



City of Moore

FY 2025-2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FIVE-YEAR
STRATEGIC PLAN

INCLUDING:

FY 2025 ANNUAL
ACTION PLAN

405.793.4571

www.cityofmoore.com

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary – 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

This Consolidated Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Moore, Oklahoma by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The Consolidated Plan serves as a planning document meeting the federal government statutory requirements in 24 CFR 91.200-91.230, with revisions for preparing a Consolidated Plan and guiding the use of funding. This Consolidated Plan covers the period beginning October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2030, including five program years. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines the City of Moore, Oklahoma as an entitlement community due to its population and demographics. As an entitlement community, the City of Moore, Oklahoma receives an annual allocation of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program funding. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low and moderate-income residents of the City of Moore, Oklahoma with primary focus on neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents, as well as, the city as a whole.

The major sections of the Consolidated Plan include a Housing Market Analysis, Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment, 5-year Strategic Plan, a 1-year Action Plan for the 2025-2026 program year, and Consultation and Citizen Participation, with accompanying documentation relating to public comment. The Strategic Plan addresses specific needs that were identified in the data analysis, with specific goals and program targets for each category designated for funding. The Action Plan is a subset of the Strategic Plan, addressing funding options for the next fiscal year. The Consolidated Plan can be used by organizations in the community as a guide for identifying activities through which they can help the jurisdiction reach their housing and community development goals. The Consolidated Plan also serves as the baseline for measuring program effectiveness, as reported in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) required by HUD for each fiscal year's funding allocation.

Incorporated into the Consolidated Plan are an analysis of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Moore as a means of defining the current environment in which federal funding is being used. The Consolidated Plan provides a strategic plan for meeting priority needs that were identified through the community participation process. The analytical parts of the document draw from the 2016-2020 American Community Surveys and 2016-2020 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2020 U.S. Census and other information gathered locally, including the Cleveland County Continuum of Care.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Moore undertook a significant public input and planning process during the year leading up to the submission of the plan. Public input was obtained through focus groups, formal and informal meetings, surveys, consultations, and public hearings. This Consolidated Plan contains a range of goals, objectives, and outcomes formulated to address needs identified for, affordable housing, barriers to affordable housing, non-housing community development, institutional structure, and coordination. The overall goals include:

- Continue to collaborate with public service providers to supply a continuum of services.
- Improve the condition of housing for low-income homeowners.
- Increase the viability of potential homeownership opportunities.
- Support improvement of infrastructure and public facilities in CDBG targeted areas in Moore.
- Address community needs through community-based public service programs.

These goals are supported by a collection of associated objectives and performance goals. The objectives seek to work toward meeting the goals stated, addressing the need for more affordable housing, housing rehabilitation, public facilities

and infrastructure improvements, and social services. Specifics can be found in the Strategic Plan and Annual Action Plan. All objectives and outcomes identified in the plan will meet a national objective identified by HUD through providing decent affordable housing, creating suitable living environments and improving economic opportunity. Relative to activities and allocated funds, the following is a summary of stated objectives and outcomes.

1. Providing decent housing. Activities that fall within this goal include assisting those at risk of homelessness; retaining affordable housing stock; increasing availability of permanent housing that is affordable to low-income Americans without discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, familial status or handicap; and increasing the supply of supportive housing, which includes structural features and services to enable persons with special needs to live with dignity.
2. Establishing and maintaining a suitable living environment. The concept of a suitable living environment includes improving safety and livability of neighborhoods; increasing access to quality facilities and services; reducing isolation of income groups within an area through availability of housing opportunities and revitalization of deteriorating neighborhoods; restoring and preserving properties of special value for historic, architectural or aesthetic reason(s), and conserving energy resources.
3. Providing expanded economic opportunities. Activities funded under this goal can include creating jobs accessible to low-income persons; making mortgage financing available at reasonable rates for low-income persons; providing access to credit for development activities that promote long-term economic and social viability of the community; and empowering low-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency to reduce generational poverty in federally assisted and public housing.
4. Planning and Administration. The City of Moore will continue to plan comprehensively for community change with accommodation given to the importance of maintaining and enhancing the quality and stability of existing neighborhoods. Moore will provide administrative capacity for effective and efficient implementation of plans and programs including, as appropriate, supportive service and capacity.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The City of Moore became an Entitlement City in 2010. Between the years 2020 and 2025, the City received \$1,718,891.00 in CDBG funds. With the funds, the City was able to complete sewer line replacement in the Regency Park, Southgate, and Armstrong neighborhoods, and a pickleball court at Kiwanis Park. The City also funded public service programs such as home delivered meals for seniors, youth counseling, counseling for sexual abused children, rent/utility assistance, food pantry, and fair housing services. An emergency repair program through Rose Rock Habitat for Humanity was funded as well.

Moore was allocated a total of \$495,159 in CDBG-Covid 19 funding. The following programs were funded: rent/mortgage assistance, utility assistance, grocery assistance, medical supplies, landlord tenant counseling, fair housing education, housing deposit assistance, substance abuse counseling, and home-delivered meals for seniors. Moore also funded a new parking lot for the Moore Food and Resource Center.

In 2014, The City received CDBG-Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funds in the amount of \$52,200,000 in response to the May 20, 2013 tornado. With these funds, the City completed numerous infrastructure projects such as street and water line replacement, public facility improvements, provided a housing rehabilitation program and a down payment assistance program, and updated the City's comprehensive plan. The City lost a substantial amount of affordable housing in the tornado. In response, the City subsidized an affordable housing development. It opened with 244 residential units in March of 2023.

The City of Moore is looking forward to completing many more infrastructure projects that benefit families of low to moderate income as well as the public service agencies that provided much needed services throughout the City of Moore.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Moore, Oklahoma abides by the Citizen Participation Plan, amended in May of 2020. This plan is approved by the CDBG Advisory Committee and Moore City Council. Citizen participation is the heart of the consolidated planning process, involving citizens in decisions that directly affect their lives. The purpose of the Citizen Participation Plan is to encourage and ensure full and proper citizen participation at all stages of the Consolidated Plan process. The Citizen Participation Plan formally designates structures, procedures, roles and policies to be followed by program participants. A secondary purpose of this Plan is to implement federal regulations regarding citizen participation for the consolidated planning process described by Title 24 CFR 91.105 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended. Nothing in this Plan shall restrict the responsibility and authority of the City of Moore from developing and executing its Consolidated Plan.

In addition to public hearings as a means of receiving comment from the public in front of the Mayor and City Council, City staff held meetings to provide citizens with information concerning the availability of Community Development Block Grant funds and to incorporate their comments into the planning process. These included both formal and informal meetings with neighborhoods and focus groups held both during the day and evening hours. Questionnaires were conducted with representatives of nonprofit organizations. A community needs survey was published on the City's website for the entire community to further explore community needs and concerns.

5. Summary of public comments

The City utilized public meetings, as well as a survey, to involve citizens in the process. Community based and other interested groups and organizations were also invited to participate in the meetings and a questionnaire. In all, input was received from 305 individuals and 15 public service organizations, as well as the CDBG Citizen's Advisory Committee, prior to the development of the Plan.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

All comments were accepted.

7. Summary

The City of Moore received positive responses from surrounding public agencies. Multiple agencies provided information regarding the needs they see from Moore residents and what level of demand their services were for residents of Moore. In addition, citizens responded well to our Community Needs survey. With 305 responses, the City has received great feedback for what residents would like to see in their community. The City of Moore will be working on meeting each of these priorities in the following years.

In the last year, the City has taken further steps in reaching non-English speaking communities. Publications are now published in El Nacional de Oklahoma, along with The Oklahoman. El Nacional is a free publication distributed in the local Hispanic supermarket. The City of Moore continues to search for ways to communicate and gather information from all its residents.

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	MOORE	
CDBG Administrator	MOORE	Kahley Gilbert
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The lead agency for the City of Moore's Consolidated Plan is the Community Development Department. The City of Moore contracted with RKG and Associates who lead the City through the writing of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice. The citizen advisory board performed other key roles in the planning process.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(l) and 91.3159(l)

1. Introduction

The City of Moore's Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for development and administration of the CDBG program. A CDBG Advisory Committee, composed of city council members and residents of Moore, provides consultation and reviews each consolidated plan as well as each year's action plan. This committee makes a final recommendation to City Council for approval. The City Council serves as the determining body in matters related to the consolidated plan.

The CDBG Program is administered through the Department of Community Development under the direction of the Grants Manager with oversight from the Community Development Director and City Council. An accountant, compliance specialist, and administrative assistant all assist in administering, implementing, and monitoring CDBG funds, preparing the consolidated and action plans, recordkeeping, and compliance with all federal and state regulations.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l)).

The City of Moore actively fosters collaboration between public and assisted housing providers and key health, mental health, and social service agencies to address community needs holistically. Although Moore does not have its own public housing authority, the City works closely with the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) and local nonprofit organizations to support access to affordable housing programs, including Housing Choice Vouchers. The city coordinated with several organizations over the years to provide programs such as food assistance, rental/utility assistance, youth counseling, senior services, and substance abuse services.

The City scheduled and advertised a community needs meeting inviting the public and all public service agencies who serve Moore. There were no attendees. The City then sent out a Community Needs Questionnaire to 38 public agencies and eleven responses were received. The top needs identified in the questionnaire were transportation services, mental health services, affordable housing, and rental/utility assistance.

Coordination efforts include participation in regional Continuum of Care (CoC) initiatives and regular engagement with partner agencies such as mental health providers, food banks, and emergency shelters. These relationships help streamline referrals, share information, and improve service delivery to vulnerable populations, including those experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless.

Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness.

The City of Moore, the City of Norman, and the surrounding Cleveland County areas comprise the Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC) designated as OK-504. The CoC Steering Committee encompasses 130 members with an elected Executive Committee having 24 members. The City of Moore has a representative on the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee meets on a monthly basis with the entire Steering Committee meeting quarterly. The City of Moore's Police Department has two dedicated community officers to assist the CoC with homeless individuals/families in Moore. The officers report information to the CoC and help provide any resources/information to homeless individuals. The community officers are currently partnering with a local church to provide transportation to services for the homeless.

Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards and evaluate outcomes, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS.

The City of Moore is part of the Cleveland County Continuum of Care. It determines how to allocate the state's ESG funds, develops performance standards and evaluates outcomes, and develops funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS. An employee of the Community Development Department attends the monthly meetings as a member of the CoC's Executive Committee. The City encourages organizations that benefit homeless people to join forces with the Continuum to provide services to their clients.

2. Describe agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdictions consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities.

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Aging Services, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Aging Services completed a community needs questionnaire where they described what services they offer, what services are still needed, and what services have a waiting list. They provide congregate meals, home delivered meals, housekeeping services, respite programs, caregiver training, caregiver support groups, food pantry, and durable medical equipment closet. There is a waiting list for home delivered meals, partly due to lack of volunteers. Aging Services could serve more people if they had more volunteers.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services - Homeless Services - Health Services - Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency (COCCA) completed a community needs questionnaire. COCCA of Cleveland County currently assists in rental and utility emergency assistance as well as long-term prescription cost assistance. They also provide assistance for Photo IDs and Drivers' Licenses and provide referrals to the Lions Club for eyeglasses. COCCA has also provided the Shoes that Fit program in Cleveland County, which works with schools to provide athletic shoes and socks to children in need. The majority of service requests are for utility and rental assistance. It continues to be the agency's biggest demand. Other requests consist of English literacy classes, food pantries, and transportation.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Moore Faith Medical Clinic
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Moore Faith Medical Clinic completed a community needs questionnaire and provides general medical care for the uninsured and under-insured. The biggest needs they identified consist of low-income housing, transportation services, and food pantries. They have recently expanded their services to include dental and eye care. The biggest needs identified were mental health, diabetes, and cardiovascular issues. They also see a need in assistance to patients to qualify for social security benefits.

4	Agency/Group/Organization	Moore Youth and Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Children Services - Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Moore Youth and Family Services completed a community needs questionnaire and provides behavioral health, family counseling, substance abuse counseling, educational services, parenting classes, independent living skills, and summer camps. They have seen a big demand for parent programs and life skills and have recently started to programs to meet those needs. They also identified homelessness services with case management as a big need.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Food Pantry
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma completed a community needs questionnaire and provides free food assistance to those living in poverty. The demand for their services has doubled over the last two years. They identified rental and utilities assistance and transportation as other big needs for their clients.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Rose Rock Habitat for Humanity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Rose Rock Habitat for Humanity completed a community needs questionnaire and provides affordable housing, emergency home repairs, and ADA ramps. The biggest needs they identified are affordable housing and ramps for seniors.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	St. Andrew The Apostle Catholic Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Food Pantry
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	St. Andrew's completed a community needs questionnaire. They provide a food pantry. They have seen an increase in homelessness in their area identifying a needs for homelessness services.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	St Vincent de Paul
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Housing Need Assessment

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	St. Vincent de Paul completed a community needs assessment and provides utility assistance, rental assistance at the Moore Oxford House, and prescription assistance. They have a big demand for rental and utility assistance.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Thunderbird Clubhouse
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health Services - Education Services - Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Homelessness Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Thunderbird Clubhouse completed a community needs questionnaire. They provide services to those with mental health issues assisting with employment, education, housing, wellness, and socialization. The biggest needs they identified were affordable housing and transportation.
10	Agency/Group/Organization	The Virtue Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Virtue Center completed a community needs questionnaire and they provide outpatient treatment services for substance use disorders, problem gambling and mental health challenges. The biggest need their clients have is transportation.

Table 2 – Agencies, Groups, Organizations Who Participated

Identify any agency types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

All service providers and agencies that provide services directly pertaining to the Consolidated Planning process have been involved in some type of consultation. Some have been consulted during other meetings and other forums. There have been no agencies left off of communication efforts or meeting invitations. The City of Moore works very hard to ensure strong and positive community collaboration.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Thunderbird Clubhouse	Although Thunderbird Clubhouse is the primary agency for the CoC, the City of Moore has a representative on its Executive Committee. Community police officers continue providing information on Moore's homeless to the CoC and the officers are now educated on what services the CoC can provide to the homeless. A local church has also established a relationship with the CoC and the officers to provide transportation to services located in Norman.

Table 3 – Other local/regional/federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l)).

The City of Moore scheduled and advertised a Community Needs Meeting inviting the public and 38 public service agencies who serve Moore. There were no attendees. The City then sent out a Community Needs Questionnaire to 38 public agencies and eleven responses were received. Questionnaires were reviewed to determine community needs and have been included in the consolidated plan.

Narrative (optional)

There was a total of 11 public service agencies collaborated with the City as well as 305 citizen participants in the survey. The City received a tremendous amount of public input to help with the overall needs assessment for the development of the consolidated plan.

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

1. Summary of citizen participation process/efforts made to broaden citizen participation

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting.

The City utilized public meetings, as well as a survey and a questionnaire, to involve citizens in the process. Community-based and other interested groups and organizations were also invited to participate in the meetings, a community needs questionnaire, and survey. In all, input was received from 305 individuals and 15 public service organizations, as well as the CDBG Citizen's Advisory Committee, prior to the development of the Plan.

The City of Moore followed its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) to involve its citizens in the preparation of the plan as well as determining the goals, objectives and outcomes. Letters were sent out to 38 public agencies inviting them to attend a community needs meeting. The first public meeting, the Community Needs Meeting, was scheduled to be held March 18, 2025, however, there were no attendees. The City contacted the agencies through email asking them to complete a Community Needs questionnaire. The City received 11 responses to its questionnaire. The next public hearing was at a CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting on May 15, 2025. Public Services were invited once again to share their services and help the City identify the greatest needs they have seen in the community. A final public meeting with the CDBG Advisory Committee was held on June 26, 2025 and the final hearing at the City Council meeting on July 21, 2025. All notices followed the CPP.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of Response/Attendance	Summary of Comments Received	Summary of Comments Not Accepted and Reasons	URL (If Applicable)
1					
Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A community needs survey was made available on the city's website. It was promoted through the city's social media platforms. Three hundred and five responses were received.	The top priority areas identified were to improve city facilities providing public services and improve non-profit facilities providing community services. The top three community development needs identified were youth centers, facilities for abused, abandoned, and neglected children, and mental health care facilities. The top infrastructure needs identified were street improvements, sidewalk improvements,		

			stormwater and drainage improvements, and water/sewer improvements. The top public service needs identified were neighborhood cleanups, transportation services, and senior services. The top economic development needs identified were store front improvements in low income neighborhoods and financial assistance for low income residents for business expansion and job creation. The top housing needs identified were homeownership assistance, code enforcement activities in low income neighborhoods, and housing for other special needs.		
2					
Newspaper Ad	<p>Minorities</p> <p>Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish</p> <p>Non-targeted/broad community</p>	<p>Notices for all public meetings and the public hearing was published in El Nacional de Oklahoma in Spanish and in The Oklahoman in English inviting anyone in the community to share their biggest community needs or submit any comments. The publications also contained information for people who did not want to attend the meeting but wanted to submit comments.</p>	No comments were received.	None.	
3					
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>Public Services presented to the CDBG Advisory Committee identifying the needs they see from their clients in Moore. The</p>	Each agency described the needs of their clients in Moore.	None.	

		Virtue Center, Moore Youth and Family Services, St. Vincent de Paul, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency, Mary Abbott Children's House, Metropolitan Fair Housing Council, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City, Aging Services, and Moore First United Methodist Church attended.			
4					
Public Service Questionnaire	Non-targeted/broad community	A community needs questionnaire was sent to all public services that serve Moore. Aging Services, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency, Cleveland County Continuum of Care, Moore Faith Medical Clinic, Moore Youth and Family Services, Regional Food Bank of Oklahoma, Rose Rock Habitat for Humanity, St. Andrews the Apostle Catholic Church, St. Vincent de Paul, Thunderbird Clubhouse, and The Virtue Center submitted responses.	The top needs identified were transportation, affordable housing, mental health services, and rental/utility assistance.	None.	
5					
Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting was held on June 26, 2025. No citizens attended or submitted comments.	No comments were received.	None.	
6					
Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Moore City Council meeting was held July 21, 2025 for the final approval of the consolidated plan.	No comments received.	None.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The Needs Assessment of the Consolidated Plan helps to provide a summary of the needs of the City of Moore in the following areas, housing, Disproportionate Greater Needs, Public Housing, Homeless Needs, Non-Homeless Special Needs, and Non-Housing Community Development Needs. The data is derived from a combination of HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) statistics, City of Moore estimates and assessments, Consolidated Plan discussions, and community goals. The primary obstacle to meeting all of the identified needs, including those identified as high priorities, is the general lack of funding resources available to the public and private agencies who serve low-and moderate-income residents. Moore, due to being an entitlement community, is not eligible for state CDBG funds. No state dollars are available for community development activities and the city's general fund is based upon sales tax revenues. This leaves little room for expansion of community development funding at the local level.

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment – 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following numbers demonstrate the change in households from the 2020 Census and the most recent American Community Survey (2016-2020), as well as the complete Housing Needs Assessment. In addition, staff consults the yearly ACS data for CAPER and Action Plan submissions. Not only are data sets used but provide input that is crucial to the Consolidated Planning process.

The City of Moore's most significant housing needs are the needs of lower income renters and lower income homeowner populations. A significant portion of lower income rental households and owner-occupied households are experiencing a housing cost burden greater than 30% of income. Some low-income renters are experiencing overcrowding and substandard housing. These needs are based upon the 2016-2020 CHAS data provided through the HUD consolidated plan templates as seen in the following tables.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	58,615	61,685	5%
Households	21,760	23,195	7%
Median Income	\$58,169.00	\$67,851.00	17%

Table 5 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	2,065	2,060	4,120	3,370	11,580
Small Family Households	640	990	1,765	1,610	6,905
Large Family Households	230	125	420	360	900
Household Contains At Least One Person 62-74 Years of Age	475	445	745	780	2,160
Household Contains At Least One Person Age 75 or Older	325	310	335	250	1,080
Households with One or More Children 6 Years Old or Younger	628	370	1,280	705	1,624

Table 6 – Total Households

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS									

Substandard Housing - Lacking Complete Plumbing or Kitchen Facilities	0	0	10	95	105	0	55	15	0	70
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 People Per Room (and Complete Kitchen and Plumbing)	0	35	0	0	35	0	0	0	4	4
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 People Per Room (and None of the Above Problems)	70	10	130	75	285	0	10	60	25	95
Housing Cost Burden Greater than 50% of Income (and None of the Above Problems)	785	180	65	0	1,030	575	205	140	0	920
Housing Cost Burden Greater than 30% of Income (and None of the Above Problems)	15	585	875	125	1,600	200	305	740	255	1,500
Zero/Negative Income (and None of the Above Problems)	85	0	0	0	85	55	0	0	0	55

Table 7 – Housing Problems

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

2. Housing Problems 2 (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems: Lacks kitchen or complete plumbing, severe overcrowding, severe cost burden)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS									
Having 1 or More of Four Housing Problems	850	225	200	170	1,445	575	275	220	30	1,100
Having None of Four Housing Problems	325	675	1,670	905	3,575	310	885	2,030	2,265	5,490
Household has Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problem 2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS							
Small Related	345	560	505	1,410	165	245	330	740
Large Related	120	60	75	255	45	55	80	180
Elderly	144	85	215	444	410	154	160	724

Other	215	105	170	490	150	70	315	535
Total Need by Income	824	810	965	2,599	770	524	885	2,179

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	85	85	165	120	0	285
Large Related	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45
Elderly	140	65	25	230	255	39	45	339
Other	0	205	30	235	110	0	0	110
Total Need by Income	140	270	140	550	575	159	45	779

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More Than One Person Per Room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single Family Households	55	45	70	75	245	0	10	40	19	69
Multiple, Unrelated Family Households	15	0	0	0	15	0	0	20	10	30
Other, Non-Family Households	0	0	55	0	55	0	0	0	0	0
Total Need by Income	70	45	125	75	315	0	10	60	29	99

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1 / 2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information 2 / 2

Data Source Comments:

Describe the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance.

HUD CHAS data breaks households into four categories including small related (2-4 persons), large related (five or more), elderly, and other. There is a total of 23,195 households in Moore with 8,245 households having an income of 80% or below MFI. The 2023 ACS 5-Year Estimate indicates that 13.7% of the households in Moore live alone or 6,638 households. While it does not provide an actual total number of Other households, the 2016-2020 CHAS Data does provide analysis of the numbers of the Other category that are cost burdened. There are 1,025 Other Households that fall into the 30% Cost Burdened category and 345 Other Households that fall into the 50% Severely Cost Burdened Category. A total of 4,778 households at or below 100% MFI are 30% Cost Burdened with 1,025 being Other Households. This equates to 21% of the cost-burdened households being from the Other category.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

According to the Women's Resource Center, the number of clients for 2024 that were given housing resources was 102 Moore residents. This did not include clients who stayed for only a day or two or who already had a plan in place for housing. With this information in mind, the City of Moore estimates 100 Moore households a year in need of housing assistance who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem for Moore residents is cost burden.

Are any populations/household types more affected than others by these problems?

The renter households that are at or below 30% MFI are understandably the most affected. Cost burden and extreme cost burden affect all household types in the lower income categories. It appears that small, related households bear much of the brunt of severe cost burden, with over 53% of the total number of below 30% AMI rental households experiencing severe cost burden and 25% of owner households in the same income category are experiencing extreme cost burden. In general, it appears that elderly and other household types in both the renter and owner categories are hard hit by housing costs in the below 30% AMI income groups.

The cost burden of both housing and much needed repairs makes it difficult for owners to make the repairs and for renters to get out of rental situation and into home ownership. There is not a particular sector of the population more affected than another, as the affordability issue covers the complete spectrum of housing, from rental to owner-occupied.

Describe the characteristics and needs of Low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered 91.205(c)/91.305(c)). Also discuss the needs of formerly homeless families and individuals who are receiving rapid re-housing assistance and are nearing the termination of that assistance.

Low-income individuals and families are at imminent risk of residing in shelter or becoming unsheltered due to the following:

- Cost Burdened: Moore has a low stock of affordable housing with the average rate of rent being significantly higher than the state's rent average.
- Unstable Employment: Households can often rely on part time, seasonal, or low wage jobs without benefits such as medical benefits or paid time off. Job loss, illness, or reduced hours can quickly result in missed housing payments.
- Overcrowding: To help with high rents, families may move in with other families, creating overcrowded living conditions that can strain relationships and lead to eviction.

- Single Parent Households: A large portion of low-income families are single parent families, which creates a burden of childcare and transportation.

The needs of former homeless families and individuals we have been receiving rapid re-housing assistance who are nearing termination are:

- Access to legal services for tenants who have disputes with their landlords
- Case management and navigation support to connect households to benefits like SNAP, TANF, Medicaid, and job readiness programs.
- Childcare and transportation assistance are critical for parents trying to maintain employment.

If a jurisdiction provides estimates of the at-risk population(s), it should also include a description of the operational definition of the at-risk group and the methodology used to generate the estimates.

At-risk populations are defined as individuals or households who are at imminent risk of homelessness or housing instability. This includes:

- Extremely low-income households (earning 30% or less of Area Median Income)
- Individuals exiting institutions (foster care, correctional facilities, hospitals) without stable housing
- Households experiencing severe housing cost burden (spending more than 30%-50% of income on housing)
- Households living in overcrowded or substandard housing conditions
- Individuals with disabling conditions or other significant barriers to employment

For the methodology, a combination of quantitative and qualitative data sources was used to estimate the size and needs of the at-risk population:

- American Community Survey (ACS) Data
- HUD Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data
- Point-In-Time (PIT) Counts and Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)
- Input from local public services, non-profits, and Continuum of Care (CoC)
- Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice

Specify particular housing characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness.

Certain housing conditions are strongly associated with housing instability and a heightened risk of homelessness. These characteristics include:

- Severe Housing Cost Burden: Households paying more than 30%-50% of their income toward housing are highly vulnerable to displacement if unexpected financial or personal crises occur (jobless, illness, etc.).
- Overcrowding: Defined as more than one person per room, overcrowding often indicates a household's inability to afford adequate housing, leading to increased stress, instability, and eventual displacement.
- Substandard Housing Conditions: Units lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, exhibiting structural hazards (roof leaks, broken windows, heating failures), or exposure to environmental hazards (mold, lead paint) are linked to health risks and potential displacement, particularly among low-income renters.
- Short-Term or Unstable Lease Agreements: Households living without a formal lease, on month to month leases, or under other precarious rental arrangements face a higher risk of eviction without cause, contributing directly to housing instability.
- Rent Burden Combined with Low Vacancy Rates: In tight housing markets where affordable units are scarce, even minor financial setbacks can lead to rapid loss of housing.

Each of these housing characteristics increases the fragility of housing security and, when combined with poverty or other personal vulnerabilities (mental health challenges, domestic violence, etc.) can significantly escalate the risk of homelessness.

Discussion

Housing instability is not typically the result of a single factor, but rather the accumulation of several housing-related vulnerabilities that disproportionately affect low-income and marginalized populations. In examining the risk of homelessness within the jurisdiction, it is critical to consider how specific housing characteristics interact with broader economic and social factors. Each of the factors listed above contributes to the housing instability landscape and highlights the need for a multi-pronged response, including eviction prevention, tenant protections, affordable housing development, and target support for at-risk groups.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

The 2016-2020 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 30 percent, and overcrowding (more than one person per room). The tables below show the distribution of one or more problems by race/ethnicity for each of four lower income groups, 0 to 30 percent of the area median income, 30 to 50 percent of the area median income, 50 to 80 percent of the area median income, and 80 to 100 percent of the area median income. The discussion following the tables will identify disproportionately greater need within each income group for particular racial or ethnic groups. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,645	425	0
White	1,250	365	0
Black / African American	140	20	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	55	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 13 – Disproportionally Greater Need 0 – 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room, 4) Cost Burden greater than 30%.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,390	675	0
White	990	485	0
Black / African American	25	15	0
Asian	4	15	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	100	35	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	215	75	0

Table 14 – Disproportionally Greater Need 30 – 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room, 4) Cost Burden greater than 30%.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,035	2,085	0
White	1,285	1,665	0
Black / African American	85	40	0
Asian	65	30	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	200	70	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	265	155	0

Table 15 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50 – 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room, 4) Cost Burden greater than 30%.

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	575	2,790	0
White	350	2,015	0
Black / African American	85	225	0
Asian	10	45	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	0	70	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	90	300	0

Table 16 – Disproportionally Greater Need 80 – 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than one person per room, 4) Cost Burden greater than 30%.

Discussion

According to the tables, 79% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems for the 30% AMI grouping, with the highest race/ethnic group being white at 75%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level.

Within the 30% -50% AMI category, 67% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being white households at 71%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 50% -80% AMI category, 49% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being white households at 63%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 80% -100% AMI category, 17% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being white households at 60%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

There are no instances of a racial or ethnic group having a disproportionate greater need in terms of housing problems.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

A central goal of the Consolidated Plan is to identify and address the housing needs of populations most affected by inadequate housing conditions. "Severe housing problems" refer to households experiencing at least one of the following: lack of complete kitchen or plumbing facilities, overcrowding, or housing costs exceeding 50% of household income. This section examines the extent to which racial and ethnic minority groups, as well as extremely low-income households, face these problems at disproportionately higher rates compared to the general population.

Understanding these disparities is essential for ensuring that local housing policies and investments are fair and responsive to the needs of those most burdened by housing insecurity. By identifying populations with disproportionately greater needs, the jurisdiction can better target resources, prioritize affordable housing initiatives, and advance fair housing goals.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,425	635	0
White	1,040	575	0
Black / African American	140	20	0
Asian	25	0	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	55	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	0	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problem 0 – 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, 4) Cost Burden over 50%.

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	500	1,560	0
White	420	1,060	0
Black / African American	0	40	0
Asian	0	19	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	25	115	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0

Hispanic	35	255	0
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Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 – 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, 4) Cost Burden over 50%.

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	420	3,700	0
White	380	2,565	0
Black / African American	0	125	0
Asian	10	85	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	0	270	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	29	390	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 – 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, 4) Cost Burden over 50%.

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has One or More of Four Housing Problems	Has None of the Four Housing Problems	Household has No/Negative Income, but None of the Other Housing Problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	200	3,170	0
White	115	2,250	0
Black / African American	0	310	0
Asian	0	60	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	0	70	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	70	320	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 – 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

1) Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2) Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3) More than 1.5 persons per room, 4) Cost Burden over 50%.

Discussion

According to the tables, 69% of households are experiencing one or more of the severe housing problems for the 30% AMI grouping, with the highest race/ethnic group being White at 72%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level.

Within the 30% -50% AMI category, 24% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being White households at 84%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 50% -80% AMI category, 10% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being White households at 90%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 80% -100% AMI category, 5% of households are experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the highest race/ethnic group being White households at 57%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

There are no instances of a racial or ethnic group having a disproportionate greater need in terms of severe housing problems.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

Assess the need of any racial or ethnic group that has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole.

Introduction

Housing cost burden, defined as households spending more than 30% of their income on housing, represents one of the most significant barriers to housing stability, especially for low-income individuals and families. This section explores the extent to which different racial, ethnic, and income groups experience housing cost burdens at disproportionately higher rates compared to the overall population. By identifying which groups face the greatest financial strain from housing expenses, the jurisdiction can more effectively prioritize affordable housing strategies, support housing stability, and promote fair housing.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No/Negative Income (Not Computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	17,520	3,545	1,960	165
White	13,760	2,220	1,485	135
Black / African American	695	195	140	0
Asian	275	85	40	0
American Indian, Alaskan Native	515	295	80	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,385	510	85	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion

The 2016-2020 CHAS data were used to compare housing cost burden across racial/ethnic groups. Cost burden (30 to 50% of household income going to housing expenses), extreme cost burden (more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses), and no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses) were compared by racial/ethnic group to the city as a whole.

According to the tables, 76% of households are experiencing a cost burden of less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses, with the highest race/ethnic group being White at 78%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need.

Overall, 15% of households have a cost burden of 30%-50% of household income going to housing expenses, with the highest race/ethnic group being White households at 62%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need.

Overall, 8% of households have a severe cost burden of more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses, with the highest race/ethnic group being White households at 75%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need.

There are no instances of a racial or ethnic group having a disproportionate greater need in terms of housing cost burdens.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

In looking at housing problems, severe housing problems, and housing cost burdens, there are no instances of a racial or ethnic group having a disproportionate greater need. When analyzing the CHAS data, white households have the highest percentages in all categories. This shows there is not a disproportionate need for minority households on all income levels.

If they have needs not identified above, what are those needs?

In the City of Moore, there does not appear to be a disproportionately greater need in any of housing problem categories nor in housing cost burdens. The majority (76%) of renters or owners fall into the category of no housing cost burden, and the rest of the characteristics of the grouping fall into essentially the same breakdown of the overall population.

Are any of those racial or ethnic groups located in specific areas or neighborhoods in your community?

According to the 2023 ACS, there is a concentration of minority populations in census tract 2020.05, located in the northwest part of the city. There is also a Hispanic concentration in census tracts 2020.02, 2016.02, 2016.03, 2016.04, located on the northwest, and west side of the city, along the Interstate 35 corridor. However, according to the CHAS data there are no disproportionate needs for any racial or ethnic groups within Moore.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public housing plays a vital role in providing stable, affordable housing for the community's lowest-income residents, including families, seniors, and persons with disabilities. This section provides an overview of the local public housing inventory, the populations it serves, and the operational challenges faced by public housing agencies (PHAs). Note, Moore does not have a public housing agency, and the Oklahoma Housing and Finance Agency acts as Moore's public housing agency. Understanding the condition of public housing stock, the needs of current residents, and the strategies of a public housing agency is essential for addressing housing instability and ensuring long-term housing quality.

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-Based	Tenant-Based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of Units Vouchers In Use	0	46	0	10,307	0	10,134	13	1	0

Table 22 – Public Housing by Program Type

*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-Based	Tenant-Based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	7,863	0	10,721	0	10,635	8,811	13,488
Average length of stay	0	2	0	4	0	4	0	2
Average Household size	0	1	0	2	0	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	108	0	103	5	0

# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	9	0	1,806	0	1,776	2	0
# of Disabled Families	0	15	0	4,281	0	4,204	3	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	46	0	10,307	0	10,134	13	1
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-Based	Tenant-Based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	44	0	4,475	0	4,390	9	1	0
Black/African American	0	1	0	5,285	0	5,208	4	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	51	0	47	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	488	0	481	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 25 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate			Vouchers					

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		Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total	Project-Based	Tenant-Based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	1	0	305	0	302	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	45	0	10,002	0	9,832	13	1	0

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Section 504 Needs Assessment: Describe the needs of public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units.

The City of Moore does not operate a Public Housing Authority (PHA) and does not manage a waiting list for public housing or accessible units. Instead, Moore residents typically seek assistance from the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). These agencies are responsible for maintaining waiting lists, processing applications, and ensuring compliance with Section 504 accessibility requirements.

While specific data on the needs of public housing tenants and applicants with disabilities in Moore is not available, the City coordinates with these agencies and encourages affordable housing providers to incorporate accessible design features. Additionally, any housing projects funded by the City using federal resources must comply with Section 504 requirements to ensure equal access for individuals with disabilities.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders:

The Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) manages the wait lists and applications for Housing Choice Vouchers in Moore. According to OHFA, there are 111 households on the wait list for Housing Choice Vouchers. Among the 111 households, 34.2% are singles and 65.8% are families, 20.7% are disabled and 9.9% are elderly. By looking at this data, the immediate need of those on the list would be for bigger units with more than one bedroom to accommodate families, and units with accessible units for disabled and elderly persons.

How do these needs compare to the housing needs of the population at large?

The need for units that are at least 3 bedrooms coincides with what is in demand for the population at large. Of all the housing units in Moore, 59% have at least three bedrooms. It can be assumed by this data that most households in Moore have children. The biggest housing need is the need for bigger housing units to accommodate households with children.

Discussion

The City of Moore does not have a local public housing authority and therefore does not own or manage public housing units within its jurisdiction. As such, the City does not maintain waiting lists, administer Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8), or directly oversee tenant or applicant services related to public housing programs. Residents of Moore in need of housing assistance seek support from the Oklahoma City Housing Authority, which administers public housing and voucher programs for the region.

While Moore does not operate its own public housing system, it recognizes the importance of affordable housing resources and coordinates with regional housing agencies, nonprofit organizations, and developers to expand affordable housing options within the city. The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to support housing rehabilitation, accessibility modifications, and other housing services that benefit low- to moderate-income households, including persons with disabilities and elderly residents.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction

The Homeless Needs Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of individuals and families experiencing homelessness within the jurisdiction. This section examines the size and characteristics of the homeless population, including sheltered and unsheltered individuals, subpopulations with specific vulnerabilities (such as veterans, youth, survivors of domestic violence, and persons with disabilities), and trends that influence homelessness locally.

By identifying who is experiencing homelessness and understanding their unique needs, the jurisdiction can more effectively align resources, improve access to services, and support targeted strategies to prevent and reduce homelessness. This assessment draws on data from the Point-in-Time (PIT) Count, the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), and input from local Continuums of Care (CoCs) and service providers.

The following information was provided by the Cleveland County Continuum of Care. The information reflects the entire county.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night	Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered			
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	117	121	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	74	15	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	9	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27 – Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Numbers reflect numbers for the entire Cleveland County, not just Moore. Cleveland County Continuum of Care

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

If data is not available for the categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness," describe these categories for each homeless population type (including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth):

The categories "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year" and "number of days that persons experience homelessness" are critical data points used to evaluate the effectiveness of a community's homelessness response system. Here's how these categories apply to each homeless population type, along with descriptions based on best practices and available data methods such as HMIS (Homeless Management Information System) and Point-in-Time (PIT) Counts.

1. Chronically Homeless Individuals and Families:
 - Number Becoming Homeless Each Year: This represents the count of individuals/families meeting the federal definition of chronic homelessness (long term or repeated homelessness while having a disabling condition) who enter the homeless system annually.
 - Number Exiting Homelessness Each Year: Reflects how many chronically homeless individuals/families are placed into permanent housing.
 - Number of Days Experienced Homelessness: This group tends to experience the longest days in homelessness, often several months to years, due to complex health, behavioral, or housing barriers.
2. Families with Children
 - Number Becoming Homeless Each Year: Tracks households with at least one child under 18 who newly enter emergency shelter or transitional housing annually.
 - Number Exiting Homelessness Each Year: Indicated how many of these families are successfully placed into permanent housing within a given year.
 - Number of Days Experienced Homelessness: Families typically remain homeless 40 to 90 days, though the length can vary depending on service availability and housing market conditions.
3. Veterans and Their Families:
 - Number Becoming Homeless Each Year: Identifies how many veterans or veteran headed households newly experience homelessness annually, often tracked via VA and HMIS systems.
 - Number Exiting Homelessness Each Year: Includes veterans placed in permanent housing programs such as HUD-VASH, SSVF, or rapid re-housing.
 - Number of Days Experienced Homelessness: Varies widely, however, coordinated entry and targeted resources often reduce the timeframe to less than 60 days in well-resourced systems.
4. Unaccompanied Youth (Ages 18-24):
 - Number Becoming Homeless Each Year: Represents youth who enter homelessness alone, without a parent or guardian. They often access youth specific shelters or transition programs.
 - Number Exiting Homelessness Each Year: Youth who move in permanent supportive housing, reunification settings, or stable transitional arrangements.
 - Number of Days Experienced Homelessness: Unaccompanied youth may experience episodic or hidden homelessness, with stays ranging from a few days to several months, particularly if couch surfing or avoiding shelters.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race	Sheltered	Unsheltered (optional)
White	72	80
Black or African American	23	16
Asian	1	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	16

Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity	Sheltered	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source Comments: Multiple Races: Sheltered-20 Unsheltered-5Numbers reflect numbers for the entire Cleveland County, not just Moore.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance for families with children and the families of veterans.

In Cleveland County, a significant number of families with children experience housing instability due to factors such as low income, high housing costs, and limited access to affordable housing. While specific numbers fluctuate, local organizations provide direct assistance or referrals to help families meet housing costs.

Veteran families in Cleveland County also face housing challenges, including homelessness and housing instability. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) programs provide temporary intervention and short-term assistance to very low-income veteran families who are homeless or facing eviction. Additionally, the HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) program combines HUD housing vouchers with VA supportive services to help veterans, and their families obtain and maintain permanent housing.

These estimates underscore the ongoing need for targeted housing assistance programs to support families with children and veteran families in Cleveland County. Collaboration among local agencies and continued funding are essential to address these housing needs effectively.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Homelessness by Racial and Ethnic Group.

The composition of persons that have been identified as homeless follows the general distribution of the racial and ethnic groups in Cleveland County and Moore, with the majority of homeless being white, followed by black or African American.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

A total of 120 unduplicated individuals, coded as sheltered homeless, 120 in emergency shelter and another 1 in transitional housing. A total of 117 unsheltered individuals counted, 1 household was counted in transitional housing. The point-in-time information is a snapshot of a 24-hour time frame each year. It is not a true indicator of the extent of homelessness, rather, a coordinated, planned count of people experiencing homelessness on a given night living in a sheltered and/or unsheltered situation. The recent implementation of the philosophy that identification and assessment are a year-around effort including knowing each person by name, which directly flows onto the By-Name-List that is continually monitored on a daily basis and updated in live time allowing the providers to concentrate efforts swiftly and collectively while addressing all levels of homelessness.

Discussion

The City of Moore recognizes that homelessness is a complex issue influenced by a range of economic, social, and structural factors. The homeless population in Moore includes individuals and families experiencing chronic homelessness, veterans, persons fleeing domestic violence, youth aging out of foster care, and persons with mental health or substance abuse challenges.

Due to the city's size and its location within the Oklahoma City metropolitan area, many individuals experiencing homelessness in Moore rely on regional shelters and services located outside the city. This limits access to immediate, localized assistance and places additional transportation and coordination burdens on those in need.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Introduction

The Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment focuses on populations who are not currently experiencing homelessness but who face significant challenges in securing and maintaining safe, affordable, and accessible housing. These groups include the elderly, persons with disabilities (physical, developmental, or mental), persons living with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and individuals recovering from substance use disorders.

These populations often require supportive housing options and access to specialized services to remain stably housed and live independently. Understanding the unique housing and service needs of these vulnerable groups is essential for designing targeted strategies, allocating resources effectively. This section assesses the size, characteristics, and unmet needs of each group, helping guide planning efforts and coordination among housing, healthcare, and social service providers.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Special needs populations include a range of individuals who face barriers to stable housing and independent living due to physical, mental, or developmental conditions. These populations are not currently experiencing homelessness but often require specialized services or housing accommodations to remain stably housed.

Among these groups are persons with disabilities, who may have mobility, cognitive, or sensory impairments that limit their ability to access traditional housing or employment. Many require accessible units, in-home care, or supportive services.

Older adults and seniors represent another significant special needs population. As individuals age, they may encounter fixed incomes, increasing health needs, and a greater likelihood of living alone, which can lead to housing insecurity without adequate support.

Children with disabilities and their families often need housing near schools and access to educational or therapeutic services. Families caring for these children may also face increased financial burdens due to medical or support-related expenses.

Individuals with autism spectrum disorders, mental health conditions, or substance use disorders may require housing that integrates supportive services such as counseling, case management, or behavioral health care.

Lastly, victims of domestic violence are a particularly vulnerable group who may not be homeless but live in unstable or unsafe housing situations. They benefit from housing options that include security, confidentiality, and trauma-informed support.

Overall, Moore's special needs populations require a combination of affordable, accessible housing and coordinated supportive services to ensure long-term stability and community inclusion.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Non-homeless special needs populations—including persons with disabilities, the elderly, veterans, victims of domestic violence, and individuals with mental illness or substance use disorders—face distinct challenges that go beyond basic shelter. Their housing needs often require affordability, accessibility, and integration with supportive services to ensure stability and quality of life.

Common Housing Needs:

Consolidated Plan

MOORE

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- Accessible Housing: Units designed or modified for mobility impairments (ramps, grab bars, roll-on showers, etc.).
- Affordable Housing: Many special needs individuals live on fixed or limited incomes, making cost a major barrier.
- Supportive Housing: Permanent housing combined with services (case management, transportation assistance, or behavioral health support, etc.).
- Emergency and Transitional Housing: Especially important for domestic violence survivors and people in crisis.
- Group Homes or Assisted Living: For those unable to live independently but not requiring institutional care.

Supportive Services May Include:

- Mental Health and substance abuse treatment
- Case management and service coordination
- Health care and medication management
- In-home support for daily services
- Transportation assistance
- Vocational training and employment services
- Legal advocacy (e.g. for domestic violence survivors)
- Educational supports (for children and adults with disabilities)

The assessment of housing and service needs typically involves a combination of data analysis, stakeholder, consultation, and community input:

- Quantitative Data: U.S. Census/American Community Survey (ACS), CHAS, School district data for students with special needs, and state and local public health or behavioral health department statistics
- Local Provider Input: Feedback from agencies serving older adults, veterans, persons with disabilities, and domestic violence survivors and interviews/questionnaires with service providers and housing authorities
- Public Engagement: Community meetings and public comment periods during the Consolidated Plan development, surveys
- Service Utilization and Waitlists: Data from housing voucher programs, assisted living facilities, and supportive housing providers, waitlists for Section 8 or supportive housing programs can highlight demand
- Needs Unidentified Through Emergency Response Victims: 211 calls, crisis lines, and domestic violence shelters offer insight into urgent needs.

Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:

Regional AIDS Network of Oklahoma (RAIN Oklahoma) is the primary non-profit organization in central Oklahoma designated as an AIDS Service Organization. RAIN is widely recognized as a trusted, effective agency that provides caring and urgently needed services related to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Cleveland County had 126 reported cases of HIV/AIDS between 2020 and 2023 according to the Oklahoma Department of Health reported in the most recent data available is for the year 2023. The City of Moore is not a HOPWA Entitlement Community. Oklahoma City, located 10 miles north, receives HOPWA funding.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

N/A

Discussion

Non-homeless special needs populations encompass a wide variety of persons and households and cannot be easily categorized except in very general terms. Because of the nature of this population, a large portion of this population is dependent on outside assistance, both public and private. Some are on the verge of homelessness themselves and struggle from day to day. Some live independently, while others depend on family or caregivers to help on a daily basis. Needs for these populations are as varied as the populations themselves and depend on individual situations.

The agencies that work with the non-homeless special needs populations are a crucial part of the overall community picture. Each agency works together to bring a continuum of services to the non-homeless special needs population, and these agencies are at the table in community provider discussions. Many of these agencies have been supported through CDBG funding, and there have been both capital improvements as well as public service assistance dollars that have gone to these agencies. The City will continue their partnership with these agencies and continue to utilize their input as part of the Consolidated Planning process.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Moore has an ongoing need for investment in public facilities to support community development, enhance quality of life, and ensure fair access to services—particularly for low- and moderate-income residents and vulnerable populations.

1. **Community and Neighborhood Facilities:** There is a demand for additional and improved youth centers, particularly in underserved neighborhoods. These facilities can offer after school programs, job training, and emergency resources. Many residents rely on public spaces for education, recreation, and social services that contribute to overall well-being and community cohesion.
2. **Parks and Recreation:** The city continues to expand and improve parks, playgrounds, and trails to promote physical activity, environmental sustainability, and community engagement. Access to well-maintained recreational facilities is especially important for families and youth.
3. **Infrastructure Supporting Public Health and Safety:** There is continued need for upgrades to public health infrastructure, such as clinics or health outreach facilities, particularly those offering behavioral or mental health services. In addition, improving the accessibility and functionality of public safety buildings ensures the city can respond effectively to emergencies and natural disasters.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

How were these needs determined?

Moore determines public facility needs through community engagement with a community needs survey, consultation with city departments, analysis of demographic trends, and review of capital improvement plans. Prioritization is based on the facility's impact on low- and moderate-income residents, current capacity, and opportunities to leverage other funding sources.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Moore has an immense need for public improvements. The city has a large inventory of aging infrastructure. There are numerous streets, water lines and sewer lines that are in need of replacement. There are many areas identified for storm water management. There have been several drainage issues throughout the city identified. Sidewalks are needed in the older areas of town. The sidewalks that are in the area do not meet accessibility requirements. Lighting improvements were also identified. The City will target and invest CDBG funds in specific areas where 51% or more of the total household beneficiaries are low to moderate income. The City qualifies public improvement activities under the low to moderate income benefit national objective.

How were these needs determined?

Moore determines public improvement needs through community engagement with a community needs survey, consultation with city departments, and review of capital improvement plans. Prioritization is based on the improvement's impact on low- and moderate-income residents and opportunities to leverage other funding sources.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Moore faces several pressing needs for public services, particularly affecting low-and moderate-income residents, seniors, individuals with disabilities, and families experiencing housing instability. These needs have been identified through community engagement, public hearings, and assessments conducted by the city's regional partners. Identified public service needs are as follows.

1. Basic Needs Assistance: food security, utility/rental assistance
2. Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services
3. Services for Youth and Families: after school activities, parent support services
4. Healthcare Access
5. Services for seniors: transportation, food security, prescription assistance

How were these needs determined?

These needs were identified and prioritized by community engagement through public surveys and community meetings and by collaboration with service providers who assess service gaps and coordinate efforts.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Market Analysis section of the Consolidated Plan provides a comprehensive assessment of the local housing market, infrastructure, and service systems that affect the ability of residents—particularly low- and moderate-income households—to obtain and maintain stable housing. This analysis identifies current conditions, trends, and gaps in the housing supply and supportive services that inform the jurisdiction’s strategy for investment of HUD resources.

The section evaluates the availability and condition of housing units by type and affordability level, the accessibility of public and assisted housing, and the capacity of the private market to meet the housing needs of vulnerable populations. It also examines the availability of commercial facilities, public infrastructure, and the presence of barriers such as housing discrimination or inadequate land use policies that may restrict fair housing choice.

Additionally, the Market Analysis explores the local economic environment, including employment trends, major industries, and the alignment between the labor market and available housing. This helps identify challenges and opportunities for developing affordable housing and supporting economic mobility.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

Introduction

Understanding the size and composition of the housing stock is a critical component of the housing market analysis. The number of housing units within a jurisdiction provides insight into overall housing capacity, development trends, and potential gaps between supply and demand—particularly for low- and moderate-income households.

This section evaluates the total number of housing units in Moore, including a breakdown by property type and tenure (owner-occupied vs. renter-occupied). It also considers trends in housing production, age of the housing stock, and the condition of existing units.

Analyzing the number of housing units helps determine whether the current housing inventory meets the needs of the population, including special populations such as seniors, persons with disabilities, and large families. It also provides strategies for increasing affordable housing, preserving aging homes, and guiding future residential development.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	20,540	84%
1-unit, attached structure	580	2%
2-4 units	910	4%
5-19 units	1,495	6%
20 or more units	690	3%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	105	0%
Total	24,320	100%

Table 31 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	55	1%
1 bedroom	10	0%	1,265	18%
2 bedrooms	775	5%	2,120	29%
3 or more bedrooms	15,175	95%	3,795	52%
Total	15,960	100%	7,235	100%

Table 32 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Describe the number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs.

The City of Moore benefits from a variety of housing units assisted through federal, state, and local programs aimed at expanding affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income households. These programs support both rental and ownership housing and are designed to serve families with a range of needs, including those experiencing or at risk of homelessness, individuals with disabilities, elderly residents, and low-income households.

The city and its partners support housing units through the following programs:

- HUD Housing Choice Vouchers (Section 8): Administered by the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), these vouchers serve extremely low and very low income households. A significant proportion of voucher holders are single parent families, individuals with disabilities, or seniors.
- Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units: LIHTC developments within or near Moore provide affordable rental units primarily to households earning 60% or less of Area Median Income.
- Housing Rehabilitation: The City of Moore has funded, with its general funds, an exterior home repair program for low income home owners that earn less than 80% of Area Median Income.

These programs are designed to support low income households, families with children, elderly households, individuals with disabilities, and veterans and formerly homeless individuals.

Provide an assessment of units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory for any reason, such as expiration of Section 8 contracts.

Several factors could contribute to the potential loss of affordable housing units over the coming years, even though specific at-risk properties are not always formally identified in local records.

1. Age and Condition of Housing Stock: Many of Moore's affordable units are aging and may become uninhabitable without ongoing investment. Deferred maintenance or lack of reinvestment can lead to deterioration and eventual loss from the usable housing supply.
2. Disaster Vulnerability: Given Moore's history of tornado activity and other severe weather events, some housing loss may occur as a result of future disasters. Affordable housing units that are not structurally resilient or lack insurance protection are particularly vulnerable.

To mitigate losses, the City of Moore will:

- Continue monitoring LIHTC properties
- Continue with the home repair program
- Strategically use CDBG funding
- Collaborate with non-profits and housing authorities to acquire or preserve at-risk properties

Does the availability of housing units meet the needs of the population?

The availability of housing units does not fully meet the needs of the population, particularly for low-and moderate-income households, individuals with disabilities, and seniors on fixed incomes. While the overall number of housing units may appear adequate in terms of quantity, gaps persist in terms of affordability, unit type, accessibility, and location. A significant portion of renters and homeowners are cost-burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on housing, indicating that while units may exist, they are not affordable to many residents, especially those earning below 60% of area median income. Many available units are designed for small families or individuals, while larger households, including multi-generational families or those with several children, struggle to find suitable housing. There is also limited availability of accessible housing units for persons with physical disabilities.

Rental housing options, particularly affordable rentals, are not sufficient to meet demand. New construction tends to favor market rate or owner-occupied units, which are out of reach for many low-income residents. A portion of the city's affordable housing inventory consists of older homes, some in need of repair and rehabilitation. Without intervention, these homes may deteriorate further, reducing the available supply of safe, affordable housing. Lastly, affordable housing may not be evenly distributed across the city, limiting access to quality schools, places of employment, and healthcare. Without a public transportation system, location can be burdensome.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The city's current housing stock does not fully accommodate the needs of diverse demographic and income groups, particularly for vulnerable populations and lower-income households.

- **Affordable Rental Housing:** There continues to be a need for quality, affordable rental units for households earning less than 60% of area median income. Demand is especially high for young families, seniors on fixed incomes, low wage workers, and individuals with disabilities.
- **Larger Family Units:** Families with three or more members, especially those with children, face challenges in finding rental or ownership units with sufficient bedrooms. The market tends to underserve these households, with limited multi-bedroom, affordable options.
- **Permanent Supportive Housing:** These units must be paired with on-site or coordinated supportive services and typically serve chronically homeless individuals, persons with disabilities and individuals with mental illness or substance abuse disorders.
- **Accessible and Adaptable Units:** People with physical and cognitive disabilities face limited options in the private housing market. The city needs more units that meet ADA standards or can be easily adapted to meet accessibility needs.
- **Homeownership Opportunities for Moderate Income Households:** Moderate income residents face growing barriers to entering homeownership due to rising prices and lack of affordable starter homes. Program supporting down payment assistance or development of modestly priced homes can help bridge this gap.

Discussion

An analysis of Moore's housing inventory reveals that, while the city has a diverse mix of single-family homes and multi-family properties, the number and types of housing units do not fully align with current demand, particularly among low- and moderate-income households.

According to recent data, the majority of housing units in Moore are single-family detached homes, which tend to favor owner-occupants. While this supports homeownership for moderate-income families, it limits rental opportunities and options for smaller households, seniors, and individuals with fixed or lower incomes. The supply of multi-family units, which are generally more affordable, remains limited and is concentrated in only a few areas of the city.

Vacancy rates in Moore remain relatively low, particularly for affordable rental units, indicating that demand often outpaces supply, especially for units priced at levels affordable to households earning 60% or less of the Area Median Income (AMI). Additionally, the age of the housing stock raises concerns about long-term habitability and affordability. Older homes often require repairs or upgrades that may be out of reach for low-income owners or landlords without subsidy support.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Introduction

The cost of housing is a central factor in assessing the accessibility and stability of shelter for residents across all income levels. This section of the Housing Market Analysis examines current housing costs in Moore, including home values, rental rates, and affordability trends over time. By evaluating these costs relative to household income levels, the analysis identifies the extent to which residents may be cost-burdened and where significant gaps exist in the local housing market.

Understanding the cost of housing is essential for planning affordable housing strategies, as rising prices can displace low- and moderate-income households and exacerbate housing insecurity. This section also helps determine whether current housing stock aligns with the financial capacity of Moore's population, particularly among vulnerable groups such as seniors, renters, and extremely low-income families.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	124,100	148,500	20%
Median Contract Rent	704	859	22%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	620	8.6%
\$500-999	4,135	57.2%
\$1,000-1,499	2,100	29.1%
\$1,500-1,999	355	4.9%
\$2,000 or more	30	0.4%
Total	7,240	100.1%

Table 34 – Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	310	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,065	1,375
80% HAMFI	3,880	3,990
100% HAMFI	No Data	6,339
Total	5,255	11,704

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
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Fair Market Rent	0	0	0	0	0
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0
Low HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The current housing inventory does not sufficiently meet the needs of households across all income levels, with notable gaps for low income renters, extremely low income households, and special needs populations.

- Low and Extremely Low Income Households: There is a significant shortage of affordable rental housing for households earning below 50% of area median income. These households often face severe cost burdens, with limited access to subsidized or income restricted units. The existing stock of affordable housing is limited, and many households compete for a small number of units, resulting in long waitlists or forced displacement.
- Moderate Income Households: Moderate income households (50-80% area median income) may struggle to find affordable homeownership opportunities due to rising home prices and limited starter home availability. While some may qualify for housing assistance or down payment programs, the inventory of reasonable priced homes remains low.
- Middle and Higher Income Households: The private market does provide an adequate supply of housing for households earning at or above the area median income. However, much of the new development tends to target this demographic, often excluding affordability components. This imbalance contributes to a widening gap between supply and demand for low income residents.
- Special Populations: Seniors, individuals with disabilities, and people experiencing homelessness also face limited housing options that meet both affordability needs. Permanent supportive housing and ADA compliant units are particularly scarce.

How is affordability of housing likely to change considering changes to home values and/or rents?

The affordability of housing is likely to decline over the coming years if current trends in home values and rental rates continue unchecked. Both home prices and rental costs have seen gradual increases, reflecting regional growth, limited new affordable construction, and inflation related cost pressures in the housing market.

- Home Values: Home values in Moore have risen steadily, reflecting broader market trends across the Oklahoma City metro area. While still more affordable than in many urban markets, rising sale prices are outpacing income growth for many moderate income and first time homebuyers. This reduces opportunities for homeownership among low and moderate income households and increases the demand for affordable rentals.
- Rental Rates: Rental costs have also increased, driven by demand for quality rental housing, limited supply of income restricted units, and increased operational and maintenance costs for landlords. Without additional affordable rental development or subsidies, more renters are likely to become cost burdened, paying more than 30% of their income on housing, and may face housing instability or overcrowding.

How do HOME rents / Fair Market Rent compare to Area Median Rent? How might this impact your strategy to produce or preserve affordable housing?

N/A, Moore does not receive HOME funds.

Discussion

The cost of housing in Moore, Oklahoma is a growing concern, particularly for low- and moderate-income residents. Over the past several years, both home sale prices and rental rates have increased steadily, driven by regional population growth, inflation, and limited construction of affordable units. While housing in Moore remains more affordable than in many metropolitan areas nationwide, affordability for lower-income households is deteriorating.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Introduction

The condition of the existing housing stock is a key factor in understanding the quality, safety, and long-term sustainability of housing in Moore. This section examines the physical state of the city's housing units, including the age of structures, presence of substandard conditions, overcrowding, and need for rehabilitation. Analyzing housing conditions helps identify neighborhoods at risk of decline and populations that may be living in inadequate or unsafe environments.

Aging housing stock, deferred maintenance, and lack of resources for repairs can contribute to housing instability, especially for low-income homeowners and renters. Understanding the scope of these issues enables the city to prioritize housing preservation, code enforcement, and home repair programs in its planning efforts.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

The City of Moore utilizes HUD's definition of "substandard condition" as described in the Housing Quality Standards, which states, "Units are in substandard condition when, while they may be structurally sound, they do not provide safe and adequate shelter, and in their present condition endanger the health, safety, or well-being of the occupants." The City of Moore defines a "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation" if the residence does not meet the criteria of the International Property Maintenance Code.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	0	0%	0	0%
With two selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With three selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
Total	0	0%	0	0%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,820	36%	2,505	35%
1980-1999	3,595	23%	1,735	24%
1950-1979	6,340	40%	2,955	41%
Before 1950	215	1%	30	0%
Total	15,970	100%	7,225	100%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	6,555	41%	2,985	41%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	3,054	19%	2,024	28%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 40 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation**Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards**

According to the 2016-2020 ACS, there are 9,540 units that were built before 1980, putting them at greater risk of lead-based paint. It is reasonable to assume that a large number of these households are lower income households due to the fact that older housing stock is often filtered down through the income categories to the lowest income households.

Discussion

The condition of Moore's housing stock presents both challenges and opportunities for long-term community stability and housing affordability. A significant amount of the city's housing was constructed between the 1970s and early 2000s, meaning a substantial portion is now 20 to 50+ years old. As these homes age, they increasingly require repairs and modernization to remain safe, livable, and energy efficient.

Among owner-occupied units, deferred maintenance is a growing concern—particularly for elderly homeowners, households with fixed incomes, and those without access to affordable financing. Common issues include aging roofs, outdated electrical and HVAC systems, weatherization needs, and accessibility limitations for persons with disabilities. Without intervention, these homes may fall into disrepair, reducing the quality of life for residents and undermining neighborhood stability.

In the rental market, older units, especially those operated by small-scale landlords—are often maintained with limited capital reserves. These properties may exhibit signs of physical decline, including code violations, poor insulation, plumbing problems, or pest issues. Such conditions disproportionately affect low-income renters, who may have few alternatives due to the limited availability of affordable housing.

Addressing the physical condition of the housing stock through rehabilitation programs and code enforcement efforts will be vital to ensure safe and stable housing for all income levels, particularly for vulnerable populations.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The City of Moore currently has no public housing. According to the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), there are currently 387 Section 8 vouchers and 111 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers.

Totals Number of Units

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-Based	Tenant-Based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of Units Vouchers In Use	0	44		10,502	0	10,502	53	0	0
# of accessible units									

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

*Includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition.

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Describe the number and physical condition of public housing units in the jurisdiction, including those that are participating in an approved Public Housing Agency Plan:

City of Moore does not have a public housing authority or any public housing units.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 42 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

N/A

Describe the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of low- and moderate-income families residing in public housing:

N/A

Discussion

City of Moore does not have a public housing authority or any public housing units.

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Introduction

The Homeless Facilities and Services section provides an overview of the infrastructure in place to assist individuals and families experiencing homelessness in Moore, and the surrounding region. This includes emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and supportive service providers. These resources play a critical role in preventing and ending homelessness by offering safe shelter, housing stability, and access to vital services such as case management, mental health support, substance abuse treatment, and job training.

Understanding the availability, capacity, and coordination of these facilities and services is essential for identifying gaps in the local homeless response system. This section also examines the alignment of services with the needs of specific subpopulations, including veterans, youth, survivors of domestic violence, and individuals with disabilities, ensuring that interventions are both targeted and fair.

While Moore lacks a concentrated homeless service infrastructure within city limits, regional collaboration with nearby providers ensures that most subpopulations, including chronically homeless individuals, families with children, veterans, and youth, have access to emergency shelter, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, and a wide array of supportive services. Continued investment in these programs and improved transportation/accessibility for Moore residents will be critical to maintaining and expanding impact.

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	0	0	0	0	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 43 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: The City of Moore does not have any facilities or housing targeted to homeless households.

Describe mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are used to complement services targeted to homeless persons

Norman, which is the county seat of Cleveland County, is a community rich in social services, and many work with homeless providers to coordinate service delivery in the community. The main way these agencies complement those working with homeless persons is by participating in the Cleveland County Continuum of Care and particularly the One Vision One Voice Initiative. There are multiple services offered through local agencies to assist those experiencing homelessness and coordination of these services is essential. Many of these agencies are represented on the CoC and the vast majority report on a regular basis to the body. The Norman Workforce Center operates as a single point of entry to a network of employment, training, and educational programs in Cleveland County. The Norman Workforce Center helps employers to find skilled workers and helps career seekers access the tools needed to manage their careers through high quality information services.

Emmaus Baptist Church located just outside of Moore city limits in Oklahoma City has coordinated with Moore's Community Police Officers to provide transportation services to shelter or other services in Norman. They also provide motel rooms for families that have children. The Moore Police Department sends the church information on any homeless individual that has been reported. They are working with the CoC to establish a successful program on providing what Moore's homeless population truly needs.

List and describe services and facilities that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth. If the services and facilities are listed on screen SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure or screen MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services, describe how these facilities and services specifically address the needs of these populations.

While Moore does not have a large number of homeless-specific facilities within city limits, it relies heavily on countywide and regional providers.

Emergency Shelters

- Food and Shelter, Inc. (Norman): Provides emergency shelter, food services, and case management to individuals, families with children, and veterans. The family shelter supports short term housing while helping clients transition to stability.
- The Salvation Army (Norman and Oklahoma City): Offers emergency shelter beds, meals, clothing, and support services to all homeless populations. Their Veterans Services Unit supports homeless veterans with transitional housing and connections to the VA.

Transitional Housing

- Thunderbird Clubhouse (Norman): Offers transitional housing and a supportive clubhouse model focused on mental health recovery, job readiness, and community reintegration for adults with mental illness (including chronically homeless).
- Women's Resource Center (Norman): Provides safe transitional housing for women and children fleeing abuse, many of whom are experiencing homelessness due to domestic violence.

Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH)

- HOPE Community Services (Norman and Oklahoma City): Operates scattered site PSH units with wraparound services including mental health, substance abuse treatment, and housing navigation support for chronically homeless individuals and families.
- Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center (COCMHC): Provides housing placements combined with intensive case management and behavioral health services for individuals with severe mental illness.

Veteran Specific Services

- U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs: 1.) Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) provides rapid re-housing and homelessness prevention. 2.) HUD-VASH combines permanent supportive housing vouchers with VA case management. Services are coordinated regionally through the Oklahoma City VA Medical Center.

Youth Services

- Bridges of Norman (and Bridges of Moore coming soon): Provides housing and educational support for unaccompanied youth completing high school without stable family support. Offers life skills training, case management, and mentorship.

- Pivot, A Turning Point for Youth (Oklahoma City): Offers emergency youth shelter, transitional housing, and supportive services including education, employment readiness, and family reunification for youth experiencing or at risk of homelessness.

Supportive Services (All Populations)

- Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency: provides utility/rental assistance, weatherization, and case management to prevent homelessness and stabilize households.
- Legal Aid Services of Oklahoma: Supports homeless and at-risk individuals with legal representation related to housing, benefits, and domestic violence.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

The Special Needs Facilities and Services section focuses on the infrastructure and resources available to support individuals who are not homeless but require assistance due to physical, mental, or developmental disabilities; substance use disorders; aging-related challenges; or other conditions that limit their ability to live independently. These populations often face significant barriers in accessing safe, affordable, and accessible housing, and they frequently rely on a combination of supportive housing, healthcare, and case management services.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs.

Supportive housing is essential for individuals and families with special needs who face unique challenges in achieving or maintaining housing stability. In Moore and the broader Cleveland County region, the following populations require a mix of affordable housing and coordinated services:

1. **Elderly and Frail Elderly:** As Moore's population ages, the demand for senior-friendly housing is rising. Elderly households, particularly those on fixed incomes, often require:
 - Accessible, single story units or housing with elevators
 - In-home supportive services such as meal delivery, personal care, and medication assistance
 - Proximity to medical facilities, transportation, and community services
 - Affordable assisted living or subsidized senior apartments
 - Frail elderly individuals may also need 24 hour care options or supportive housing environments like group homes or senior care facilities
2. **Persons with Physical, Mental, and Developmental Disabilities:** this group requires housing that accommodates both physical accessibility and ongoing care needs, which may include:
 - ADA compliant units with modifications (ramps, wider doorways, roll-in showers, etc.)
 - On-site or mobile case management, mental health support, and therapy services
 - Stable, affordable housing integrated into the community (not institutional)
 - Access to transportation, employment support, and social inclusion programs
3. **Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addictions:** individuals recovering from substance abuse disorders benefit from supportive housing that provides stability and relapse prevention. Needs include:
 - Transitional housing linked to recovery programs
 - Sober living environments
 - Access to outpatient or residential treatment
 - Peer counseling and vocation support services
4. **Persons with HIV/AIDS and Their Families:** People living with HIV/AIDS may experience a range of challenges, including, health complications, stigma, and income instability. Supportive housing should include:
 - Stable, affordable housing with access to healthcare
 - Case management, transportation, and medication adherence services
 - Coordination with HOPWA (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS) resources

5. Other Vulnerable Populations: Moore may also identify additional groups with supportive housing needs, such as:

- Youth aging out of foster care, who require life skills training and stable housing
- Survivors of domestic violence, who need trauma-informed support and secure housing
- Low income veterans, many of whom benefit from supportive housing combined with VA services

Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing.

Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. 91.315(e)

The City of Moore has always placed assistance for the elderly as a high priority and need. The City provides transportation services for the elderly for errand running and doctor appointments. Moore will fund home delivered meals for home bound seniors. As Moore's population ages, the demand for home delivered meals has increased substantially. Aging Services has a waiting list for home delivered meals for homebound seniors.

Moore also funds substance abuse outpatient services through subrecipients.

For entitlement/consortia grantees: Specify the activities that the jurisdiction plans to undertake during the next year to address the housing and supportive services needs identified in accordance with 91.215(e) with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs. Link to one-year goals. (91.220(2))

The City of Moore has always placed assistance for the elderly as a high priority and need. The City provides transportation services for the elderly for errand running and doctor appointments. Moore will fund home delivered meals for home bound seniors. As Moore's population ages, the demand for home delivered meals has increased substantially. Aging Services has a waiting list for home delivered meals for homebound seniors.

Moore also funds substance abuse outpatient services through subrecipients.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

While the City of Moore supports community growth and housing development through public policy, several local regulations and structural conditions present challenges, intended or unintended, that may limit the development and preservation of affordable housing. These barriers can impact housing availability, affordability, and accessibility, particularly for low- to moderate-income households.

1. **Minimum Lot Size Requirements:** Moore's zoning regulations require a slightly larger minimum lot width of 55 feet. While this promotes neighborhood uniformity and spacing, it can raise the cost of land per unit and restrict the development of higher-density, more affordable housing types, such as small-lot single-family homes or cottage developments.
2. **Planned Unit Development (PUD) Requirement for Apartments:** Apartment developments in Moore are only permitted through the Planned Unit Development (PUD) process. This requirement can increase complexity, time, and cost for developers, potentially discouraging multifamily housing projects that could provide affordable rental units to low-income residents.
3. **Lack of Public Transportation Infrastructure:** Moore does not currently operate a public transportation system, and there are no near-term plans to implement one due to budget constraints. This lack of mobility infrastructure poses a barrier for low-income households who may rely on transit to access employment, education, health care, and other services, making certain areas of the city functionally unaffordable due to transportation costs.
4. **Enhanced Building Code Standards:** In response to historical storm damage, Moore has adopted stricter building code standards, including roof sheathing, hurricane clips or framing anchors, continuous plywood bracing, and wind-resistant garage doors to withstand winds up to 135 mph. While these measures provide long-term resilience and reduce post-disaster costs for homeowners, they can slightly increase upfront construction costs, which may pose challenges for developers of affordable housing projects with tight budgets.
5. **Absence of Local Housing Incentives:** Moore does not currently offer local tax incentives or financial support programs for affordable housing development or rehabilitation. Without such tools, such as tax abatements, fee waivers, or land grants, developers may lack sufficient motivation to pursue affordable or mixed-income housing projects.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Introduction

Non-housing community development assets play a vital role in fostering economic opportunities, social activities and actions that do not violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and overall quality of life for residents. This section of the Consolidated Plan focuses on the local resources, infrastructure, and services that support community vitality beyond housing, such as workforce development systems, educational institutions, transportation networks, public facilities, and access to health and social services.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	454	96	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,461	3,421	8	13	5
Construction	2,719	2,178	9	8	-1
Education and Health Care Services	7,083	1,409	22	5	-17
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2,189	929	7	4	-3
Information	440	205	1	1	0
Manufacturing	1,902	417	6	2	-4
Other Services	1,353	1,934	4	8	4
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	3,119	705	10	3	-7
Public Administration	2,884	10,181	9	40	31
Retail Trade	4,379	3,275	14	13	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	1,709	256	5	1	-4
Wholesale Trade	1,046	679	3	3	0
Total	31,738	25,685	--	--	--

Table 45 - Business Activity

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile Source: Lightcast 2025.2; City of Moore geography as aggregated by census tracts

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	33,124
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	31,738

Unemployment Rate	2.80
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	1.00
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	1.80

Table 46 - Labor Force

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile.

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	12,574
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	454
Service	4,398
Sales and office	7,477
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,440
Production, transportation and material moving	3,849

Table 47 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	20,758	71%
30-59 Minutes	7,017	24%
60 or More Minutes	1,462	5%
Total	29,237	100%

Table 48 - Travel Time

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile

Education

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

	In Labor Force		
Educational Attainment	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,585	122	881
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,793	282	2,136
Some college or Associate's degree	9,054	243	2,054
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,194	151	1,005

Table 49 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	85	80	142	91	72
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	393	166	216	417	291
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	1,073	1,644	1,001	2,127	939
Some college, no degree	1,204	1,265	1,082	1,772	1,223

Associate's degree	110	660	430	330	225
Bachelor's degree	298	1,327	793	1,313	600
Graduate or professional degree	18	395	181	733	300

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	38,684
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40,277
Some college or Associate's degree	43,299
Bachelor's degree	57,021
Graduate or professional degree	83,531

Table 51 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source Comments: 2019-2023 ACS 5 year data profile

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

Based on the Business Activity table above, the top three major employment sectors are:

- Education and Health Care Services
- Retail Trade
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Workforce Needs:

The business community in Moore requires a diverse and skilled labor force to support sectors such as healthcare, retail, construction, education, professional services, and manufacturing. Key workforce-related needs include:

- Skilled labor in trades, healthcare, and technical fields due to regional growth and ongoing demand in these sectors.
- Soft skills and work readiness, particularly among young adults (ages 16–24), where unemployment is often higher.
- Post-secondary education and vocational training to prepare residents for mid- to high-skill occupations.
- Access to workforce development programs, apprenticeships, and career-readiness initiatives, especially in partnership with Moore Norman Technology Center and local colleges.

Infrastructure Needs:

To support economic development and business retention, Moore's business community relies on robust infrastructure, which includes:

- Transportation access, including well-maintained roads and highways for logistics and commuting. Businesses especially benefit from proximity to I-35, which connects Moore to Oklahoma City and Norman.
- Broadband internet expansion, particularly for small businesses and startups, is essential for growth in professional services, education, and remote work environments.

- Utility reliability, including water, sewer, and electricity infrastructure, must keep pace with population and business growth to prevent bottlenecks or service disruptions.
- Business-ready commercial and industrial space, with modern facilities, flexible zoning, and access to public services.
- Resilience infrastructure, such as stormwater management and emergency preparedness systems, especially given Moore's vulnerability to severe weather events.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional public or private sector investments or initiatives that have affected or may affect job and business growth opportunities during the planning period. Describe any needs for workforce development, business support or infrastructure these changes may create.

Major Economic Developments and Their Impacts

1. **Moore's FY 2024–2025 Budget Initiatives**
The City of Moore has adopted a combined FY 2024–2025 budget totaling approximately \$129.5 million, marking a 4.8% increase over the previous fiscal year. This budget includes a \$5 million sales tax note designated for property acquisition and equipment purchases, aiming to enhance city services and infrastructure. However, sales and use tax collections have seen a decrease, prompting a conservative approach to revenue projections.
2. **Regional Economic Growth in Oklahoma**
Statewide, Oklahoma has experienced substantial economic expansion. In a recent year, 274 companies opened or expanded operations, resulting in \$7.865 billion in private capital investment and the creation of 30,000 new jobs. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce directly contributed to 10,000 of these jobs, with an average annual salary of \$67,000.
3. **Workforce Development Initiatives**
To address workforce needs, Moore Norman Technology Center has launched "Bond 2025," an investment aimed at expanding access to workforce training in high-demand careers such as construction trades and healthcare. Additionally, the Central Oklahoma Workforce Innovation Board (COWIB) recognizes the challenges of a tight labor market and is committed to supporting workforce partners in enhancing their responsiveness to workforce requirements.

Identified Needs Arising from These Changes

1. **Workforce Development:** There is a growing need for skilled labor across various sectors. Investments in vocational training, apprenticeships, and educational programs are essential to equip residents with the necessary skills to meet job market demands.
2. **Business Support:** Small businesses may require assistance in adapting to changing economic conditions. Support services, including access to capital, mentorship programs, and business development resources, can facilitate growth sustainability.
3. **Infrastructure Enhancements:** As the city experience growth, there is an increased demand for robust infrastructure, including transportation networks, utilities, and digital connectivity. Strategic investments in these areas are crucial to support business operations and attract new investments.

How do the skills and education of the current workforce correspond to employment opportunities in the jurisdiction?

Looking at the educational attainment for the labor force in Moore, 26% are high school graduates, 35% have some college or an associate's degree, and 31% have a bachelor's degree or higher. The large share of high school graduates matches the demand in retail, construction, and service sectors. Moore Public Schools is one of the biggest school districts in the state with Moore Norman Technology Center located just south of city limits matching the demand in education services.

With a higher percentage of bachelor's degree, it matches with the demand of professional, scientific, and management services.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

1. Moore Norman Technology Center (MNTC) – "Bond 2025" Initiative focuses on expanding access to training in high-demand fields such as healthcare, construction, welding, and computer technology. This includes new facilities, upgraded labs, and expanded enrollment capacity for both adult and high school students. The initiative prepares residents for middle-skill jobs critical to the local economy while supporting underemployed or unemployed individuals seeking career transitions.
2. Central Oklahoma Workforce Innovation Board (COWIB) oversees workforce development in Cleveland County, including Moore. Their programs include WIOA-funded training for dislocated workers, youth, and low-income adults, career readiness workshops, job placement services, and employer partnerships, and sector partnerships focused on healthcare, manufacturing, and transportation. The program coordinates with local employers to align skills training with job openings.
3. Oklahoma Works / OKCareerGuide is a statewide initiative that provides career assessments and exploration tools, training resources for job seekers, support for adult learners and veterans. Residents access the initiative through with MNTC and public libraries in Moore.
4. Rose State College, Oklahoma City Community College & Other Regional Community Colleges are located very nearby. Community colleges provide accessible associate degrees and certificates in business, information technology, allied health, skilled trades. Many programs align with industry needs and offer stackable credentials for adult learners.

These workforce initiatives directly advance key priorities of the Consolidated Plan, including:

- Expanding economic opportunity for low- and moderate-income households through job training and placement.
- Reducing poverty by improving access to living-wage employment and career advancement.
- Stabilizing housing by helping residents secure income necessary to afford rent or mortgage.
- Supporting special needs populations, such as youth, veterans, and persons with disabilities, through tailored workforce programs.
- Fostering economic resilience by preparing the workforce for growth in sectors like healthcare, construction, and logistics.

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Discussion

Moore's non-housing community development assets form the backbone of the city's economic and social infrastructure, directly influencing job creation, workforce participation, and the overall quality of life for residents. The city benefits from a diverse local economy with strong employment in sectors such as retail trade, healthcare, education, construction, and public administration. These industries provide both entry-level and skilled employment opportunities, supporting a wide range of income levels.

Educational resources, including Moore Public Schools and the Moore Norman Technology Center, serve as key community development assets by preparing residents for in-demand careers. These institutions offer workforce-aligned training, technical certifications, and adult education programs that contribute to long-term economic self-sufficiency. Additional workforce support is provided through partnerships with the Central Oklahoma Workforce Innovation Board (COWIB), which connects job seekers with employment and training services tailored to local labor market demands.

Moore's transportation infrastructure, including proximity to Interstate 35 and regional transit corridors, enhances access to employment opportunities across the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. However, gaps remain in public transportation options and digital infrastructure, which can disproportionately affect low-income residents and those with limited mobility.

Non-housing community development efforts must continue to prioritize workforce development, public facility improvements (e.g., libraries, community centers), and expansion of essential public services. These assets not only support individual economic mobility but also play a critical role in building inclusive, resilient neighborhoods. Investments in non-housing community development, particularly in job training, infrastructure, and social services, are essential to ensuring fair access to opportunity and reducing economic disparities across Moore's population.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (Include a definition of "concentration")

The City of Moore consulted with RKG Associates, who completed an Analysis to Impediment to Fair Housing Choice for Moore. They determined a concentration to exist if a census tract has a minority population that is 1.5 times the citywide average. There are areas where households with housing problems are concentrated in census tracts 2016.02, 2016.04, 2021.02.

Are there any areas in the jurisdiction where racial or ethnic minorities or low-income families are concentrated? (Include a definition of "concentration")

The City of Moore consulted with RKG Associates, who completed an Analysis to Impediment to Fair Housing Choice for Moore. They determined a concentration to exist if a census tract has a minority population that is 1.5 times more the citywide average. There is a concentration of minority population in census tract 2020.05 and there is a Hispanic concentration in census tracts 2015.12, 2020.02, 2016.04, 2016.02, and 2016.03. According to the 2023 ACS, the census tracts with the lowest median household income (\$50,000-\$60,000) are 2016.02, 2016.03, and 2021.02.

What are the characteristics of the market in these areas/neighborhoods?

1. Limited Affordable Housing Options: These neighborhoods have a higher proportion of older housing stock, with many units requiring repairs or lacking modern amenities. Rental options may dominate, but affordable units can still be limited in number or quality, especially for extremely low-income households.
2. Lower Homeownership rates: Homeownership is generally lower in areas with higher minority and low-income populations, often due to barriers such as credit access, high up-front costs, and historical disparities in lending and investment.
3. Economic Constraints: These areas may also experience higher rates of unemployment or underemployment and limited access to employment centers, especially in the absence of public transportation.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Within the census tracts identified above, there are:

1. Social Security office
2. Two food resource centers
3. The public library
4. Four city parks that include splash pads, walking trails, playgrounds, pickleball courts, and basketball courts

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

There are around 10 neighborhoods, located in low-moderate income census tracts that are eligible to receive CDBG funds for specific infrastructure improvements. Because Moore receives a smaller amount of funds, the City focuses on infrastructure improvements in these neighborhoods. However, the City does fund a home repair program with its general fund.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Access to reliable, high-speed internet is essential for full participation in modern life, enabling residents to access employment, education, healthcare, public services, and social connections. In Moore, like in many growing suburban areas, the demand for broadband infrastructure continues to outpace availability, particularly in low- and moderate-income (LMI) neighborhoods and older housing developments.

Barriers for Low and Moderate Income Households:

- **Affordability:** Even when broadband is technically available, monthly service costs and equipment fees are unaffordable for many LMI households.
- **Infrastructure Gaps:** Older neighborhoods, manufactured home parks, or multifamily buildings may lack modern wiring or fiber connections, leaving residents with slow or unreliable service.
- **Digital Divide:** Households without internet access are at a disadvantage in remote work and job searching, online learning and virtual classrooms, and telehealth services, and accessing benefits, housing applications, or civic engagement tools
- Certain census tracts in Moore may have lower broadband subscription rates, often correlating with lower household incomes and higher rates of rental housing. Multifamily developments, especially older ones, are less likely to have been retrofitted with high-speed wiring, compounding the disadvantage for renters.

Broadband access is no longer a luxury, it's a foundational infrastructure need, especially in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted the critical role of internet connectivity in education and health. For the city to promote fair access to opportunity, investment in broadband is essential. Expanding access to high-speed internet, through both physical infrastructure and affordability initiatives, is critical to ensuring that low-and moderate-income residents in Moore are not left behind. Broadband activities and actions that do not violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, directly supports HUD's goals around housing stability, economic mobility, and community resilience.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

Access to reliable, high-speed broadband is essential for education, employment, healthcare, and overall economic development. While the availability of internet services in Moore has expanded in recent years, limited provider competition in certain areas of the city continues to impact service quality, affordability, and consumer choice, especially in low-and moderate-income neighborhoods.

In neighborhoods where only one or two broadband providers operate, households often face:

- Higher prices due to lack of competitive pressure
- Inconsistent service quality, such as slower speeds and more outages
- Fewer customer service protections, as residents have limited recourse if dissatisfied

This disproportionately affects LMI households, who are most sensitive to price fluctuations and service reliability. Even in areas with multiple providers listed, residents may only have one wired high-speed option meets FCC standards, limiting actual choice.

Many providers hesitate to expand into neighborhoods with older infrastructure or limited perceived profitability. These conditions can result in:

- Digital redlining, where some areas remain underserved despite being within city limits
- Outdated infrastructure, such as copper wiring, which can't support modern speeds
- A lack of incentives for providers to invest in improvements or expand coverage
- Increased provider presence would encourage innovation, infrastructure upgrades, and price competition—benefiting both consumers and the local economy.

Attracting more internet service providers to Moore has broader benefits:

- Supports small businesses that depend on affordable, reliable connections
- Promotes remote work and home-based businesses
- Expands telehealth and education access for vulnerable populations
- Encourages investment in smart city infrastructure and fair digital initiatives
- Having more providers increases the community's resilience to disruptions by ensuring redundancy in service options during outages or emergencies.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

Moore faces several increasing natural hazard risks due to the impacts of climate change. As extreme weather patterns intensify, the city is experiencing more frequent and severe events that pose a threat to public safety, housing stability, infrastructure, and economic development, especially for vulnerable populations.

1. **Tornadoes and Severe Storms:** Moore is located in the heart of "Tornado Alley" and has a long history of tornado activity, including devastating EF-5 tornadoes in 1999 and 2013. While tornadoes themselves are not directly caused by climate change, warmer temperatures and shifting weather patterns may influence storm intensity and unpredictability, increasing the risk to life, property, and housing stock.
2. **Flooding and Heavy Rainfall:** Climate models project more frequent and intense rainfall events across Oklahoma. In Moore, this increases the risk of:
 - Flooding, especially in areas with aging or undersized stormwater infrastructure
 - Ground level flooding in older homes and multifamily housing
 - Infrastructure damage that can disrupt transportation, utilities, and emergency services
 - Low lying and low-income neighborhoods are more vulnerable to flood damage and less likely to recover quickly without financial support.
3. **Extreme Heat:** Oklahoma's climate is trending toward hotter summer and prolonged heatwaves, which present growing health and safety challenges particular for elderly residents, people with disabilities, households without adequate air conditioning, and outdoor workers. Extreme heat also exacerbates energy costs and places stress on aging housing stock, particularly units that are not well insulated or weatherized.
4. **Drought and Water Supply Strain:** Climate projection indicate more frequent and prolonged drought periods, which can:
 - Threaten local water supplies and increase utility costs
 - Stress landscaping and green infrastructure investments
 - Impact local agriculture and related employment sectors
5. **Wildfire Risk:** While not as prevalent as in western states, the risk of grass and brush fires is increasing due to extended dry periods and high winds. These conditions can threaten the outskirts of urban areas, including residential subdivisions and mobile home communities near undeveloped land.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

Low and moderate income (LMI) households are more likely to live in older or substandard housing that is less energy efficient, structurally vulnerable to wind and storm damage, and in need of weatherization or roof repair. Affordable housing units are often located in areas more prone to flooding, with outdated drainage systems or poor soil permeability. LMI residents are less likely to have savings, insurance coverage, or reliable transportation, which makes evacuation difficult and post disaster recovery slower. Many lack renter's insurance, leaving them especially vulnerable to the loss of property or displacement after a disaster.

LMI populations are more likely to have pre-existing health conditions, compounding the risks associated with extreme heat and poor indoor air quality. The lack of air conditioning, inadequate insulation, and rising energy costs lead to

increased exposure to heat related illnesses. Households with limited English proficiency, seniors living alone, and people with disabilities often have less access to early warning systems or emergency communications. These groups may also face barriers in accessing relief programs or completing disaster recovery applications.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan section of the Consolidated Plan outlines the City of Moore's long-term goals and priorities for addressing housing, homelessness, and community development needs over the five-year planning period. Guided by data analysis, community input, and consultation with stakeholders, this plan provides a coordinated roadmap for investing local, state, and federal resources to improve quality of life for low and moderate income (LMI) residents.

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take in the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant funding for the 2025-2029 planning period. The priorities listed were determined through consultation with citizens, service providers and other City of Moore departments. Some of the programs will be targeted at individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual or direct benefit). Other programs are directed towards areas within Moore where the median income groups involved meet the HUD standards for area benefit. The standard states that the median household income of 51% of households in the area is at or below 80% of MFI.

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

1	Area Name	Armstrong
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
	2	Area Name
Area Type		Local Target Area
Other Target Area Description		
HUD Approval Date		
% of Low / Mod		
Revital Type		Comprehensive
Other Revital Description		
Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area		
Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area		
How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?		
Identify the Needs in This Target Area		
What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?		
Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?		
3		Area Name
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
	4	Area Name
Area Type		
Other Target Area Description		

	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Other
	Other Revital Description	Public Services
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
5	Area Name	Eastmoor/JD Estates
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
6	Area Name	Kings Manor
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
7	Area Name	Lockhoma Estates
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	

	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
8	Area Name	Old Town/High School Addition
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
9	Area Name	Regency Park
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
10	Area Name	SW 34 th St/Eastern Area
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
11	Area Name	Skyview Terrace/Newmoore
	Area Type	Local Target Area

	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	
12	Area Name	Southgate
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
13	Area Name	Sunnylane Acres
	Area Type	Local Target Area
	Other Target Area Description	
	HUD Approval Date	
	% of Low / Mod	
	Revital Type	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description	
	Identify the Neighborhood Boundaries for This Target Area	
	Include Specific Housing and Commercial Characteristics of This Target Area	
	How Did Your Consultation and Citizen Participation Process Help You to Identify This Neighborhood as a Target Area?	
	Identify the Needs in This Target Area	
	What are the Opportunities for Improvement in This Target Area?	
	Are there Barriers to Improvement in This Target Area?	

Table 52 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The City of Moore will invest a majority of CDBG funds city-wide according to low to moderate income population needs. Investing in affordable housing projects city-wide will also assist the city in affirmatively furthering fair housing and avoiding concentration of low income populations. The City of Moore will target a specific geographic area for infrastructure improvement.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

1	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Crestmoore Southgate Kings Manor Regency Park Armstrong Sunnylane Acres Lockhoma Estates Skyview Terrace/Newmoore Old Town/High School Addition Brookside Eastmoor/JD Estates SW 34th St/Eastern Area
	Associated Goals	Public Improvements Administration/Planning
	Description	Public Improvements include street and drainage improvements, street and sidewalk upgrades, water and sewer infrastructure, broadband and digital connectivity, parks and public spaces, resiliency and hazard mitigation projects.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public improvements are a critical component of Moore's strategy to enhance the quality of life for residents, particularly those in low and moderate income (LMI) areas. These improvements are designed to address longstanding infrastructure deficiencies, improve accessibility and safety, and build resilience against environmental hazards. The City of Moore completed a community needs survey and received 305 responses. Overall, the top three infrastructure and neighborhood improvement needs identified are street improvements, water/sewer improvements, and stormwater and drainage improvements. When looking at responses from low income respondents, the top three needs are street improvements, sidewalk improvements, and storm water and drainage improvements.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness

		Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Services Administration/Planning
	Description	Public Services can include homelessness prevention and support services, youth services, senior and disabled services, health and mental health services, employment and job training services, transportation assistance, financial literacy and housing counseling, fair housing counseling, public safety services, education and recreation programs, and child care.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Public services are a vital element of the City of Moore's community development strategy. These services support low and moderate income (LMI) residents by addressing essential needs that contribute to housing stability, self-sufficiency, and overall well-being. As part of the Consolidated Plan, Moore prioritizes funding for public service activities that fill gaps in critical community resources, particularly for vulnerable populations.</p> <p>The City of Moore completed a community needs survey and received 305 responses. Overall, the top three public service needs identified are transportation services, neighborhood cleanups, and youth services. When looking at responses from low income respondents, the top three needs are neighborhood cleanups, transportation services, and senior services.</p>
3	Priority Need Name	Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Individuals Families with Children Veterans
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation Homeownership Assistance Administration/Planning

	Description	Housing activities include acquisition of land or existing buildings, rehabilitation of owner-occupied or rental units, conversion of non-residential structures to housing units, and purchase assistance for low and moderate income homebuyers.
	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>The City of Moore faces a range of housing needs that affect low- and moderate-income (LMI) households, seniors, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable populations. These needs are driven by factors such as housing affordability, age and condition of the housing stock, population growth, and limited availability of accessible or specialized housing.</p> <p>The City of Moore completed a community needs survey and received 305 responses. Overall, the top three housing needs identified are homeownership assistance, code enforcement activities in low income neighborhoods, and housing for those with special needs (elderly, person with disabilities, etc.). When looking at responses from low income respondents, the top three needs were the same.</p>

Table 53 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

The City of Moore has identified a set of priority needs that reflect the most pressing challenges facing low and moderate income (LMI) residents over the next five years. These priorities are based on an analysis of data, including HUD CHAS data, ACS estimates, as well as community input gathered through public meetings, stakeholder consultations, and surveys.

These priority needs will guide Moore’s investment strategies to ensure that public resources are targeted effectively. Addressing these challenges will require continued collaboration among city departments, service providers, nonprofit organizations, and residents to build a more inclusive, resilient, and thriving community.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The City of Moore does not have a TBRA program. Market conditions that could influence the use of a TBRA program consists of the cost of rent rising, limited affordable supply, and vulnerable low income renters. Because the median income is higher in Moore compared to Cleveland County's median income, rents tend to be higher.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	The City of Moore does not have a TBRA program. There are several other programs in the community that provide vouchers to veterans, however these are state and CoC funded programs.
New Unit Production	The City of Moore receives a limited amount of federal funds per year, making it difficult to utilize CDBG funding for the production of new units.
Rehabilitation	A significant portion of Moore's housing is aging. The City has identified a need for a housing rehabilitation program. Because federal funding is limited, the City has funded a rehabilitation program with another source of funds.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City of Moore receives a limited amount of federal funds per year, making it difficult to utilize CDBG funding for acquisition.

Table 54 – Influence of Market Conditions

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Anticipated Resources section outlines the federal, state, local, and private funding sources the City of Moore expects to leverage to address identified priority needs over the Consolidated Plan period.

This section provides estimates of the expected annual allocations, program income (if any), and the uses of funds, including how these resources will be coordinated to achieve the community's housing, homelessness, and public service goals. The City will strategically align available resources to maximize impact, support ongoing initiatives, and ensure fair distribution of benefits, particularly to low-and moderate-income residents.

The planning process also includes identifying any gaps in funding and opportunities for leveraging additional resources to support Moore's long-term community development objectives.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Anticipated Resources

			Expected Amount Available Year 1					
Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
CDBG	Public – Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	354,545	0	25,000	379,545	1,400,000	For its 2025 program year, Moore has been allocated \$354,545 and an estimated \$25,000 will be left over from the 2024 program year. It has been estimated that the city will receive \$350,000 for the remaining four years of the consolidated plan making the expected amount for the remainder of the

Consolidated Plan

MOORE

80

								plan to be \$1,400,000.
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Table 55 - Anticipated Resources

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied.

The City of Moore will strategically utilize federal resources, particularly Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, to leverage additional public, private, and nonprofit investments to address priority community development and housing needs. These federal funds serve as a critical foundation to attract and match other sources of funding, expand project scope, and increase impact across housing, infrastructure, economic development, and social services.

While CDBG does have a matching requirement, any federal funds used in coordination with programs that do require matching will be planned with compliance in mind. The City will meet matching requirements through local government contributions, donated services and materials, and in-kind contributions.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

Public improvements will be made in the CDBG Target Areas such as water and sewer improvements, street repair, sidewalk improvements, park improvements, and other public facility improvements.

Discussion

The City of Moore anticipates using a combination of federal, state, and local funding sources to meet the priority needs outlined in this Consolidated Plan. The primary federal resource is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), which provides flexible funding for activities that benefit low and moderate income (LMI) residents, prevent and eliminate slum and blight, and address urgent community needs.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Moore	Government	Homelessness Non-Homeless Special Needs Planning Neighborhood Improvements Public Facilities Public Services	Jurisdiction

Table 56 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Moore is supported by experienced city staff and strong partnerships but would benefit from expanded housing development capacity, improved coordination among service providers, and greater investment in supportive housing and transportation infrastructure. Strengthening the system in these areas will enhance the effectiveness of the Consolidated Plan and better serve residents across all income levels.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services:

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X		
Legal Assistance	X		
Mortgage Assistance	X		
Rental Assistance	X		
Utilities Assistance	X		
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement		X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training	X		
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation			
Other			

Table 57 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth).

In Moore, services for homeless individuals and families, including those who are chronically homeless, veterans, unaccompanied youth, and families with children, are primarily delivered through partnerships with regional agencies, nonprofit organizations, and the broader Continuum of Care (CoC) network serving Cleveland County and the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Targeted services for homeless populations include shelter and housing assistance, street outreach and case management, and services for unaccompanied youth. Mainstream services utilized by homeless populations include health and mental health services, employment and workforce programs, and HIV/AIDS services.

The local service system is strengthened by coordinated entry protocols implemented through the CoC, which prioritize the most vulnerable individuals for housing and services. However, gaps remain in localized service availability within Moore itself. Many services are concentrated in Norman or Oklahoma City, requiring transportation, often a barrier for those experiencing homelessness. In addition, capacity constraints among providers limit the reach of intensive case management and long-term supportive services.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above.

Strengths

1. **Regional Coordination and Continuum of Care (CoC) Access:** Moore benefits from participation in the regional Continuum of Care, which facilitates coordinated entry, shared data systems (such as HMIS), and prioritization protocols for individuals and families with the highest needs. This regional network strengthens access to emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing for homeless populations.
2. **Dedicated Service Providers:** Local and regional nonprofit organizations provide a broad array of services targeted to people experiencing homelessness and special needs populations, including: Mental health and substance use treatment, Veteran-specific housing and case management, Food distribution and crisis intervention, Services for persons with disabilities and older adults
3. **Public Health Infrastructure:** The Cleveland County Health Department and community clinics play a key role in delivering physical and behavioral health care services, including to individuals with HIV/AIDS, disabilities, or chronic health conditions. These entities also work with other service providers to ensure continuity of care.
4. **Support from Local Government:** The City of Moore supports community-based organizations through CDBG funding, which helps maintain and expand essential services for low- and moderate-income residents, including those with special needs.

Gaps

1. **Limited Localized Services in Moore:** While many services are accessible regionally, there are limited specialized services located directly within Moore, creating access barriers for residents who lack reliable transportation. Most comprehensive homelessness and HIV/AIDS services are located in Norman or Oklahoma City.
2. **Lack of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):** There is a shortage of permanent supportive housing units for individuals with co-occurring disorders (mental illness and substance use), seniors with disabilities, and chronically homeless individuals. Without PSH, many individuals cycle between homelessness, institutions, and emergency services.
3. **Transportation Barriers:** Inadequate public transportation remains a significant obstacle, especially for elderly individuals, persons with disabilities, and those experiencing homelessness. This barrier limits access to health care, employment, and supportive services.

4. **Insufficient Outreach and Case Management:** There is limited capacity for consistent street outreach and intensive case management, particularly for unaccompanied youth, persons with behavioral health issues, and those recently released from institutional settings.
5. **Fragmented Systems of Care:** Coordination between different service systems (health, housing, employment, justice, education) can be fragmented. This often leads to delays in service delivery and missed opportunities for intervention, especially for those transitioning out of hospitals, foster care, or correctional institutions.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs.

To address the gaps identified in the local institutional structure and service delivery system, particularly for vulnerable populations such as persons experiencing homelessness, special needs populations, and low to moderate income households, the City of Moore will focus on capacity-building, collaboration, and targeted investments. This strategy aims to build a more integrated, responsive, and inclusive service delivery system capable of meeting Moore's evolving community development needs. By focusing on local service expansion, cross-agency collaboration, and targeted housing investment, the City will work toward reducing disparities and ensuring that critical services and housing options are accessible to all residents, particularly the most vulnerable.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Services	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Services	CDBG: \$263,182	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2,510 Persons Assisted Homeless Prevention: 455 Persons Assisted
2	Public Improvements	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Crestmoore Southgate Kings Manor Regency Park Armstrong Sunnylane Acres Lockhoma Estates Skyview Terrace/New moore Old Town/High School Addition Brookside Eastmoor/JD Estates SW 34th St/Eastern Area	Public Improvements	CDBG: \$1,015,454	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 350 Persons Assisted
3	Housing Rehabilitation	2025	2029	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Housing	CDBG: \$75,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit
4	Homeownership Assistance	2026	2029	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Housing	CDBG: \$75,000	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers:

								25 Households Assisted
5	Administration/ Planning	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Improvements Public Services Housing	CDBG: \$350,909	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18 Households Assisted

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public Services can include homelessness prevention and support services, youth services, senior and disabled services, health and mental health services, employment and job training services, transportation assistance, financial literacy and housing counseling, fair housing counseling, public safety services, education and recreation programs, and child care.
2	Goal Name	Public Improvements
	Goal Description	Public Improvements include street and drainage improvements, street and sidewalk upgrades, water and sewer infrastructure, broadband and digital connectivity, parks and public spaces, resiliency and hazard mitigation projects.
3	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Rehabilitation of owner-occupied housing units
4	Goal Name	Homeownership Assistance
	Goal Description	Purchase assistance for low and moderate income homebuyers
5	Goal Name	Administration/Planning
	Goal Description	General administration activities

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2).

The City of Moore does not receive HOME funds.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

Need to Increase the Number of Accessible Units (if Required by a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement)

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. All section 8 vouchers are administered through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

N/A

Is the public housing agency designated as troubled under 24 CFR part 902?

N/A

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

While the City of Moore supports community growth and housing development through public policy, several local regulations and structural conditions present challenges, intended or unintended, that may limit the development and preservation of affordable housing. These barriers can impact housing availability, affordability, and accessibility, particularly for low- to moderate-income households.

1. **Minimum Lot Size Requirements:** Moore’s zoning regulations require a slightly larger minimum lot width of 55 feet. While this promotes neighborhood uniformity and spacing, it can raise the cost of land per unit and restrict the development of higher-density, more affordable housing types, such as small-lot single-family homes or cottage developments.
2. **Planned Unit Development (PUD) Requirement for Apartments:** Apartment developments in Moore are only permitted through the Planned Unit Development (PUD) process. This requirement can increase complexity, time, and cost for developers, potentially discouraging multifamily housing projects that could provide affordable rental units to low-income residents.
3. **Lack of Public Transportation Infrastructure:** Moore does not currently operate a public transportation system, and there are no near-term plans to implement one due to budget constraints. This lack of mobility infrastructure poses a barrier for low-income households who may rely on transit to access employment, education, health care, and other services—making certain areas of the city functionally unaffordable due to transportation costs.
4. **Enhanced Building Code Standards:** In response to historical storm damage, Moore has adopted stricter building code standards, including roof sheathing, hurricane clips or framing anchors, continuous plywood bracing, and wind-resistant garage doors to withstand winds up to 135 mph. While these measures provide long-term resilience and reduce post-disaster costs for homeowners, they can slightly increase upfront construction costs, which may pose challenges for developers of affordable housing projects with tight budgets.
5. **Absence of Local Housing Incentives:** Moore does not currently offer local tax incentives or financial support programs for affordable housing development or rehabilitation. Without such tools—such as tax abatements, fee waivers, or land grants—developers may lack sufficient motivation to pursue affordable or mixed-income housing projects.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Moore could explore local incentives for affordable housing development by assessing the feasibility of introducing tax abatements, reduced permitting fees, or expedited review processes for project that include affordable housing units. Moore could also leverage public-private partnerships by collaborating with local employers, nonprofit housing developers, and financial institutions to establish shared investment models for housing development or land acquisition.

The City could address transportation challenges by coordinating with regional transit partners by exploring partnerships with EMBARK to evaluate the potential for future transit links, on-demand rideshare pilot programs, or vanpool options. The City could also prioritize funding for developments near schools, healthcare, and job centers to reduce the need for long commutes and minimize transportation burdens.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Moore is committed to addressing homelessness through strategic goals that prioritize outreach, assessment, and service connection for individuals and families experiencing or at risk of homelessness. The following goals are central to the city's approach:

- **Strengthen Coordinated Outreach and Engagement:** Moore will support efforts that identify and engage unsheltered individuals through street outreach and coordination with local nonprofits, regional Continuum of Care (CoC) providers, faith-based organizations, and health care agencies. Outreach workers will build trust, provide survival aid, and begin the process of connecting individuals to housing and services.
- **Improve Assessment and Referral Systems:** The City will work in alignment with the CoC to ensure that all homeless persons are assessed using standardized tools such as the VI-SPDAT (Vulnerability Index – Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool). This tool helps determine the most appropriate housing intervention based on need, vulnerability, and service history, and supports effective referrals through a coordinated entry system.
- **Expand Access to Emergency and Supportive Services:** Moore will continue collaborating with nearby shelter providers and service agencies to ensure access to emergency shelter, food, transportation, and health services.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

Although Moore does not currently operate a municipal emergency shelter, the City collaborates with nearby shelters in Cleveland County and the Oklahoma City metropolitan area. Moore works closely with the regional Continuum of Care (CoC) to identify needs and gaps in shelter and transitional housing availability. To reduce barriers for homeless individuals seeking emergency housing Moore aims to support transportation assistance to nearby shelters, centralized referral information through community partners, and outreach programs connect unsheltered individuals to emergency and transitional housing options.

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.

To help homeless persons particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth, transition to permanent housing and independent living, the City of Moore incorporates strategies:

1. **Rapid Re-Housing and Housing first principles** - Moore supports and refers to regional programs that utilize Rapid Re-Housing and Housing First approaches to:
 - Reduce the length of time households remain homeless by offering short to medium term rental assistance paired with case management.
 - Place individuals and families into stable housing quickly, without preconditions such as employment, income, sobriety, or participation in services.
 - Improve housing stability and reduce the risk of repeat homelessness.
2. **Expanding Access to Affordable Housing** - To facilitate access to affordable housing units, the City works with area landlords and nonprofit partners to:

- Identify and preserve affordable housing stock and prioritize available units for households transitioning out of homelessness.
 - Support Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs.
 - Encourage property owners to accept housing vouchers and work with service providers to ensure tenant success.
3. Case Management and Supportive Services - Supportive services are key to helping individuals maintain housing after exiting homelessness. These include:
- Case management to help clients secure documents, apply for benefits, maintain housing, and access healthcare.
 - Connections to employment services, such as job training and placement assistance through Workforce Oklahoma and other partners.
 - Life skills and financial literacy training to support long term stability and self-sufficiency.
4. Specialized Outreach and Housing Navigation - Moore partners with the CoC members and nonprofits to:
- Conduct targeted outreach to homeless veterans, youth and families, helping them navigate the housing system.
 - Assign housing navigators or case managers to assist in locating and applying for housing, and provide follow-up support post-placement.
 - Use coordinated entry systems to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and families for housing assistance.
5. Prevention of Recurrence - To prevent formerly homeless persons from returning to homelessness, the City and its partners:
- Monitor at risk households and provide follow-up services after housing placement.
 - Offer crisis intervention assistance, such as emergency rent or utility support.
 - Promote collaboration between housing providers and health/mental health agencies to support clients with ongoing needs.
6. Coordination with Regional Partners - Although Moore does not operate its own shelter, it actively coordinates with:
- Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC), which offers housing assistance, case management, and permanent supportive housing.
 - Veteran focused programs, including Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) and HUD-VASH vouchers, to ensure veteran households have support.

These combined actions help ensure that homeless individuals and families in Moore can exit homelessness quickly, access stable housing, and remain housed, building pathways toward independent living and long-term self-sufficiency.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs.

To help low income and extremely low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially those at risk due to discharge from public institutions or dependency on support services, the City of Moore incorporates the following strategies and actions:

1. Coordination with Discharge Planning Entities - Moore works with local and regional partners to prevent homelessness at the point of discharge by:
 - Collaborating with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, local hospitals, behavioral health providers, correctional institutions, and child welfare agencies to support transition planning that includes housing stability.
 - Supporting the Continuum of Care in their coordination efforts with publicly funded institutions to ensure that individuals exiting care are not discharged directly into homelessness.
 - Promoting early intervention discharge planning for individuals at risk of homelessness, particularly in the areas of foster care and corrections.
2. Housing and Service Referrals - The City refers individuals and families to supportive services and housing resources such as:
 - Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention programs
 - Case Management services that connect households to local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and housing counseling services
 - Moore Youth and Family Services who provide crisis intervention, counseling, and supportive housing referrals for at risk youth and families.
3. Strengthening Local Partnerships - The City leverages relationships with:
 - Public housing authorities outside Moore since Moore does not operate its own PHA, to coordinate access to rental assistance or housing vouchers when needed.
 - Nonprofits and community-based organizations, such as food banks and employment training centers, to help stabilize families facing economic hardships.
 - United Way and regional 2-1-1 services, which offer comprehensive resource navigations for those in immediate need of shelter, food, or health care access.
4. Case Management - Prevention efforts include:
 - Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to stabilize households on the brink of eviction.
 - Emergency utility and rental assistance, coordinated through local partners.
 - Employment and education support through Workforce Oklahoma and regional education institutions to help individuals improve self-sufficiency and avoid recurring housing instability.
5. Focus on Special Populations - programs specifically address:
 - Youth aging out of foster care, through connection to transitional housing and life skills training.
 - Formerly incarcerated individuals, by coordinating with re-entry programs to ensure housing is secured prior to discharge.
 - Individuals with mental health needs, in partnership with providers such as Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center.

By strengthening its institutional partnerships and focusing on proactive housing interventions, Moore aims to reduce the risk of homelessness among vulnerable populations and ensure housing continuity as individuals navigate transitions from institutional care or other systems of support.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

Actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazards

The City of Moore will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for existing housing use lead hazard reduction activities including evaluating lead hazard risk and using only lead-free paint. In homes tested for lead-based paint, if it is determined that lead is present, lead and structural remediation is conducted and Lead Safe Work Practices are utilized and clearance testing performance is attained.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

It is unknown how many of the housing units contain lead-based paint. Lead-based paint hazards are most prevalent in homes built before 1978, especially those in deteriorating condition or occupied by low-income families with children. Nearly half of the total households in Moore were built prior to 1978. By identifying and prioritizing these units for assessment and remediation, the City of Moore's actions are specifically aligned with addressing where the risk of lead poisoning is greatest.

Children under the age of six are particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning, which can cause long-term developmental and health problems. The strategic actions, such as targeted outreach, tenant education, and proactive inspections in high-risk households, are tailored to reduce exposure in households most likely to be affected.

Lead poisoning is often preventable. Public education campaigns and enforcement of disclosure laws and lead-safe renovation practices are proactive measures that reduce the likelihood of exposure. These actions respond to the known correlation between lack of awareness and elevated blood lead levels.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

The Home Repair Program manual for the housing programs specifically states that compliance with HUD regulations regarding lead-based paint will be adhered to. To ensure this, the financial limits for each project exclude all costs that are required to bring a structure into compliance with these stringent regulations. Lead-based paint inspections determine whether lead-based paint is present in a house, dwelling unit, residential building, or child-occupied facility, including common areas and exterior surfaces, and if present, which building components contain lead-based paint. A surface-by-surface inspection investigation to determine the presence of lead-based paint is conducted. All inspections are done by a licensed lead-based paint risk assessor or paint inspector. HUD lead-based paint standards are used for a determination of the presence of lead-based paint as defined by Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992. Inspection reports and clearance findings are retained in the client file.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

Jurisdiction Goals, Programs and Policies for reducing the number of Poverty-Level Families:

1. Increase Economic Self-Sufficiency
 - Support job training and workforce development initiatives that align with regional labor market demands.
 - Promote employment opportunities through partnerships with local employers, vocational schools, and economic development organizations.
2. Improve Access to Affordable Housing
 - Expand affordable rental and homeownership opportunities for low-income families.
 - Provide housing assistance, including tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA), emergency housing support, and housing rehabilitation programs.
3. Support Education and Youth Development
 - Collaborate with local schools and nonprofits to provide after-school programs, tutoring, and college/career readiness initiatives for children in low-income households.
 - Encourage early childhood development and literacy initiatives.
4. Increase Access to Supportive Services
 - Strengthen partnerships with social service providers to offer case management, childcare assistance, mental health services, and transportation.
 - Promote access to health care and nutrition programs to stabilize families and promote well-being.
5. Foster Neighborhood Revitalization and Community Investment
 - Improve public infrastructure and amenities in low-income neighborhoods to support safe, healthy living environments.
 - Target CDBG and other federal funds to support community centers, parks, and public safety enhancements.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan?

This Consolidated Plan for the City of Moore will utilize the following strategies to reduce poverty and increase the availability of affordable housing.

1. Consider supportive service needs for low income elderly, persons with disabilities, and other at-risk populations when investing available funds.
2. Encourage landlords to accept tenants who receive rental assistance.
3. Encourage landlords to accept tenants with poor or criminal history.
4. Support agencies that provide housing stabilization services.
5. Promote collaboration with community based providers.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The City of Moore performs on-site visits and or desktop reviews on a regular basis, at least once a year to ensure compliance of subrecipients with HUD's requirements to maintain required documents relating to eligibility of clients and to ensure national objectives are met. Projects using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), funds will conform to HUD regulations and, when applicable, state and local codes. City of Moore and/or its subrecipients will maintain policies and procedures, operating guides/manuals, standards, and records as required by HUD. CDBG staff strive to meet all CDBG program requirements while also following city and state mandated requirements. To ensure sub-grantees understand their responsibilities, staff provides training, technical assistance, and monitors projects regularly based on the type of activity and complexity.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Anticipated Resources section outlines the federal, state, local, and private funding sources the City of Moore expects to leverage to address identified priority needs over the Consolidated Plan period.

This section provides estimates of the expected annual allocations, program income (if any), and the uses of funds, including how these resources will be coordinated to achieve the community's housing, homelessness, and public service goals. The City will strategically align available resources to maximize impact, support ongoing initiatives, and ensure fair distribution of benefits, particularly to low-and moderate-income residents.

The planning process also includes identifying any gaps in funding and opportunities for leveraging additional resources to support Moore's long-term community development objectives.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Anticipated Resources

			Expected Amount Available Year 1					
Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$	Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
CDBG	Public – Federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	354,545	0	25,000	379,545	1,400,000	For its 2025 program year, Moore has been allocated \$354,545 and an estimated \$25,000 will be left over from the 2024 program year. It has been estimated that the city will receive \$350,000 for the remaining four years of the consolidated plan making the

								expected amount for the remainder of the plan to be \$1,400,000.
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Table 59 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how matching requirements will be satisfied.

The City of Moore will strategically utilize federal resources, particularly Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, to leverage additional public, private, and nonprofit investments to address priority community development and housing needs. These federal funds serve as a critical foundation to attract and match other sources of funding, expand project scope, and increase impact across housing, infrastructure, economic development, and social services.

While CDBG does have a matching requirement, any federal funds used in coordination with programs that do require matching will be planned with compliance in mind, The City will meet matching requirements through local government contributions, donated services and materials, and in-kind contributions.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan.

Public improvements will be made in the CDBG Target Areas such as water and sewer improvements, street repair, sidewalk improvements, park improvements, and other public facility improvement.

Discussion

The City of Moore anticipates using a combination of federal, state, and local funding sources to meet the priority needs outlined in this Consolidated Plan. The primary federal resource is the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), which provides flexible funding for activities that benefit low and moderate income (LMI) residents, prevent and eliminate slum and blight, and address urgent community needs.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Public Services	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Services	CDBG: \$53,181.75	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 595 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 89 Households Assisted
2	Public Improvements	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Crestmoore	Public Improvements	CDBG: \$255,454.25	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 64 Persons Assisted
3	Administration/Planning	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Improvements Public Services	CDBG: \$70,909.00	Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18 Households Assisted

Table 60 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Public Services
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	Goal Description	The City of Moore recognizes that access to high-quality public services is essential for promoting the well-being, self-sufficiency, and stability of low- to moderate-income (LMI) residents. Public services play a key role in preventing homelessness, improving health outcomes, fostering educational attainment, and increasing economic mobility. Through its Annual Action Plan, Moore will allocate a portion of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds to support a variety of eligible public service programs. These services are designed to meet the most pressing needs of vulnerable populations, including seniors, youth, and individuals experiencing homelessness or poverty.
2	Goal Name	Public Improvements
	Goal Description	The City of Moore is committed to improving public infrastructure in ways that enhance the safety, accessibility, and quality of life for its low- and moderate-income residents. Public infrastructure—such as sidewalks, drainage systems, water and sewer lines, street lighting, and roadways—plays a critical role in neighborhood livability, connectivity, and resilience. Using Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, the City will undertake strategic investments in eligible areas to address deficiencies in basic infrastructure that may contribute to public health risks, environmental hazards, or physical isolation. These improvements are guided by both resident feedback and city-led assessments of infrastructure needs.
3	Goal Name	Administration/Planning
	Goal Description	The City of Moore recognizes the importance of effective administration and strategic planning in maximizing the impact of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources. A strong administrative framework ensures that HUD funds are used efficiently, transparently, and in compliance with federal regulations, while aligning investments with community-identified needs and priorities. CDBG funds allocated to administration (up to 20% of the annual grant) will support a range of activities that are essential to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Projects section of the Annual Action Plan outlines the specific activities the City of Moore will undertake during the program year to meet the goals and objectives identified in the Consolidated Plan. Each project included in this section has been selected based on its alignment with community needs, public input, and the priorities established through strategic planning.

These projects represent targeted investments in affordable housing, public services, infrastructure improvements, and administrative capacity, with an emphasis on benefiting low-to moderate-income (LMI) individuals and households. Each project includes detailed information on the proposed use of funds, expected outcomes, geographic targeting, and the populations served.

Through this comprehensive approach, the City seeks to ensure that its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding is used effectively to promote activities and actions that do not violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, opportunity, and long-term community resilience.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Public Services
3	Public Improvement Project

Table 61 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved needs.

The CDBG Advisory Committee, as well as the community at large, places high priority on public services and public improvements. Senior services and youth services are of highest priority for the community. Water and Sewer lines are one of the top priorities for public improvements. Because Moore receives an allocation of around \$350,000 per year, the city is very limited to the use of funds. The maximum allowed allocation (15%) is awarded to public services every year with the remainder used for public improvements in low-income areas.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services Public Improvements Administration/Planning
	Needs Addressed	Public Improvements Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$70,909.00
	Description	General administration, oversight, coordination for the 2024 program year and an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI). The AI will be done in preparation to the consolidated plan update.
	Target Date	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities.	The administration project will be used for general administration for the 2025 program year and for fair housing services for Moore residents.
	Location Description	City-Wide
	Planned Activities	General administration, oversight, and coordination for the 2025 program year and fair housing services for Moore residents.
2	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$53,181.75
	Description	Senior services, youth counseling, abused and neglected children services, food bank services, utility and rental assistance, and fair housing services.
	Target Date	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities.	An estimated 684 households/individuals will receive services during the 2025 program year.
	Location Description	City-Wide

	Planned Activities	<p>Aging Services: \$21,181.75 for home delivered meals for seniors.</p> <p>Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency: \$5,000.00 for utility assistance.</p> <p>First United Methodist Church: \$5,000.00 for their food pantry.</p> <p>Mary Abbott Children's House: \$5,000.00 for forensic interviews for abused children.</p> <p>Metropolitan Fair Housing Council: \$5,500.00 for fair housing services.</p> <p>Moore Youth and Family Services: \$6,000.00 for an early intervention program for Moore Public School students and \$6,000.00 for a first time offender program.</p> <p>St. Vincent de Paul: \$5,000.00 for a utility and rental assistance program.</p>
3	Project Name	Public Improvement Project
	Target Area	Crestmoore
	Goals Supported	Public Improvements
	Needs Addressed	Public Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$255,454.25
	Description	Replacement of 1,500 linear feet of sewer line in the Crestmoor neighborhood.
	Target Date	9/30/2026
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities.	
	Location Description	The sewer improvement project is located in the Crestmoor neighborhood along N. Eastern Avenue between NE 11th Street and Century Drive.
	Planned Activities	Replacement of 1,500 linear feet of sewer line in the Crestmoor neighborhood.

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed.

Public improvements will be in the designated target area of Crestmoor neighborhood. Public services will be available to youth, seniors, and low-income households city wide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
Crestmoore	65
Southgate	
Kings Manor	
Regency Park	
Armstrong	
Sunnylane Acres	
City Wide	35
Lockhoma Estates	
Skyview Terrace/Newmoore	
Old Town/High School Addition	
Brookside	
Eastmoor/JD Estates	
SW 34 th St/Eastern Area	

Table 62 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The designated CDBG Target Area of Crestmoor consists of 65.7% of the population at 80% or below AMI, in order to ensure the achievement of a CDBG National Objective. While there are other areas in the City of Moore that meet this low-mod income criterion, the public improvement needs are a higher priority compared to other Target Areas.

Discussion

The City of Moore utilizes its Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources in a strategic, needs-based manner, with a focus on areas that have the highest concentrations of low- to moderate-income (LMI) residents, as identified by HUD income data and local assessments.

While some programs, such as public services or housing rehabilitation, are made available on an income-eligibility basis citywide, capital improvements and infrastructure investments are primarily targeted to LMI neighborhoods where residents face greater barriers to opportunity, and where aging infrastructure may contribute to unsafe or unfair living conditions.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The Affordable Housing section of the Annual Action Plan outlines the City of Moore's strategy to address the housing needs of low- to moderate-income (LMI) residents during the program year. Affordable, safe, and decent housing remains a critical need in Moore, particularly for cost-burdened households, seniors, persons with disabilities, and individuals transitioning out of homelessness.

This section identifies specific goals and actions the City will pursue to preserve and increase access to affordable housing, including housing rehabilitation, rental assistance, and supportive services. While Moore does not directly develop housing units, it uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding to support efforts that help residents maintain housing stability and improve living conditions.

Priority is given to households with the greatest need, and all programs are designed to prevent displacement, reduce housing cost burden, and support long-term affordability. The City also works closely with partner organizations and stakeholders to ensure that affordable housing resources are used effectively and equitably.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	89
Non-Homeless	0
Special-Needs	0
Total	89

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	10
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	10

Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

Affordable housing continues to be a significant challenge for low- to moderate-income households in Moore. Rising home prices, increasing rental costs, and a limited supply of affordable units have created barriers to housing stability, particularly for vulnerable populations such as seniors, persons with disabilities, and extremely low-income families.

The City of Moore has awarded St. Vincent de Paul and Central OK Community Action Agency for rental and utility assistance.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. Section 8 vouchers are distributed through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing:

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. Section 8 vouchers are distributed through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

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

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. Section 8 vouchers are distributed through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance.

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. Section 8 vouchers are distributed through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

Discussion

The City of Moore does not operate any public housing. Section 8 vouchers are distributed through the Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

This section of the Annual Action Plan outlines the City of Moore’s planned actions to address the needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, those at risk of becoming homeless, and other special needs populations, including the elderly, persons with disabilities, victims of domestic violence, and individuals with substance use disorders or chronic health conditions.

Although Moore is not a direct recipient of HUD Continuum of Care (CoC) funding, the City collaborates with the Cleveland County CoC and local service providers to support homeless outreach, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and supportive services. The City also utilizes Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds, where eligible, to support public services and programs that benefit these vulnerable populations.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs.

In the upcoming program year, the City of Moore will continue to support strategies that reduce and prevent homelessness through coordinated outreach, assessment, and service connection. Although Moore is not a Continuum of Care (CoC) lead agency, it works in partnership with the Cleveland County CoC, local nonprofits, and regional service providers to connect individuals experiencing homelessness to appropriate resources.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons:

In the upcoming program year, the City of Moore is committed to supporting efforts that address the immediate shelter needs of individuals and families experiencing homelessness, while also promoting long-term housing stability. Although Moore does not operate its own emergency shelters or transitional housing facilities, it plays a supporting role in strengthening regional partnerships and allocating resources to services that assist homeless residents.

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.

To help homeless persons particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth, transition to permanent housing and independent living, the City of Moore incorporates strategies:

1. Rapid Re-Housing and Housing first principles - Moore supports and refers to regional programs that utilize Rapid Re-Housing and Housing First approaches to:
 - Reduce the length of time households remain homeless by offering short to medium term rental assistance paired with case management.
 - Place individuals and families into stable housing quickly, without preconditions such as employment, income, sobriety, or participation in services.
 - Improve housing stability and reduce the risk of repeat homelessness.
2. Expanding Access to Affordable Housing - To facilitate access to affordable housing units, the City works with area landlords and nonprofit partners to:

- Identify and preserve affordable housing stock and prioritize available units for households transitioning out of homelessness.
 - Support Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) programs.
 - Encourage property owners to accept housing vouchers and work with service providers to ensure tenant success.
3. Case Management and Supportive Services - Supportive services are key to helping individuals maintain housing after exiting homelessness. These include:
- Case management to help clients secure documents, apply for benefits, maintain housing, and access healthcare.
 - Connections to employment services, such as job training and placement assistance through Workforce Oklahoma and other partners.
 - Life skills and financial literacy training to support long term stability and self-sufficiency.
4. Specialized Outreach and Housing Navigation - Moore partners with the CoC members and nonprofits to:
- Conduct targeted outreach to homeless veterans, youth and families, helping them navigate the housing system.
 - Assign housing navigators or case managers to assist in locating and applying for housing, and provide follow-up support post-placement.
 - Use coordinated entry systems to prioritize the most vulnerable individuals and families for housing assistance.
5. Prevention of Recurrence - To prevent formerly homeless persons from returning to homelessness, the City and its partners:
- Monitor at risk households and provide follow-up services after housing placement.
 - Offer crisis intervention assistance, such as emergency rent or utility support.
 - Promote collaboration between housing providers and health/mental health agencies to support clients with ongoing needs.
6. Coordination with Regional Partners - Although Moore does not operate its own shelter, it actively coordinates with:
- Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC), which offers housing assistance, case management, and permanent supportive housing.
 - Veteran focused programs, including Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) and HUD-VASH vouchers, to ensure veteran households have support.

These combined actions help ensure that homeless individuals and families in Moore can exit homelessness quickly, access stable housing, and remain housed, building pathways toward independent living and long-term self-sufficiency.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: 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); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

To help low income and extremely low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially those at risk due to discharge from public institutions or dependency on support services, the City of Moore incorporates the following strategies and actions:

1. Coordination with Discharge Planning Entities - Moore works with local and regional partners to prevent homelessness at the point of discharge by:
 - Collaborating with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services, local hospitals, behavioral health providers, correctional institutions, and child welfare agencies to support transition planning that includes housing stability.
 - Supporting the Continuum of Care in their coordination efforts with publicly funded institutions to ensure that individuals exiting care are not discharged directly into homelessness.
 - Promoting early intervention discharge planning for individuals at risk of homelessness, particularly in the areas of foster care and corrections.
2. Housing and Service Referrals - The City refers individuals and families to supportive services and housing resources such as:
 - Rapid Re-Housing and Homeless Prevention programs
 - Case Management services that connect households to local nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and housing counseling services
 - Moore Youth and Family Services who provide crisis intervention, counseling, and supportive housing referrals for at risk youth and families.
3. Strengthening Local Partnerships - The City leverages relationships with:
 - Public housing authorities outside Moore since Moore does not operate its own PHA, to coordinate access to rental assistance or housing vouchers when needed.
 - Nonprofits and community-based organizations, such as food banks and employment training centers, to help stabilize families facing economic hardships.
 - United Way and regional 2-1-1 services, which offer comprehensive resource navigations for those in immediate need of shelter, food, or health care access.
4. Case Management - Prevention efforts include:
 - Tenant-based rental assistance (TBRA) to stabilize households on the brink of eviction.
 - Emergency utility and rental assistance, coordinated through local partners.
 - Employment and education support through Workforce Oklahoma and regional education institutions to help individuals improve self-sufficiency and avoid recurring housing instability.
5. Focus on Special Populations - programs specifically address:
 - Youth aging out of foster care, through connection to transitional housing and life skills training.
 - Formerly incarcerated individuals, by coordinating with re-entry programs to ensure housing is secured prior to discharge.
 - Individuals with mental health needs, in partnership with providers such as Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center.

By strengthening its institutional partnerships and focusing on proactive housing interventions, Moore aims to reduce the risk of homelessness among vulnerable populations and ensure housing continuity as individuals navigate transitions from institutional care or other systems of support.

Discussion

The City of Moore recognizes that addressing homelessness and the needs of special populations requires a coordinated and comprehensive approach that includes prevention, emergency response, housing placement, and supportive services. In the upcoming program year, Moore will continue to work closely with the Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC), local nonprofit organizations, and regional partners to support activities that reduce homelessness and improve outcomes for vulnerable residents.

While the City does not operate direct shelters or supportive housing programs, it utilizes CDBG funds strategically to support nonprofits that fill these roles and to help coordinate services that address gaps in the system. Efforts are also made to align Moore's activities with state and federal resources, leveraging partnerships to maximize impact.

Barriers such as a limited supply of affordable housing, lack of public transportation, and insufficient mental health and substance use treatment options remain key challenges. Through its strategic plan goals, Moore aims to help reduce these barriers by funding essential services, advocating for supportive housing development, and strengthening cross-sector coordination.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction

While the City of Moore is committed to expanding housing opportunities for all residents, various barriers—both policy-related and structural—can hinder the development, accessibility, and preservation of affordable housing. The "Barriers to Affordable Housing" section of this Action Plan identifies and examines the local conditions, regulations, and market factors that may constrain efforts to meet the housing needs of low- and moderate-income households.

These barriers may include zoning restrictions, development costs, infrastructure limitations, lack of public transportation, and the absence of financial incentives for affordable housing development. Understanding and addressing these barriers is critical for ensuring that Moore can make meaningful progress toward its goals of fair housing, stability, and accessibility. The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

This section outlines how the City will continue to evaluate its policies and work collaboratively with local partners and stakeholders to reduce obstacles to affordable housing production and investment, while promoting long-term affordability and resilience within the housing market.

Actions it planned 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.

The City of Moore recognizes that certain public policies, whether through design or unintended consequences, can create barriers to the development and preservation of affordable housing. These barriers may arise from zoning ordinances, land use controls, building codes, and the absence of incentives for affordable housing development. In response, the City has identified several actions it can take to help remove or reduce these obstacles:

1. Review and adjust zoning and land use policies
2. Support alternative housing types
3. Streamline development review processes
4. Maintain reasonable building code requirements with long term cost benefits
5. Coordinate with housing partners

Discussion

The City of Moore continues to face several challenges that limit the development and preservation of affordable housing. These barriers are rooted in public policies and local conditions that, while often intended to maintain community standards or safety, can unintentionally restrict housing choices for low- and moderate-income households.

One notable example is the city's zoning and land use requirements, such as the minimum 55-foot lot size and the requirement for multifamily developments to undergo a Planned Unit Development (PUD) process. While these regulations aim to manage growth and ensure neighborhood compatibility, they may also raise development costs and limit the feasibility of affordable housing projects.

Additionally, the lack of public transportation in Moore represents a barrier to housing choice and affordability. Without transit access, residents must rely on personal vehicles, which can be cost-prohibitive for lower-income households and limit access to employment, healthcare, and other services.

Moore’s building code requirements, including storm-resistant construction standards, have been adopted to increase resilience to severe weather events. Although these measures may slightly increase upfront construction costs, they are justified by the long-term benefits of reducing storm damage and mitigating cost burdens on homeowners post-disaster. The city also currently lacks local tax incentives or dedicated funding to support the development of affordable housing. This absence can make Moore a less attractive option for developers seeking to build income-restricted or workforce housing units.

Recognizing these issues, Moore is committed to ongoing policy review and stakeholder engagement to balance safety, growth, and affordability. The city’s planned actions include evaluating zoning flexibility, exploring incentives, and improving the development process to create a more supportive environment for affordable housing.

Ultimately, addressing these barriers is essential to achieving the city’s broader housing goals and ensuring that all residents, regardless of income level, have access to safe, stable, and affordable housing opportunities.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction

The "Other Actions" section of the Annual Action Plan outlines the City of Moore's strategies beyond direct housing and community development investments. These actions address systemic challenges that impact the effectiveness and reach of federal funding, including reducing barriers to affordable housing, improving coordination within the service delivery network, enhancing institutional capacity, and supporting underserved populations.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs:

The City of Moore acknowledges that underserved populations, including extremely low-income households, persons with disabilities, seniors, persons experiencing homelessness, and residents without access to transportation, face persistent barriers in accessing affordable housing, supportive services, and economic opportunity. Addressing these underserved needs is a key objective of Moore's Annual Action Plan.

To reduce these barriers, the City will continue to support public services, strengthen regional partnerships, enhance outreach and access to information, target infrastructure improvements in underserved areas, promote accessibility, and seek additional funding opportunities.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing:

The City of Moore recognizes the critical need to preserve, maintain, and increase access to affordable housing for low- and moderate-income households. Rising housing costs, aging housing stock, and limited development incentives have contributed to challenges in meeting the housing needs of vulnerable populations. To address these challenges, the City has identified several key actions for the upcoming program year:

1. Support owner-occupied housing rehabilitation
2. Encourage housing development partnerships
3. Preserve existing affordable housing stock
4. Leverage federal and state resources

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards:

The City of Moore is committed to reducing the risks associated with lead-based paint (LBP) hazards, especially in housing units occupied by low- and moderate-income households. Recognizing the long-term health impacts—particularly for children—of lead exposure, the City incorporates lead hazard reduction into its housing programs and public outreach efforts. The City is committed to the following actions to assist in reducing lead-based paint hazards:

1. Implement lead safe housing practices in rehabilitation programs
2. Conduct risk assessments and clearance testing
3. Educate homeowners and tenants
4. Coordinate with state and federal resources

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families:

The City of Moore recognizes that reducing poverty is a multi-faceted challenge that requires coordinated efforts across housing, education, workforce development, and social services. While the City does not directly administer anti-poverty programs, it leverages Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and partnerships with local service providers to support activities that address the root causes and symptoms of poverty. The City will continue to fund public services that promote self-sufficiency and support access to affordable housing.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure:

The City of Moore acknowledges that an effective institutional structure is critical to the successful implementation of its Consolidated Plan goals and Annual Action Plan activities. To enhance the capacity and coordination of public agencies, nonprofit organizations, and other stakeholders, the City will undertake the following actions to strengthen its institutional structure:

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with private industry to address important issues that inhibit housing and community development efforts.
3. Identify opportunities to create private/public partnerships for financing projects so that federal funds can be leveraged.

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies:

Effective coordination between public and private entities is critical for addressing complex housing and community development needs. The City of Moore can consider some strategies to enhance collaboration and streamline service delivery among housing providers, supportive service agencies, and other stakeholders:

1. Strengthen participation in regional and local networks
2. Facilitate cross-sector partnerships between non-profit housing developers, emergency shelter, organizations serving persons with disabilities, veterans, youth, and other special needs populations, and public institutions such as schools and health departments.
3. Encourage joint funding applications and program alignment
4. Promote shared data use and evaluation

By strengthening coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies, Moore will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its community development strategies. These efforts will ensure that limited resources are better aligned with resident needs and contribute to long-term stability and well-being for vulnerable populations.

The City of Moore agrees that its compliance in all respects with all applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws is material to the U.S. Government's payment decisions for purposes of section 3729(b)(4) of title 31, United States Code. The City of Moore will not operate any programs that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Discussion

The "Other Actions" section of the Annual Action Plan highlights how the City of Moore intends to address systemic challenges that impact the effectiveness of housing and community development efforts. These include addressing underserved needs, reducing poverty, removing barriers to affordable housing, combating lead-based paint hazards, improving institutional capacity, and enhancing interagency coordination.

The City recognizes that while direct investments in housing and public services are critical, these broader efforts are essential to sustain long-term success. For instance, Moore plans to pursue actions that improve access to services for low-income residents, support the development of affordable housing, and build stronger linkages between public and private entities. These strategies are designed not only to meet immediate needs but also to address the root causes of housing insecurity and poverty.

In reducing lead-based paint hazards, the City will comply with federal regulations and provide education and resources to property owners and residents. Meanwhile, workforce development and poverty-reduction initiatives will support job access, skill-building, and economic mobility.

Strengthening the institutional delivery system, through training, partnership development, and data sharing, will further enhance program outcomes and ensure fair distribution of resources.

Together, these actions support a comprehensive and integrated approach to community development that aligns with Moore's goals for housing stability, economic opportunity, and quality of life for all residents.

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	100.00%

If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(I)(2)(vii)).

The City of Moore does not have any program income or section 108 loans. The City of Moore will use the CDBG funds to benefit the low to moderately low-income individuals.

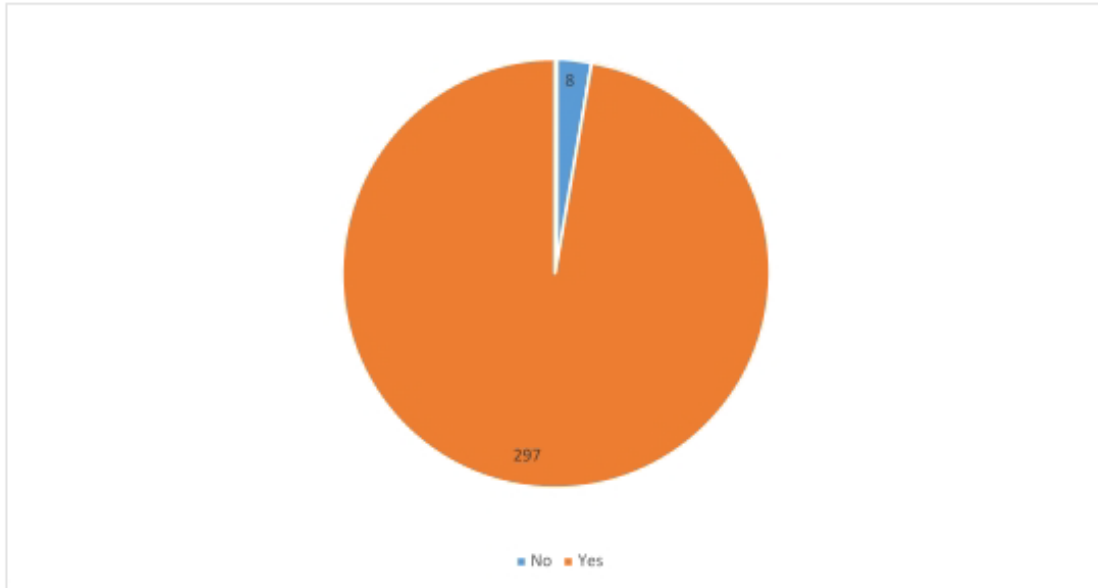
Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments

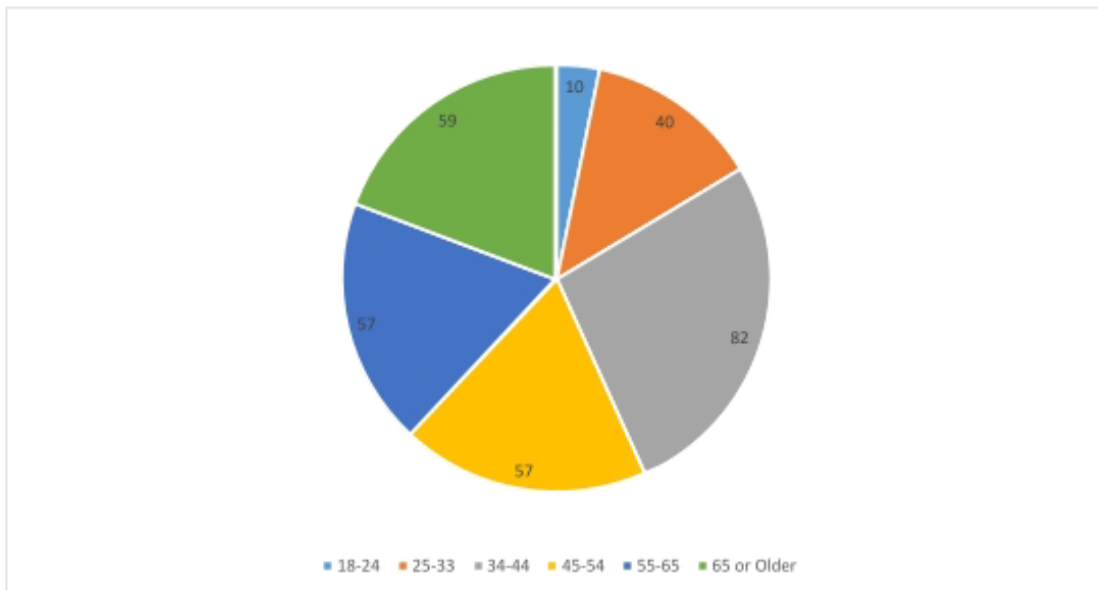


2025 City of Moore Community Needs Survey Results

Do you live or work in the City of Moore?



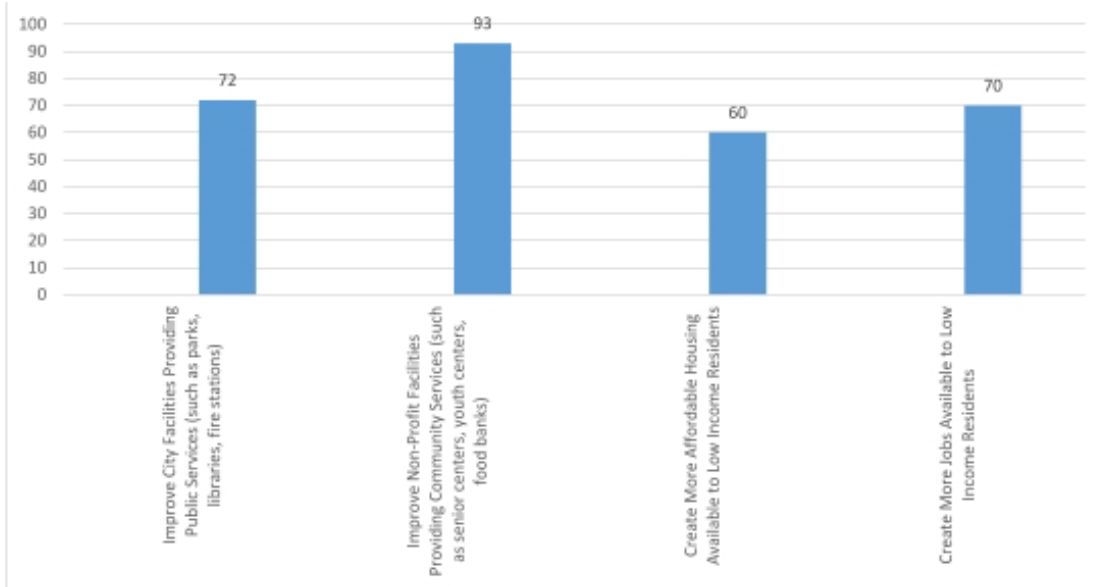
Age of Respondents



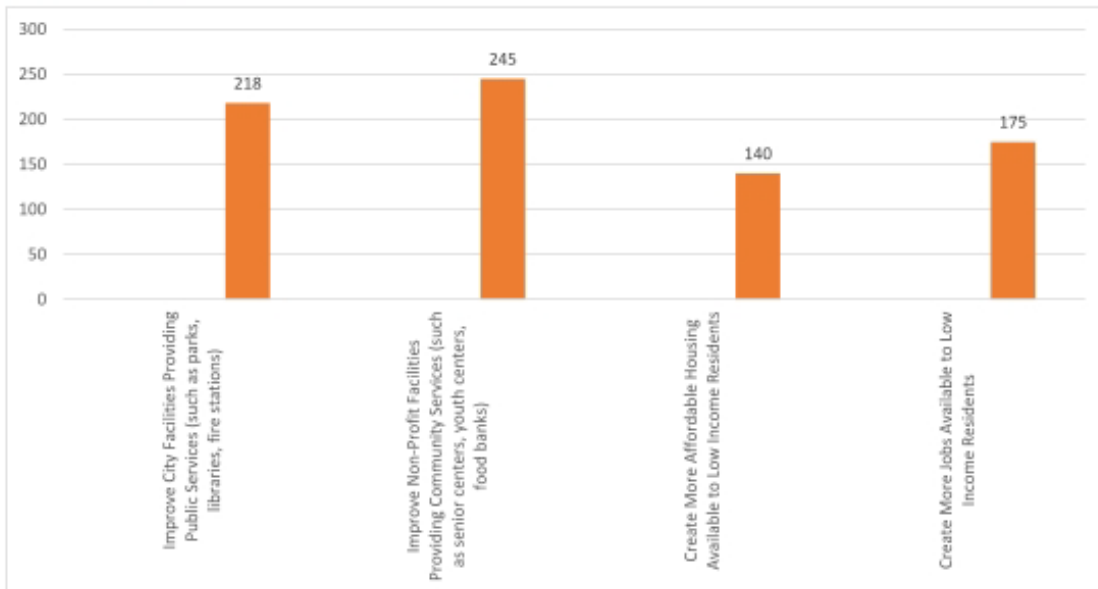
Thinking about your neighborhood, and the facilities and services currently available, please rank your top 3 needs for improvements in the areas below:

Neighborhood Improvements

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:

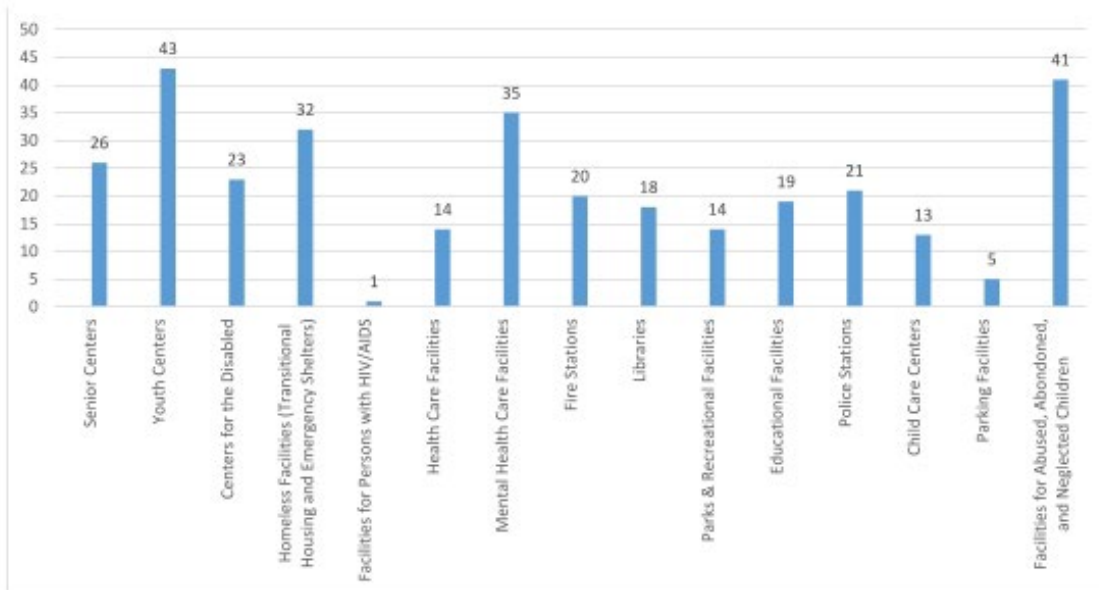


OVERALL RESULTS:

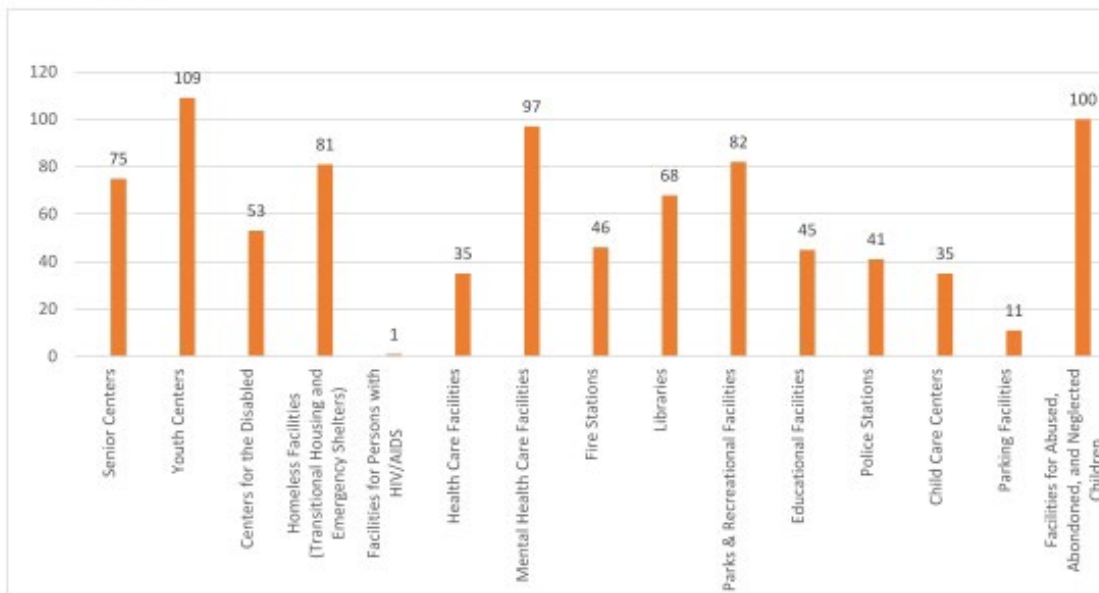


Community Development Needs

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:

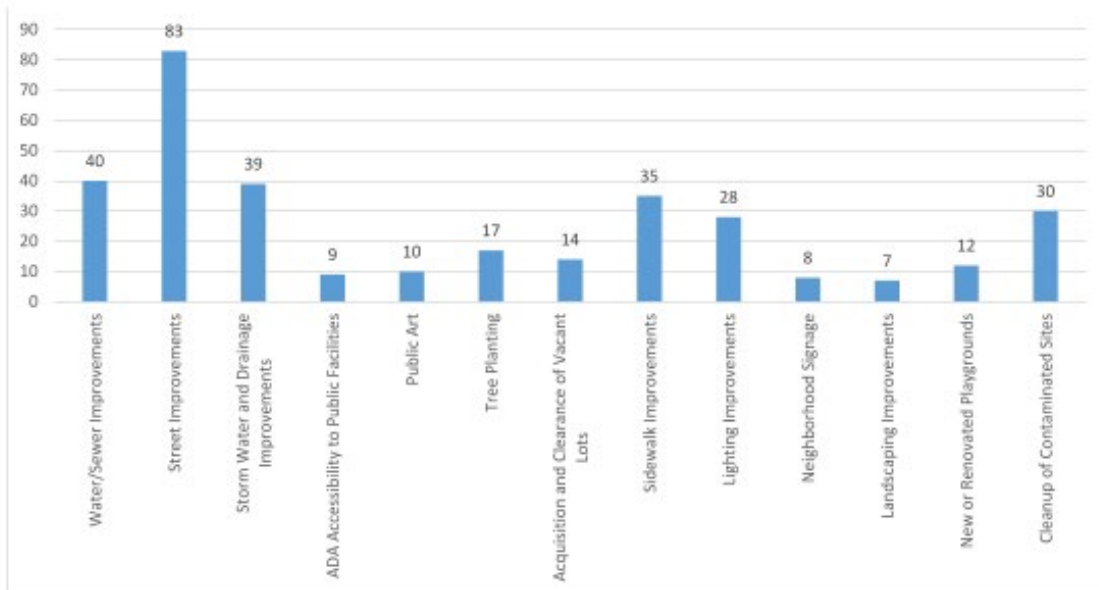


OVERALL RESULTS:

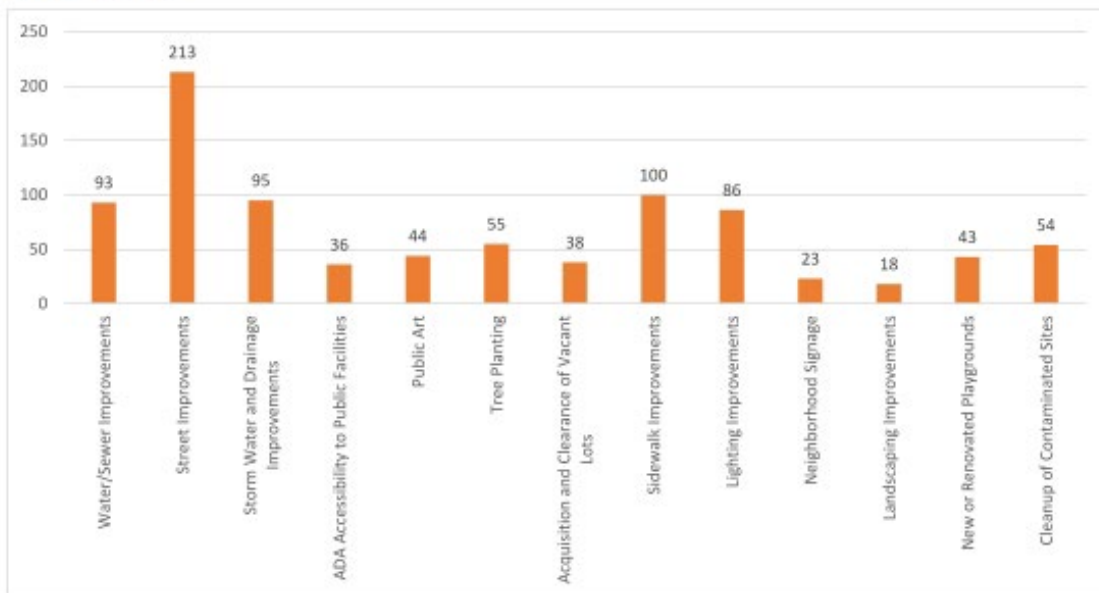


Infrastructure and Neighborhood Improvements

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:

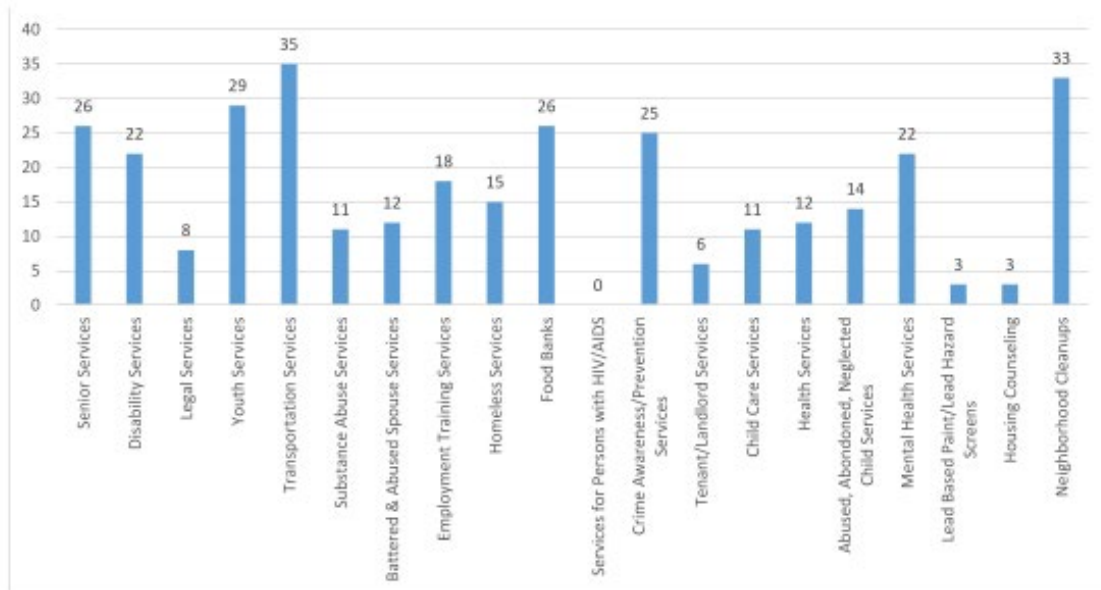


OVERALL RESULTS:

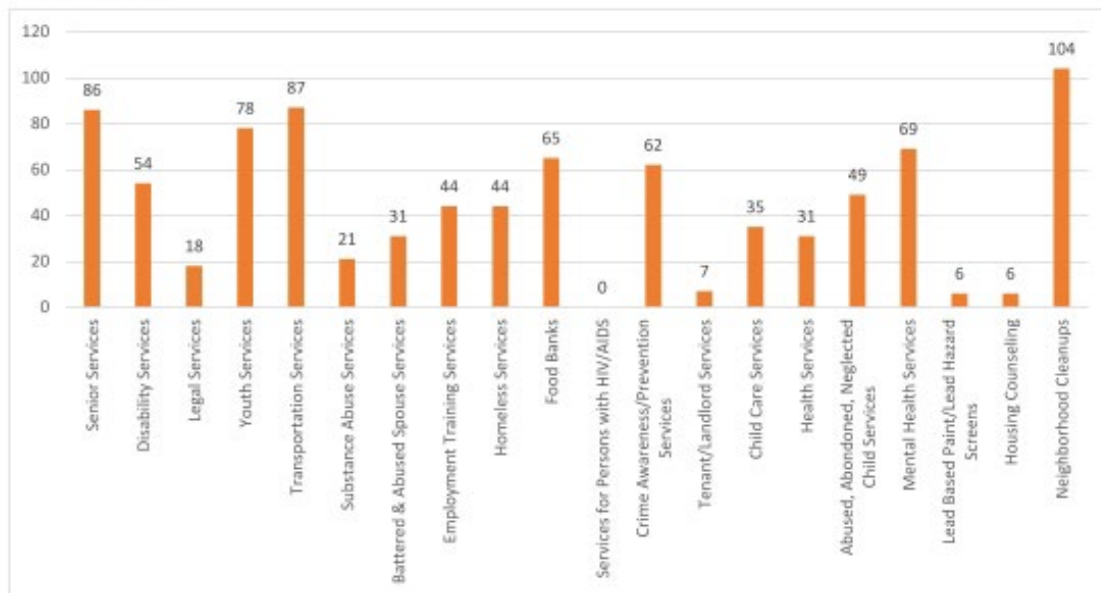


Public Service Needs

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:

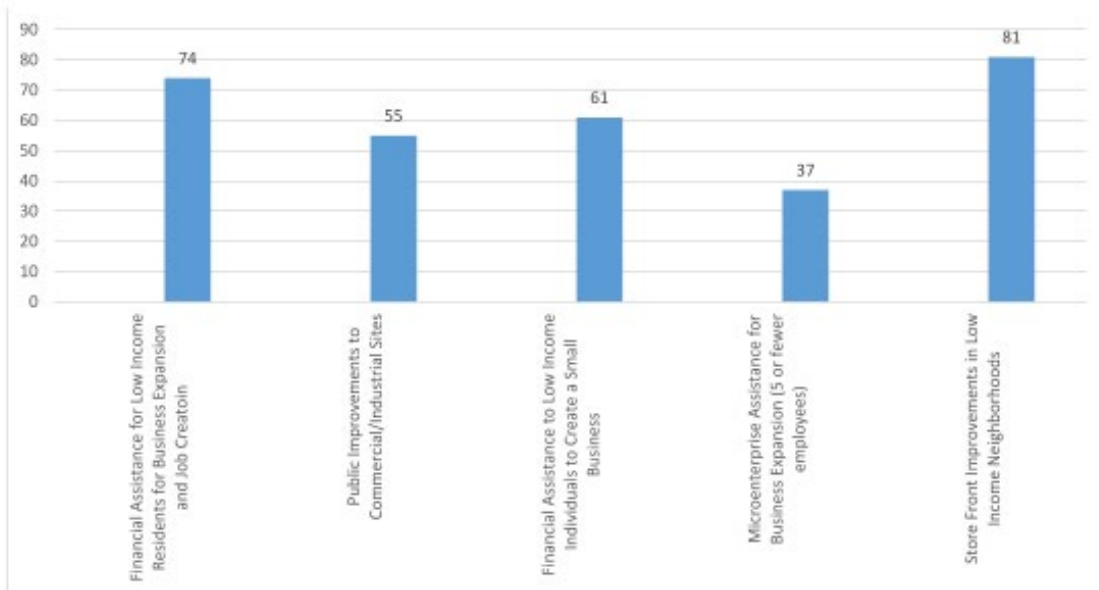


OVERALL RESULTS:

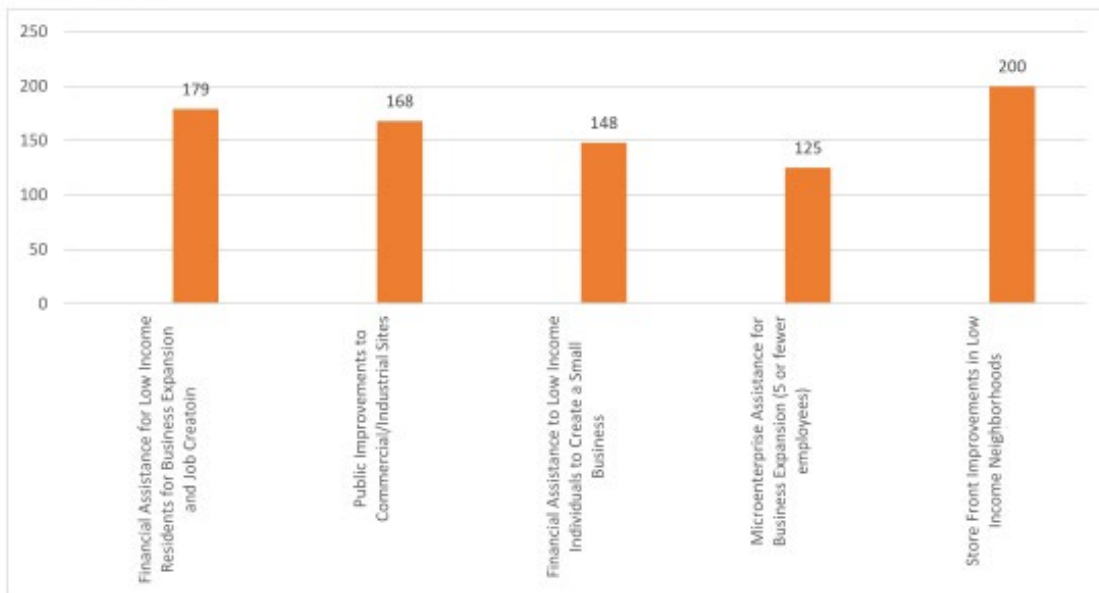


Economic Development

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:

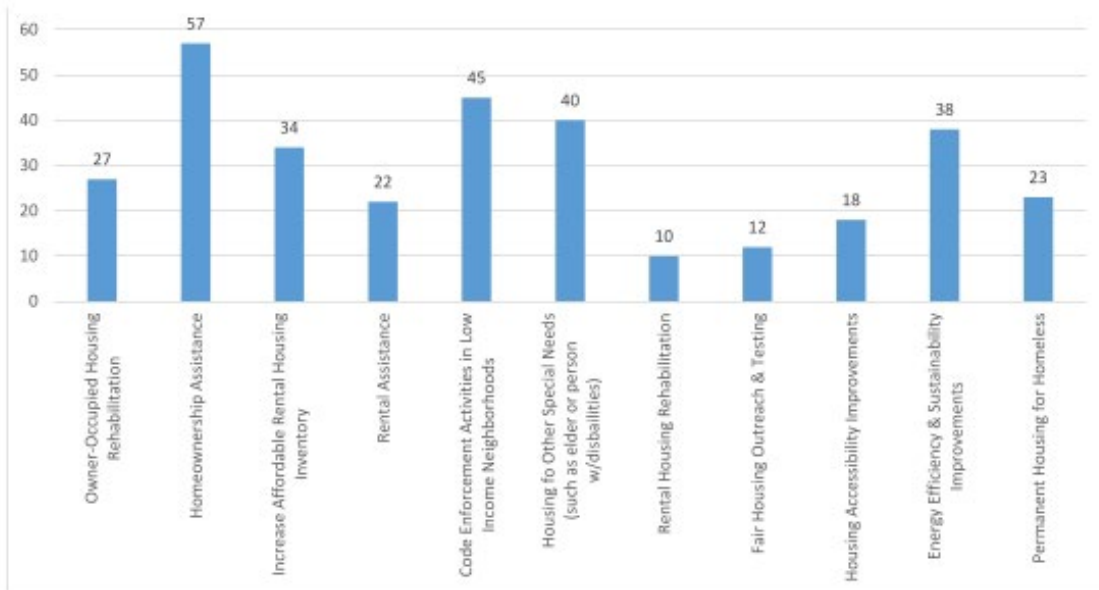


OVERALL RESULTS:

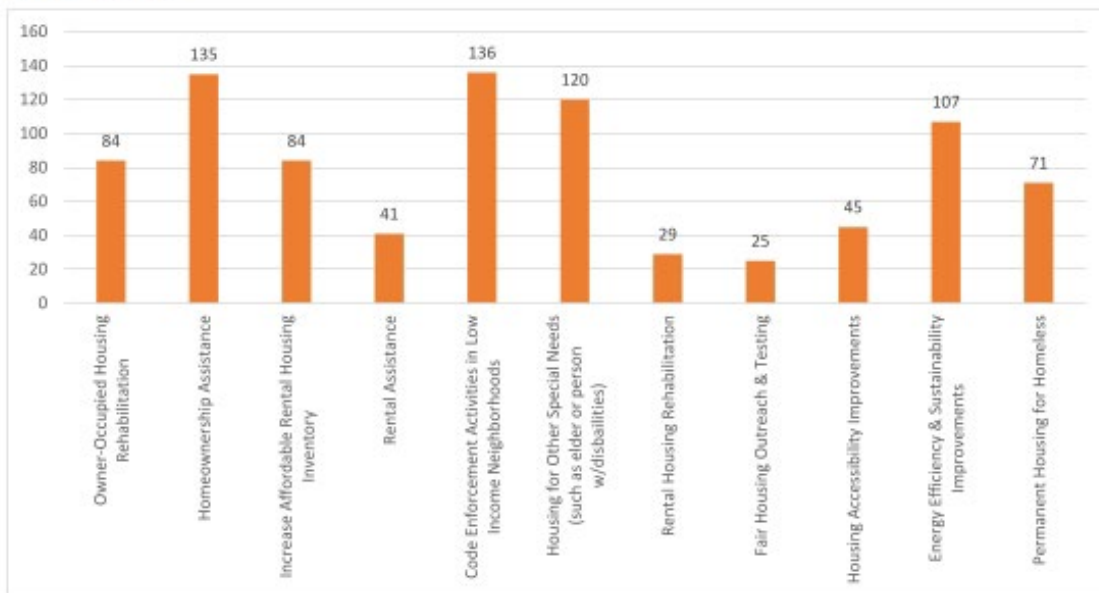


Housing Needs

LOW-INCOME RESULTS:



OVERALL RESULTS:





PUBLIC NOTICE

2025 Community Needs Public Hearing

Community Public Hearing: March 18, 2025 at 2:00pm, Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway.

The City of Moore through the Department of Housing and Community Development must develop, in consultation with citizens, community groups, non-profit entities, business organizations and government offices, a new five-year Consolidated Plan covering the period October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2030. The Consolidated Plan assesses housing and community development needs in the City of Moore and establishes strategies to address these needs, using Federal and other funds, over a five-year period. A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approved Consolidated Plan is required to receive funding under one Federal formula grant program: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

To further the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Moore will be conducting a public hearing on **March 18, 2025 at 2:00pm**, in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 301 N. Broadway Ave. Moore, OK 73160. The primary purpose for this meeting is to afford citizens and community partners an opportunity to discuss housing and community development needs, strategies to address needs, and review the City's past performance with regard to the above mentioned formula programs.

In addition to the five-year plan, the City must also prepare a One Year Annual Action Plan stating how the strategies and goals found in the five-year plan will be annually implemented. The next Annual Action Plan will cover the period October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2026. For planning purposes, the City **estimates \$320,000.00*** of CDBG funds will be available during CDBG Program Year 2025.

**Note: This figure is only a projection and it is quite possible the City will receive a different amount.*

Publish Date: Tuesday, March 4, 2025

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT THE PUBLIC MEETINGS

The City of Moore encourages participation from all its citizens. If participation at any public meeting is not possible due to a disability (such as a hearing or speech disability) or language barrier, notification to the City Clerk at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled public meeting is encouraged to allow the City to make the necessary accommodations.



City of Moore Oklahoma

301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160 | (405) 793-5000 | www.cityofmoore.com

March 3, 2025

Dear Community Development Partners:

The City of Moore through the Department of Housing and Community Development must develop, in consultation with citizens, community groups, non-profit entities, business organizations and government offices, a new five-year Consolidated Plan covering the period October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2030. The Consolidated Plan assesses housing and community development needs in the City of Moore and establishes strategies to address these needs, using Federal and other funds, over a five-year period. A U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) approved Consolidated Plan is required to receive funding under one Federal formula grant program: Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

To further the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Moore will be conducting a public meeting on **Tuesday, March 18, 2025 at 2:00 PM**, in the City Council Chambers, City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160. The primary purpose for this meeting is to afford citizens and community partners an opportunity to discuss housing and community development needs, strategies to address needs, and review the City's past performance with regard to the above mentioned formula programs.

In addition to the five-year plan, the City must also prepare a one year Annual Action Plan stating how the strategies and goals found in the five-year plan will be annually implemented. The next Annual Action Plan will cover the period October 1, 2025 through September 30, 2026. For planning purposes, the City estimates *\$320,000.00 of CDBG funds will be available during City Fiscal Year 2025. (*Note: This figure is only a projection and it is quite possible the City will receive a different amount.)

The City of Moore is also inviting non-profit organizations to submit proposals for projects to be funded through the Community Development Block Grant Program. The major focus of the City of Moore's program is on physical and social development activities. A restricted portion of the grant funds can be expended for public services activities. Please note that requests for funding under this category will be carefully reviewed to ensure adherence to required expenditure limitations.

CDBG funding can be used for a variety of public service projects and activities that benefit the low-moderate income and disadvantaged residents in our community, including, but not limited to:

- Emergency repairs for homeowners
- Counseling services
- After-school programs
- Food pantry
- Senior services
- Utility/rental assistance

The CDBG application can be viewed and downloaded from <https://www.cityofmoore.com/departments-divisions/grants-programs-disaster-recovery/community-development-block-grant-services>. You will find the CDBG application materials and instructions on how to complete the application. **Paper copies of the CDBG application will not be accepted, you must submit your application online.** The application will be available on **Monday, March 3, 2025**. The City will receive applications through **5:00 PM on Monday, April 7, 2025**. CDBG funding requests received after the deadline will not be accepted.

A Public Service Application Workshop will be held on **Tuesday, March 18, 2025 at 1:30 PM** in the City Council Chambers located at City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160. This workshop will be for any agencies who are experiencing problems completing the application or have any questions. This is **not a mandatory** workshop.

For general information regarding the public meeting and submission of CDBG proposals, please contact Sky Larson at (405) 793-4571 or by email at slarson@cityofmoore.com.

Sincerely,

Kahley Gilbert
Project-Grants Manager

LOCALiQ

The Oklahoman

PO Box 631643 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1643

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

City Of Moore
301 N BROADWAY ST

MOORE OK 73160

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoman, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the State of Oklahoma, and which is a daily newspaper published in Oklahoma County and having paid general circulation therein; published and personal knowledge of the facts herein state and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issues dated on:

03/04/2025

and that the fees charged are legal.
Sworn to and subscribed before on 03/04/2025

Legal Clerk

Notary, State of WI, County of Brown

My commission expires

Publication Cost \$63.60
Tax Amount \$0.00
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Please do not use this form for payment remittance.

AMY KOKOTT
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

Page 1 of 2

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LPXLP
March 4 2025
LOKL0248276



AFFIDAVIT OF PERFORMANCE

Client: City of Moore
Publication Name: El Nacional de Oklahoma

Ad #1 Description: Public Notice PO#253444
Publication Date: March 7th, 2025

Signer of this document swears that the ad(s) listed in the above were published according to the time and dates listed herein.

Signature Authorized Agent: [Signature]
Title: Manager
Type or print name and title of person who signed above: RANDY KING

COUNTY OF Oklahoma) SS.
STATE OF Oklahoma)

The above affiant, (Randy King), duly sworn, signed and dated the above affidavit before me, the undersigned Notary Public, on the 17th day April of 2024.

My Commission Expires:
Commission Number:

Notary Public

[Signature]

5/19/26

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Av. - OKC, OK 73109
2.3236

low Boss

decoraciones,
ria y más..

Av. - OKC, OK 73109
822.3236

**I saved
my Best
Friend.**

Maggie Q.
with adopted
dog Cesar.



Please adopt your next pet.
Together, we can Save Them All.



AVISO PÚBLICO

**Audiencia Pública sobre
las Necesidades de la Comunidad en 2025**

**Audiencia Pública Comunitaria: 18 de marzo de 2025 a las 2:00 pm,
Ayuntamiento de Moore, 301 N. Broadway.**

La ciudad de Moore, a través del Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Comunitario, tiene que desarrollar, en consulta con ciudadanos, grupos comunitarios, entidades sin fines de lucro, organizaciones de negocios y oficinas gubernamentales, un nuevo Plan Consolidado de cinco años que cubra el periodo del 1 de octubre de 2025 al 30 de septiembre de 2030. El Plan Consolidado evalúa las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario en la ciudad de Moore y establece estrategias para abordar estas necesidades, utilizando fondos federales y de otros tipos, durante un periodo de cinco años. Se requiere un Plan Consolidado aprobado por el Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de los EE.UU. (HUD) para recibir fondos bajo un programa formulado de concesión federal: Concesión en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG).

Para avanzar con el proceso del Plan Consolidado, la Ciudad de Moore llevará a cabo una audiencia pública el 18 de marzo de 2025 a las 2:00 pm en la Sala del Consejo Municipal, Ayuntamiento, 301 N. Broadway Ave, Moore, OK 73160. El objetivo principal de esta reunión es brindar a los ciudadanos y socios comunitarios la oportunidad de conversar acerca de las necesidades de vivienda y desarrollo comunitario, las estrategias para abordar dichas necesidades, y revisar el desempeño anterior de la ciudad con respecto a los programas de fórmula mencionados anteriormente.


Además del plan de cinco años, la ciudad también debe preparar un Plan de Acción Anual de un Año que indique cómo se implementarán anualmente las estrategias y los objetivos que se describen en el plan de cinco años. El próximo Plan de Acción Anual cubrirá el periodo del 1 de octubre de 2025 al 30 de septiembre de 2026. Para fines de planificación, la ciudad calcula que \$320,000.00 en fondos de CDBG estarán disponibles durante el Año del Programa CDBG 2025.

Nota: Este aviso es una proyección y es muy posible que la ciudad reciba los cambios oportunos.

Fecha de publicación: jueves, 7 de marzo de 2025

AVISO DE ASISTENCIA A LAS REUNIONES PÚBLICAS

La ciudad de Moore fomenta la participación de todos sus ciudadanos. Si la participación en una audiencia pública no es factible debido a una discapacidad (como una discapacidad auditiva o del habla) o una barrera física, se recomienda notificar al secretario de la ciudad por lo menos quince (15) días antes de la audiencia pública programada, para permitir a la ciudad realizar las adaptaciones necesarias.



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*Nota: Esta cifra es solo una proyección y es muy posible que la ciudad reciba una cantidad diferente.

Fecha de publicación: jueves, 7 de marzo de 2025

AVISO DE ASISTENCIA A LAS REUNIONES PÚBLICAS

La ciudad de Moore fomenta la participación de todos sus ciudadanos. Si la participación en una audiencia pública no es factible debido a una discapacidad (como una discapacidad auditiva o del habla) o una barrera del idioma, se recomienda notificar al secretario de la ciudad por lo menos cuarenta y ocho (48) horas antes de la audiencia pública programada, para permitirle a la ciudad realizar las adaptaciones necesarias.



PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Hearing for the 2025 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

Community Public Hearing: May 15, 2025 at 5:30 pm, Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway.

The City of Moore will receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). CDBG funds can support a broad range of community projects and activities, provided such projects and activities meet one or more of the following national objectives: 1) benefit low and moderate-income persons; 2) aid in the prevention and elimination of slum or blight; or 3) meet other community development needs of a particular urgency and for which other funding sources are not available.

The City of Moore has scheduled a community-wide public hearing to obtain citizen input and explain the CDBG Entitlement Program, eligible activities, and related matters.

The Public Hearing is open to all residents of Moore and any persons or organizations desiring to speak on this matter will be afforded an opportunity to be heard. The City of Moore encourages participation from all its citizens. If participation at any public hearing is not possible due to a disability (such as a hearing or speech disability) or language barrier, notification to the City Clerk at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled public hearing is encouraged to allow the City to make the necessary accommodations.

For any questions or comments regarding the CDBG Program, please contact Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager, at (405) 793-4571 or visit 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma, 73160. You can also reach out via email at kgilbert@cityofmoore.com.

This notice is posted at the following locations: Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, The Brand Senior Center, 201 E. Main Street, the Moore Public Library, 225 S. Howard Avenue, and www.cityofmoore.com.

Publish Date: Thursday, May 1, 2025

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT THE PUBLIC MEETINGS

The City of Moore encourages participation from all its citizens. If participation at any public meeting is not possible due to a disability (such as a hearing or speech disability) or language barrier, notification to the City Clerk at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled public meeting is encouraged to allow the City to make the necessary accommodations.

LOCALiQ

The Oklahoman

PO Box 531643 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1643

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

City Of Moore
301 N BROADWAY ST

MOORE OK 73160

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoman, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the State of Oklahoma, and which is a daily newspaper published in Oklahoma County and having paid general circulation therein; published and personal knowledge of the facts herein state and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issues dated on:

05/01/2025

and that the fees charged are legal.
Sworn to and subscribed before on 05/01/2025

Legal Clerk

Notary, State of WI County of Brown

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VICKY FELTY
Notary Public
State of Wisconsin

Page 1 of 2

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LPXLP

May 1 2025

LOKL0285516

EL NACIONAL

DE OKLAHOMA

AFFIDAVIT OF PERFORMANCE

Client: City of Moore
Publication Name: El Nacional de Oklahoma

Ad #1 Description: Public Notice PO#254238
Publication Date: May 5th, 2025

Ad #1 Description: Public Notice PO#254806
Publication Date: June 20th, 2025

Signer of this document swears that the ad(s) listed in the above were published according to the time and dates listed herein.

Signature Authorized Agent: [Signature]

Title: PUBLISHER

Type or print name and title of person who signed above: Randy King 7/18/25

COUNTY OF Oklahoma) SS.

STATE OF OK)

The above affiant, (Randy King), duly sworn, signed and dated the above affidavit before me, the undersigned Notary Public, on the 18th day July of 2024.



[Signature]

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

1-9-2029

Commission Number:

#21000133

CONTINUACIONES

VERBI DE LA PAZ

La ciudad de Moore, sede del evento, se convirtió en un punto de encuentro para la comunidad local y nacional. El evento, que se celebró el 15 de mayo, contó con la presencia de cientos de personas, incluyendo a miembros del personal de la ciudad y a representantes de la comunidad. El evento fue organizado por la ciudad de Moore y el Departamento de Salud y Bienestar. El evento fue un éxito y se celebró en un ambiente de respeto y respeto. El evento fue un punto de encuentro para la comunidad local y nacional. El evento, que se celebró el 15 de mayo, contó con la presencia de cientos de personas, incluyendo a miembros del personal de la ciudad y a representantes de la comunidad. El evento fue organizado por la ciudad de Moore y el Departamento de Salud y Bienestar. El evento fue un éxito y se celebró en un ambiente de respeto y respeto.

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INMIGRACIÓN

ACLARANDO DUDAS



Si tiene alguna duda de inmigración puede escribirnos en info@elnacionaldeoklahoma.com

¿Se pueden reducir el salario al cruzar?

El salario mínimo federal es de \$7.25 por hora. Sin embargo, algunos estados tienen leyes que permiten a los empleadores reducir el salario de los empleados que trabajan en zonas de alta pobreza o en zonas de alta desempleo. En Oklahoma, la ley permite a los empleadores reducir el salario de los empleados que trabajan en zonas de alta pobreza o en zonas de alta desempleo. En Oklahoma, la ley permite a los empleadores reducir el salario de los empleados que trabajan en zonas de alta pobreza o en zonas de alta desempleo.

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Está en servicio para la comunidad. Las respuestas les dicen en esta sección con sus ideas, opiniones y de riesgo para la comunidad como una columna legal formal.

En esta sección, los lectores pueden expresar sus opiniones y puntos de vista sobre temas de actualidad. Las respuestas son de carácter informativo y no constituyen asesoramiento legal. Los lectores deben consultar con un abogado para obtener asesoramiento legal. En esta sección, los lectores pueden expresar sus opiniones y puntos de vista sobre temas de actualidad. Las respuestas son de carácter informativo y no constituyen asesoramiento legal. Los lectores deben consultar con un abogado para obtener asesoramiento legal.

AVISO PÚBLICO

Audiencia Pública para el Programa de Concesiones en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG) 2025

Audiencia Pública Comunitaria: 15 de Mayo, 2025 a 5:00pm, Moore City Hall, 501 N. Broadway.

La Ciudad de Moore, sede del evento, se convirtió en un punto de encuentro para la comunidad local y nacional. El evento, que se celebró el 15 de mayo, contó con la presencia de cientos de personas, incluyendo a miembros del personal de la ciudad y a representantes de la comunidad. El evento fue organizado por la ciudad de Moore y el Departamento de Salud y Bienestar. El evento fue un éxito y se celebró en un ambiente de respeto y respeto.

AVISO DE ADHESIÓN A LAS PENSIONES PÚBLICAS

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UN ENFOQUE EN EL BIENESTAR INTEGRAL

HABLANDO DE SALUD

Contra Eric, Columna Salud

En el día a día de la vida moderna, la salud mental y el bienestar integral son aspectos clave para una vida plena y satisfactoria. Este enfoque integral considera no solo la salud física, sino también la salud mental, emocional y social. Al abordar estos aspectos de manera holística, podemos mejorar nuestra calidad de vida y alcanzar un mayor bienestar integral.

La salud mental es un componente esencial del bienestar integral. Incluye el estado de ánimo, las emociones y el pensamiento. Mantener una buena salud mental puede ayudarnos a manejar el estrés, tomar decisiones más informadas y disfrutar de la vida. El bienestar integral también incluye la salud física, la salud emocional y la salud social. Al abordar estos aspectos de manera holística, podemos mejorar nuestra calidad de vida y alcanzar un mayor bienestar integral.

El bienestar integral es un concepto que abarca todos los aspectos de nuestra vida. Incluye la salud física, la salud mental, la salud emocional y la salud social. Al abordar estos aspectos de manera holística, podemos mejorar nuestra calidad de vida y alcanzar un mayor bienestar integral. El bienestar integral es un concepto que abarca todos los aspectos de nuestra vida. Incluye la salud física, la salud mental, la salud emocional y la salud social. Al abordar estos aspectos de manera holística, podemos mejorar nuestra calidad de vida y alcanzar un mayor bienestar integral.



MINUTES OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MAY 15, 2025

The Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee of the City of Moore, Oklahoma held a meeting on May 15, 2025 in the Council Chambers, Moore City Hall, 301 N Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

AGENDA ITEM NO. 1: ROLL CALL

Chairman Louie Williams asks for roll to be called for the Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee. The following members reported present:

Present: Louie Williams Kathy Garrity Sean Evans Kelley Mattocks Rodney VanWinkle Ralph Sherrard

Absent: Janie Milum Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

AGENDA ITEM NO. 2: PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

AGENDA ITEM NO. 3: APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER 14, 2024 CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Motion: Kelley Mattocks makes a motion to approve the minutes of the November 14, 2024 CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting. Sean Evans seconds the motion. Roll is called.

Ayes: Rodney VanWinkle Kathy Garrity Louie Williams Sean Evans Kelley Mattocks

Nays:

Abstained: Ralph Sherrard

Absent: Melissa Hunt Janie Milum

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

AGENDA ITEM NO. 4: PUBLIC SERVICE APPLICANT PRESENTATIONS

Chairman Louie Williams states that Aging Services, Inc. will present first.

Executive Director, Tammy Vaughn, will be presenting on behalf of Aging Services.

Tammy Vaughn begins the presentation:

Aging Services, Inc. submitted a City of Moore CDBG proposal in the amount of \$30,000.00 for the following: To provide hot home delivered meals to at least 65 senior adult residents in Moore during the 25-26 fiscal year. The meals will be provided five days per week for a total of 260 servings per year at a unit cost of \$5.00. The cost to provide meals to one homebound senior adult for an entire year is \$1,300.00. CDBG funds will cover 50% of the annual cost for at least 65 participants. The amount to be paid by other ASI funds would then be \$12,250.00. Due to increase in food and labor costs, our Aging Services Advisory Council voted on May 12th, 2025 to raise the unit cost to \$6.00 per meal. Aging Services is serving more seniors in Moore. As of May 10th, 2025 Aging Services currently delivers 107 meals to homebound seniors in the Moore city limits Monday through Friday 260 days per year. All homebound seniors served by the City of Moore CDBG funding stays with the seniors in need within the Moore city limits. So far for fiscal year 24/25 Aging Services has served over 21,408 meals from July 1, 2024 through April 30, 2025 in the City of Moore operating from the Moore Brand Senior Center. By the end of fiscal year 24/25 ASI estimates serving nearly 27,000 meals to Moore homebound seniors. Aging Services has ten delivery routes that go out Monday through Friday all over the City of Moore to deliver meals to homebound seniors. With the help of CDBG funding Aging Services was able to serve more seniors than ever in Moore and added twelve Moore seniors from the waiting list to routes. Aging Services current wait list in Moore is down to sixteen. The support we received by the City of Moore staff and residents at the annual ASI chili cook-off helped us alleviate ten more seniors from the waiting list this year. For fiscal year 25/26 with the help of the City of Moore CDBG funding and more volunteers, Aging Services in Moore would add three more delivery routes and get all Moore seniors off the waiting list. I'm going to show you a video and it will end kind of abruptly because Sharon started talking to you about her health. Sharon who is 81 has lived in the City of Moore for 27 years and the Moore area for a total of close to 40 years. Sharon has been receiving home delivered meals from Aging Services since 2021. She recently shared with our staff her thoughts on the importance of receiving home delivered meals.

A video of Sharon begins playing in which she is being interviewed and states:

What's your name? Sharon Osborn.

How long have you lived in the City of Moore or the Moore area? About 40 years.

You receive home delivered meals every day. Can you tell me what that means to you, to receive the home delivered meals? I know that I have someone that I can talk to come here for a few minutes. Basically, it's health related and really good.

Does it help with your cost and your daily living as well as not having to cook? Yes. I don't have to cook at all and it helps my daily living.

The video concludes and Tammy continues presenting:

I hope you can hear how much this means to Sharon. It's very important to her and she's very attached to the person who delivers her meals every day. One thing that we don't think about besides nutrition, is that few minutes where she says she gets someone to talk to for a few minutes Monday through Friday and that is incredibly important. Aging Services has had the honor and privilege of being awarded the CDBG grant since 2010. We have been good stewards of the funds we have received. Aging Services' ability to help City of Moore seniors is because of the funding you provide. Funding is more important than ever in this next fiscal year. The state and federal funds that Aging Services receives have been cut for the next fiscal year and we have more seniors that need our services than ever before. Per OKDHS, in 2025, it's estimated that around a quarter million Oklahoman's will become over the age of 60. Many food insecure and vulnerable seniors in this community receive services because of the City of Moore Community Development Block Grant. On behalf of our board, staff, volunteers and Moore seniors we serve, we thank you for your consideration of grant funds again this year.

Tammy Vaughn completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

Sean Evans asks: You are requesting \$30,000.00 this year and \$20,000.00 last year, you've got 93 people to serve right now with 39 waiting, is that right?

Tammy Vaughn states: Yes.

Sean Evans asks: What were the numbers around this time last year of people served and waiting?

Tammy Vaughn states: We had close to 92 people so about the same, but with more waiting this time.

Chairman Louie Williams states that Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City, Inc. will present next.

The Director of Sanctuary Women's Development Center, Sheila McPherson, presents on behalf of Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City.

Sheila McPherson begins the presentation:

At the center we offer showers and laundry, computers, case management to help them with housing and getting referrals for help with things such as substance abuse, health, and domestic violence. We also have life skills classes, GED classes, exercise classes, and appointment classes to help them get back on their feet. We have been open since 2014 in the Norman area and in 2009 we were in the Oklahoma City area. We are open 8:30am to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday. We offer hygiene items to take a shower, if they are needing housed we offer them help because most of them do not have income and are on section 8, we have computers and phones that are available for them during the day time, and clothing. We also offer them financial assistance which are deposits which do help us in the Moore area. I was also hoping we could get assistance with rent to help them get moved in. We are seeing an increase in clients that we can assist in Moore. We can help with emergency rent or electricity assistance to prevent them from being unhoused. This continues us to be a resource for the Moore area. We can also offer case management to help them stay housed much longer.

Sheila McPherson completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

Kahley Gilbert asks: Last year they were funded for deposit assistance, but we haven't received any invoicing yet. Have you funded any deposits this year? And if so, how many are here in Moore?

Sheila McPherson states: Yes, maybe around five. We have noticed more people asking for help with rental assistance which is why we asked the question if we can use the funds received for that instead this upcoming year.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency** will present next.

Community Resource Development Coordinator for Cleveland County, Amy Bergseth, will be presenting on behalf of the Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency.

Amy Bergseth begins the presentation:

Currently we have an office out of the Moore Faith Medical Clinic located at 224 S. Chestnut Avenue in Moore. This is our overview of the request for funds. COCAA or Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency helps low-income individuals and families avoid economic uncertainty mostly by first providing emergency assistance and also case management and referrals with other services. Although we are the one organization for Cleveland County there are more than 1,000 agencies across the United States. It started in 1962 with Lyndon B. Johnson's Poverty and Economic Opportunity Act. It was seen as something new and revolutionary and it allowed low-income individuals to be a voice and participate in the helping to alleviate poverty. There's at least one agency in every state. For COCAA, we serve six counties which includes Cleveland, Lincoln, Logan, Payne, Pottawatomie and Seminole County. We do a lot of assistance, but we also do a lot of referrals. We assist with utilities such as electric, water gas, etc. as funds are available. We also help with prescription assistance at low-cost or free. Many families have requested assistance with food, clothing, housing, transportation, tax preparation, and job readiness or job searches. According to the US Census Bureau, Cleveland County has over 300,000 residents and of that almost hitting 100,000 are residents from Moore. The poverty rate for the city of Moore is about the same for the general United States at 10% and of course children are affected more often. The average rent for the city of Moore is \$1,200 so we are asking help with funding to assist with our rental assistance program. In an overview of last year, for Moore we had 130 apply for our assistance and 88 of those (about 2/3) were rental assistance. For 2025, there have been 30 plus application and referrals, to-date, for the city of Moore for rental assistance. Last year we requested \$5,000.00 to help with rental assistance and we have asked for more to enhance our program for this year. Funds requested will be used to assist income eligible clients with rent. We try to understand their total situation, assist where we can, and then provide referrals and options to help eliminate additional barriers. We are asking \$10,000.00 in funding for this year which should help with up to ten households up to \$1,000.00 for rent, but it varies because although the average rent is around \$1,200.00 for Moore, we have seen smaller monthly rental amounts such as \$500 to \$700 as well.

Amy Bergseth completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

Louie Williams asks: What all qualifies as emergency assistance?

Amy Bergseth states: It could be loss of job, having to pay for car repairs, emergencies that really just put them in a bind and they aren't able to pay rent.

Kelley Mattocks asks: You mention having 30 applicants. Are those exclusive to the city of Moore?

Amy Bergseth states: Yes.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **Mary Abbott Children's House** will present next.

Christi Cornett, Program Director, presents on behalf of Mary Abbott Children's House.

Christi Cornett begins the presentation:

We provide important services to children that are potential victims of abuse and neglect. We provide forensic interviewing, medical services, advocacy services, and community outreach. But, as far as for the City of Moore grant, we are focusing in on our forensic interviewing program and that is the cornerstone of everything that we do. It allows for children to come into our space in a safe environment, share their experiences to a trained individual who is able to give them their own identify and provide whatever has happened to them in a way that is child friendly and developmentally appropriate. It is court defensible because our forensic interviewers go to court and testify on behalf of that child and be the voice for that child. What we've seen over the last several years is an increase in the need for certain services. Last year alone Abbott House served all of District 21 so it's Cleveland County, McClain County and Garvin County, but we are focused here in Cleveland County with a satellite office in Garvin County. Last year alone we served a record number of 1,000 kids receiving forensic interviews. For here in Moore, 195 citizens. This year we're on target for another record number of 1,200 interviews with 220 of the kids anticipated to be from the city of Moore. Part of what we do is this comes from you all so we are asking for \$20,000.00 to continue to serve that increase. It's a little over a 12% increase from what we saw last year to what's anticipated this year. It allows for those kids to have that support and the families to have support to get them on the path to healing and ensure that whatever is going on in their lives isn't going to stop them, but help them move forward and see that there's a future ahead of them and so with your help we can do that.

Christi Cornett completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

Sean Evans asks: Was the 195 total served through the program of City of Moore residents for 24 fiscal year?

Christi Cornett states: Yes.

Sean Evans asks: Currently you're at 53 for this year?

Christi Cornett states: At the time of creating this presentation, yes. I know even since scheduling this we have seen an increase because I think this week alone we have served 4 or 5 kids from the Moore area.

Sean Evans asks: You said you're on track for what number for this year?

Christi Cornett states: 220. This was submitted in March so since March we have seen an increase.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **Metropolitan Fair Housing Council of Oklahoma** will present next.

Executive Director, Mary Daniels Dulan, will be presenting on behalf of Metropolitan Fair Housing Council of Oklahoma.

Mary Daniels Dulan begins the presentation:

This year, Oklahoma commemorated the 30th anniversary of the Oklahoma City bombing. Our founder, Kathy Silovsky, survived the Oklahoma City bombing. She founded Metro in 1978. Kathy went on to HUD in 1987 and when the bombing occurred she was at work and survived because the man who was running the canteen who was blind, led her and several of her coworkers out. Kathy honored all 35 of her coworkers who she lost during the bombing and attended each of their services. It took a toll on her and she was injured during the bombing and she passed away 3 years later. We have provided services to city of Moore before we got this grant. During Kathy

Silovsky's administration, she would always answer phone calls from anybody. We are seeking \$5,500.00 that will target at least 25 persons this year. I meant to add a footnote to our current funding situation. In February of this year, 78 private fair housing groups like ours were shut down throughout the nation. They were given a 24 hour notice on February 27th to cease and desist on February 28th. All of them still have outstanding invoices and contracts with HUD. We don't know how this happened, but in Region 6, which covers Texas, New Mexico, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, Metropolitan Fair Housing Council is the only non-profit still standing. Us and the legal aid program. We don't know why. However, we do not have a current HUD contract. We've been told to stand by. I need to let you know we have a dedicated team and although we don't have a payroll right now, we come in on a rotating basis. We are manning the phones, we don't have secretaries and we all work. Part of what we do, most fair housing agencies are looking at filing formal housing discrimination cases with HUD and that process can take up to two years. So what we try to do is resolve it locally. We talk to the landlords and the tenants and usually it's someone is not getting along. Most fair housing complaints that we process always come in as a landlord tenant case. Even the case that we settled a few years back for \$800,000.00 for seven women who were sexually harassed by their landlord came in as three landlord tenant cases. So when we work a phone call, we don't know that landlord tenant until we go through the intake, case review, meetings with the attorneys, and we come up with a resolution for each person. But, where we used to get 10 to 15 calls a day, we now get around 40. We have a staff of six and four to five of us are working a shift at a time and it's overwhelming.

Mary Daniels Dulan completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

The committee had no questions.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **Moore First United Methodist Church** will present next.

Member of the church and Outreach Team, Linda Dowling, will be presenting on behalf of Moore First United Methodist Church.

Linda Dowling begins the presentation:

Two years ago our church began this partnership with Moore to serve and feed people who are in need. We started out of an electrical closet. We got two shelves in an electrical closet and got started. We got a DHS grant for \$21,000.00 and got more space than what we had. In 2024, we fed 1,573 people. In 2024, we were open 99 days and gave out 463 boxes that fed 1,573 people. We averaged almost 5 boxes a shift and the average number of people served by each box is a little over 3. We worked 196 volunteer shifts for 695 volunteer hours. The estimated total value of our boxes was \$18,520 - \$20,835, which is \$40 - \$45 per box. In the last 90 days we have seen a huge increase in the number of hungry people coming to the pantry. Last year we got \$5,000.00 from the Moore grant which paid for \$40 boxes and covered about 125 boxes. That started in October and then we ran out 7 months later. We have so many people that are hungry, need the food, and we tried to serve as many as we could. What we're seeing now at the pantry is an increase of families who come in the last few months, or the average number of people who come is around 9 to the pantry. They are bringing children and the average number the box serves is 5. We've began serving fresh produce and pastries. There is a local bakery that gives us the leftovers that we can bag up and give to people. The church supports this project and will not turn anyone away. We are asking you to help us with \$9,000.00 this time to feed 180 families at about \$50 a box because prices have gone up and we are also adding fresh produce. We appreciate your partnership.

Linda Dowling completes the presentation. It is now open for questions.

The committee has no questions.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **Moore Youth and Family Services, Inc.** will present next.

Executive Director, Amara Lett, will be presenting on behalf of Moore Youth and Family Services.

Amara Lett begins the presentation:

We were established in 1975 and just celebrated 50 years so we're excited about that. We serve Cleveland County kids age 6 to 18. Programs we offer primarily include behavioral health, substance use treatment which we even serve adults for as well, we have prevention services which is the PASS program which I'll be talking to you about today, school base services which I'll also be talking to you about today and we've added this year, our life skills program. That's been added as a result of a community needs assessment that was put out and out had an overwhelming response to some things that were missing in our community. So we have a number of

programs for that. Let's talk PASS, what is that? That is the first time offenders program and has been in place since 1995 and has very positive results. What we've found, is kids with their parents or guardian goes through that will actually offend at less than 20% which is good for Moore. We don't want those kids coming back into the system and having challenges. They have to have committed something like a misdemeanor crime to be eligible for the program. They have to have done something minor. So with that, the parent or guardian come to us with about 12 hours of curriculum learning things like how to communicate better or ways to navigate the justice system so they know how to not get back into trouble. This year we have a different offering. In the past we were only able to offer that program one time and now we are able to offer it twice. We are doing a weekday option and a weekend option. It has been extremely successful. We get kids from the municipal court system that they send to us. So we've increased those runs in response to what's happening in our community. For the school based services, we've been in Moore since 1996 and started this program one year after PASS began. Each student received an average of 10 hours of service through this program. We are actually in as behavioral specialists in the school system for junior high and high school and our therapists are there one day a week and alternate from school to school. We offer those kids with interventions if they are struggling and they can meet with our therapist's one on one. Schools may have a behavioral specialist there already, but that's one per school. So that's not always something they can get services for on demand like they can with our folks. We empower the student success through targeted support and interventions and what's great is because we aren't associated with the school, they may tell us things they wouldn't normally tell which adds to some of the success we see with that program. We also have a Healthy Transitions program that we offer to the elementary school level that was started after the Moore 2013 tornado to help kids transition back into the school and also through COVID as well. We served 200 kids last year and 58 were from the city of Moore. Why is the City Block Funding necessary? We don't charge for any of our services for the clients or partners. In addition, we are able to support them in their own environment. For the PASS service expansion, unfortunately kids are going to break curfew or bring vapes to school so we need interventions like PASS to give those kids and their parents structure and information that they need in order to be successful moving on. One of the life school we are offering is parenting. That was one of the things schools asked for. We are one of the only six DHS approved programs.

Amara Lett completed the presentation. It is now open for questions.

Kelley Mattocks asks: You said that 58 of the people you served were from the city of Moore for the school based services. What was the number for the PASS program?

Amara Lett states: I believe it was around 67 out of the 100 that we served last year. There has been a 15% increase since prior year.

Sean Evans asks: For the parenting classes you just talked about, did you say you just added that?

Amara Lett states: Yes. We added it this year.

Sean Evans asks: Do you do that in the school or where do you do those?

Amara Lett states: We are currently doing it at the Moore Youth and Family Services office, but we are currently in negotiations with the Moore Public School for kids who are expectant in the school system as well.

Chairman Louie Williams states that **St. Vincent de Paul Society** will present next.

Executive Director, Noreen Valadez, will be presenting on behalf of St. Vincent de Paul.

Noreen Valadez begins the presentation:

We were established back in the 1600s. We've been around hundreds of years and here in Moore for well over 20 years. Our core mission is going into the homes of those folks that are needing assistance, primarily utility bills. We help with gas, water, and electric bills. It helps those individuals stay in their homes and it also allows us the opportunity to meet with them one on one, get the full situation on what's going on in the household, what needs do you have, and being in that household helps us identify what other sources are out there that they may need in that particular time. Last year you gave us \$10,000.00 and it was really a great benefit for our organization. 50% of the people we met with and used your grant funds for, were single female head of households. They are struggling to work and raise a family and pay the bills. We helped 208 Moore residents last year with the grants funds. Last year, we helped predominately extremely low income households. We don't have overhead, we are all volunteers. There are 18 of us from St. Andrews Catholic Church

from right down the road. All the money we receive from the parish is the money we use to serve the poor. In closing, I want to ask you why you should help St. Vincent de Paul. Because we are the community in the community development grant fund.

Noreen Valadez completed the presentation. It is now open for questions.

The committee has no questions.

Chairman Louie Williams states that The Virtue Center will present next.

Executive Director, Teresa Collado, will be presenting on behalf of The Virtue Center.

Teresa Collado begins the presentation:

We provide help and hope to people facing addiction and mental health challenges. It's an outpatient center, but we also help people that need that higher level of care. We served 27 people from Moore which entailed 73 group therapy sessions, 71 individual therapy sessions, and 22 new client screenings. All of those clients were either extremely low or low income. We have served over 80 people so far this year. We do not refuse services to those with the inability to pay. We also offer free services such as a parent and family support group. We do 8 week sessions, but people loved it so much that they want to come in for as long as they can. These are family members struggling with a loved one who is facing addiction that may or may not be in treatment. We are also a Narcan hub. We make Narcan available for free to our clients and community. Narcan is something that can help prevent overdose. We have case management services and recovery services. We did ask for an increase and understand everyone is facing challenging times. I would also like to add we offer virtual services.

Teresa Collado completes the presentation. It is now open to questions.

The committee has no questions.

Agenda Item No. 5: EXECUTIVE SESSION

Agenda Item No. 6: FUNDING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Motion: Sean Evans makes a motion to award the following organizations with the following amounts: Aging Services \$21,181.75, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency \$5,000.00, First United Methodist Church \$5,000.00, Mary Abbott Children's House \$5,000.00, Metropolitan Fair Housing Council \$5,500.00, and the Moore Youth and Family Services school based program at \$6,000.00 and PASS program at \$6,000.00. Kelley Mattocks seconds the motion. Roll is called.

CDBG Committee:

Ayes: Ralph Sherrard Sean Evans Kelley Mattocks Kathy Garrity Louie Williams Rodney VanWinkle

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Melissa Hunt Janie Milum

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

Agenda Item No. 7: CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

No citizens are in attendance.

Agenda Item No. 8: MEMBERS TO BE HEARD

Kahley Gilbert asks: When I first started there was a maximum request amount on application. Would you like to do that or keep it the way it is currently?

Louie Williams states: Let's do that, but once we have that general number of the funds we will have then come up with the maximum amount we should put on applications.

Kelley Mattocks asks: When do you have to put that out in relation to when you know what the funding is going to be?

Kahley Gilbert states: It's usually around the same amount each year. It will increase a little. For example, last year our allocation was around \$349,000.00 and this years is \$354,000.00. So usually it increased around \$5,000.00 each year. Currently it isn't budgeted past 2025 and we don't know what it will look like in the future. It could decrease. They just released our allocation amount yesterday and I release the applications in March. Then I spend April going through the applications and getting with them to fine tune their budgets, make sure their requests are eligible, and then lastly I send it to you all.

Kelley Mattocks states: It may not be good to have a cap due to priorities changing year by year.

It was decided by the committee as a whole that for now we will not put a cap on applications.

Agenda Item No. 9: ADJOURNMENT

Kelley Mattocks makes a motion. Sean Evans seconds the motion. Roll is called.


Ayes: Kelley Mattocks Kathy Garrity Rodney VanWinkle Ralph Sherrard Sean Evans Louie Williams

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Janie Milum Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

RECORDED FROM NOTES AND TRANSCRIBED BY  Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant

May 15, 2025
CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting

Page 8



City of Moore Oklahoma

301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160 | (405) 793-5000 | www.cityofmoore.com

PUBLIC HEARING NOTICE City of Moore

Notice is hereby given that the City of Moore's proposed Five-Year 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan and One-Year 2025-2026 Action Plan for the federal fiscal year commencing on October 1, 2025, including Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for the First Year of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program will be presented at the CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting on Thursday, June 26, 2025 at 5:30 p.m. and at a public hearing during the City Council Meeting on Monday, July 21, 2025 at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK at which time and place any and all persons may appear to comment on the said proposal prior to its submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Moore City Council will consider the plan for approval during a regularly scheduled City Council meeting on Monday, July 21, 2025 at 6:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK. These documents are available for viewing at Moore City Hall and on the City's website, www.cityofmoore.com.

Preparation of the Consolidated Plan included: consultation by the City of Moore with other public and private agencies that provide housing assistance, health services, and social services; and an extensive citizen participation process with the input of citizens and the Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee.

The Five-Year Consolidated Plan includes the process used to formulate the plan, a summary of the citizen participation process, and priority needs analysis and strategies for: homelessness, housing special needs populations, and non-housing community development needs including infrastructure, public services and facilities, and economic development. The first year Action Plan has detailed information on which projects are proposed with funding available for the first of the five years of the plan.

The proposed First Year Action Plan summarizes funds expected to be available for use in the next federal fiscal year, and contains recommendations for the use of those funds. One Hundred Percent of the funds are proposed to primarily benefit low-to-moderate income persons. A summary is as follows:

Anticipated Funds:

2025 CDBG Program Funds: \$379,545.00

Recommended Use of Funds:

City Project(s)/Infrastructure: \$249,250.00

Public Services: \$53,181.75

Administration: \$70,909.00

The City is seeking comments on the proposed 2025 CDBG Program. The City will accept public comments through Monday, July 21, 2025. Submit comments in person at the Moore City Council Meeting on Monday, July 21, 2025, to Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager at Moore City Hall, by phone at (405) 793-4571, or by email at kgilbert@cityofmoore.com. Any comments or views of citizens received in writing during the comment period, or orally at the public hearing, will be considered in preparing the Consolidated Plan and the Action Plan. A summary of the comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore shall be attached to the final Consolidated Plan.

NOTICE OF ASSISTANCE AT THE PUBLIC MEETINGS:

The City of Moore encourages participation from all its citizens. If participation at any public meeting is not possible due to a disability (such as a hearing or speech disability) or language barrier, notification to the City Clerk at least forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled public meeting is encouraged to allow the City to make the necessary accommodations.

LOCALiQ

The Oklahoman

PO Box 631643 Cincinnati, OH 45263-1643

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION

City Of Moore
301 N BROADWAY ST

MOORE OK 73163

STATE OF OKLAHOMA, COUNTY OF OKLAHOMA

The Oklahoman, a daily newspaper of general circulation in the State of Oklahoma, and which is a daily newspaper published in Oklahoma County and having paid general circulation therein; published and personal knowledge of the facts herein said and that the notice hereto annexed was Published in said newspapers in the issues dated on:

06/19/2025

and that the fees charged are legal.
Sworn to and subscribed before on 06/19/2025

Legal Clerk

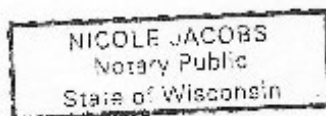
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Page 1 of 2

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LPX:P
June 19 2025
LOK10317157

EL NACIONAL

DE OKLAHOMA

AFFIDAVIT OF PERFORMANCE

Client: City of Moore
Publication Name: El Nacional de Oklahoma

Ad #1 Description: Public Notice PO#254238
Publication Date: May 5th, 2025

Ad #1 Description: Public Notice PO#254806
Publication Date: June 20th, 2025

Signer of this document swears that the ad(s) listed in the above were published according to the time and dates listed herein.

Signature Authorized Agent: [Signature]

Title: PUBLISHER

Type or print name and title of person who signed above: Randy King 7/18/25

COUNTY OF Oklahoma) SS.

STATE OF OK)

The above affiant, (Randy King), duly sworn, signed and dated the above affidavit before me, the undersigned Notary Public, on the 18th day July of 2024.



[Signature]

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

1-9-2029

Commission Number:

#21000133

interior del foco y la extracción cuidadosa del filamento. Luego, se llena aproximadamente tres cuartas partes del foco con aceite, al que se le agregan unas gotas de colorante líquido para obtener diferentes tonalidades. Finalmente, se sella la abertura con una tapa de botella que encaje perfectamente.

El resultado esperado son objetos con un efecto gelatinoso y burbujeante, ideales para colocar en estantes, mesas o rincones del hogar.

DE QUÉ FORMA ESTOS ELEMENTOS PUEDEN SERVIR PARA DARLE UN TOQUE AMBIENTAL AL HOGAR

Otra alternativa destacada es la creación de mini terrarios utilizando la estructura de vidrio de los focos. El procedimiento implica retirar el interior del foco sin dañar el vidrio, colocar una pequeña base de tierra en

REUTILIZACIÓN DE LOS FOCOS ROTOS

LA REUTILIZACIÓN DE ESTOS APARATOS ELÉCTRICOS ES ESENCIAL EN UN MOMENTO DONDE LA SALUD DEL PLANETA REQUIERE SU CONSERVACIÓN

“Los focos LED y CFL (fluorescentes compactos) contienen vidrio, aluminio, cobre, tierras raras y plásticos que pueden ser reutilizados. Se estima que reciclar 1 millón de focos puede recuperar 25 toneladas de vidrio”.

su interior y añadir musgo, suculentas u otras plantas pequeñas.

Para finalizar, se puede sellar la abertura con pegamento y decorar el exterior con pintura o cintas, según las preferencias personales. Estos mini jardines pueden colgarse o colocarse sobre superficies, y se presentan

como una opción decorativa que suma naturaleza y armonía a cualquier espacio.

Estos mini jardines colgantes o de mesa son ideales para sumar armonía y estilo a cualquier espacio, además de ser una opción ecoamigable.

El reciclaje de focos no solo reduce la cantidad de residuos,

QUÉ PASA SI UN FOCO O BOMBILLO TERMINA EN LA BASURA

Al optar por estas alternativas, se evita que los focos terminen en la basura, donde su degradación puede prolongarse durante varias décadas. El vidrio y los componentes internos de los focos representan un desafío para el medio ambiente, así que su reutilización resulta beneficiosa a nivel individual y colectivo.

De esta forma, la creatividad y la conciencia ambiental en una familia pueden ir de la mano a través de proyectos sencillos como estos, que permiten transformar residuos en recursos y aportar un toque personal a los espacios del hogar. Asimismo, reutilizar estos elementos no solo ayuda a cuidar el planeta y reducir la contaminación ambiental.

NOTICIA PÚBLICA



AVISO DE AUDIENCIA PÚBLICA

301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160 • (405)793-5000
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Por la presente se notifica que el Plan Consolidado de Cinco Años 2025-2029 y el Plan de Acción de Un Año 2025-2026 propuestos por la ciudad de Moore para el año fiscal federal que comienza el 1 de octubre de 2025, incluidos los Objetivos de Desarrollo Comunitario y el Uso Pronosticado de Fondos para el Primer Año del Programa de Concesiones en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario (CDBG), se presentarán en la reunión del Comité Asesor de CDBG el **viernes 21 de julio de 2025 a las 5:30 pm** y en una audiencia pública durante la Reunión del Consejo Municipal el **viernes 21 de julio de 2025 a las 6:30 pm** en las Cámaras del Consejo en el Ayuntamiento de Moore, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK en cuyo momento y lugar todas y cada una de las personas pueden comparecer para opinar sobre dicha propuesta antes de su presentación al Departamento de Vivienda y Desarrollo Urbano de EE.UU. El Consejo Municipal de Moore considerará el plan para su aprobación durante una reunión del Consejo Municipal programada regularmente para el **viernes 21 de julio de 2025 a las 6:30 pm** en las Cámaras del Consejo en el Ayuntamiento de Moore, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK. Estos documentos están disponibles para su revisión en el Ayuntamiento de Moore y en el sitio web de la ciudad, www.cityofmoore.com.

La preparación del Plan Consolidado incluyó: consultas por parte de la ciudad de Moore con otras agencias públicas y privadas que brindan asistencia para la vivienda, servicios de salud y servicios sociales; y un amplio proceso de participación ciudadana con el aporte de los ciudadanos y el Comité Asesor de Concesiones en Bloque para el Desarrollo Comunitario.

El Plan Consolidado de Cinco Años incluye el proceso utilizado para formular el plan, un resumen del proceso de participación ciudadana y un análisis de necesidades prioritarias y estrategias para: personas sin hogar, vivienda para poblaciones con necesidades especiales, y necesidades de desarrollo comunitario no relacionadas con la vivienda, incluida la infraestructura, los servicios e instalaciones públicas y el desarrollo económico. El Plan de Acción del primer año contiene información detallada sobre los proyectos propuestos, con financiación disponible para el primero de los cinco años del plan.

El propuesto Plan de Acción para Primer Año resume los fondos que se espera estén disponibles para su uso en el próximo año fiscal federal, y contiene recomendaciones para el uso de dichos fondos. El cien por ciento de los fondos se propone beneficiar principalmente a personas de ingresos bajos a moderados. A continuación, se presenta un resumen:

Fondos Previstos:	Fondos del Programa CDBG 2025: \$379,545.00
Uso Recomendado de Fondos:	Proyecto(s) de la Ciudad/Infraestructura: \$249,250.00
	Servicio Público: \$53,181.75
	Administración: \$70,909.00

La ciudad está solicitando comentarios sobre el Programa CDBG propuesto para 2025. La Ciudad aceptará comentarios públicos hasta el **viernes 21 de julio de 2025**. Comuníquese sus comentarios en persona durante la reunión del Consejo Municipal de Moore el **viernes 21 de julio de 2025** a Kahley Gilbert, Gerente de Proyectos y Concesiones del Ayuntamiento de Moore, por teléfono al (405) 793-4571 o por correo electrónico a kgilbert@cityofmoore.com. Cualquier comentario u opinión de los ciudadanos recibida por escrito durante el periodo de comentarios, o verbalmente durante la audiencia pública, se tendrá en cuenta en la preparación del Plan Consolidado y el Plan de Acción. Se adjuntará al Plan Consolidado definitivo un resumen de las observaciones u opiniones, así como un resumen de las observaciones u opiniones no aceptadas, y sus razones.

AVISO DE ASISTENCIA A LAS REUNIONES PÚBLICAS

La ciudad de Moore fomenta la participación de todos sus ciudadanos. Si la participación en una audiencia pública no es factible debido a una discapacidad (como una discapacidad auditiva o del habla) o una barrera del idioma, se recomienda notificar al secretario de la ciudad por lo menos cuarenta y ocho (48) horas antes de la audiencia pública programada, para permitirle a la ciudad realizar las adaptaciones necesarias.

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SÍGUENOS EN FACEBOOK



MINUTES OF THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 2025

The Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee of the City of Moore, Oklahoma held a meeting on June 26, 2025 in the Council Chambers, Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

AGENDA ITEM NO. I ROLL CALL

Chairman Louie Williams asked for roll to be called for the Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee. The following members reported:

Present: Louie Williams Janie Milum Kathy Garrity Sean Evans Kelley Mattocks Rodney VanWinkle
Ralph Sherrard

Absent: Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

AGENDA ITEM NO. II PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

AGENDA ITEM NO. III APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR THE MAY 15, 2025 CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Motion: Ralph Sherrard made a motion to approve the minutes of the May 15, 2025 CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting. Sean Evans seconded the motion. Roll was called.

Ayes: Rodney VanWinkle Kathy Garrity Ralph Sherrard Janie Milum Louie Williams Sean Evans
Kelley Mattocks

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

AGENDA ITEM NO. IV DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE 2025 CDBG PROGRAM YEAR PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Kahley Gilbert stated this year Robert Pistole sent in a sewer project for Crestmoor Heights. The City does not have dedicated funding for sewer rehab so we rely on CDBG funding. This is the most needed area. I know the estimate says \$204 back when he made this. I

had given a rough estimate back when I didn't know what the allocation was going to be, but he will be adding on to it to get to the \$230 by adding on some linear feet. By the time we get the funding in October, he'll be able to spend the full \$230,000.00 that we had allocated.

Louie Williams asked what the difference was between the green and the orange colors on the map.

Kahley Gilbert stated the green is for sewer line and the orange is what will be done.

Ralph Sherrard asked if that was calculated at 1,500 feet.

Kahley Gilbert stated yes.

Motion: Kelley Mattocks made a motion to approve the 2025 CDBG program year public improvement projects. Janie Milum seconded the motion. Roll was called.

Ayes: Ralph Sherrard Sean Evans Kelley Mattocks Kathy Garrity Louie Williams Rodney VanWinkle
Janie Milum

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

**AGENDA ITEM NO. V DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE 2025 – 2029 CONSOLIDATED PLAN INCLUDING FY
2025 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT
PROGRAM**

Kahley Gilbert stated this is the plan we do every five years that will cover 2025 through 2029. We did a Community Needs Survey that we published on our website and advertised on all social media accounts. It ran for a month and we received 305 responses. Sky printed the results off in case you wanted to look at it. It's divided by all results and results for low-income. We also reached out to 38 public service agencies with a questionnaire asking what they see the need is for here in Moore regarding the services they offer and we received eleven responses back. With that information we determined the goals and priorities for the next five years will be public services that will be available city-wide to low-income individuals, public improvements located in the target areas including water/sewer line replacements, park improvements, etc., a housing rehab program. Currently we have a small program that's funded with general funding, but in the future if the program can no longer be funded with general funding or if we want to expand the program so we can do more houses, we can use CDBG funds to supplement that budget. It is available city-wide to low-income households. The homeownership assistance program is something we currently don't have in place, but we have talked about it. If we want anything funded in the next five years with CDBG funds it has to be included in this plan. So I wanted to toss that in there because it was a top priority from the results of the survey. The target areas are determined by census tracts that have at least 51% low-income. These will be our target areas for the next five years. There's a map included so you can see where the areas are. I identify them by neighborhood. The plan also included the number of beneficiaries for each goal or priority and the funding estimate that includes the total of the five years of the consolidated plan. So when you see the big numbers in there for the beneficiaries, like over 400 or 1500, that's the estimate for the entire five years. Same with the dollar amount allocations. It's an estimate so if you see the 1.4 million, that's over the five years. At the very end of the plan is the Annual Action Plan for 2025 that will begin October 1st. In that includes, \$70,909.00 for Admin including Metro Fair Housing, \$53,181.75 for public services that we voted on last meeting, \$230,454.25 for the Crestmoor sewer line rehab project. That's totalling the entire allocation for 2025 to be \$354,545.00.

Sean Evans stated there were 305 responses.

Kahley Gilbert stated yes and that's about on track for how many we usually receive back.

Sean Evans stated I love that you send it to the non-profits and the public services. How many did you send?

Kahley Gilbert stated we sent them to 38 different agencies and we received 11 back.

Louie Williams asked if the bulk of those are the ones we support.

Kahley Gilbert stated about half.

Sean Evans asked if we need to list everything we might want included in the plan.

Kahley Gilbert stated yes, we can add at a later date, it's just an amendment process. If we can catch it all in one, that would be great.

Sean Evans asked where the current list can be found.

Kahley Gilbert stated on page 82 and 83.

Sean Evans asked if there is a reason to not include that homeownership assistance program.

Kahley Gilbert stated no. If we don't do it, we don't do it.

Louie Williams stated there will be no penalties. It doesn't mean we don't get to spend that money.

Motion: Janie Milum made a motion to approve. Sean Evans seconded the motion. Roll was called.

Ayes: Kelley Mattocks Kathy Garrity Rodney VanWinkle Ralph Sherrard Sean Evans Janie Milum
Louie Williams

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

AGENDA ITEM NO. VI CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

No citizens in attendance.

AGENDA ITEM NO. VII MEMBERS TO BE HEARD

No comments from members are made.

AGENDA ITEM NO. VIII ADJOURNMENT

Kelley Mattocks made a motion. Janie Milum seconded the motion. Roll was called.

Ayes: Kelley Mattocks Kathy Garrity Rodney VanWinkle Ralph Sherrard Sean Evans Janie Milum
Louie Williams

Nays:

Abstained:

Absent: Melissa Hunt

Staff: Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant/Recording Secretary

RECORDED FROM NOTES AND TRANSCRIBED BY  Sky Larson, Administrative Assistant

RESOLUTION 112.25

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2025-2029 FIVE YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS, INCLUSIVE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM BUDGET FOR THE OCTOBER 2025 – SEPTEMBER 2026 PROGRAM YEAR AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SUBMIT THE PLAN TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

WHEREAS, the Consolidated Plan meets all current planning and application requirements of the Community Planning and Development Programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; and

WHEREAS, the consolidated programs include Community Development Block Grant; Home Investment Partnership program; Emergency Shelter Grants and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS; and

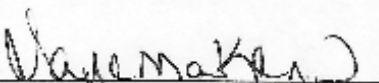
WHEREAS, the City of Moore has conducted public hearings and has received public input concerning the development of the Five-Year Consolidated Plan and otherwise informed residents of the proposed plan of activities and budget levels included in the "Action Plan" for Federal Fiscal Year 2025; and

WHEREAS, the Five-Year Consolidated Plan contains HUD Form 424: a Housing Market Analysis; a Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment; a Non-Housing Community Needs Assessment; a Strategic Plan and an annual Action Plan for the current funding year and the required certifications of eligibility for federal assistance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Mayor and City Council of the City of Moore, Oklahoma, as follows:

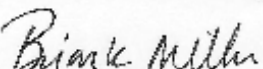
The City Council has reviewed the 2025-2029 Five Year Consolidated Plan which includes the 2025 Action Plan for expenditure of Community Development Block Grant Program projected use of funds and activities scheduled for October 2025 - September 2026 and find it to be consistent with the overall objectives of the Housing and Community Development Act and local neighborhood redevelopment strategies, and authorize the Mayor to submit the same.

ADOPTED this 21st day of July 2025, at a regularly scheduled meeting of the governing body, in compliance with the Open Meeting Act, 25 O.S. SS 301-314 (2001).


VANESSA KEMP, CITY CLERK


MARK HAMM, MAYOR

Approved as to form and legality this 21st day of July 2025.


BRIAN MILLER, CITY ATTORNEY



**MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF
OF THE MOORE CITY COUNCIL
THE MOORE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY
THE MOORE RISK MANAGEMENT BOARD
AND THE MOORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
JULY 21, 2025 – 6:30 P.M.**

The City Council of the City of Moore met in the City Council Chambers, 301 North Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma, July 21, 2025 at 6:30 p.m. with Mayor Mark Hamm presiding.

*Adam Webb
Councilman, Ward I*

*Kathy Griffith
Councilwoman, Ward I*

*Melissa Porter, Williams, Webb
Councilwoman, Ward II*

*Rob Clark
Councilman, Ward II*

*Sid Porter
Councilman, Ward III*

*Louie Williams
Councilman, Ward III*

PRESENT: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
ABSENT: Porter, Williams, Webb

STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT: City Manager, Brooks Mitchell; Assistant City Manager, Jerry Ihler; City Attorney/Risk Manager, Brian Miller; City Clerk, Vanessa Kemp; Community Development Director, Elizabeth Weitman; Emergency Management Director, Gayland Kitch; Finance Director, John Parker; Fire Chief Ryan Marlar; Human Resources Director, Christine Jolly; Parks and Recreation Director, Sue Wood; Information Technology Director, David Thompson; Police Chief Todd Gibson; Police Officer, Alexa Sanders; Project-Grants Manager, Kahley Gilbert; Public Affairs Director/Assistant City Manager, Deidre Ebrey; Public Works Director, Dennis Bothell; and Veolia Water Project Manager, Robert Pistole.

Agenda Item Number 2 being:

CONSENT DOCKET:

- A) RECEIVE AND APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING HELD JULY 7, 2025.
- B) RECEIVE THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR PARKS BOARD MEETING HELD MAY 6, 2025.
- C) ACCEPT 250 SQ. FT. OF TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION EASEMENT FROM GREAT PLAINS NATIONAL BANK FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE TELEPHONE ROAD (SW 19TH STREET TO SW 34TH STREET) PROJECT.
- D) APPROVE AND RATIFY CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2024-2025 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$3,212,327.76 AND APPROVE AND RATIFY CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2025-2026 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$169,860.53.

Councilwoman Hunt moved to approve Consent Docket Items A-D, second by Councilwoman Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 3 being:

CONSIDER ACTION, RECEIVE BIDS, AND CONSIDER FOR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, RESOLUTION NO. 113(25) AWARDING \$9,450,000 CITY OF MOORE, OKLAHOMA GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2025 TO BIDDER WHOSE BID IS DETERMINED TO OFFER THE LOWEST INTEREST COST.

Brooks Mitchell, City Manager, advised that Agenda Items No. 3, 4 and 5 are companion items related to the bid and issuance of the 2023 General Obligation bonds. Mr. Mitchell advised that the City's bond counsel and financial advisor are in attendance to answer any questions.

Councilman Clark moved to adopt Resolution No. 113(25) awarding \$9,450,000 City of Moore, Oklahoma General Obligation Bonds of 2025 to bidder whose bid is determined to offer the lowest interest cost, second by Councilwoman Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 4 being:

CONSIDER ACTION, APPROVAL OR REJECTION, OF RESOLUTION NO. 114(25) PROVIDING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2025 IN THE SUM OF \$9,450,000 BY THE CITY OF MOORE, OKLAHOMA AUTHORIZED AT AN ELECTION DULY CALLED AND HELD FOR SUCH PURPOSE ON NOVEMBER 14, 2023; PRESCRIBING FORM OF BONDS; PROVIDING FOR REGISTRATION THEREOF; PROVIDING LEVY OF AN ANNUAL TAX FOR PAYMENT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON SAME; AND FIXING OTHER DETAILS OF THE ISSUE

Councilwoman Hunt moved to adopt Resolution No. 114(25) providing for the Issuance of General Obligation Bonds of 2025 in the sum of \$9,450,000 by the City of Moore, Oklahoma authorized at an election duly called and held for such purpose on November 14, 2023; prescribing form of bonds; providing for registration thereof; providing levy of an annual tax for payment of principal and interest on same; and fixing other details of the issue, second by Councilman Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 5 being:

CONSIDER ACTION, APPROVAL OR REJECTION OF EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS FOR FINANCIAL ADVISOR AND BOND COUNSEL PERTAINING TO THE ISSUANCE OF THE GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS OF 2025 BY THE CITY OF MOORE, OKLAHOMA.

Brooks Mitchell, City Manager, advised the proposed employment agreements for bond counsel and financial advisor services are the same type of agreement submitted following the issuance of General Obligation bonds.

Councilwoman Griffith moved to approve Employment Agreements for Financial Advisor and Bond Counsel pertaining to the issuance of the General Obligation Bonds of 2025 by the City of Moore, Oklahoma, second by Councilman Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 6 being:

CONSIDER A ONE-YEAR RENEWAL OF A CONTRACT WITH NEXTECH WITH MIRANDA FAMILY LIGHTS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$22,400.00 FOR THE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SEASONAL CHRISTMAS LIGHT SHOW AT THE STATION IN CENTRAL PARK.

Sue Wood, Parks and Recreation Director, stated that the proposed contract is for the annual digital Christmas light show displayed on the east side of The Station from Thanksgiving through New Year's Day.

Councilwoman Griffith asked if the show is different each year. Ms. Wood advised that the contract being considered is for the design and implementation of a new program that will be displayed using the City's equipment.

Councilwoman Griffith moved to approve a one-year renewal of a contract with NexTech with Miranda Family Lights in the amount of \$22,400.00 for the design and implementation of the seasonal Christmas Light Show at the Station in Central Park, second by Councilman Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 7 being:

CONSIDER RESOLUTION NO. 112(25) ADOPTING THE 2025- 2029 FIVE-YEAR CONSOLIDATED PLAN, INCLUDING THE 2025-2026 PROGRAM YEAR ACTION PLAN FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM, AND AUTHORIZING THE MAYOR TO SUBMIT THE PLAN TO THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Kahley Gilbert, Project-Grants Manager, advised that the Consolidated Plan is updated every five years as a requirement of the Community Development Block Grant ("CDBG") received from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. To create an Action Plan a Community Needs Survey was published online to gather public input which resulted in 305 responses. Staff also contacted 38 public service agencies to gather information regarding what their agencies identified as community needs and received 11 responses. Ms. Gilbert indicated that the top priority needs as determined from the responses include public services, public improvements, housing rehabilitation, and home ownership assistance. The Consolidated Plan also includes the 2025-2026 Program Year Action Plan. The total allocation was \$354,545 with the proposed budget listed below.

2025 ACTION PLAN ALLOCATION

General Administration		\$65,409.00
Metropolitan Fair Housing Services	Fair Housing Services	5,500.00
Aging Services	Home-delivered meals for seniors	21,181.75
Central OK Community Action Agency	Utility assistance	5,000.00
St. Vincent De Paul	Utility and rental assistance	5,000.00
Moore Youth and Family PASS	Early Intervention Program	6,000.00
Moore Youth and Family School Program	First-Time Offender Program	6,000.00
Mary Abbott Children's House	Forensic interviews for children	5,000.00
First United Methodist Church	Food Pantry	5,000.00
Crestmoor Heights Sewer Rehabilitation	Sewer Improvement project on Eastern Ave. from NE 11 th to Century Drive	230,454.25
TOTAL ALLOCATION:		\$354,545.00

Mayor Hamm expressed his appreciation to Ms. Gilbert and the committee for working through the difficult process of collecting information and determining needs since there are always more needs than available funding.

Councilwoman Hunt moved to approve Resolution No. 112(25) adopting the 2025-2029 Five-Year Consolidated Plan, including the 2025-2026 program year Action Plan for the Community Development Block Grant program, and authorizing the Mayor to submit the plan to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, second by Councilwoman Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 8 being:

CONSIDER APPROVAL OF A NEW JOB DESCRIPTION FOR A SENIOR COURT CLERK IN THE MUNICIPAL COURT IN THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT AT THE PUBLIC SAFETY CENTER AND ASSIGN IT TO PAY GRADE 110 OF THE SALARY TABLE APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL ON JUNE 20, 2016 AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUDGET APPROVED BY CITY COUNCIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 25-26.

Brian Miller, City Attorney, stated that legal department is requesting approval of a new job description for Senior Court Clerk in the Municipal Court division. New job duties include providing advanced administrative support, coordinating court activities, serving as a lead worker, and serving as the Acting Municipal Court Supervisor when the Municipal Court Supervisor is on vacation or sick. This would allow the Acting Municipal Court Supervisor all of the necessary permissions and approvals to perform those job duties. He added that the position would be assigned to pay grade 110 of the City's salary table.

Councilman Clark moved to approve a new job description for a Senior Court Clerk in the Municipal Court in the Legal Department at the Public Safety Center, and assign it to Pay Grade 110 of the salary table approved by City Council on June 20, 2016 and in accordance with the budget approved by City Council for Fiscal Year 25-26, second by Councilwoman Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 9 being:

CONSIDER ORDINANCE NO. 1066(25) AMENDING PART 7, CHAPTER 5, SECTION 7-502 OF THE MOORE MUNICIPAL CODE BY AMENDING THE DEFINITION OF A "PERMANENT RESIDENT" BY ADDING MOORE RESIDENCY TO THE DEFINITION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING FOR A REPEALER.

Brian Miller, City Attorney, advised that Ordinance No. 1066(25) is an amendment to the City's Hotel Motel Tax exceptions. One of the exceptions is a "permanent resident." Mr. Miller felt that there should be additional clarification to the definition of a permanent resident. Currently it is someone who occupies a hotel room for 30 or more consecutive days. The ordinance would define a permanent resident as a resident of Moore who can provide proof of residency to qualify them as having an exception to the hotel/motel tax.

Councilwoman Griffith moved to approve Ordinance No. 1066(25) amending Part 7, Chapter 5, Section 7-502 of the Moore Municipal Code by amending the definition of a "permanent resident" by adding Moore residency to the definition; providing for severability; and providing for a repealer, second by Councilman Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 10 being:

CONSIDER DECLARING FOUR VEHICLES, MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN EXHIBIT "A", AS SURPLUS.

Dennis Bothell, Public Works Director, advised that the four vehicles requested to be declared as surplus are police vehicles that are no longer needed. Mr. Bothell was requesting authorization to place the vehicles for sale by public auction.

Councilwoman Griffith moved to declare four vehicles, more particularly described in Exhibit "A", as surplus, second by Councilman Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 11 being:

CONSIDER AUTHORIZING THE PURCHASE OF GRAYKEY FORENSICS SOFTWARE FROM MAGNET FORENSICS IN THE AMOUNT OF \$58,184, USING CLEVELAND COUNTY JUSTICE AUTHORITY GRANT FUNDS, FOR MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL USE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE NORMAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, CLEVELAND COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND THE CLEVELAND COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Police Chief Todd Gibson advised that this request is part of the partnership with the Mary Abbott House and law enforcement partners that work to protect children in the county and specifically in our community. Chief Gibson stated that the cost of the purchase was historically divided among the law enforcement agencies; however, with assistance from Cleveland County Commissioners, Rod Cleveland, Jacob McHughes, and Rusty Grissom and staff he was able to negotiate assistance from the Cleveland County Justice Authority to pay for the entire purchase for all the law enforcement agencies.

Mayor Hamm expressed appreciation for the work that was done to obtain the grant.

Councilwoman Hunt moved to authorize the purchase of GrayKey forensics software from Magnet Forensics in the amount of \$58,184, using Cleveland County Justice Authority grant funds, for multi-jurisdictional use in conjunction with the Norman Police Department, Cleveland County District Attorney's Office, and the Cleveland County Sheriff's office, second by Councilwoman Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING WAS RECESSED AND THE MOORE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY MEETING WAS CONVENED AT 6:44 P.M.

Agenda Item Number 12 being:

CONSENT DOCKET:

- A) RECEIVE AND APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MOORE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY MEETING HELD JULY 7, 2025.
- B) APPROVE AND RATIFY CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2024-2025 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$840,885.66 AND APPROVE AND RATIFY CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2025-2026 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$786,817.26.

Trustee Griffith moved to approve Consent Docket Item A-B, second by Trustee Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

THE MOORE PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORITY MEETING WAS RECESSED AND THE MOORE RISK MANAGEMENT MEETING WAS CONVENED AT 6:45 P.M.

Agenda Item Number 13 being:

CONSENT DOCKET:

- A) RECEIVE AND APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MOORE RISK MANAGEMENT MEETING HELD JULY 7, 2025.
- B) APPROVE AND RATIFY CLAIMS AND EXPENDITURES FOR FY 2024-2025 IN THE AMOUNT OF \$293,449.65.

Trustee Clark moved to approve Consent Docket Items A-B, second by Trustee Griffith. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

THE MOORE RISK MANAGEMENT MEETING WAS RECESSED AND THE MOORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEETING WAS CONVENED AT 6:45 P.M. WITH COUNCILWOMAN KATHY GRIFFITH PRESIDING:

Agenda Item Number 14 being:

ROLL CALL

PRESENT: Hunt, Hamm, Clark, Griffith
ABSENT: Porter, Williams, Webb

Agenda Item Number 15 being:

CONSENT DOCKET:

- A) RECEIVE AND APPROVE THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MOORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEETING HELD JUNE 16, 2025.

Trustee Hunt moved to approve Consent Docket Item A, second by Trustee Clark. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Hunt, Hamm, Clark, Griffith
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

THE MOORE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY MEETING WAS RECESSED AND THE CITY COUNCIL MEETING RECONVENED AT 6:46 P.M. WITH MAYOR MARK HAMM PRESIDING:

Agenda Item Number 16 being:

NEW BUSINESS:

- A) CITIZENS' FORUM FOR ITEMS NOT ON THE AGENDA.

Celinda Ferguson, 14008 S. Brookline Avenue, Oklahoma City, 73170, requested installation of cameras in the Moore Cemetery due to the theft of flowers from her husband's monument and those of his parents three times during the first three weeks in July. Mayor Hamm stated that he would visit with Brooks Mitchell, City Manager, after the meeting to determine what needed to be done about the situation.

Patrice Williams, 1061 NW 6th, stated that she and her mother Linda Howard, 3115 S. Broadway had previously appeared before Council to express concern that the Broadway street widening project would cause the roadway to be located very close to her mother's front door. Ms. Williams felt that exact data should be made available on the location of the roadway.

- B) ITEMS FROM THE CITY COUNCIL/MPWA TRUSTEES.

There were no items from the City Council.

C) ITEMS FROM THE CITY/TRUST MANAGER.

Brooks Mitchell, City Manager, advised that he will be attending the CMAO conference in Lawton on Wednesday and Thursday and will be at an event at Tinker AFB on Friday.

Mayor Hamm announced that the Moore Chamber of Commerce will host a State of the City address on July 24, 2025 at The Station at Central Park.

Agenda Item Number 17 being:

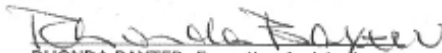
ADJOURNMENT

Councilwoman Griffith moved to adjourn the City Council meeting, second by Councilwoman Hunt. Motion carried unanimously.

Ayes: Griffith, Hunt, Clark, Hamm
Nays: None
Absent: Porter, Williams, Webb

The City Council, Moore Public Works Authority, Moore Risk Management, and Moore Economic Development Authority meetings were adjourned at 6:51 p.m.

TRANSCRIBED BY:


RHONDA BAXTER, Executive Assistant

FOR:

ADAM WEBB, MPWA Secretary
Asst.

These minutes passed and approved as noted this 4 day of August, 2025.

ATTEST:

VANESSA KEMP, City Clerk

Grantee Unique Appendices

Missing Texts within the Consolidated Plan due to error in IDIS

MA-20 Describe the need for owner and rental rehabilitation based on the condition of the jurisdiction's housing.

Moore's housing inventory is somewhat young with 58% of houses built after 1979, making 42% built prior to 1979. There is a growing need for housing rehabilitation programs, particularly in older neighborhoods where homes were built prior to 1980. As these units age, they are more likely to experience deterioration in structural components, outdated or failing systems (electrical, plumbing, HVAC), roof damage, and energy efficiency. Without proper maintenance or rehabilitation, these homes risk becoming unsafe or uninhabitable.

MA-35 Describe programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive

appropriate supportive housing:

To ensure that individuals returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing, the citizens of Moore have access to a range of programs designed to provide transition services, affordable housing, and specialized support tailored to their unique needs. These programs focus on facilitating smooth transitions from institutional settings to stable, community-based housing, offering critical services such as case management, healthcare, and social integration. Key programs in this regard include:

Mental Health and Physical Health Re-entry Programs: These programs specifically target individuals transitioning from inpatient mental health facilities or rehabilitation centers, providing case management and ensuring a continuum of care that includes mental health counseling, physical therapy, and substance abuse treatment. Case managers play a central role in helping individuals secure housing that accommodates their needs, coordinating with service providers, and ensuring that appropriate follow-up services are in place.

Supported Housing Programs: Programs such as Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) are designed to provide long-term housing solutions for individuals with disabilities, including those recovering from physical or mental health conditions. These programs typically offer rental assistance along with access to on-site services such as medical care, job training, and life skills education, which are essential for long-term stability. PSH focuses on creating a permanent home with the support necessary for individuals to thrive.

Subsidized Housing with Supportive Services: Partnerships with organizations like Thunderbird Clubhouse, Catholic Charities, Central Oklahoma Community Health Center and Griffin Memorial Hospital can provide individuals returning from institutions with both affordable housing options and access to essential services, such as therapy, medication management, and

healthcare services. These services aim to reduce hospital readmissions and enhance the quality of life for individuals with ongoing mental and physical health needs.

Transitional Housing: Transitional housing programs provide temporary housing with a focus on long-term stability and independence. For individuals transitioning from institutions, these programs often include structured support, including life skills workshops, employment assistance, and social reintegration programs. They serve as a stepping stone between institutional care and independent living.

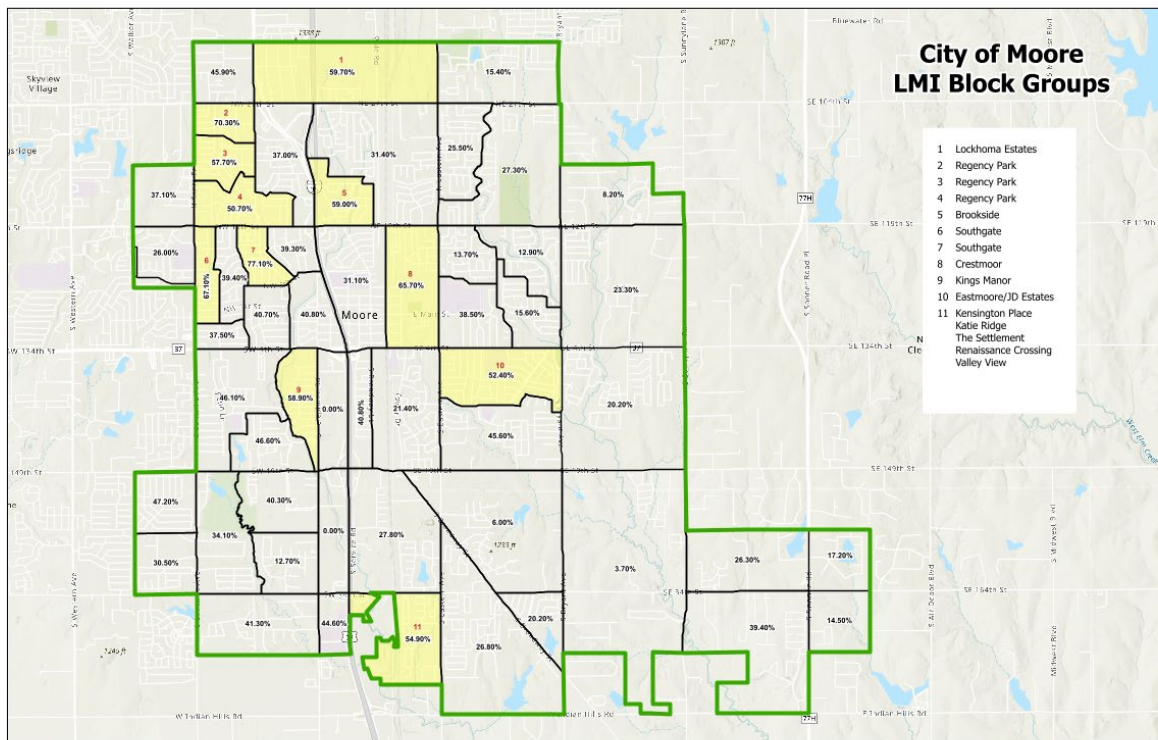
Housing First Programs: These programs are based on the principle that stable housing is the foundation for addressing other needs, such as healthcare and employment. The Housing First model prioritizes getting individuals into permanent housing without preconditions (such as sobriety or treatment compliance) and then provides wrap-around services to help them stay housed and address physical or mental health issues. The Cleveland County Continuum of Care has adopted a Housing First philosophy.

These programs are designed to mitigate the risk of homelessness for individuals leaving institutional settings, providing them with not only a roof over their heads but also the ongoing support necessary to promote long-term recovery, independence, and community reintegration. By focusing on both housing stability and comprehensive healthcare, these programs ensure that individuals receive the right care in the right environment.

MA-45 If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Yes, the City of Moore participates in the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) through its involvement with the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG). ACOG serves as the Capital Area Economic Development District (CAPEDD) for Central Oklahoma, including Moore, and coordinates the regional CEDS planning process. The most recent update to the CEDS was released in January 2025, outlining strategic goals and initiatives to promote economic growth, workforce development, and regional collaboration.

The CEDS serves as a blueprint for economic development in the region, guiding investments and policies that align with the goals of the City of Moore's Consolidated Plan. By participating in the CEDS, Moore ensures that its local economic development efforts are coordinated with regional priorities and have access to federal funding opportunities administered by the U.S. Economic Development Administrations (EDA).




Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number 4303-0001
Expiration Date: 09/30/2025

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
* 3. Date Received: 07/22/2015		* 4. Applicant Identifier: [Redacted]	
3a. Federal Entry Identifier: [Redacted]		3b. Federal Award Identifier: [Redacted]	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: [Redacted]		7. State Application Identifier: [Redacted]	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* 9. Legal Name: [Redacted]			
* 10. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 13-0005291		* 11. DUNS: 80189381068	
d. Address:			
* Street1: [Redacted] Street2: [Redacted] * City: [Redacted] County/Parish: [Redacted] * State: [Redacted] Province: [Redacted] * Country: [Redacted] * Zip/Postal Code: [Redacted]			
e. Organizational Unit:			
Department Name: Community Development		Division Name: [Redacted]	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:			
Prefix: [Redacted] Middle Name: [Redacted] * Last Name: [Redacted] Suffix: [Redacted]		* First Name: [Redacted]	
Title: [Redacted]			
Organizational Address: [Redacted]			
* Telephone Number: [Redacted]		Fax Number: [Redacted]	
* Email: [Redacted]			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City or Township Government"/> Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/> * Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="US Department of Housing and Urban Development"/>	
11. Assistance Listing Number: <input type="text" value="4.212"/> Assistance Listing Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development Block Grants/Related Grant Agency"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text"/> * Title: <input type="text"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/> Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> </div>	
* 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Moore 2020 Action Plan, which has planned are senior rehabilitation, senior services, youth counseling services, rent and utility assistance, and food assistance."/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional District Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="CA"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value="CA"/>
Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attached List"/>	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="10/01/2025"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="09/30/2026"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal	\$500,000.00
* b. Applicant	\$0.00
* c. State	\$0.00
* d. Local	\$0.00
* e. Other	\$0.00
* f. Program Income	\$0.00
* g. TOTAL	\$500,000.00
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process? <input type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review or <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes", provide explanation and attach: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/>	
21. "By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications" and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances" and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 18, Section 1001) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I AGREE <small>* The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is provided in the announcement of agency specific instructions.</small>	
Authorized Representative:	
Title: <input type="text"/> Middle Name: <input type="text"/> Last Name: <input type="text" value="Smith"/> Suffix: <input type="text"/>	* First Name: <input type="text" value="Mark"/> * Title: <input type="text" value="Mayor"/> * Telephone Number: <input type="text" value="(651) 742-0000"/> Fax Number: <input type="text"/> * Email: <input type="text" value="mark@cityofmoore.com"/> * Signature of Authorized Representative:  * Date Signed: <input type="text" value="6/21/2025"/>

**Applicant and Recipient
Assurances and Certifications**

U.S. Department of Housing
and Urban Development

HUD Number: 2021-0044
Expiration Date: 2/28/2027

Instructions for the HUD 424-B Assurances and Certifications

As part of your application for HUD funding, you, as the official authorized to sign on behalf of your organization or as an individual, must provide the following assurances and certifications. The Responsible Civil Rights Official has specified this form for use for purposes of general compliance with 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 5.50, and 148.25, as applicable. The Responsible Civil Rights Official may require specific civil rights assurances to be furnished consistent with these authorities and will specify the form on which such assurances must be made. A failure to furnish or comply with the civil rights assurances contained in this form may result in the procedures to effect compliance at 24 CFR §§ 1.5, 3.115, 5.50, or 148.25.

By submitting this form, you are stating that all assertions made in this form are true, accurate, and correct.

As the duly representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant (insert below the Name and title of the Authorized Representative, name of Organization and the date of signature):

*Authorized Representative Name: *Mark Hamm*

*Title: *Mayor*

*Applicant/Recipient Organization: *City of Moore*

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, has the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds to pay the non-Federal share of program costs) to plan, manage and complete the program as described in the application and the governing body has duly authorized the submission of the application, including these assurances and certifications, and authorized me as the official representative of the applicant to act in connection with the application and to provide any additional information as may be required.

2. Will administer the grant in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000c) and implementing regulations (24 CFR part 1), which provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of race, color or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subject to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance OR if the applicant is a Federally recognized Indian tribe or its tribally designated housing entity, is subject to the Indian Civil Rights Act (25 U.S.C. 1301-1303).

3. Will administer the grant in compliance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794), as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 9, the American Disabilities Act (42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 et seq.), and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 35 or 36, as applicable, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101-67) as amended, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 146 which together provide that no person in the United States shall, on the grounds of disability or age, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity that receives Federal financial assistance; except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

4. Will comply with the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-19), as amended, and the implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 100, which prohibit discrimination in housing on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, or national origin and will affirmatively furnish fair housing; except an applicant which is an Indian tribe or its instrumentality which is excluded by statute from coverage does not make this certification, and further except if the grant program authorizes or limits participation to designated populations, then the applicant

will comply with the nondiscrimination requirements within the designated population.

5. Will comply with all applicable Federal nondiscrimination requirements, including those listed at 24 CFR §§ 5.105(c) and 5.106 as applicable.

6. Will not use Federal funding to promote diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI) mandates, policies, programs, or activities that violate any applicable Federal anti-discrimination laws.

7. Will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4801) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR part 24 and, as applicable, Section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5304(d)); and implementing regulations at 24 CFR part 42, subpart A.

8. Will comply with the environmental requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and related Federal authorities prior to the commitment or expenditure of funds for property.

9. That no Federal appropriated funds have been paid, or will be paid, by or on behalf of the applicant, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, and officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress, in connection with the awarding of this Federal grant or its extension, renewal, amendment or modification. If funds other than Federal appropriated funds have or will be paid for influencing or attempting to influence the persons listed above, shall complete and submit Standard Form 113, Statement to Report Lobbying, I certify that I shall require all subgrants at all tiers (including sub-grants and contracts) to similarly certify and disclose accordingly. Federally recognized Indian Tribes and tribally designated housing entities (TDHEs) established by Federally recognized Indian tribes as a result of the exercise of the tribe's sovereign power are excluded from coverage by the Syme Amendment, but State recognized Indian tribes and TDHEs established under State law are not excluded from the statute's coverage.

Under the undersigned, certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided above is true, accurate, and correct. WARNING: Anyone who knowingly submits a false claim or makes a false statement is subject to criminal and/or civil penalties, including confinement for up to 5 years, fines, and civil and administrative penalties. (18 U.S.C. §§287, 1001, 1010, 1012, 1014; 31 U.S.C. §3729, 3802; 24 CFR §28.10(b)(1)(iii)).

* Signature

Mark Hamm

* Date (mm/dd/yyyy):

7.21.25

Form HUD 424-B (1/27/2023)

Public Reporting Burden Statement: The public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 0.5 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Comments regarding the accuracy of this burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing this burden can be sent to: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Chief Data Officer, R. 451 7th St. SW, Room 4178, Washington, DC 20410-5000. Do not send completed HUD-424-B forms to this address. This agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless the collection displays a valid OMB control number. The Department of Housing and Urban Development is authorized to collect this information under the authority cited in the Notice of Funding Opportunity for this grant program. The information collected provides assurances and certifications for legal requirements related to the administration of this grant program. HUD will use this information to ensure compliance of its grantees. This information is required to obtain the benefit sought in the grant program. This information will not be held confidential and may be made available to the public in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. §552).

Form HUD-424-B (1/27/2025)

ASSURANCES - CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMS

OMB Number: 4040-0209
Expiration Date: 02/28/2025

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0348-0342), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, I certify that the applicant:

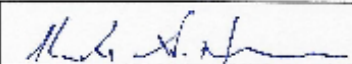
- Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of project described in this application.
- Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
- Will not disclose or, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal interest in the title of real property in accordance with awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property acquired in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure nondiscrimination during the useful life of the project.
- Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
- Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision at the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progressive reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
- Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
- Will establish safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a purpose that constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest or personal gain.
- Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4728-4763) relating to prescribed standards of merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
- Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §§4801 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
- Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1551-1683, and 1685-1686), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. §794), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handicaps; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Control and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended relating to non-discrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to non-discrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or alcoholism; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1972 (42 U.S.C. §§290 do-3 and 290 es 3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to non-discrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other non-discrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and (j) the requirements of any other non-discrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-97)
Prescribed by OMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in purchases.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Hatch Act (5 U.S.C. §§1001-1506 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §874), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(a) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of insurable construction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of environmental quality control measures under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11890; (d) evaluation of flood hazards in floodplains in accordance with EO 11985; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions to State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(d) of the Clean Air Act of 1955, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-623); and, (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470), EO 11593 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. §§469a-1 et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1998 and OMB Circular No. A-133, "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.
20. Will comply with the requirements of Section 108(g) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000, as amended (22 U.S.C. 7104) which prohibits grant award recipients or a sub-recipient from: (1) Engaging in severe forms of trafficking in persons during the period of time that the award is in effect (2) Procuring a commercial sex act during the period of time that the award is in effect or (3) Using forced labor in the performance of the award or subawards under the award.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL	TITLE
	Mayor
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED
City of Moore	01/23/2020

SF-424D (Rev. 7-87) Back

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing --The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti-displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

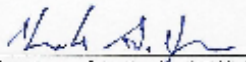
Anti-Lobbying --To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

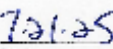
1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-L.L.L., "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

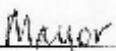
Authority of Jurisdiction --The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan --The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 (12 U.S.C. 1701u) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.


Signature of Authorized Official


Date


Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Beneficent Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG-assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2025 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

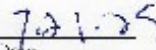
1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically harrasing entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

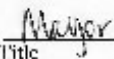
Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.


Signature of Authorized Official


Date


Title

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>American Community Survey</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>United States Census</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The following data sets were used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Characteristics: Education, Marital Status, Relationships, Fertility, Grandparents • Economic Characteristics: Income, Employment, Occupation, Commuting to Work • Housing Characteristics: Occupancy and Structure, Housing Value and Costs, Utilities • Demographic Characteristics: Sex and Age, Hispanic Origin, Housing Units
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>This data was used to compare the CHAS data to the entire city as a whole.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2019-2023</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is a national survey that uses continuous measurement methods. In this survey, a series of monthly samples produce annual estimates for the same small areas (census tracts and block groups) formerly surveyed via the decennial census long-form sample.</p> <p>Synthetic interviews were part of an effort to improve American Community Survey estimates of the group quarters population for substate areas. Synthetic interviews were created by imputing the characteristics of interviewed group quarters persons into group quarters facilities that were not in sample that year or period. Final actual interviews are the interviews obtained from sampled group quarters residents.</p> <p>The effects of the pandemic on ACS activities in 2020 resulted in a lower number of addresses in sample as well as fewer interviews than a typical year. For more information, see the Analytic Report. Additionally for 2020, a small number of vacant housing unit addresses that had been originally coded as non-interviews were converted to vacant units through a modeling process in order to improve ACS estimates. These were included as interviews in these counts.</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>Initial sample size for the state was 2,029, 1,586 final actual interviews, leaving 2,004 final synthetic interviews.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.</p>