to participate in the CDBG program.

The Community Services Department has attempted to address these concerns annually through various outreach approaches. As it relates to housing/rental stock decline, CDBG housing funds are directed towards creating safe, decent, and sanitary living conditions, through Habitat for Humanity and others. In terms of government actions, unfortunately, some owners of rental properties, and current residents historically have fear of government funding which we are addressing providing subsidies for housing, relief of liens, and forgivable loans. Additionally, these concerns and misunderstandings are being assuaged through participation of formal community groups, that meet quarterly, in these low-income areas that provide education and assistance for neighborhood residents in navigating access to Marion

County's housing assistance programs.

Clearly, funding poses a big problem in assisting residents with housing needs. Marion County receives a relatively small CDBG allocation annually, and by working its advisory board (AHAC), and others, such as the United Way, has emphatically decided to prioritize these resources into housing. Unincorporated neighborhoods are the target areas that benefit from CDBG funds primarily.

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

Marion County consulted with Marion County Health Department to review lead-based paint hazard data, educate the public and mitigate housing units in which lead has been found.

The City of Ocala has the majority of historic homes in the city limits and has had some lead abatement activity during rehabilitations. The rehabilitation program offered through the City of Ocala assisted in reducing lead-based paint hazards by focusing on code compliance. The City ensured staff are appropriately trained in lead-based paint, pamphlets were distributed, inspections and assessments were conducted when required, and contractors trained in lead safe practices used. The City of Ocala has helped four independent rehabilitation contractors and their workers get trained in lead-based paint practices.

Marion County's policies and procedures are as follows:

A. The County's Construction Coordinator will visually inspect/test and oversee any rehabilitation project where lead paint may be present. Contracts for pre-1978 home rehabilitation will only be awarded to a contractor with a Lead Paint Certification. All lead paint samples must be reviewed by an EPA certified laboratory. Our targeted scope of SHIP rehab work which focuses solely on roof, HVAC, well, septic replacement and handicapped ramp installation which has eliminated our contractors, County Staff, and clients from lead based paint impact from our rehab activities. We do occasionally advise clients with homes older than 1978 in the hazards of lead based paint and provide pamphlets regarding lead based paint hazards if requested.

B. The Owner-Occupied Housing Rehabilitation program provides the general rehabilitation necessary to bring the structure into compliance with applicable building codes, rehabilitation standards, and lead-based paint regulations, according to 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts B-R Lead Based Paint Rules. Our targeted scope of SHIP rehab work which focuses solely on roof, HVAC, well, septic replacement and handicapped ramp installation which targets the goal of bringing clients homes in compliance with applicable building codes, rehabilitation standards, and lead-based paint regulations (If encountered in our targeted scope of work). We encountered 9 rehab projects with homes older than 1978. Of those projects, 8 out of 9 were re-roof projects in which we covered the existing exposed wood fascia's with aluminum fascia materials to cover and mitigate the painted surfaces. The other project involved well & HVAC work, no

painted surfaces were encountered or affected.

In FY 21, all ESG, CDBG, and HOME sub-recipients must appoint a staff member to attend the HUD Lead Based Paint Visual Inspection training for all rental assistance units. The County's Projects Coordinator has attended the lead safe paint online training.

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

Marion County awarded CDBG funding for case management and self-help education programs to extremely low and low income households. These programs educate attendees, address behavioral issues, and promote sustainability while providing support for a Housing First program through ESG. It was a priority to focus on education and case management to help reduce the number of families living at the poverty level.

Marion County partnered with the University of Florida's Extension office (IFAS) and Ocala Housing Authority to provide First Time Homebuyers Education Program for households applying for down payment assistance; United Way, for continued support of the Strong Families Program to provide an opportunity to acquire skills and education, obtain better jobs, develop stronger financial habits, and eliminate barriers to success; Progress Dunnellon, a community effort to revitalize the City of Dunnellon by collaborating with local and state community service agencies to create partnerships and workgroups; and Duke Energy, to replace deteriorated items in resident's homes with energy saving components to reduce utility costs.

The County also collaborated with the Chamber and Economic Development board and staff to work with large companies relocating to the county to support work towards increasing affordable housing available for very low to moderate income employees.

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

Marion County's Housing and Community Development Plan was carried out through a combination of public, private and non-profit organizations, many of which participated in the citizen participation process.

Marion County staff continue to collaborate with community organizations specializing in providing homelessness services (Interfaith, St. Theresa), mental health (SMA and Beacon Point), veterans services (Veterans of America, Vets Helping Vets), senior services, and community issues (Community with a Heart, Heart of Florida and the Hospital District).

The Community Services Department consulted with Ocala Housing Authority concerning public housing needs and any planned program activities. Consultation helped ensure that all proposed activities directed towards increasing affordable housing, neighborhood improvement, and/or any resident programs and/or services funded by Ocala Housing Authority will increase the quality of life of all

participating parties.

Through HOME funds and Consortium with the City of Ocala, staff work to develop and train housing partners. In addition, the County provides technical assistance to non-profits to build stronger organizational capacity to ensure longevity and sustainability of local area non-profit agencies.

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

Several steps were taken to ensure coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies during the program year. Each of these steps facilitated information exchange between the County, City, and those providing public services. The following steps were taken to enhance coordination amongst agencies:

- Technical assistance was offered at the beginning of the grant year to educate non-profit agencies on grant funds, application process, eligible uses, additional requirements when utilizing these funds, and long-term conditions of use.
- The Lenders' Consortium continues to meet and consult with Marion County to assist first time homebuyers by protecting them against predatory lending and establish a relationship with local lenders. The Lenders' Consortium meets biannually to discuss issues.
- Both Marion County and City of Ocala staff continue to engage in community alliance organizations dealing with homelessness through the CoC, children's issues (Kimberly's Center), community issues (Community with a Heart, Chamber and Economic Development, county commissioners), and mental health issues (The Centers, Hospital District and the Health Department).
- A nonprofit business council meets the first Tuesday of each month to discuss organizational topics, round table community issues, and feedback from other nonprofit professionals.
- Marion County partnered with the Community Foundation's Non-Profit Center to help build local non-profit capacity by providing CDBG grant funds to use as scholarships for agencies accepted into the program.
- Partnered with the Marion County Housing Finance Authority to encourage affordable housing developers to build in the county.

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

In the County's 2015-2019 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, the identified potential impediments were:

- Mortgage lending disparities- To combat this issue, the County educated lenders, real estate professional and residents about Fair Housing Laws through quarterly consortium meetings with lenders to discuss issues and partnership with the Housing Finance Agency to share Fair Housing

concerns. The County also increased awareness of down payment assistance programs available to low/moderate income homebuyers with by utilizing in-person meetings and public radio.

- Lack of Fair Housing Act language/notice in advertising for rental units & Language barriers- To combat this issue, the County collaborated with the local Fair Housing Initiatives Program (FHIP) monitoring and testing to ensure Fair Housing laws are being adhered to through partnership with Mid-Florida Community Legal on any Fair housing concerns to remedy this issue.
- Inadequate supply of affordable rental units: To combat this issue, the County will continue to fund the production of affordable housing units and rehabilitation of housing units to preserve existing affordable housing.
- Income barriers to accessible rental housing: To combat this issue, the County provided training and programs related to Section 3 to promote opportunities for Marion County residents to increase financial sustainability.
- Upfront rental costs- To combat this issue, the County funded TBRA as a possible solution. As the program is launched, County staff will evaluate whether most individuals need assistance with security deposits or additional support.
- Landlord and tenant education- To combat this issue, the County advertised Fair Housing resources during the month of April and made public announcements regarding educational opportunities through a Proclamation in which Marion County recognized April as Fair housing month.

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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

Marion County Community Services monitoring is a continuous process to ensure compliance with all applicable policies and regulations. Projects and programs are reviewed for eligibility and consistency with the 5-Year Plan, and our submitted Action Plan. Checklists are used for each project/program that are considered for approval, along with being used to document program compliance. Once approved, contracts are executed for projects involving other agencies, in accordance with all Program Federal Regulations.

Monitoring of projects/programs is as follows:

- Housing case processing performed by County staff: Designated staff (Project Coordinator) monitors cases and reviews all documentation prior to approval. Our Compliance Monitor then reviews that assessment. Once verified, staff prepares closing documents to ensure accuracy and requests funds for closing. County staff conducts site visits and random sampling of properties.
- County capital projects are inspected mainly by qualified inspection staff, while County staff work closely with our contractors from start to finish ensuring accuracy. Staff submits invoices for County approval prior to issuing payments, while Finance reviews and approve each pay request.
- Nonprofit projects: Agencies are provided all the requirements in our “Kickoff Presentation” to ensure that each step of the process is followed. Preconstruction meetings are held to ensure agency and selected contractors are aware of applicable Federal Regulations. File documentation is required on an ongoing basis (e.g., advertisements, bid documents, contracts, Payroll etc.) and Payments are reimbursed to the agency. An independent review is required to approve each pay request to verify all supporting documentation is present for all payments. All relevant documentation is maintained in the County office.
- County staff conducts ongoing monitoring of projects to ensure affordability compliance. Monitoring reports are prepared by staff and necessary actions are taken for compliance issues identified.

When additional on-site monitoring is indicated, specific plans are developed for each visit. Monitoring outcomes are provided, and corrective action plans are developed, if required. Plans are monitored to ensure action has been taken by our staff and compliance monitor.

Progress on goals and objectives is reviewed quarterly (i.e. desk monitoring) to ensure timeliness of spending, in conjunction with preparation of the CAPER and in preparation for each year's Action Plan.

Community Services staff is working on a minority business directory to identify all existing/potential minority and women contractors and business owners to assist with housing and capital projects. Identifying both minority and women owned businesses to contract with the County continues to be emphasized, not just with Community Services but with Procurement and Administration departments.

Citizen Participation Plan 91.105(d); 91.115(d)

Describe the efforts to provide citizens with reasonable notice and an opportunity to comment on performance reports.

A display advertisement was placed in the local newspaper, Ocala Star Banner, and posted on the County's website on December 6, 2023, notifying the public that the 2022 CAPER was available for review and comment for a 15-day period. The comment period was December 7, 2023- December 21, 2023. The advertisement provided locations where the CAPER could be reviewed and the address for providing written comments, as well as the timeline for public comment and submission to HUD. On December 14, 2023, County staff conducted a CAPER public hearing open to the public, both live and through an on-line virtual meeting. No members of the public attended and **no comments were received**. A copy of the advertisement is attached. The County was prepared to offer reasonable accommodations to disabled citizens, should it have been requested, as well as interpreting services for non-English speaking persons.

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.

Marion County is growing exponentially and is struggling to keep up with the housing supply demand. As a result, homeless and low to moderate income households are challenged with obtaining adequate housing. In order to help increase the supply of affordable housing, the County has recognized the need to incentive development. Incentives may include but are not limited to expanding infrastructure to help reduce the cost for the development of housing, offer density bonuses to developers who will set aside units for the extremely low to moderate income families, and increase rental assistance. Moving forward there will be an increased focus on increasing the housing supply using CDBG, ESG, and HOME funds.

Marion County submitted a substantial amendment to it's Consolidated Plan in August 2023 to allow for acquisition and demolition of buildings. This provides an additional tool for Marion County to invest in affordable housing by having additional, more accessible land to build upon.

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.

Marion County's Project Coordinator continues to monitor all rehabilitation projects as well as new construction to ensure property standards are met both during construction and at project close-out.

Marion County's Housing Grant's Manager monitors the County's SHIP program in conjunction with HOME.

The County has a total of 40 HOME units across 6 projects as listed below. The projects below were funded in combination with the Ocala Housing Authority, the housing finance authority, LIHTC or VASH. The county partners with other agencies to conduct joint monitorings.

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

Any project using HOME funds must provide a marketing plan to the Marion County Community Services office for review prior to approval of a funding agreement.

Marion County's Consortium used the following methods to inform the public, potential tenants and homeowners, potential and existing for-profit developers, non-profit developers, and local units of government about federal Fair Housing laws and Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan and Procedures:

1. Periodic updates at public forums, Fair Housing meetings, as well as training workshops with HOME and CHDO grantees or other similar forums.
2. Provide copies of Housing Discrimination and Civil Rights brochures to initial tenants and/or rental property owners.
3. Provide general information and telephone reference numbers to persons contacting the Marion County Community Services office with questions regarding Affirmative Marketing and federal Fair Housing laws.
4. Fair Housing educational materials are provided by staff to clients during all rental housing unit monitoring.

5. Contact and referral information to any interested party to Community Legal Action, the local Fair Housing representative.

Marion County works in collaboration with the Housing Finance Authority (HFA) of Marion County to share the responsibility with the public about the Federal Fair Housing laws, soliciting eligible persons without regard to race, color, ancestry, national origin, religion, sex, marital status, familial status, handicap, or age into the affordable housing market and evaluating the effectiveness of these marketing efforts. The Affirmative Fair Housing Marketing Plan and Procedures, as revised 12/07/2021, is available via HFA's website.

Any project using HOME funds must provide a marketing plan to the Marion County Community Services office for review prior to approval of a funding agreement and contain the Equal Housing Opportunity logo as required by law. The Affirmative Marketing Plan ensures the County and subrecipients design and employ marketing plans that promote fair housing by ensuring outreach to all potentially eligible households, especially those least likely to apply for assistance in the HOME Program.

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

No HOME Program Income was spent in 2022.

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)

- Marion County utilized a combination of HOME and SHIP funds to provide down payment and closing costs assistance to income eligible homebuyers; CHDO funds are used to create additional units of affordable housing for homeownership.
- Low income homeowner's housing rehabilitations are provided with up to \$50,000 in home repairs utilizing SHIP and CDBG funds.
- Low income homeowners are provided with modular mobility ramps utilizing CDBG and SHIP funds.
- The County uses ESG funds to provide Rapid Rehousing, Homelessness Prevention and Street Outreach activities;

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	1	0	0	0	0
Total Labor Hours	1,000				
Total Section 3 Worker Hours	0				
Total Targeted Section 3 Worker Hours	0				

Table 14 – Total Labor Hours

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

Other.					
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Table 15 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

1) Heart of Florida Central Clinic Roof & HVAC Replacement – CDBG-CV

- 1. IDIS # 1187
- 2. Total Labor Hours – 601.16 – Certified Payroll Verified
- 3. Project totally completed

2) Open Arms Shelter & Bathroom Renovation – ESG

- 1. IDIS # Unknown (did not come up when searched in IDIS)
- 2. Total Labor Hours – 720.00 – Estimated (No Certified Payroll)
- 3. Project totally Completed

3) TLC Pavilion – CDBG

- 1. IDIS # 1176
- 2. Total Labor Hours – 987.25 – Certified Payroll Verified
- 3. Project Totally Completed

4) Project Hope2021-2022 Apartment Renovation – CDBG

- 1. IDIS # 1189
- 2. Total Labor Hours – 210.00 – Estimated (No Certified Payroll)

5) Ambleside School Renovation – CDBG-CV

- 1. IDIS # 1186
- 2. Total labor Hours to date – 1,020.97 (still awaiting some certified payroll)
- 3. Project Completed, awaiting remaining releases and certified payroll

6) Griswell – HOME Rehab – City of Ocala – HOME

1. IDIS # - Unknown (did not come up when searched in IDIS)
2. Total Labor Hours – 3,400
3. Project status - completed

CR-60 - ESG 91.520(g) (ESG Recipients only)

ESG Supplement to the CAPER in *e-snaps*

For Paperwork Reduction Act

1. Recipient Information—All Recipients Complete

Basic Grant Information

Recipient Name	MARION COUNTY
Organizational DUNS Number	073228454
UEI	
EIN/TIN Number	596000735
Identify the Field Office	JACKSONVILLE
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix	Ms
First Name	CHERYL
Middle Name	
Last Name	MARTIN
Suffix	
Title	COMMUNITY SERVICES DIRECTOR

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1	2710 E. Silver Springs Blvd.
Street Address 2	
City	Ocala
State	FL
ZIP Code	-
Phone Number	3526718770
Extension	
Fax Number	
Email Address	CHERYL.MARTIN@MARIONCOUNTYFL.ORG

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix	Mr
First Name	Charles
Last Name	Rich
Suffix	
Title	Community Development Grant Administrator
Phone Number	3526718783
Extension	
Email Address	Charles.Rich@marionfl.org

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	10/01/2022
Program Year End Date	09/30/2023

3a. Subrecipient Form – Complete one form for each subrecipient

Subrecipient or Contractor Name
City
State
Zip Code
DUNS Number
UEI
Is subrecipient a victim services provider
Subrecipient Organization Type
ESG Subgrant or Contract Award Amount

CR-65 - Persons Assisted

4. Persons Served

4a. Complete for Homelessness Prevention Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 16 – Household Information for Homeless Prevention Activities

4b. Complete for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 17 – Household Information for Rapid Re-Housing Activities

4c. Complete for Shelter

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 18 – Shelter Information

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4d. Street Outreach

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 19 – Household Information for Street Outreach

4e. Totals for all Persons Served with ESG

Number of Persons in Households	Total
Adults	
Children	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 20 – Household Information for Persons Served with ESG

5. Gender—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Male	
Female	
Transgender	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 21 – Gender Information

6. Age—Complete for All Activities

	Total
Under 18	
18-24	
25 and over	
Don't Know/Refused/Other	
Missing Information	
Total	

Table 22 – Age Information

7. Special Populations Served—Complete for All Activities

Number of Persons in Households

Subpopulation	Total	Total Persons Served – Prevention	Total Persons Served – RRH	Total Persons Served in Emergency Shelters
Veterans				
Victims of Domestic Violence				
Elderly				
HIV/AIDS				
Chronically Homeless				
Persons with Disabilities:				
Severely Mentally Ill				
Chronic Substance Abuse				
Other Disability				
Total (unduplicated if possible)				

Table 23 – Special Population Served

CR-70 – ESG 91.520(g) - Assistance Provided and Outcomes

10. Shelter Utilization

Number of New Units – Rehabbed	
Number of New Units – Conversion	
Total Number of bed - nighths available	
Total Number of bed - nighths provided	
Capacity Utilization	

Table 24 – Shelter Capacity

11. Project Outcomes Data measured under the performance standards developed in consultation with the CoC(s)

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CR-75 – Expenditures

11. Expenditures

11a. ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Prevention under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Homelessness Prevention	0	0	0

Table 25 – ESG Expenditures for Homelessness Prevention

11b. ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Expenditures for Rental Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services - Financial Assistance	0	0	0
Expenditures for Housing Relocation & Stabilization Services - Services	0	0	0
Expenditures for Homeless Assistance under Emergency Shelter Grants Program	0	0	0
Subtotal Rapid Re-Housing	0	0	0

Table 26 – ESG Expenditures for Rapid Re-Housing

11c. ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Essential Services	0	0	0
Operations	0	0	0
Renovation	0	0	0

Major Rehab	0	0	0
Conversion	0	0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0

Table 27 – ESG Expenditures for Emergency Shelter

11d. Other Grant Expenditures

	Dollar Amount of Expenditures in Program Year		
	2020	2021	2022
Street Outreach	0	0	0
HMIS	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0

Table 28 - Other Grant Expenditures

11e. Total ESG Grant Funds

Total ESG Funds Expended	2020	2021	2022
0	0	0	0

Table 29 - Total ESG Funds Expended

11f. Match Source

	2020	2021	2022
Other Non-ESG HUD Funds	0	0	0
Other Federal Funds	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0

Private Funds	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0
Fees	0	0	0
Program Income	0	0	0
Total Match Amount	0	0	0

Table 30 - Other Funds Expended on Eligible ESG Activities

11g. Total

Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities	2020	2021	2022
0	0	0	0

Table 31 - Total Amount of Funds Expended on ESG Activities