

CITY OF MOORE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

FIVE-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

FY 2020-2024

INCLUDES:

FY 2020 Annual Action Plan

Program Year: October 1, 2020- September 30, 2021



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, 2020 through September 30, 2025, 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 neighborhoods with high concentrations of low-income and moderate-income residents, and 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 2020-2021 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 analyses of the local housing market and a review of housing and homeless needs in Moore, Oklahoma 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 2011-2015 American Community Surveys and 2012-2016 CHAS data provided by HUD. Other data sources include the 2010 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, Oklahoma 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 2015 and 2020, the City received \$1,575,435.00 in CDBG funds. With the funds, the City was able to complete water line replacement in the Crestmoore, Regency, and Armstrong Neighborhoods, sewer line replacement in the Crestmoore Neighborhood, and street replacement in the Armstrong Neighborhood. The City also funded public service agencies such as Aging Services, Moore Youth and Family, Bethesda, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency, and Metropolitan Fair Housing Council. 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 services throughout the City of Moore.

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 has 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 is partially funding an affordable housing development in the CDBG-DR funds. The development is currently under construction and is scheduled to be opened by the end of 2020.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Moore, Oklahoma abides by the Citizen Participation Plan most recently 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. Additional interviews were conducted with representatives of non-profit 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 survey. In all, input was received from 343 individuals and 17 public service organizations, as well as the seven member 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

None.

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. Also, citizens responded well to our Community Needs survey. With 343 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 Latino, along with The Oklahoman. El Latino 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 Capital Planning and Resiliency 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 91.315(l)

1. Introduction

The City of Moore's Capital Planning and Resiliency 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 Capital Planning and Resiliency under the direction of the Grants Manager with oversight from the City Manager 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 scheduled a Community Needs meeting and invited 36 public service agencies. The City asked for a representative to speak on behalf of their organization and share its mission and programs available to Moore residents. However, because of meeting restrictions due to the coronavirus, this meeting was cancelled. In order to gather information from the surrounding public service agencies, the City reached out to each agency by email and phone to collect information on priority needs for Moore residents.

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 assist the CoC with homeless persons 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 evaluate outcomes, and develops funding, policies and procedures for the administration of HMIS. An employee of the Capital Planning & Resiliency 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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	AGING SERVICES INC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	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?	Because of the coronavirus pandemic, many public service agencies have seen a substantial increase of need for their services. Because the congregate meal sites have been closed, Aging Services has seen a huge increase in the need of home delivered meals. Most of the seniors receiving home delivered meals are in quarantine alone so having a volunteer deliver a meal once a day serves a great purpose in more ways than just meal delivery. The volunteer provides a wellness check and gives that quarantined senior a moment of human interaction. Services for seniors has always been a priority and will continue to be for the City of Moore.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	CENTRAL OKLAHOMA COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Anti-poverty Strategy

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency is a non-profit agency that covers six counties including Cleveland County. The Community Action Agency provides numerous programs for low income individuals and families such as prescription assistance, emergency assistance, eyeglass referrals, dental services, case management, transportation, and housing. The agency's purpose is to help low income families and assist with finding resources in the community to help them in a crisis situation and to assist them in becoming self sufficient. This agency provides numerous services that would benefit the Moore community. Currently they have an office located in Norman, however, the City is currently working with this agency to find a location in Moore.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Cleveland County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Services-Education Health Agency
	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 Cleveland County Health Department has a location in Moore and provides several services to residents such as a supplemental nutrition program, family planning, child guidance, early intervention program for children, in-home support services for first time moms, doula program, immunizations, sexually transmitted disease testing and treatment, health education, emergency preparedness, pregnancy tests and counseling, and Medicaid enrollment. The Health Department is vital to the health and wellness of Moore residents. Transportation has been identified as a barrier to residents receiving services. The City anticipates helping to find solutions to the barriers identified for residents.

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	City of Norman	The City of Moore has taken a bigger role within the Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC). Although the City of Norman is the primary agency for the CoC, the City of Moore has a representative on its Executive Committee. Over the past year, stronger relationships have developed between the CoC and Moore's community police officers. The police officers are now communicating 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 sent an invitation to 36 public service agencies to attend a Community Needs meeting. The City asked for a representative of each agency to briefly describe the services they provide as well as the need they see for Moore residents. However, because of meeting restrictions due to the coronavirus, this meeting was cancelled. In order to gather information from the surrounding public service agencies, the City reached out to each agency by email and phone to collect information on priority needs for Moore residents. Fourteen of the agencies responded and provided information regarding the services they provide as well as the greatest needs they see in Moore.

Narrative (optional):

There was a total of 14 public service agencies collaborated with the City as well as 343 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, to involve citizens in the process. Community-based and other interested groups and organizations were also invited to participate in the meetings and survey. In all, input was received from 343 individuals and 14 public service organizations, as well as the 7 member CDBG Citizen's Advisory Committee, prior to the development of the Plan.

The City of Moore followed its Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) for involving its citizens in the preparation of the plan as well as determining the goals, objectives and outcomes. Letters were sent out to 36 public agencies inviting them to attend a community needs meeting. The first public meeting, the Community Needs Meeting, was scheduled to be held March 16, 2020, however, the meeting was cancelled due to the coronavirus restrictions. The City contacted the agencies through email and phone calls to gather information regarding the services they offered and what greatest needs for Moore had been identified. The next public hearing was at a CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting on May 21, 2020. 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 25, 2020 and the final hearing at the City Council meeting on July 20, 2020. All notices followed the CPP.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	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 published on the City of Moore website and Facebook. The City received 343 responses.	The two priority areas identified are (1) Improve city facilities providing public services and (2) Improve Non-Profit Facilities providing community services. The top three community development needs were (1) facilities for abused, abandoned, and neglected children, (2) mental health care facilities, and (3) youth centers. The top infrastructure priorities identified were (1) street improvements, (2) sidewalk improvements, (3) lighting improvements, and (4) stormwater and drainage improvements. The top needs for public services identified were (1) youth services, (2) mental health services, and (3) crime awareness/prevention services.		
2	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-English Speaking - Specify other language: Spanish Non-targeted/broad community	A notice was published in El Latino in Spanish and The Oklahoma inviting agencies and individuals to share their biggest community needs. The publication also contained information for people who did not want to attend the meeting but wanted to submit comments.	None		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	A CDBG Advisory Committee meeting to hear community needs. Moore Youth and Family, Aging Services, Bethesda, Mary Abbott Children's House, Metropolitan Fair Housing Council attended.	Each agency expressed their need for the City of Moore.		
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	CDBG Advisory Committee Meeting was held on June 25, 2020. No citizens attended or submitted comments.			
5	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Moore City Council meeting held on July 20, 2020 for final approval to the consolidated plan.			

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 2010 Census and the most recent American Community Survey (2011-2015), 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 are experiencing a housing cost burden greater than 30% of income. Many lower income renters are also experiencing overcrowding and some are experiencing substandard housing. A portion of lower income homebuyers are experiencing housing cost burden greater than 30% of income and some homebuyers between 0-50% AMI are also living in substandard housing. These needs are based upon the 2011-2015 CHAS data provided through the HUD consolidated plan templates as seen in the following tables.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	55,081	58,615	6%
Households	19,091	21,760	14%
Median Income	\$54,189.00	\$58,169.00	7%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,775	2,185	3,600	2,895	11,305
Small Family Households	660	810	1,730	1,445	6,755
Large Family Households	60	145	285	305	950
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	450	575	685	475	1,875
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	155	340	305	150	545
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	350	620	975	825	1,820

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	15	10	35	4	64	10	10	0	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	0	20	0	10	30	10	10	0	0	20
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	40	10	75	0	125	0	20	45	30	95
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	810	280	10	0	1,100	275	350	110	55	790

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	60	395	550	90	1,095	190	390	700	285	1,565
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	85	0	0	0	85	40	0	0	0	40

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	865	320	115	15	1,315	295	390	155	80	920
Having none of four housing problems	240	565	1,435	815	3,055	255	910	1,890	1,980	5,035
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	85	0	0	0	85	40	0	0	0	40

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	430	350	329	1,109	155	280	415	850
Large Related	20	60	20	100	45	25	110	180
Elderly	155	105	65	325	235	355	170	760
Other	310	200	150	660	60	95	155	310
Total need by income	915	715	564	2,194	495	755	850	2,100

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	390	115	4	509	100	130	55	285
Large Related	20	0	0	20	10	0	0	10
Elderly	130	45	10	185	130	175	40	345
Other	310	125	0	435	45	45	15	105
Total need by income	850	285	14	1,149	285	350	110	745

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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	40	30	75	10	155	10	25	35	4	74
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	14
Other, non-family households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Total need by income	40	30	75	10	155	10	29	45	29	113

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
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 4 categories including small related (2-4 persons), large related (5 or more), elderly, and other. There are a total of 21,760 households in Moore with 7,560 households having an income of 80% or below MFI. Previous version of the CHAS provided data breaks for the total households under the Other category, which included single person households, not the 2011-2015 CHAS. The 2011-2015 CHAS does provide data pertaining to the Cost Burden of this category. The 2016 ACS 5-Year Estimate indicates that 22.8% of the households in Moore live alone or 5,056 households. While it does not provide an actual total number of Other households, the 2011-2015 CHAS Data does provide analysis of the numbers of the Other category that are rent burdened. There are 660 Other Households that fall into the 30% Rent Burdened category and 435 Other Households that fall into the 50% Severely Rent Burdened Category. A total of 2,194 households at or below 100% MFI are 30% Rent Burdened with 660 being Other Households. This equates to 30% of the rent 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.

The City of Moore consulted with the Women's Resource Center located in Norman and Firststep Women's Recovery Program located right outside of Moore city limits.

The Women's Resource Center provided emergency shelter for 13 Moore residents in 2019, provided advocacy or a forensic exam for 4 residents, and 35 residents received counseling, advocacy, participated in a domestic violence education group, or help with a protective order. These numbers represent the number of families knowledgeable of Women's Resource Center's programs and chose to receive services. It is likely that many additional families experience domestic violence and are in need of housing.

Firststep Women's Recovery Program provides assistance with court ordered protective orders, they received one call from a Moore resident in 2019.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problem 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 51% of the total number of below 30% AMI rental households experiencing severe cost burden and 41% 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

Many families move to Moore because of the public school system. Although one of the largest school districts, it is revered as one of the best in the state. With the appeal of a safe and great school system, families are moving to Moore. Moore has a low stock of affordable housing. The average rate of rent is significantly higher than the state average making housing costs a heavy burden for low income individuals and families. According to the 2016 ACS, the cost of rent is 35% or more of the household income for 31% of renters in Moore. This shows the lack of affordable housing in Moore.

Because Moore does not receive ESG fund, the City relies on data prepared by the Cleveland County Continuum of Care related to rapid rehousing and the characteristics and needs of low income individuals and families with children who are housed at imminent risk of becoming homeless.

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:

All low to moderate income families are at risk due to the high demand for affordable housing. Similarly, the high cost of developing new rental properties results in the cost of rent being unaffordable to low and very low income households. Higher development costs result in larger long term mortgage amounts with higher monthly payments. In turn, higher contract rent structures are needed in order to produce adequate revenues to service debt. To off-set the high development costs associated with affordable rental property development, nonprofit and for-profit development partners access state and national affordable housing grant and loan funds. This "soft" public financing can then be used by development entities to reduce and/or eliminate hard development costs and long-term debt resulting in cost savings that are passed on to low-income residents in the form of lower more affordable rents.

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

Severe cost burden is linked with housing instability and an increased risk of homelessness. When a household is paying too large a portion of their income on housing expenses, sudden and unexpected financial demands can tip the scales, forcing them from their homes. These demands might include illnesses requiring hospital stays or time away from their job, automotive problems requiring repairs or loss of work due to lack of transportation or as of this year a pandemic, and legal problems that might require payments to lawyers or time away from their job. Lower income households are particularly susceptible to these financial impacts because they are less likely to have savings that can cover these

expenses and buffer the effects of monetary demands in covering unexpected events. Many of these families do not have savings or back-up plans, and Moore, while not being hit as hard with the recent economic issues, still has experienced repercussions from this. Moore has seen an increase in the homeless population which has resulted in a stronger relationship with the Continuum of Care. Moore has made strides with this very difficult population. Barriers to providing and maintaining stable housing for this population is primarily the location of services. Most services for the homeless are located in Norman. Moore is developing partnerships with local non-profits and churches to provide transportation for the homeless to the services such as case management and temporary housing.

Discussion

Due to the high cost of homes, many low income individuals and families have no choice but to rent. The competition with higher income families creates a problem. Landlords prefer to rent to someone with higher income to ensure rent is paid in full and on time. This leaves low income families at risk of homelessness.

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 2011-2015 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 1 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 group. 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	1,415	240	125
White	895	155	120
Black / African American	35	0	0
Asian	55	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	95	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	175	20	0

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	1,495	690	0
White	975	550	0
Black / African American	44	55	0
Asian	15	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	30	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	195	35	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	1,520	2,075	0
White	1,195	1,615	0
Black / African American	100	115	0
Asian	15	20	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	45	45	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	85	130	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	475	2,420	0
White	280	1,865	0
Black / African American	60	90	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	80	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	45	215	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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, white households account for 64% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems for the 30% AMI grouping, with the next highest being Hispanic at 13%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level.

Within the 30% -50% AMI category, white households account for 66% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being Hispanic households at 13%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 50% -80% AMI category, white households account for 79% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being Black/African American households at 7%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 80% -100% AMI category, white households account for 59% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being Black/African American households at 13%. 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 cost burdens.

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

The 2011-2015 CHAS data, constructed from data collected by the US Census Bureau for HUD, show housing problems by income and race/ethnicity. The severe housing problems include incomplete kitchen or plumbing facilities, cost burden greater than 50 percent, and severe overcrowding (more than 1.5 persons per room). The tables 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 group. The next section will look at severe housing problems (severe overcrowding and extreme cost burden).

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	1,160	495	125
White	745	310	120
Black / African American	35	0	0
Asian	55	10	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	15	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	95	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	710	1,475	0
White	350	1,175	0
Black / African American	40	60	0
Asian	15	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	55	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	120	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	270	3,325	0
White	210	2,600	0
Black / African American	0	210	0
Asian	4	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	90	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	59	155	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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	95	2,795	0
White	85	2,055	0
Black / African American	0	155	0
Asian	0	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	90	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	255	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*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, white households account for 65% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems for the 30% AMI grouping, with the next highest being Hispanic at 9%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level.

Within the 30% -50% AMI category, white households account for 50% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being Hispanic households at 16%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 50% -80% AMI category, white households account for 78% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being Hispanic households at 22%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need within this income level for minority households.

Within the 80% -100% AMI category, white households account for 90% of the total amount of households experiencing one or more of the housing problems, with the next highest being American Indian, Alaska Native households at 11%. 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 cost burdens.

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:

The 2011-2015 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.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,685	3,005	1,955	120
White	13,270	2,260	1,200	120
Black / African American	600	165	75	0
Asian	275	20	65	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	640	100	115	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	965	240	195	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Discussion:

The 2011-2015 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 charts, white households account for 80% of the total amount of households experiencing a no cost burden (less than 30% of household income going to housing expenses, with the next highest being Hispanic at 6%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need.

For the cost burden of 30%-50% of household income going to housing expenses, white households account for 76% of the total amount of households, with the second highest being Hispanic households at 8%. Moore does not show a disproportionate need.

For the severe cost burden of more than 50% of household income going to housing expenses, white households account for 62% of the total amount of households, with the second highest being Hispanic households at 10%. 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. Moore, OK has found consistently in their Analysis of Impediments that this is the case, and further CHAS data backs up this finding.

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 (77%) 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. Moore does not have any areas that are highly concentrated with minority or ethnic populations. The low-moderate income categories, while for the most part are in the core area do not include defined pockets of low income persons.

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

The 2020 Analysis of Impediments found there to be a concentration of Hispanic population in census tract 2020.05. The census tract is located in the north part of the city, in between NE 12th St and NW 27th Street and in between I-35 and Santa Fe Avenue. It defined concentrations of minority populations as census tracts with non-white populations greater than 150% of the city-wide percentage of the combined minority population.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

City of Moore worked with RKG and Associates to complete the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing. RKG spoke to the Oklahoma Housing & Finance Authority who administers all Section 8 vouchers within the City of Moore. Moore does not have a public housing authority.

Totals in Use

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type								
				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

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type								
				Vouchers			Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *						
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				

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing		Family Unification Program	
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 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project - based	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

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type								
				Vouchers			Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
										Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Asian	0	0	0	51	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	0	488	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type								
				Vouchers			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	0	0	
Not Hispanic	0	45	0	10,002	0	9,832	13	1	0	0	0	

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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 have a public housing authority. All Section 8 Vouchers in Moore are distributed by the Oklahoma Housing and Finance Agency. Moore currently has 202 active vouchers. Of those 202 vouchers, 113 of them are households with family members with a disability. Over half, 55.94%, of the vouchers are for households with family members with a disability. There are currently 248 households on the waiting list for a Section 8 Voucher, 59 of those on the waiting list are households with a family member with a disability. This data shows that there is a great need for accessible units in the City of Moore.

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

There are a total of 248 households on the waiting list for a voucher. Of that total, 135 are households with children, 85 are single person households, and 59 are households with family members with a disability. The type of unit that has the most Section 8 Vouchers are 3 bedroom units. Households with children account for 54.44% of those on the waiting list for a voucher. According to this data, the most immediate needs for voucher holders would be bigger units that have at least 3 units for households with children.

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 of the housing units in Moore, 49% are at least three bedroom. 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

With such a large amount of households on the waiting list for a voucher, there is a large need for more affordable housing, especially for households with children. With the opening of an affordable housing complex later in 2020, the city anticipates the number of households on the waiting list to decrease.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

A yearly count is conducted for both sheltered and unsheltered population, typically during the last 10 days of January. The data supplied for this report is from 2019, which was the most recent completed Point In Time. 2020 Point In Time data was not completed at the time of this report. The Cleveland County Continuum of Care (OK-504) (CoC) has been a partner with Community Solutions, since its inception in 2014. Based on its participation in the 100,000 Homes Campaign, the CoC housed 34 chronically homeless persons. Because of the success in housing, the CoC was considered a “Fully Committed Community” and selected to continue its engagement under the ZERO: 2016 Campaign led by Community Solutions. The furtherance of the 100,000 Homes Campaign where high performing communities embraced the challenge from HUD to end Veteran Homelessness by December 31, 2015 and Chronic Homelessness by December 3, 2016. The CoC achieved functional Zero for the Veteran population on February 27, 2018 formally recognized, and confirmed by U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC) becomes the 62nd community nationwide (59 cities and three states), and the first in Oklahoma to achieve this certification from USICH indicating that Cleveland County has sufficient resources to provide housing to every homeless veteran in Cleveland County.

Since the first ICount in 2014, the CoC has continued to assess the homeless population by conducting a sheltered and unsheltered count each year and dedicating resources effectively to maintain functional zero for the Veteran population, while, addressing and using appropriate resources targeted to the Chronic population. A VI-SPDAT is a tool the CoC has formally adapted and agreed to use to assess the acuity and vulnerability of persons who are unsheltered, or experiencing homelessness in a sheltered environment.

A By-Name list is the formal list the CoC has decided to adapt. It is a list that allows the CoC to know everyone in the county experiencing homelessness in real time. It allows them to understand the scope of homelessness, understand how people move in and out of the system on an ongoing basis, and maintain accurate information to understand if we are making progress in ending homelessness. Since 2014 over 110 Veterans and 230 Chronic Homeless persons have been housed.

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)	20	10	30	30	20	90
Persons in Households with Only Children	12	10	10	20	10	90
Persons in Households with Only Adults	15	250	400	150	75	180
Chronically Homeless Individuals	15	200	300	100	50	370
Chronically Homeless Families	4	1	20	30	15	100
Veterans	5	10	40	25	30	120
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	1	4	5	5	4	100

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: 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):

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	124	187
Black or African American	1	17
Asian	0	1
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	8
Pacific Islander	0	2
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	5	2
Not Hispanic	127	213

Data Source

Comments:

Cleveland County Continuum of Care

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

In reviewing the data provided by the Cleveland County Department of Human Services, a total of 1,124 individuals identified in Norman and 561 in Moore (also Cleveland County) with an application for DHS assistance that they were living in a place unfit for human habitation and an additional 861 individuals identified that they were temporarily living with friends or family (doubled-up). While this data is not broken down by household composition, DHS reports that the majority of their applicants are households with children. Homeless Service Providers prioritize the placement into shelter programs for households with children and yet, there are this many that are unserved. A total of 96 beds making up Veteran families were without a nighttime residence and or living in a place unfit for human habitation as reported by the SSVF (Supported Services for Veteran Families) in January 2020.

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.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The historical data regarding homelessness within Cleveland County (the geographic designation for the Continuum of Care OK-504) has relied on the sheltered count during the point-in-time count each year. Each year, the sheltered count remained steady while the unsheltered count continues to fluctuate mainly due to weather, and difficulty in locating street homeless individuals during the 24-hour time frame of the count.

Since 2014, the continuum has conducted a sheltered and unsheltered count each year during the point-in-time, historically, the last 10 days of January. Since 2014, the unsheltered count has continued to increase and we attribute this to the increase availability in volunteers assisting in the count, increased continual outreach throughout the year by CoC partners, and a robust By-Name-List of individuals living unsheltered.

The last complete point-in-time count (2019) identified 561 individuals who became homeless for the first time, a slight decrease from the year prior. A total of 481 unduplicated individuals coded as sheltered homeless, 407 in emergency shelter and another 79 in transitional housing. A total of 215 unsheltered individuals counted. A total of 3 households counted in emergency shelters, with a total number of family members of 34. Another 11 households were counted in transitional housing, with a total of 34 family members. There were zero unsheltered families counted during this timeframe. 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:

Homeless data shows that homeless populations with the greatest need are persons identified as chronically homeless followed by households with adults and children. Chronically homeless populations include a significant amount of persons with mental illness and/or dealing with substance abuse. Households with adults and children potentially include families experiencing domestic violence or being doubled up with friends or family due to economic hardship.

While there were 11 unsheltered veterans identified, and another 3 sheltered with the point-in-time, this is a relatively small percentage of the homeless population in Cleveland County. Since achieving Functional Zero for the Veteran population in February of 2018, we have maintained the status by enrolling each identified Veteran into a housing/intervention plan. This is made possible by the continuing commitment of the community to endorse of the "Housing First" philosophy by providing service-intensive housing to each individual and ensuring this number is less than the number of Veterans entering homelessness.

Efforts to implement a "Housing First" philosophy with the chronic homeless population have been very successful over the last year. It is with this approach that the elimination of chronic homelessness and veteran homelessness will be successful. The Cleveland County Continuum of Care has embraced the housing first model in not only chronic and veteran homelessness but the provision of Rapid Rehousing assistance in all. However, the extreme cases where due to financial and life skill constraints warrant placement in Transitional Housing.

Measuring the extent of homelessness is essential to combatting it, and efforts to count the homeless population have evolved significantly since 2014. A combination of Homeless Service Providers and improved accuracy and detail of homeless have influenced all aspects of HUD's policies and the protocol set by the Providers. Ultimately the Homeless Service Providers are adamant that it is the provision of appropriate case management regardless of the housing provided (Emergency, Transitional, Permanent, or Permanent Supportive) that is the ultimate indicator of success.

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

Introduction:

The non-homeless special needs assessment includes persons who are elderly, severely mentally ill, developmentally disabled, physically or mentally disabled, have been diagnosed and/or living with HIV/AIDS, and persons with drug or alcohol addiction. These families and individuals are living either with families, in group facilities, or individually. They have a wide variety of needs, many of which are being met without public assistance. This population group has specific housing needs beyond the affordability problems discussed elsewhere in this document.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

These populations have a broad spectrum of characteristics, similar to the population at large, but a distinguishing factor for them is an increased risk of homelessness due to the fragile nature of their existence. Some rely heavily on others for their care, while others live on fixed incomes and are vulnerable to hardships caused by sudden demands on their resources.

Elderly are those individuals aged 62 or older. The elderly population continues to show a strong growth pattern as a population group. The elderly live a distinctive lifestyle requiring numerous supportive services. The Aging Services of Cleveland County (ASI) operates the Older Americans Grant for Cleveland County funded through the Area Agency on Aging (AAA), which provides an inclusive and coordinated variety of services and opportunities for seniors, including information, congregate and home delivered meals, advocacy, family caregiver support, transportation, and resource assistance. The City of Moore is responsible for the operation of the senior citizen center, which also hosts a congregate meal site. The local Meals on Wheels program utilizes over 300 volunteers annually to ensure delivery of hot meals daily to qualified participants. According to the American Community Survey, Moore is home to approximately 6,100 people over the age of 65, which is around 11% of the overall population. This population is approximately 61% female and 39% male.

Persons with severe physical or developmental disabilities often require special facilities and care. These persons sometimes lack the capacity to care for themselves and rely on a caretaker to fulfill their daily needs. More often than not the caretaker is a parent. If the child outlives the parent who has provided their care all their lives, other arrangements must be made for their continued care. This group can include all ages, races, and ethnicities.

In contrast, persons living with and recovering from severe mental illness experience isolation in part due to the stigma associated with their illness. This isolation is a two-way street that is caused by their illness. The person may feel that others are judging them because of their illness and withdraw while society tends to be unwilling to interact with them. Support systems that promote socialization and community building for persons with a severe mental illness are as integral a part to their recovery as the necessity of housing stabilization. Individuals with psychiatric diagnoses that experience chronic symptomatology often need the support of mental health professionals on either an on-going basis or

periodically. They often do not have transportation and must live close to a bus line and have access to low cost or free bus passes. Supports provided by community agencies must be comprehensive and flexible. A majority of individuals that have had their illness for some years have often developed other challenges such as obesity (due to medication and poor nutrition), diabetes (due to medication) and poor circulation (due to sedentary lifestyle). Consequently, as they age, they often require accessibility accommodations such as grab bars and bottom floor apartments.

The National Institute of Alcohol and Abuse and Alcoholism estimated the number of adult men with a drinking problem at 15 percent of the total population and that of adult women at 6 percent. These percentages, when applied to Moore, would yield a total population of alcohol abuser at 6,130 persons, using 2016 American Community Survey data.

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

There are agencies that provide non-housing services to Special Needs population. For the elderly population, as mentioned previously, Aging Services of Cleveland County provides socialization, education, wellness checks, transportation, housekeeping services, home delivered meals and congregate meals at the senior center. For those who are disabled (either physical or developmental) there are several agencies that provide services. In addition to subsidized housing, ABLE, Inc. provides a job training program for adults with developmental disabilities. Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center provides outpatient treatment and case management to those persons with severe mental illness. Additional opportunities for services and housing for persons with a severe mental illness can be found at Thunderbird Clubhouse and Transition House. Progressive Independence, Inc., an independent living center, provides housing assistance, support groups, and accessibility modifications for persons with a physical disability. Among Friends operates a day center for adults with a developmental disability. The Work Activity Center provides employment for adults with developmental disabilities. For those with alcohol or drug dependency issues, Norman Alcohol Information Center offers support groups and outpatient treatment.

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 304 reported cases of HIV/AIDS per 1,000 population according to the Oklahoma Department of Health reported in the most recent data available is for the year 2010. The City of Moore is not a HOPWA Entitlement Community. Oklahoma City, located 10 miles north, receives HOPWA funding.

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 to 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 does have a small need for public facilities. A quarter cent sales tax was passed by voters in 2016 to fund parks and public safety. Through the sales tax, parks have been improved over the last several years. New fire stations have been constructed as well. The Station Recreation and Aquatic Center was funded with a bond passed by Moore voters. The Moore Community Center was built in the mid-1980s and has had very few renovations. It contains basketball courts, meeting rooms, and a warming kitchen. The facility is primarily used for youth basketball and summer day camps. The library was also built in the mid-1980s. Few renovations have been completed to this building as well. There is a need for a bigger facility to accommodate a larger computer lab and meeting spaces. A large portion of the low to moderate income populations utilizes the library for the small computer lab.

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined by individual discussions with agencies and city staff. A community needs survey was also published in March of 2020 for the entire community to complete.

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 to 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?

After the May 2013 tornado, the City worked with an engineer to complete the Infrastructure Recovery and Implementation Plan. This plan assessed community impacts, identified unmet needs, and prioritized recovery activities. This plan identified \$162 million in public improvements in the tornado area alone. Forty seven projects and 158 sub projects were identified. The city has completed 15 of these infrastructure projects, but there are many more that are in critical need of attention. A community needs survey was also published in March of 2020 for the entire community to complete.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

The City of Moore consulted with numerous public service agencies. All agencies stated they had determined there was a significant need by Moore residents for their services. Because of the coronavirus pandemic, public services are needed now more than ever. All agencies consulted have seen a huge increase in the number of people who are in need of services as a direct result of the pandemic. Because senior centers had to close, there were no congregate meal sites for seniors. Congregate meal sites are the only place visited by most seniors and it may be the only place seniors receive any kind of socialization. The close of senior centers also increased the need for home delivered meals for seniors. Moore saw an increase of 50 seniors to the home delivered route. Schools were closed nine weeks early due to the pandemic. Closings lead to more time at home for children. Some children may live with an abuser which leads the child open for abuse all day. Teachers are the number one source for reporting signs of child abuse. Without teachers seeing their students on a regular basis, there is no other adult outside of an abusive situation that can advocate for the child. A local child advocacy center has seen an increase in the need of their services since children have been out of school. With many people out of work, emergency assistance is an immense need for the community. Many people have lost their jobs because of the pandemic and there are very few places hiring. Rental, utility, and grocery assistance is needed now more than ever. Youth services, mental health services, and crime awareness/prevention services have been identified by the community as high priorities.

How were these needs determined?

Needs are determined by consultation with surrounding public service agencies and the CDBG Advisory committee. A community needs survey was also published in March of 2020 for the entire community to complete.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The local housing market affects the availability and affordability of housing. In Moore, the housing was not as affected as other locations in the United States with the foreclosure crisis of the last decade and has since rebounded. With that recovery, housing prices have increased, but are still generally affordable with the historically low interest rates found in the current market. The following analysis looks at a variety of data from the American Community Survey, the census, and the homeless service providers to provide a picture of the local market. Market data and public input indicates a need for the development of affordable owner occupied and rental units, as well as the preservation of existing housing.

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

Introduction

Moore is considered a bedroom community. Most of the population lives in Moore while working outside of Moore. Moore Public Schools has been declared as one of the best school districts in the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Area. Many families have a desire to live in Moore for the school system. Moore has seen significant residential development over the last ten years. On top of the new residential developments, the 2013 tornado generated a large amount of homes that have been rebuilt, making them new and not affordable to low to moderate income individuals and families.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	19,730	86%
1-unit, attached structure	225	1%
2-4 units	785	3%
5-19 units	1,670	7%
20 or more units	275	1%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	305	1%
Total	22,990	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	35	0%	85	1%
1 bedroom	35	0%	825	13%
2 bedrooms	1,150	7%	2,025	33%
3 or more bedrooms	14,370	92%	3,235	52%
Total	15,590	99%	6,170	99%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

In the summer of 2016, the City of Moore opened a down payment and closing costs program funded by CDBG-DR funds. It was anticipated to assist the purchase of 25 homes for low to moderate income households. However, because of the program parameters of properties having to be located in the 2013 disaster area and all properties having to meet the building code established in 2014, the program

was not as successful as anticipated. The City received many applications indicating a need for the program. However, since it was funded with CDBG-DR funds, properties outside the disaster area did not meet the program criteria. Because the City of Moore receives a lower allocation of CDBG funds annually, a down payment and closing costs assistance program is not feasible.

A significant portion of the affordable housing in Moore was destroyed in the 2013 tornado. In response, the City has partially funded, with CDBG-DR funds, an affordable housing development. The development will consist of 220 affordable units, a commercial space, fitness area, swimming pool, and an open green space. The units will consist of one, two, and three bedroom units. The development will target families who are at or below 80% of area median income. Construction started in January 2019 and it is anticipated to be completed by November 2020.

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

There will not be a loss in the affordable housing inventory. There are no Section 8 contracts expiring and there will be an increase with a new affordable housing development currently under construction.

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

According to the 2016 ACS, there are 23,325 housing units in Moore. There currently is not sufficient housing, owner or renter, for households at 0 to 30% AMI. There is also a shortage for remaining low income levels when considering quality, energy efficiency, universal design, location to amenities and cost burden. Census data indicates there are 8,718 households in Moore at 80% or below AMI, and there are 4,999 households below MFI that are cost burdened. CHAS data reviewed earlier in this section also indicates the need for additional affordable housing units due to age and quality of housing stock.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

According to the City of Moore's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, there are 1,663 affordable rental units and a total of 202 Section 8 vouchers in Moore, which is roughly 25% of all rental units. According to the 2016 ACS, 39.3% of households are at 80% or below FMI. This shows there is still a need in affordable housing units within Moore, especially for households that are at 30% or below MFI.

Discussion

Overall, the City of Moore has an oversupply of housing units. However, there is still a great need for affordable housing units.

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

Introduction

The City of Moore lacks sufficient quality affordable housing for its low and moderate income citizens. The information presented below demonstrates the rapid increase in housing costs both owner and renter since 2009.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	105,500	124,100	18%
Median Contract Rent	621	704	13%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2005-2009 ACS (Base Year), 2011-2015 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,335	21.6%
\$500-999	4,020	65.2%
\$1,000-1,499	690	11.2%
\$1,500-1,999	135	2.2%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	6,180	100.2%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	255	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,245	1,345
80% HAMFI	3,700	3,780
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,919
Total	5,200	11,044

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
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 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is currently no sufficient housing for households 0 to 30% AMI. There is also a shortage for remaining low income levels when considering quality, energy efficiency, universal design, location to amenities, and cost burden. The question is not necessarily the availability of housing, it is the affordability of the available housing.

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

According to the data presented, median home values have substantially increased since 2009. These increases are expected to continue in the near future given the availability of historically low mortgage interest rates.

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

Moore has a significant housing stock. However, a large portion of this housing stock is fairly new. Since the year 2000, Moore has seen a huge increase in new residential homes built. Not only were new homes being built on newly developed land, but homes were having to be rebuilt. Since the year 2000, Moore has been a victim to six tornadoes causing numerous houses to be rebuilt. Tornadoes, eliminating older houses that could be affordable, produce new houses. New houses bring higher values, which bring higher purchase prices.

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

Introduction

The condition of housing units is highly correlated to the income of the household residing within those housing units. In Moore, 81% of owner-occupied housing units and 60% of renter occupied housing units have no housing problems reported. Four conditions are represented as housing problems, including lack of complete kitchen facilities, lack of complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and cost burden (paying more than 30% of household income on housing expenses). The data show that 18% of owner households and 38% of renter households have one housing problem or condition. Presumably, this one housing problem is most likely either cost burden or substandard housing, with the latter more likely for renter housing than for owner housing.

Forty one percent of owner-occupied housing and 49% of renter-occupied housing was built prior to 1980, making those units' potential sources of lead-based paint contamination. While not all will have lead-based paint, the age of the units suggests that at one time lead-based paint may have been used on the unit and provides a potential hazard, particularly for households with children present. Over 6,335 units in Moore were built before 1980 and have children present in the household. 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.

Definitions

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	2,825	18%	2,350	38%
With two selected Conditions	70	0%	100	2%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	12,685	81%	3,720	60%
Total	15,590	99%	6,170	100%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	5,125	33%	1,495	24%
1980-1999	4,125	26%	1,660	27%
1950-1979	6,130	39%	2,930	47%
Before 1950	205	1%	80	1%
Total	15,585	99%	6,165	99%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	6,335	41%	3,010	49%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,985	19%	2,225	36%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 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 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Moore's housing inventory is relatively young with 50% of houses built after 1979. Because of the continuous housing development in Moore, older neighborhoods are becoming predominantly rental properties. The City of Moore launched a homeowner housing rehabilitation program, funded with CDBG-DR funds, in 2015 for those who received damage from the 2013 tornado. Moore used this program as a way to assess the need of city-wide rehabilitation program. Although the city did not receive many applications, there were many inquiries about the program. The city believes a housing rehabilitation program may be successful city-wide in the future.

Estimated Number of Housing Units Occupied by Low or Moderate Income Families with LBP Hazards

Forty one percent of owner occupied units and 49% of renter occupied units were built before 1980 placing these units at higher 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 City of Moore will continue researching the need of a housing rehabilitation program as well as ways to fund a program. A rehabilitation program could be useful for the older neighborhoods throughout the city.

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

Introduction

The City of Moore currently has no public housing. According to Moore's Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (2020), there are currently 202 Section 8 vouchers and 248 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type				
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher	
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Disabled *	
# of units vouchers available	0	44		10,502	0	10,502	53	0
# of accessible units								

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

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 38 - 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

Multiple agencies in Cleveland County have a hand in providing housing and services to those persons experiencing homelessness. Cleveland County has one year round general occupancy emergency shelter. Several other providers have individual units available for emergency shelter purposes and access to limited motel vouchers.

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)	64	60	34	38	0
Households with Only Adults	36	60	23	53	0
Chronically Homeless Households	75	60	23	53	0
Veterans	0	0	2	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	19	0	0	19	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Cleveland County Continuum of Care

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 participation 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 to 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.

The Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center provides case management and referral services to those unsheltered homeless and actively participates in the Coordinated Case Management efforts as well as the social work staff at Griffin Memorial Hospital. It is this collaboration that has recently been expanded with the implementation of the Coordinated Case Management process in the efforts towards the elimination of chronic and veteran homelessness. In February 2018, the Cleveland County Continuum of Care reached Functional Zero for Veterans and have maintained this status since.

The Salvation Army is the only year-around general occupancy emergency shelter located in Cleveland County. A recent rehabilitation allowed for an increase of capacity but as a whole the community is underserved with emergency shelter beds. As stated previously, the Women's Resource Center operates a domestic violence shelter and a seasonal emergency shelter is operated by Food and Shelter. The scarce resource of dedicated beds for family emergency shelter is supplemented with motel vouchers from multiple funding sources and primarily administered by Food and Shelter. Catholic Charities operates a day shelter for women at their facility as well as provide support for permanent housing. The Coordinated Case Management Committee works directly with the client to provide a wrap-around approach to both housing and the barriers that may keep them from maintaining a permanent

residence. In addition, 86 beds of Permanent Supportive Housing are funded by the Continuum of Care Program.

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

Introduction

Several agencies in the Cleveland County community have a hand in providing special needs services and facilities. The questions below take a look at what is available in the community, how the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Planning process fit into that sector, and what the community sees as challenges in providing effective and efficient services to the special needs population in times of reduced funding.

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

Other population groups, who are not homeless, have specific housing needs beyond the affordability problems discussed in the previous sections. This section discusses the housing and support services needs of the elderly, frail elderly, persons with severe mental illness, persons with physical disabilities, substance abusers, and persons with HIV and AIDS.

Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center is a licensed, comprehensive mental health facility that provides community support services for those who are diagnosed with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI). The staff includes the homeless outreach team, who helps to provide housing services to the homeless population, as well as offering staff, which include social workers, nurses, case managers, psychiatrists, and therapists.

Transition House, Inc. provides a Transitional Housing Program and drop-in center for persons diagnosed and recovering from mental illness and/or substance abuse.

ABLE, Inc. offers group homes for adults with severe developmental disabilities. The group home offers a structured peer support environment that allows for the individual to remain in mainstream housing.

Progressive Independence, Inc. is an Independent Living Center working with those with physical disabilities through case management, housing assistance, accessibility improvements, and other items.

Aging Services provides one hot meal a day to homebound seniors.

The Work Activity Center provides a place of employment for disabled adults.

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

Cleveland County is lacking in Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) beds, and this is something the community recognizes and has taken steps to add more beds to the inventory. Each year the Continuum of Care Grant Inventory is evaluated and Supportive Service and Transitional Housing (TH) Projects have been reprogrammed into PSH as warranted. Two programs in Norman voluntarily reprogrammed into PSH from TH once they evaluated the program effectiveness of PSH.

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 has 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. Home delivered meals are an extreme necessity during the coronavirus pandemic. Most elderly and all frail elderly are currently quarantined as they are extremely susceptible to catching the virus. The demand for home delivered meals has increased substantially due to the pandemic.

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 has 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. Home delivered meals are an extreme necessity during the coronavirus pandemic. Most elderly and all frail elderly are currently quarantined as they are extremely susceptible to catching the virus. The demand for home delivered meals has increased substantially due to the pandemic.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

A review of the City of Moore housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. In 2014, The City of Moore implemented a new building code that requires roof sheathing, hurricane clips or framing anchors, continuous plywood bracing and wind-resistant garage doors. With these requirements, homes will be able to withstand 135 mph winds. The new requirements did not significantly increase the construction of a house.

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

Introduction

Moore has a well-developed economic base that provides a significant level of employment opportunities. The public school system, retail trade, and arts, entertainment, accommodations sectors provide a significant number of jobs to the area. Moore Public Schools is one of the largest school systems in the state which contributes to it being one of the biggest employers in Moore. The City of Moore has grown substantially in the last ten years in terms of retail services. Because of the economic boom that Moore has seen, the retail trade is another huge contributor to employment. Moore is a fairly educated community with over 37% of the population over the age of 25 obtaining a college degree. Only 8.7% of the population aged 25 and over have educational experience that did not result in at least a high school diploma.

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	771	28	4	0	-4
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,934	2,648	15	22	7
Construction	1,325	1,637	7	14	7
Education and Health Care Services	3,253	1,279	17	11	-6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,363	602	7	5	-2
Information	463	332	2	3	1
Manufacturing	1,795	833	9	7	-2
Other Services	651	378	3	3	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,762	705	9	6	-3
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3,157	2,524	16	21	5
Transportation and Warehousing	897	256	5	2	-3
Wholesale Trade	1,235	882	6	7	1
Total	19,606	12,104	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	31,510
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	29,980
Unemployment Rate	4.82
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	27.54
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	2.54

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	6,775
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,410
Service	3,015
Sales and office	8,605
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	3,000
Production, transportation and material moving	1,730

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	21,100	72%
30-59 Minutes	7,460	25%
60 or More Minutes	900	3%
Total	29,460	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,195	175	1,065
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	7,445	160	2,110
Some college or Associate's degree	9,325	295	2,190
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,555	180	740

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	25	135	205	345	340
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	680	380	500	870	620
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,030	2,580	2,055	5,075	1,980
Some college, no degree	2,255	3,275	1,995	3,765	1,610
Associate's degree	290	1,215	840	1,000	350
Bachelor's degree	370	2,520	1,115	1,825	605
Graduate or professional degree	12	690	640	860	300

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	23,454
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	31,395
Some college or Associate's degree	35,115
Bachelor's degree	42,753
Graduate or professional degree	60,280

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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:

1. Education and health care services
2. Retail trade
3. Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

One of the identified needs for the workforce and infrastructure for the business community is affordable housing. Although retail trade is one of the biggest employment sectors in Moore, there is not near enough workforce housing to support this workforce. As previously stated, Moore does not have a good stock of affordable housing.

Another identified need for the workforce and infrastructure for the business community is transportation. The City of Moore does not currently have public transportation. This makes it extremely difficult for those employed in the retail trade, or any other sector, who do not have their own vehicles to get to work. Residents have to resort to walking to work and depending on rides from family members or friends. Affordable housing may not be close enough to the employers making it difficult to walk to work.

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.

Moore has become somewhat of an epicenter for retail, with constant new land development along SW 19th Street and Telephone Road. There is a big box retailer in development stages that will bring around 300 retail jobs to Moore. As development continues along SW 19th Street, more retail jobs will come available. The development along Telephone Road is bringing health care service jobs to Moore. There are several new doctor offices and an urgent care that has recently opened up. It is anticipated that as land is developed in this area, more health care jobs will be created.

However, there has been a loss of jobs due to the coronavirus pandemic. As of the time of this report, two big employers have closed its doors due to the pandemic. This is a loss of roughly 165 jobs. Because of the city wide emergency proclamation and the State's emergency executive order, many businesses had to shut down for an entire month or longer. It is still unclear at this time if all businesses will recover. The City anticipates Moore maintaining the number of jobs it currently has. It is anticipated that some businesses will close while new ones open up.

The City of Moore has invested some of its CDBG-DR funds in an affordable housing development. This development will help reach two goals for the city. The first is replacing affordable housing that was lost in the May 2013 tornado. The tornado destroyed a significant amount of affordable housing units, and the owners of those units did not rebuild. The second is providing workforce housing. Because most of the jobs available in Moore are retail trade, these jobs are lower paying. It is necessary to have available housing that matches the job market. The housing development is located in the heart of the largest portion of the retail businesses. This location will make it easy for residents of the affordable housing development to commute to work whether it be by driving or by walking.

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

Most of Moore's workforce has a high school diploma, with a good portion having some college. This does reflect the majority of the employment opportunities in Moore. Two of the biggest employment sectors are the retail trade and arts, entertainment, and accommodations. About a quarter of Moore's population has a college degree. Most of the college educated population travels outside of Moore to work to nearby Norman or Oklahoma City. Moore Public Schools is a huge employer that employs both high school graduates and college graduates.

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.

The Moore-Norman Technology Center has two locations that are right outside Moore city limits. One just to the south and one just to the west. Moore-Norman Technology Center offers over 2,500 training and development courses per year. Their programs run anywhere from 2-4 years. Some of the course categories are health training, human resources, information technology, small business management, and leadership training.

Platt College is a trade school that has a campus in Moore located across the street from one of the high schools. They offer programs in healthcare and wellness, culinary, and skilled trades.

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

No

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.

N/A

Discussion

Although a quarter of the population has a college degree, most of this population commutes outside of Moore for work. Most employment opportunities include the retail trade, benefiting the majority of Moore's workforce who have a high school diploma.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

According to the 2020 Analysis of Impediments, the areas with the highest percentages of households experiencing multiple housing problems cluster around publicly-supported housing programs and Section 8 Voucher units in Moore, with these neighborhoods seeing over 30% of their households having housing problems.

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

The 2020 Analysis of Impediments found there to be a concentration of Hispanic population in census tract 2020.05. The census tract is located in the north part of the city, in between NE 12th St and NW 27th Street and in between I-35 and Santa Fe Avenue. It defined concentrations of minority populations as census tracts with non-white populations greater than 150% of the city-wide percentage of the combined minority population.

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

These section of the community contain older housing stock. Older housing property values begin to decrease making it less attractive to own. Older housing tend to turn into rental properties.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Moore has neighborhood schools throughout town, and these schools, along with community buildings, parks, and other facilities bring about a strong sense of neighborhood throughout the City. Many neighborhoods in Moore have active neighborhood associations.

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 would like to partner with a nonprofit agency to provide a housing rehabilitation program in the future.

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.

Currently access to multiple broadband services are readily available for the urban area of Moore. While access is available city-wide, the cost can be prohibitive for low and moderate income households. The Station Recreation Center and the Moore Public Library provides free public access. Both are centrally located in the city, making commuting to these places easy for anyone.

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

Broadband is available for the entire city. There are several internet providers in Moore.

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

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

The City of Moore recently updated its Hazard Mitigation Plan. It has identified the following natural hazards: dam failure, drought, earthquake, extreme heat, flooding, hail, high winds, lightning, tornado, wildfires, and winter storms. A risk analysis was completed for each hazard that involved evaluating vulnerable assets, describing potential impacts, and estimating losses. The analysis illustrates clearly the greatest risks facing the city. Each hazard was given a Calculated Priority Risk Index (CPRI) rating which includes the following factors: probability, severity, warning time, and duration. The top five hazards that received the highest CPRI score was hail, lightning, tornadoes, extreme heat, and high winds.

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

Any one of the identified hazards would be catastrophic to any low to moderate income household. The damage caused by the hazards to not only homes but to vehicles and places of employment would be devastating. In 2014, the City of Moore revised its building code to require new residential construction to be built to withstand 135 mph winds, higher than the area standard of 115 mph. The code also requires hurricane clips, bolts, connecting the frame to the foundation, narrower spaces between roof joists, and more durable garage doors. Most low income census tracts contain houses built prior to 1970 so the new building code would not apply to the majority of low income houses. Most low income households are renters and more than likely do not have insurance due to the affordability. Most older houses do not have a mortgage, resulting in some households not having homeowner insurance. If any of the hazards were to severely damage or destroy the home, renters would be left without a home. If vehicles get destroyed or severely damaged, commuting to work could become extremely burdensome. Most low income individuals work by the hour and do not receive paid time off. If a place of employment receives severe damage or is destroyed, that employee is now out of a job. Any natural hazards could bring many catastrophic setbacks for low to moderate income families.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Moore is a diverse and multifaceted city that provides many of the amenities of a large metropolitan area, while still maintaining a strong sense of community. Located in central Oklahoma, Moore is just a few minutes south of Oklahoma City, the state capital. Moore offers a wide range of cultural experiences and many educational centers including Moore/Norman Vo-tech and Randall University. As of the 2016 American Community Survey, Moore has a population of 59,501, close to 25% were members of minority groups. According to the same survey, the median income of households in Moore was \$60,474 and 9.7% of individuals were in poverty. According to 2015 HUD data, there were 21,760 households in Moore, and the percentage of households who earn less than 80% of the area median income and are therefore classified as low-or moderate-income by HUD, was 17%. CDBG funds will be targeted toward these low and moderate income neighborhoods or toward activities that benefit all residents of the city who are low or moderate income.

The Strategic Plan lays out the direction the City intends to take in the distribution of the Community Development Block Grant funding for the 2020-2024 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 to individual households who qualify for the programs according to their income status (individual or direct benefit). Other programs are directed towards particular areas within Moore where the median income groups involved meets the HUD standards for area benefit. This 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

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	Armstrong
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	68.06%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Armstrong Addition: Located south of Main Street including McKittrick Dr, Barbour St, Woods Ave, Armstrong Street
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Houses built in the 1950s, across the street from the senior center and Kiwanis Park.
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
2	Area Name:	CRESTMOORE
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	68.06%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Crestmoore Addition: Located south of SE 12 th street and west of Eastern Avenue. Western boundary: Parkside Dr/Messenger Lane, Eastern Boundary: Eastern Avenue, Northern Boundary: SE 12 th St, Southern Boundary: Highlander Drive
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Residential houses built in the 1960s.
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
3	Area Name:	City Wide
	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?	No
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	
4	Area Name:	Kings Manor
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	46.59%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Kings Manor Addition/The Curve: Located west of Telephone Road and north of SW 19 th St. Northern Boundary: SW 6 th St, Western Boundary: Dreessen Dr., Southern Boundary: SW 19 th St, Eastern Boundary: I-35
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Single Family Homes, affordable housing development
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
5	Identify the needs in this target area.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
	Area Name:	Lockhoma Estates
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	

	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Lockhoma Estates: located North of NW 27 th St and East of I-35. Northern Boundary: NW 35 th St, Western Boundary: Santa Fe Ave, Southern Boundary NW 27 th St, Eastern Boundary: I-35
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Single Family homes built in the 1950s
	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?	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
6	Area Name:	Old Town/High School Addition
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	54.22%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Old Town: Northern Boundary: NE 12 th St, Western Boundary: I-35, Southern Boundary: SW 4 th St, Eastern Boundary: Railroad Tracks
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Houses built in the 1950s and locally owned businesses.
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage

	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
7	Area Name:	Regency Park
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	71.96%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Regency Park Neighborhood: Northern Boundary: NW 12 th St, Western Boundary: Santa Fe Ave, Southern Boundary: NW 23 rd St, Eastern Boundary: N Janeway Ave
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing built in the 1960s.
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
8	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
	Area Name:	Skyview Terrace/Newmoore
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	60.54%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	

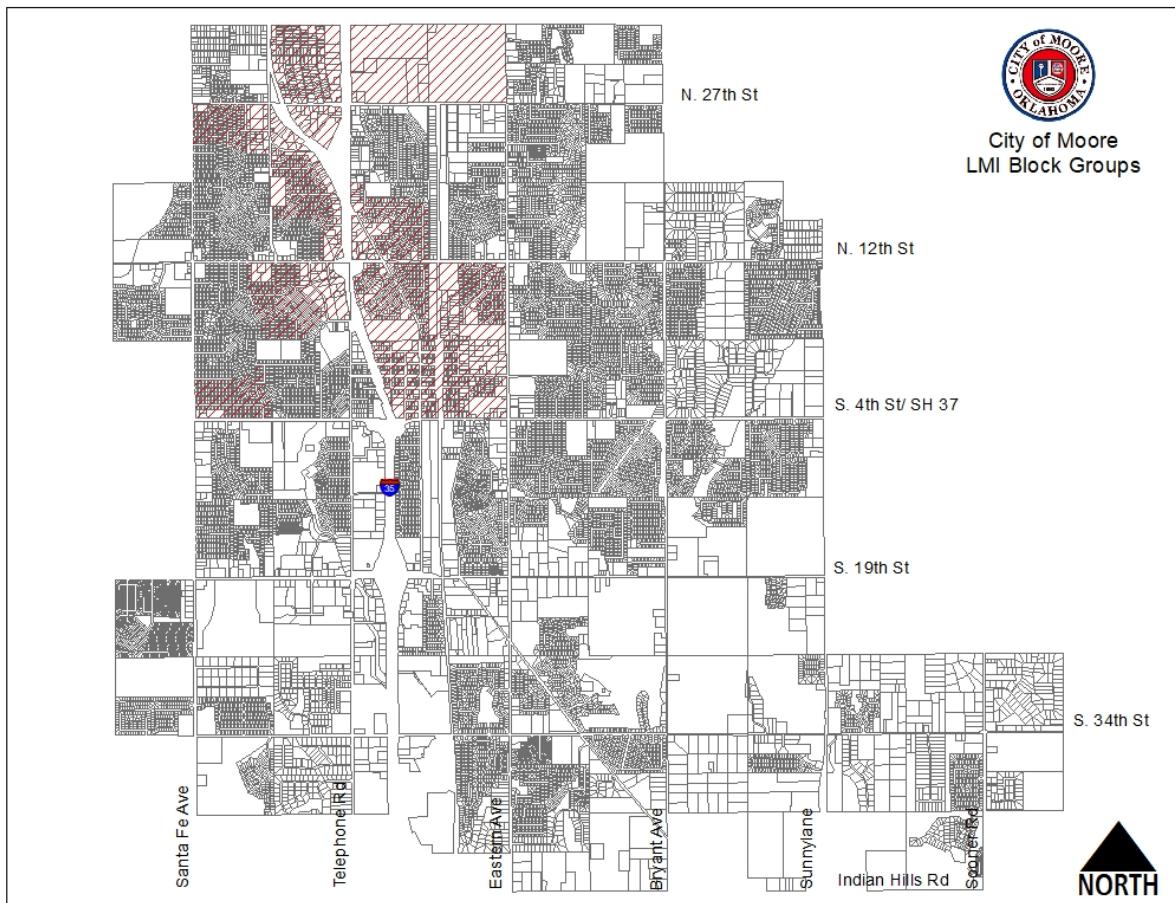
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Northmoore and Skyview Terrace Neighborhoods: Northern Boundary: NW 27 th St, Western Boundary N Janeway Ave, Southern Boundary: NW 12 th St, Eastern Boundary: I-35
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Housing built in the 1960s, commercial property/industrial property.
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
9	Area Name:	Southgate
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	72%
	Revital Type:	Comprehensive
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Southgate Neighborhood: Northern Boundary NW 12 th St, Western Boundary: N. Norman Ave, Southern Boundary, NW 5 th St, Eastern Boundary: I-35 Southgate South: Northern Boundary: SW 1 st St, Western Boundary: Santa Fe Ave, Southern Boundary: SW 4 th St, Eastern Boundary: S Norman Ave
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Single family homes, and multi- housing units built in the 1960s.

	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No
10	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.	Sunnylane Acres: Northern Boundary: Regina St, Western Boundary: Atalon Dr, Southern Boundary: NE 12 th St, Eastern Boundary: Sunnylane
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	Residential properties
	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.	Water/Sewer/Street/Sidewalks/Drainage
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	No

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

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Public Improvements and Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	CRESTMOORE Southgate Kings Manor Regency Park Armstrong Sunnylane Acres Lockhoma Estates Skyview Terrace/Newmoore Old Town/High School Addition
	Associated Goals	Community Development
	Description	Neighborhood parks and facilities, recreational facilities, drainage improvements, water line improvements, sewer line improvements, street improvements, sidewalks, and landscape.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Consultation with city departments and after analyzing the results of the community needs survey, it was determined public improvements were a high priority.
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 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 Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Senior services, youth services, transportation services, crime awareness/prevention services, abused/abandoned/neglected children services, mental health services, neighborhood cleanups, disability services, battered and abused spouse services, employment training services, homeless services, health services, and fair housing activities
	Basis for Relative Priority	Moore consulted with surrounding public service agencies who provide services to Moore residents. A community needs survey resulted in a list of services that were high priority. All services that are determined a priority are listed in the description above.
3	Priority Need Name	Removal of Architectural Barriers
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Community Development
	Description	The removal of barriers that limit or prevent people with disabilities from obtaining goods or services. Barriers include, but are not limited to, parking spaces, step(s), round doorknobs, high countertops or tables, and sidewalks.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The results of the community needs survey determined the removal of barriers as a priority.
4	Priority Need Name	Availability of Affordable Housing Units
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	Kings Manor
	Associated Goals	Affordable Housing

	Description	Consistent with nationwide trends, housing costs in Moore have been increasing. Although Moore does not face the affordability crises of many communities, there are many low and moderate income renters in the city who cannot afford to rent an appropriate sized unit for their household. The rental units available in the market that are affordable to renters in this income category are very limited.
	Basis for Relative Priority	After the May 2013 tornado, the City lost a large portion of its affordable housing.
5	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	According to the 2011-2015 CHAS, Moore had 635 low-moderate income homeowner households who paid more than 30% of their incomes in housing expenses and, as such, were cost-burdened. Homeowners who have difficulty making their mortgage payments may be unable to afford to keep up the maintenance on their homes. These households need assistance with repair needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The City ran a housing rehabilitation program after the 2013 tornado, however it was limited to only the disaster area. The City saw a need to a potential program city wide.
6	Priority Need Name	Code Enforcement
	Priority Level	High

Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
Geographic Areas Affected	CRESTMOORE Southgate Kings Manor Regency Park Armstrong Sunnylane Acres Lockhoma Estates Skyview Terrace/Newmoore Old Town/High School Addition
Associated Goals	Community Development
Description	Neighborhood cleanups, and other code enforcement activities.
Basis for Relative Priority	The results of the community need survey indicated that code enforcement is a priority.

Narrative (Optional)

Public Facilities and Improvements, Public Services, Removal of Architectural Barriers, Direct Homeownership Assistance, Code Enforcement, and Planning have all been assigned as a high priority level. The participants of the community needs survey expressed their priority needs were within these categories. The CDBG Advisory Committee also listed these needs as a high priority for the 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 consists of rents being asked for rental property. If the rents are too high, the rental assistance might not be enough to allow clients to lease the units, even if the landlord is willing. 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	Not applicable. 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	CDBG-DR funds are subsidizing an affordable housing development. This development will produce 244 new units, 90% of the units will be affordable.
Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation efforts will be targeted to owner occupied units.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City of Moore receives a limited amount of funds per year. Funds will not be available for acquisition.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the Consolidated Plan programs. In all cases, the Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding. Supplemental funding that was received as a result of the COVID-19 (CARES Act) was appropriated with the 2019 Program Year and not reflected here.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	340,784	0	2,900	343,684	1,280,000	The City of Moore will continue to derive strategies and priorities for community development cooperatively with public and private entities as well as community groups.

Table 50 - 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

Leveraging funds are used with every project funding through CDBG. During the evaluation and ranking process of each application for funding, the staff and the advisory committee give preference points to projects that have leveraging funds from private, state and local funders. Leveraging funds are considered an important resource by allowing our CDBG funds to accomplish more.

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 line replacement, street repair, and sidewalk rehabilitation. Parks and recreational facilities may receive improvements.

Discussion

The City of Moore will be completing many public improvement projects throughout the CDBG target areas as well as funding programs for public services.

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		Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The institutional delivery system in Moore is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Consolidated Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The delivery of listed services meets the needs of the homeless persons and additional populations mentioned in this document through the network of agencies in Moore and Norman. There are several organizations that serve homeless persons and there is close coordination between agencies.

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	X	
Mobile Clinics			
Other Street Outreach Services			
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X		
Child Care	X		
Education	X		
Employment and Employment Training			
Healthcare	X		
HIV/AIDS	X		
Life Skills	X		
Mental Health Counseling	X		
Transportation	X		
Other			

Table 52 - 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)

Public Service organizations partner with each other, the City, and mainstream service providers to provide a wide ranging response to the service needs of homeless persons and persons with HIV/AIDS, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth.

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

Moore prides itself on a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities. The Consolidated Plan delivery system is an example of this. Communication and cooperation between the City of Moore and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. City of Moore staff has worked closely with the organizations involved in its CDBG program to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnerships among agencies, and technical capacity of organizations involved in project delivery. The greatest weakness in the delivery system remains the lack of available funding to support community development, affordable housing and public service activities. It is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain existing levels of activity and nearly impossible to expand services or undertake new activities.

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

The City of Moore will continue to look at goals and priorities for the CDBG resources that are available. Three general strategies have been identified.

1. Work with non-profit organizations to address community needs and provide support to federal and non-federal funding initiatives.
2. Work with the 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.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing	Kings Manor	Availability of Affordably Housing Units		Rental units constructed: 244 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing Rehabilitation	2022	2024	Affordable Housing	City Wide	Housing Rehabilitation	CDBG: \$75,000	
3	Community Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	CRESTMOORE Southgate Kings Manor Regency Park Armstrong Sunnylane Acres Lockhoma Estates Skyview Terrace/Newmoore Old Town/High School Addition	Public Improvements and Facilities Removal of Architectural Barriers Code Enforcement	CDBG: \$1,305,132.00	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
4	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Services	CDBG: \$243,552	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1500 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 25 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Provide affordable housing for low to moderate income families.
2	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Housing rehabilitation assistance to homeowners.
3	Goal Name	Community Development
	Goal Description	Public Facility or Infrastructure Improvements, removal of architectural barriers, code enforcement
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Senior services, youth services, transportation services, crime awareness/prevention services, abused/abandoned/neglected children services, mental health services, neighborhood cleanups, disability services, battered and abused spouse services, employment training services, homeless services, health services, and fair housing 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.

The City of Moore is subsidizing an affordable housing development. Within the development, 5% of the units will be mobility accessible, and 2% of the units will be sensory accessible.

Units that are sensory accessible will not be the same units as those that are mobility accessible.

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

A review of the City of Moore housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. In 2014, The City of Moore implemented a new building code that requires roof sheathing, hurricane clips or framing anchors, continuous plywood bracing and wind-resistant garage doors. With these requirements, homes will be able to withstand 135 mph winds. The new requirements did not significantly increase the construction of a house.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Moore will continue to provide the Analysis of Impediments (AI). The AI does indicate that Moore has done well in avoiding systematic impediments to fair housing choice, although affordability remains an important challenge. City ordinances, regulations, administrative policies, procedures and practices do not impede housing choice. The rental and homebuyer market, however, continue to remain at higher cost levels than most of the state of Oklahoma for those families of three or more. Most affordable housing in Moore is not accessible housing. While it can be concluded that while housing units are available in the community, they are not necessarily affordable.

Moore's current zoning ordinance provides an option for mixed-use zoning to allow residential and commercial uses in the same development or structure. The mixed-use zoning creates higher densities and allows for more housing choices.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The Cleveland County Continuum of Care has adopted the use of the VI-SPDAT assessment tool. This tool is instrumental in assessing an unsheltered individual needs and assigning a vulnerability index to them. The Coordinated Case Management Team reviews each assessment and other criteria such as length of time homeless, and the number of episodes of homelessness in determining the placement into permanent housing.

Outreach is conducted by Homeless Service Providers on a weekly basis to help identify individuals living in an unsheltered environment. The most recent count of unsheltered individuals was from the 2019 point-in-time which was 215 individuals. All individuals identified were given a survey or a full VI-SPDAT.

This tool is uniformly adapted and used by all the homeless service providers' year around; it is only once a year that a substantial effort is made to update the assessments, unless a significant life changing event occurs and then the assessment is updated accordingly. This is a continual effort by all Homeless Service Providers outside of the January point-in-time count.

The City has also implemented using its Community Police Officers. If a call is made about a homeless person, the community officers will reach out to that person and try to get them to the services that they need.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Moore plans to continue supporting the efforts of all Homeless Service Providers efforts directed toward providing immediate assistance to those who are experiencing homelessness. Identification is the first step, assessing the needs of the individual and level of assistance needed by means of permanent supportive housing, and emergency and or transitional housing for households. This plan is aligned with the Written Standards of the Continuum of Care.

A local church provides hotel rooms as emergency shelters when the weather is severe.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The Continuum of Care partners is a strong network of housing and mental health providers to ensure that homelessness is rare, brief, and one-time. The community is also working to address the causes of homelessness and to shift the conversations to help fill the gaps of funding and to adhere to the community's best practices. The CoC strongly believes the case management is the most effective strategy of assisting all homelessness, (chronic, individuals, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) to obtain long-term stable housing and to maintain housing.

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

The CoC's efforts have focused on building collaborative partnerships. A hospital representative sits on the CoC Board to assist in ongoing collaboration and communication. Hospital staff has given presentations about hospital discharge processes to the CoC's Governance Committee. CoC staff and subcommittee members offer trainings for hospital staff on helping clients to obtain SSI benefits and are working to increase coordination between hospitals and outside case managers who assist homeless persons with disabilities to obtain disability benefits. The CoC will continue to work this year to increase resources and connections, as homeless persons are still sometimes discharged back into homelessness. The CoC monitors the discharge planning policies of the systems of care and attempts to intervene when these policies result in the potential for homelessness.

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?

Roughly 43% of the total households in Moore were built prior to 1978. It is unknown how many of the housing units contain lead based paint. In 2018, the most recent numbers from the state health department, there were 1,095 children tested that lived in Moore. Of those tested, 9 had an elevated blood lead level. However, it is unknown if the elevated blood lead levels are due to the current home.

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

The Housing Policy and Procedure for possible future housing programs specifically states that compliance with HUD regulations regarding lead-based paint will be adhered to. To insure 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.

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

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

One purpose of the CDBG Program and other initiatives in Moore is to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The emphasis in Moore is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than temporarily easing their situation. Although within the community there is the availability of essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter, the strongest community support is for programs to address the root causes of poverty and assisting people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self-sufficiency are employment and housing. Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education and placement services as well as housing advocacy, homeless prevention and rental assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that improve the community at-large and provide transportation and services that help people access employment and services.

The City has established a relationship with the Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency. Their mission is to assist low income families with finding resources in the community to help them in a crisis/situation and to assist them in becoming self-sufficient. They meet the emergency needs first, then help families gain self-sufficiency through supportive case management and partnerships with other social service providers.

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 Department of Capital Planning and Resiliency performs on-site visits 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 strives 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 priorities and accomplishment goals outlined in this document are based on assumptions about future funding levels for the CDBG program. Because these programs are subject to annual Congressional appropriations as well as potential changes in funding distribution formulas or the number of communities eligible to receive entitlement grants, the accomplishment projections and planned activities are subject to change with availability of funding. Supplemental funding that was received as a result of the COVID-19 (CARES Act) was appropriated with the 2019 Program Year and not reflected here.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	340,784	0	2,900	343,684	1,280,000	The City of Moore will continue to derive strategies and priorities for community development cooperatively with public and private entities as well as community groups.

Table 54 - 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

Leveraging funds are used with every project funding through CDBG. During the evaluation and ranking process of each application for funding, the staff and the advisory committee give preference points to projects that have leveraging funds from private, state and local funders. Leveraging funds are considered an important resource by allowing our CDBG funds to accomplish more.

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 line replacement, street repair, and sidewalk rehabilitation. Parks and recreational facilities may receive improvements.

Discussion

The City of Moore will be completing many public improvement projects throughout the CDBG target areas as well as funding programs for public services.

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Community Development	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	Southgate	Public Improvements and Facilities	CDBG: \$221,510	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 106 Persons Assisted
2	Public Services	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development	City Wide	Public Services	CDBG: \$51,117	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 366 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Community Development
	Goal Description	Sewer line replacement along Kelley Creek in the Southgate neighborhood.
2	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Senior services, youth services, abused and neglected children services

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The CDBG Advisory Committee is responsible for the consideration and evaluation and eventual funding of the projects. The process begins with a public meeting to consider overall needs of the low and moderate income populations.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	Administration
2	Public Facilities/Infrastructure
3	Public Services

Table 56 – 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 line are one of the top priorities for public improvements.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	Administration
	Target Area	Southgate City Wide
	Goals Supported	Community Development Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Improvements and Facilities Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$68,156
	Description	Administration for the 2020 Program Year
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Approximately 472 families will benefit from this year's program. Approximately 442 of those families will be low to moderate income.
	Location Description	City Wide
2	Planned Activities	General planning and administrative duties.
	Project Name	Public Facilities/Infrastructure
	Target Area	Southgate
	Goals Supported	Community Development
	Needs Addressed	Public Improvements and Facilities
	Funding	CDBG: \$224,411
	Description	The City will complete the replacement of 1,280 feet of 15 inch sewer line with 16 inch from NW 12th St and Janeway to NW 8th. The city will also install 1,100 feet of new 8 inch sewer line from NW 12th St and Gale Avenue to NW 8th St. This project is funded with both 2019 and 2020 program year funds.
	Target Date	9/30/2021

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	There will be an estimate of 106 total households that will benefit from these activities, with 76 of those households being low to moderate income.
	Location Description	Census Tract 2016.03 Block Group 2 South of NW 12th Street along the east side of Janeway, Southgate Neighborhood.
	Planned Activities	The City will complete the replacement of 1,280 feet of 15 inch sewer line with 16 inch from NW 12th St and Janeway to NW 8th. The city will also install 1,100 feet of new 8 inch sewer line from NW 12th St and Gale Avenue to NW 8th St. Both of these projects will be completed over the next two program years.
3	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City Wide
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: \$51,117
	Description	youth services, senior services, and abused children services
	Target Date	9/30/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Elderly residents, abused children, victims of domestic violence, and low income families will benefit from the proposed activities. The estimated number of people to benefit from public services for the 2020 program year is 366. These 366 people will be served through Aging Services, Bethesda, Moore Youth and Family, Mary Abbott Children's House, and Metropolitan Fair Housing. They will benefit from home delivered meals, youth counseling, and fair housing issues counseling.
	Location Description	City-Wide

	Planned Activities	<p>The following Public Services will be funded as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aging Services: \$15,000.00 • Bethesda: \$10,117.00 • Moore Youth and Family Community based: \$8,000.00 • Moore Youth and Family School Based: \$8,000.00 • Mary Abbott Children's House: \$10,000.00 • Metropolitan Fair Housing: \$5,500.00 (to be funded out of Administration)
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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

CDBG infrastructure and neighborhood improvement projects will be targeted to the designated CDBG Target Area. Public Services will be available to youth and homebound seniors city wide.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
CRESTMOORE	
Southgate	65
Kings Manor	
Regency Park	
Armstrong	
Sunnylane Acres	
City Wide	35
Lockhoma Estates	
Skyview Terrace/Newmoore	
Old Town/High School Addition	

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

The designated CDBG Target Area consists of contiguous areas in Moore with 51% or more 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 infrastructure needs is minimal compared to the Target Area.

Discussion

The City of Moore has designated 65% of the 2020 program year funds for infrastructure improvements. Fifteen percent is designated to public services, and the last 20% is allocated to administration.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Moore's housing values continue to increase which may make it difficult for lower-income persons to become homeowners. In 2010, the median value of a home in the City of Moore was \$104,300. The housing market has continued to increase, as residential developers continue to make substantial investments into the community by constructing quality subdivisions throughout the community. Despite the housing crisis experienced nationwide, median home values in Moore rose to \$126,200 in 2016, an 83% increase. Median gross rents have increased from \$633 in 2010 to \$934 in 2016, a 68% increase. Median household incomes rose from \$42,979 in 2010 to an estimated \$60,474 in 2016, a 71% increase. Clearly, household incomes have kept pace with housing values and rents.

Moore has a considerable stock of housing in the low income ranges, and has a low housing vacancy rate of 6% (2016) compared to the state at 8%, indicating a strong demand for housing.

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

Table 58 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	219
Rehab of Existing Units	0
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	219

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

The City of Moore has contracted with a developer to construct a mixed use/mixed income development. The City of Moore used CDBG-Disaster Recovery funds to acquire the land and construct the utilities for the development. The City is funding a portion of the construction with the CDBG-Disaster Recovery funds. Construction began in January of 2019 with construction completion planned for November 2020. Out of the 244 units constructed, 219 (90%) will be affordable to households at or below 80% of area median income. Due to the May 2013 tornado, Moore lost 547 rental units City-wide, the majority was housing for low-moderate income households.

The vision for the site is a market that boasts an active, pedestrian scene and festive atmosphere that

attracts both tourists and locals, provides a destination and gathering place for the community, offers a diversity of workforce housing opportunities, and preserves existing viable businesses as an integral part of the location.

The Affordable Rent Standard will be determined by utilizing the Low-Income Tax Credit maximum rent calculation methodology. Low-Income Tax Credit Rent Limits are based on the Industry accepted principal that no more than 30% of a gross income should go toward housing costs. These Rents Limits are based on applying the calculation of 1.5 persons per bedroom in order to determine the applicable income bands for various unit types. The Low-Income Tax Credit Rent Limits themselves are derived directly from the annually published HUD Income Limits.

To ensure the proper income qualification and verification procedures are in place, methods from the Low-Income Tax Credit program will be utilized. The Oklahoma Housing Financing Agency publishes an annual Low Income Tax Credit Compliance Manual with detailed guidelines and parameters for determining income eligibility. This specific guidance will be the standard methodology for determining income eligibility. It will also be used to ensure appropriate income verification procedures are maintained.

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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and Finance Agency.

Discussion

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

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

Introduction

The City of Moore partners with the Cleveland County Continuum of Care to address and support homeless needs in the community.

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

The Cleveland County Continuum of Care has adopted the use of the VI-SPDAT assessment tool. This tool is instrumental in assessing unsheltered individuals needs and assigning a vulnerability index to them. It is this information that the Coordinated Case Management Team reviews in determining the placement into permanent housing. This tool is utilized by all the homeless service provider's year around; and this effort is also concentrated during the operation of a winter warming shelter and the January point-in-time count.

Moore's Community Police Officers also make contact with all reported homeless individuals. Once the officers make contact with the individuals, they make contact with the CoC to find them shelter, and other services that may be needed.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The City of Moore plans to support the efforts of the Cleveland County Continuum of Care as well as those of the homeless service provider's efforts to provide emergency and transitional housing needs for households who are experiencing homelessness.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The City of Moore assists in the coordination of many of these efforts with the Continuum of Care. The CoC monitors the discharge planning policies of the systems of care and attempts to intervene when these policies result in the potential for homelessness. The CoC also coordinates the Emergency Solutions Grant Program by evaluating the funding priorities related to prevention activities and sets the levels of assistance. A Moore staff member sits on the Executive Committee who completes the

evaluation for the funding priorities.

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

The City of Moore assists in the coordination of many of these efforts with the Continuum of Care. The CoC monitors the discharge planning policies of the systems of care and attempts to intervene when these policies result in the potential for homelessness. The CoC also coordinates the Emergency Solutions Grant Program by evaluating the funding priorities related to prevention activities and sets the levels of assistance. A Moore staff member sits on the Executive Committee who completes the evaluation for the funding priorities.

Discussion

Moore prides itself in a decades-long track record of successful partnerships among public and private sector entities in regard to homelessness and other special needs activities. Communication and cooperation between the City of Moore and the partner agencies and organizations that administer activities is strong. Staff has worked closely with the organizations involved with the Action Plan programs to improve regulatory compliance, monitoring, cooperation and partnership among agencies, and technical capacity of organizations involved with project delivery.

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

Introduction:

The City of Moore will continue to provide the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing (AI). Past and present AI's have indicated that Moore has done well in avoiding systematic impediments to fair housing choice, although affordability remains an important challenge. City ordinances, regulations, administrative policies, procedures and practices do not impede housing choice.

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

A review of the City of Moore housing policy indicates there are no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing. The city has adopted the 2015 International Codes (Building, Residential, Fire, Energy, Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel Gas) and the 2014 National Electrical Code. The 2015 International Property Maintenance Code that has been adopted as the minimum housing code is similar to the requirements of HUD's Housing Quality Standards. The minimum housing code is enforced through pro-active code compliance for the exterior of the properties while the interior is enforced on a complaint basis. The city does not impose rent controls. Regulations that are designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of citizens may affect the cost of housing. The City recently adopted a new building code that will enforce structures to withstand an F3 tornado at 135mph. This does increase the housing cost minimally, however, these regulations are not designed to discourage the availability of affordable housing. Therefore, the City of Moore does not propose actions or reform steps to remove or restructure such policies in the coming five-year period.

Discussion:

The City of Moore has no institutional barriers to obtain affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

This Annual Action Plan provides a basis and strategy for the use of federal funds granted to the City of Moore by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). This Action Plan covers the period beginning October 1, 2020 through September 30, 2021. Programs and activities described in this plan are intended to primarily benefit low and moderate-income residents of the City of Moore, neighborhoods with a high concentration of low income and moderate-income residents, and the city as a whole.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

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 funding. Since no state dollars are available for community development activities, the city's general fund is based upon sales tax revenues and has been stretched. This leaves little room for expansion of community development funding at the local level.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Absent of a local Housing Authority, the City of Moore will contract all fair housing services with the Metropolitan Fair Housing Council, and will work closely with the organization to resolve complaints and become educated on fair housing trends and issues.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Moore will ensure that all federally funded improvement programs for the 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.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

One purpose of the Action Plan Programs and other initiatives in Moore is to reduce the number of persons in poverty. The emphasis in Moore is to help people rise out of poverty, rather than temporarily easing their situation. Although essential short-term direct aid such as emergency food and shelter is provided, the strongest community support is for programs to address the root causes of poverty and assisting people in becoming self-sufficient in the long-term. Two key components of helping people attain self-sufficiency are employment and housing. Examples of programs that directly influence people's ability to escape poverty include job education and placement services as well as housing

advocacy, homeless prevention and rental assistance. Projects that indirectly affect poverty include those that improve the community at-large and provide transportation and child care services that help people access employment and services. Recognizing that limited CDBG dollars should be focused where the need is greatest; Moore gives preference to projects that directly benefit low and moderate income residents or serve low and moderate income neighborhoods over those that will benefit the city as a whole. This strategy will ensure that scarce resources are directed to best serve those who have the greatest need, including those areas with the greatest concentration of poverty. In addition to CDBG programs, a number of other public, private, and partnership initiatives have been designed to assist in the reduction of poverty rates including the Central Oklahoma Workforce Development Program.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The Capital Planning and Resiliency department is the lead agency of the City in the development of the Annual Action Plan. The Staff provides fiscal and regulatory oversight of all CDBG funding. The Moore City Council acts as the final authority for the appropriation of funds for Annual Action Plan activities under the CDBG program, following recommendations of the CDBG Advisory Committee. In addition, the City provides opportunities to the maximum extent possible, to women and minority owned business enterprises and historically underutilized businesses (HUB) for contract bids and services. The City of Moore encourages inclusion in the list of approved bidders for minority and women-owned businesses and historically underutilized businesses, and actively works to recruit new contractors into the programs administered.

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

The Capital Planning and Resiliency Department, who administers the grant is a small department, however the impact is large when the partnerships with other agencies help get the word out in the community. Moore is well coordinated and spans a range of community needs. The City has many years of experience managing and implementing the programs addressed in the Action Plan, as well as working with outside agencies that fill some of the needs as outlined in the Consolidated Plan. The delivery of listed services meets the needs of the homeless persons and additional populations mentioned above through the network of agencies in Moore and Norman. There are several organizations that serve homeless persons specified above and there is close coordination between agencies. Services provided by the Emergency Solutions Grant Program are managed by the Executive Committee of the Cleveland County Continuum of Care in response to HUD grant requirements. Through this organization, the group collects facilities and client information and prepares grant proposals in an effort to bring additional resources to Moore.

Discussion:

This action plan has been discussed with city staff, the CDBG advisory committee, residents, and city council to help address obstacles to meeting underserved needs, foster and maintain affordable

housing, reduce lead-based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure, and enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The CDBG Advisory Committee has made allocation recommendations for CDBG funding for the 2020-2021 Program Year based upon evaluation of the identified needs of the low and moderate income populations of Moore. This Action Plan is a piece of an overall Consolidated Plan and the goals are all based upon the Strategy. Program Income is minimal and when received is returned if possible to the particular activity which generated the income, and therefore not considered as part of the allocation process.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(l)(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%

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.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name American Community Survey</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. United States Census</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set. 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? 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. 2016</p> <p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. 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>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. The total sample size for the state was 2,100.</p> <p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p>
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