

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 Harrisonburg is an entitlement jurisdiction, receiving an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). As a recipient of CDBG funds, the City is required to prepare a five-year strategic plan that identifies housing and community needs, prioritizes these needs, identifies resources to address the needs, and establishes annual goals and objectives to meet the identified needs. This five year plan is known as the Consolidated Plan.

The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to outline a strategy for the City to follow in using CDBG funding to achieve the goals of the CDBG program, *"To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for low- and moderate-income persons."* This Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) addresses the goals identified in Harrisonburg's PY2022-2026 Consolidated Plan which was approved in 2022. Each year the City is required to submit its CAPER to provide the public and HUD with an assessment of its accomplishments toward meeting the priority goals outlined in the Five Year Consolidated Plan. This CAPER provides a review and evaluation of the City of Harrisonburg's progress toward meeting the annual goals and outcomes as outlined in the Action Plan for the 2024 Program Year, as well as the larger five year goals of the PY2022-2026 Consolidated Plan. This report will summarize the City's accomplishments for the time period of 07/01/2025-06/30/2026. The city made significant strides to further fair housing in the city and utilized CDBG funding to carry out many projects that specifically target LMI individuals and the services and goals identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Overall, the City has been pleased with the funded CDBG programs and their ability to meet their anticipated goals. The goals accomplished do seem to directly address the needs and objectives in the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. A few projects are behind schedule, but the City sees the program as successful, and estimates that all of the 2025 funds should be spent by the spring of 2027. All of the projects in this reporting period overall benefited low- and moderate- income (LMI) individuals at a greater than 51% rate. Most projects benefitted individuals at a 100% rate for Year One (this reporting period). The City's CDBG funds have been used exclusively to address HUD's three national objectives.

The tables that follow provide a comprehensive overview of the Consolidated Plan's 5 year goals and the City's progress toward attaining those

goals.

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
Improve Access To & Quality of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Households Assisted	200	0	0.00%			
Improve Access To & Quality of Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Public Housing	CDBG: \$	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated	Household Housing Unit	0	4		30	4	13.33%
Improve Public Facilities	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	6550	4735	72.29%	51810	4735	9.14%
Improve Public Infrastructure	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG: \$	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	18725	2885	15.41%	0	2415	

Planning and Administration		CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%	1	0	0.00%
Provide Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit	Persons Assisted	2250	695	30.89%	129	262	203.10%
Provide Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Homeless Person Overnight Shelter	Persons Assisted	0	225				
Provide Public Services	Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	CDBG: \$	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added	Beds	0	0				
Strengthen FH Enforcement, Operations & Education	Fair Housing	CDBG: \$	Other	Other	1	0	0.00%			

Table 1 - Accomplishments – Program Year & Strategic Plan to Date

Assess how the jurisdiction's use of funds, particularly CDBG, addresses the priorities and specific objectives identified in the plan, giving special attention to the highest priority activities identified.

The City of Harrisonburg effectively achieved many goals and objectives set forth in the 2025 Action Plan. The Office of the City Manager implements the City's CDBG programs. Activities accomplished by other agencies under CDBG sub-recipient agreements also fall under the oversight of the City Manager's Office. In July of 2022, the City of Harrisonburg adopted the Five-Year Consolidated Plan (2022-2026), which listed six goals. For the 2025 program year the City continued to support several activities which had been supported in previous years. These activities continue to provide supportive services to some of the most at need populations in the City while also meeting several goals of the

2022-2026 Consolidated Plan.

Improve access to and quality of affordable housing: The City provided \$140,000 to Habitat for Humanity for their Critical Home Repair program, enabling continuing home ownership for those who cannot afford pressing repairs to maintain the safety and health of their home due to a pressing repair need. The program got a slow start but is now underway with the first three projects in process.

Improve Public Facilities: CDBG funding was allocated for the Hillandale Park playground replacement but this funding was transferred to the new Kiwanis Park playground project which is nearing completion. The Westover sidewalk project is about to go out to bid. The Ralph Sampson Park basketball goal project is complete.

Improve Public Infrastructure: No CDBG funding was allocated for infrastructure this grant year.

Planning and Administration: CDBG funds were used to provide continuing administrative support to the grant, with funding from previous years transferred to other projects. Administration funding was also used for a planning project for wastewater with our Public Works department.

Provide Public Services: The five year strategic plan identified the provision of public services to LMI residents as a goal for the CDBG. During the 2025 plan year, two projects fulfilled this goal. The VPAS Meals on Wheels program delivered meals to many in the elderly population of Harrisonburg who would not be able to remain in their homes without this basic assistance. The Arc project is still underway.

Strengthen Fair Housing Enforcement, Operations, and Education: CDBG staff continues to educate city employees and city leaders about Fair Housing compliance on an annual basis. The fair housing section of the city's webpage was updated last year as well.

CR-10 - Racial and Ethnic composition of families assisted

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

91.520(a)

	CDBG
White	420
Black or African American	65
Asian	1
American Indian or American Native	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2
Total	488
Hispanic	63
Not Hispanic	425

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

Narrative

The US Census estimates as of the 7/1/25 estimate that the families assisted are a fairly accurate representation of the community as a whole. The overall population of Harrisonburg is 64% white alone. CDBG funding served a 86% white alone population. While only 8% of Harrisonburg's population is Black or African American, 13% of those assisted with CDBG funds were of this race. While 24% of Harrisonburg's population is Hispanic, only 13% of those assisted with CDBG funding were of this ethnicity. Staff continues to work towards more effectively communicating with those in our community who speak English less than proficiently. Significant progress continues to be made.

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	620,966	365,084

Table 3 - Resources Made Available

Narrative

All funding was allocated to projects either located in the City of Harrisonburg, or to those that serve Harrisonburg residents.

Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Target Area	Planned Percentage of Allocation	Actual Percentage of Allocation	Narrative Description
Citywide	93	93	Harrisonburg

Table 4 – Identify the geographic distribution and location of investments

Narrative

All funding was allocated to projects either located in the City of Harrisonburg, or to those that serve Harrisonburg residents.

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.

City departments such as the Public Works Department, Public Utilities, and the Transportation Department occasionally seek funding from other state and federal agencies to address needs. The non-profit agencies to which the City sub-granted CDBG funds, for the most part, rely heavily on public and private grant funds other than CDBG to support their operations. Furthermore, the City Council provides monetary support to many of the CDBG sub-recipients out of the City's General Fund. This is in addition to CDBG funds.

The following is a list of the organizations funded in this reporting period and the matching funds they spent on the funded activities, along with other resources that the CDBG funding assisted in leveraging.

- VPAS reported \$12,521 of in-kind funds.
- Habitat for Humanity provided \$3190 in matching funds and labor.
- The Arc did not report any matching funds but plans to do so when their project is complete in fall of 2026.

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	30	0
Number of Special-Needs households to be provided affordable housing units	0	0
Total	30	0

Table 5 – Number of Households

	One-Year Goal	Actual
Number of households supported through Rental Assistance	0	0
Number of households supported through The Production of New Units	0	0
Number of households supported through Rehab of Existing Units	30	1
Number of households supported through Acquisition of Existing Units	0	0
Total	30	1

Table 6 – Number of Households Supported

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

Over the past 20 years, the city has used the CDBG program to direct its efforts and funding towards the debt repayment of the Harrison Heights development with the HRHA. This funding has been invaluable for the preservation of affordable housing for 40 housing units in the city. In PY2024 the CDBG program in Harrisonburg made a shift to direct this funding towards an emergency home repair project through Habitat for Humanity. Due to many changes in leadership of that organization over the past few years, the project has been on hold. As of the summer of 2026, the project is finally gaining traction.

Discuss how these outcomes will impact future annual action plans.

If funding is not spent on a timely basis, Habitat for Humanity will not be approved for funding again in the future and housing funding with the CDBG program will need to be allocated to a different organization.

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	0
Low-income	0	0
Moderate-income	0	0
Total	1	0

Table 7 – Number of Households Served

Narrative Information

All emergency repair projects will be LMI.

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

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

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

The city has positioned itself to provide outreach to these individuals through the city funded navigation center that provides both shelter and needs assessments for those who are experiencing homelessness.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The following actions were taken during the program year to address the needs of homeless persons and the special needs of persons that are not homeless but require supportive housing and related services:

- \$140,000 was granted to the **Habitat for Humanity** Emergency Home Repairs project to enable people to stay in their homes when large expenses arise.
- \$25,000 was provided to the **Valley Programs for Aging Services** Meals on Wheels Program.

Due to its limited CDBG funding allocations, the City of Harrisonburg did not use CDBG funds to directly reduce or end homelessness, but it supports the efforts of agencies who seek to do so through implementation of the Ten Year Plan for Ending Homelessness in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County.

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

Although CDBG funding was not allocated to projects that directly serve the homeless population in Harrisonburg this grant cycle, the City will continue to work with and through the Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority and other agencies to assist the homeless in transitioning to permanent housing and independent living. Additionally, the city now has a dedicated shelter for those experiencing homelessness, and a large portion of the city's general budget goes towards the operation of this facility.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to

permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City is a member of the Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Continuum of Care (CoC) and collaborated with CoC member agencies to implement the strategies in the Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Ten Year Plan to End Homelessness (TYP). The Harrisonburg/Rockingham Continuum of Care (CoC) meets on a monthly basis to address and discuss homeless issues in our local community. Harrisonburg's Continuum of Care CORE Housing Alliance and the Healthy Community Council work together with and through the Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority to obtain affordable housing and to eliminate sub-standard housing in local areas. The members of the CoC are: City of Harrisonburg Police Department, Harrisonburg CDBG Staff, Harrisonburg City Schools, Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority, Blue Ridge Legal Services, Community Resource Center, Elkton Area United Services, First Step: A Response to Domestic Violence, Habitat for Humanity, Harrisonburg/Rockingham County Department of Social Services, Harrisonburg/Rockingham Community Services Board, Hope Community Builders, Inter-Faith Association, Mercy House, Rebuilding Together, Salvation Army of Harrisonburg/Rockingham County, United Way of Harrisonburg/Rockingham County, Valley AIDS Network, and the Valley Housing Alliance.

Factors that affect income and poverty are education, job training, health, housing quality, cost of living and employment. As a single unit of government, the City of Harrisonburg has only limited influence on the overall factors that cause poverty. However, the City attempts to collaborate with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes. Through the collaboration described above, the City positively influences the likelihood of poverty-stricken residents moving up and out of poverty, reduces the number of residents living in poverty by minimizing threats to individual and family financial stability, and extends services that will provide adequately for those in need.

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

Actions taken to address the needs of public housing

The CDBG directly assisted the needs of public housing by providing a large portion of the grant allocation (\$140,000) for the Habitat for Humanity Emergency Home Repairs project. The HRHA does not have any public housing. The city sees a great opportunity to further fair housing by performing repairs for LMI individuals who are in need of home repairs to remain in their homes in a safe manner.

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

Harrisonburg Redevelopment and Housing Authority assists residents in achieving homeownership through its Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) program. FSS assists residents in becoming more self-sufficient through case management, counseling and coordinating access to community-based services. In the last 12 months, 8 residents have achieved homeownership. One participant is working with the Southeast Rural Community Assistance Program (SERCAP), a HUD approved housing counseling agency. The FSS program has also assisted residents through Rental KARMA to have qualifying rental payments reported to credit bureau to improve their credit scores. Two residents have improved their credit score above 800, demonstrating significant progress toward long-term financial stability.

Dupont Credit Union, United Bank, and Everence Federal Credit Union have provided in-person workshops on budgeting and improving credit scores. Thirteen participants have successfully completed the Virginia Housing Homebuyers Education Program. Six participants have completed credit repair program.

Actions taken to provide assistance to troubled PHAs

The local housing authority (HRHA) is not troubled so no actions were needed in this regard.

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's current Comprehensive Plan's (CP) "Land Use and Development Quality" and "Neighborhoods and Housing" chapters include goals and objectives "to promote affordable housing options, including affordable rental properties and affordable homes for ownership," "to develop approaches to increase the percentage of single-family detached and duplex housing units," and "to provide support for educational programs for workforce development, apprenticeship, training and retraining to meet the demands of business and industry, as well as, improving the skills of individual community members." The CP designated the City's entire incorporated area as an Urban Development Area (UDA), supporting a more robust and broad transportation system, plan a mix of land uses, and promote a variety of housing types, densities, and costs.

In 2019, the City adopted the new R-8 Small Lot Residential District, intended for medium to high density residential development. It allows single-family detached homes at a density of 15 units per acre, duplex units at 24 per acre, and in special circumstances townhouse development. Increasing the ability to build more detached single-family homes and duplexes could reduce development costs and increase supply and affordability. The R-8 district's transit requirements support safe multimodal connectivity and accessible choices for walking and bicycling.

In 2021, the City completed a Comprehensive Housing Assessment and Market Study that described Harrisonburg's housing market and recommended actions to address housing needs. In late 2021, City staff convened a housing summit for City Council and began preparing a strategy plan to implement the study's recommendations. In 2022, the City hired a Housing Coordinator and obtained a grant to assess the suitability of two undeveloped properties for affordable residential development.

In 2023, the City used \$2 million of ARPA funds to create a competitive Housing Development Fund. The fund subsidized two affordable housing projects: 11 Habitat units for homebuyers and 16 Harrisonburg Redevelopment & Housing Authority (HRHA) rental units for chronically homeless extremely low income households. The City also coordinated with HUD-certified housing counselors to offer housing education workshops.

In 2024, the City created a housing webpage, partnered with HRHA to host a property manager session on fair housing, and initiated a program to waive water and sewer impact fees up to \$4,000 for new for-sale units with buyers at or below median income. The City also became a SPARC sponsor, offering eligible homebuyers a 1% mortgage interest rate reduction.

In 2025, the City identified and listed five surplus parcels suitable for residential development. Three are

under contract with affordable housing developers. The City also selected a developer to build long-term affordable multifamily rental housing on a site under contract. The City also received a \$1.2 million grant to support a developer's conversion of a historic commercial building into workforce apartments. The City uses CDBG to support the Habitat for Humanity Home Repairs project.

The City is currently re-writing its Zoning and Subdivision Ordinance. Upcoming changes will allow accessory dwelling units and manufactured homes under certain conditions in some residential districts. The City also hired a consultant to study realistic policy options for a housing trust fund and housing incentives such as density bonuses.

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

The City of Harrisonburg directed its 2025 CDBG activities to low/moderate income neighborhoods where concentrations of poverty, deteriorated infrastructures and community facilities, and poor housing conditions are most prevalent. The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is the limited funding resources available to address identified priorities.

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

Harrisonburg is not included on the Virginia Department of Health's listing of "high risk areas" for lead poisoning. In 2016, the VA State Health Commissioner published the "Reportable Disease Surveillance in Virginia." Only one case of lead-elevated blood levels were reported in children ages 0-15 in Harrisonburg. Despite the apparently minor extent of lead-based paint hazards in Harrisonburg's housing stock, the City seeks to reduce these hazards as much as possible. The City works with other parties to achieve cost effective methods for controlling these hazards through the following:

- 1- As part of its code enforcement efforts, Harrisonburg's building code department continues to educate City residents about lead paint hazards.
- 2- Properties are made lead safe during renovation of older residential units.
- 3- Harrisonburg continues to demolish pre-1978 nuisance housing, which often contains lead-based paint
- 4- The City continues to monitor Virginia Department of Health reports regarding Harrisonburg children with elevated blood lead levels.

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

Poverty is a function of income. Factors that affect income are education, job training, health, housing quality, cost of living and employment. As a single unit of government, the City of Harrisonburg has only limited influence on the overall factors that cause poverty. However, the City attempts to collaborate

with human service, social service, and economic development agencies and organizations to facilitate their efforts and maximize their resources to provide quality services to low-income residents to help them improve their incomes.

Through the collaboration described above, the City can positively influence the likelihood of poverty-stricken residents moving up and out of poverty, reduce the number of residents living in poverty by minimizing threats to individual and family financial stability, and extend services that will provide adequately for those in need.

Harrisonburg continues to support organizations that provide supportive services to encourage local economic development, and to preserve and improve affordable housing options as part of its strategy to prevent and alleviate poverty.

Furthermore, the City has an active Economic Development Department focusing on growing small businesses, recruiting technology companies and cultivating entrepreneurship. The Shenandoah Valley Workforce Development Board, an active partner with the city's economic development department, also has a variety of programs for career seekers, including training programs for high-demand careers.

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

In its HUD FY 2022-FY 2026 Consolidated Plan, the City of Harrisonburg identified numerous agencies, organizations and institutions that may participate in the implementation of Consolidated Plan activities. The City feels that the existing institutional structure is sufficient for carrying out activities to address identified housing, homeless and community development needs. The City will continue to work directly with the implementing agencies and attempt to identify any gaps in the delivery system.

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

During the reporting period, the City coordinated its public service funding with social service agencies and local non-profits that had experience running those types of targeted programs. The City coordinated its housing and public service efforts with the HRHA and non-profits such as Open Doors, JMU's Institute for Health and Human Services, VPAS, Pleasant View, Mercy House, Habitat for Humanity, and The Arc.

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 considering the potential to change policies for tax abatements for new affordable multi-family projects. An affordable Housing Location policy is also being considered as a part of a current financing strategy plan for affordable housing. The city has identified city-owned assets that are suitable for affordable and/or mixed income residential development. A new accessory dwelling unit ordinance

will also be on the books soon in Harrisonburg. Through the Habitat for Humanity emergency repairs program, the city has expanded the preservation of the City's affordable housing stock. The city is currently working on collaborating with builders and developers to create an affordable housing set-aside policy. The City is also currently working on determining the available scope of funding for a Housing Fund. The city continues to study and adjust public transit to provide access to those with disabilities and low income individuals. Bike lanes are continually being added throughout the city to improve transportation access. In July of 2024, a landlord training workshop was held in conjunction with the HRHA and Blue Ridge Legal Services. The city has developed a website to promote fair housing information and education to its residents, landlords, and property management agents. The city provides a business loan program, as well as B3, LAUNCH, and HEDI programs that all help start and grow new businesses. The City matched a state incentive to help AeroNimble locate to the city and bring jobs. Harrisonburg, facilitated state funding to provide workforce training across traded sectors.

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

Each project in this reporting period was monitored carefully by the City to ensure appropriate use of CDBG funds. As a part of their applications for funding, all sub recipients submitted an action plan with measurable objectives to be achieved each quarter. Quarterly progress reports were submitted for each project receiving grant funds. These included a description of all project activities, photographs, a description of progress and obstacles, a reimbursement summary description, matching funds information, and LMI, race, ethnicity, gender, and presumed LMI information. The final quarterly report served as the final project report and also included a thorough assessment of the project, including successes and weaknesses; a comparison of projected accomplishments and objectives to actual accomplishments and goals achieved, including reasons for any discrepancies between the two; notation of any CDBG funds or matching funds that were not expended and reasons why; total number and qualifying LMI characteristics of persons or households assisted with CDBG funds or other resources leveraged by using CDBG funds, including any matching funds or donations that would not have been received without CDBG assistance; and identification of future related projects that may be eligible for CDBG assistance. For those projects that received extensions, their final reports will not be submitted until their project is closed. Each sub recipient submitted periodic requests for reimbursement. Each reimbursement request was accompanied by a City request form, documentation of payment for eligible expenses (i.e., invoices, receipts, copies of checks, time sheets, etc.), documentation of matching funds expenditure or donations (i.e., volunteer time logs, time sheets, mock invoices for donated items, etc.), and other supporting documentation. Each sub recipient was required to maintain records of all project expenses, activities, correspondence, and other information as requested by the City, for a period of no less than five years from the date of the final project report. The City had no trouble with these reports, and all documentation is maintained in the City's CDBG files. Additionally, the City has a system in place to determine whether a site visit to inspect the progress of a project is necessary. For all projects requiring building construction or rehabilitation, City officials completed site inspections prior to reimbursements to ensure that materials for which reimbursements were requested were in place on the building. Reimbursements for construction/building materials were only made once the materials were in place. The City is committed to compliance with minority business outreach by posting all ITBs and RFPs on Virginia's procurement website (eVA), which notifies the city of the number of vendors reached who are MBEs. The city also makes frequent use of the Virginia Department of Small Business and Supplier Diversity website. In its 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (CP), the City identified numerous agencies, organizations and institutions that may participate in the implementation of CP activities. The existing institutional structure is sufficient for carrying out activities to address identified housing, homeless and community development needs.

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.

The City Manager's Office welcomes public participation and citizen comments year-round. Staff attends community and other meetings where discussions of the CDBG program may occur. The City formally hosts public meetings every winter and spring to gather public input and to discuss the CDBG program.

The annual performance reporting process is dictated by the need to provide the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) with a completed document within 90 days of the end of the program year. The federal agency also requires that this report be the subject of a public hearing and a 15 day public review and comment period. To meet the HUD determined guidelines, the City of Harrisonburg adhered to the following schedule for developing its Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER):

August 24, 2026	Notice of Public Hearing & Comment Period in Newspaper
September 8, 2026, 7:00pm	Short Presentation and Public Hearing at Regular Council Meeting; Public Comment Period Begins
September 24, 2025, 9:00am	Public Comment Period Closes

The Public Notice advertised the public hearing and the public comment period, and it provided a summary of the report as well as the location of the full report. A copy of this report was made available in the City Manager's Office and on the City website at www.harrisonburgva.gov.

No comments from the public were received during the public comment period that followed the September 8th council meeting.

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

No objectives were changed. The City is on track with the current objectives and there are not sufficient reasons to make any changes at this point in the process.

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

No

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

CR-45 - CDBG 91.520(c)

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

No objectives were changed. The City is on track with the current objectives and there are not sufficient reasons to make any changes at this point in the process.

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

No

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

CR-58 – Section 3

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

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

Table 8 – 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 9 – Qualitative Efforts - Number of Activities by Program

Narrative

No CDBG project contracts were large enough to trigger section 3.

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	HARRISONBURG
Organizational DUNS Number	070423694
UEI	
EIN/TIN Number	546001343
Identify the Field Office	RICHMOND
Identify CoC(s) in which the recipient or subrecipient(s) will provide ESG assistance	

ESG Contact Name

Prefix
First Name
Middle Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title

ESG Contact Address

Street Address 1
Street Address 2
City
State
ZIP Code
Phone Number

Extension
Fax Number
Email Address

ESG Secondary Contact

Prefix
First Name
Last Name
Suffix
Title
Phone Number
Extension
Email Address

2. Reporting Period—All Recipients Complete

Program Year Start Date	07/01/2025
Program Year End Date	06/30/2026

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