



3-5 Year Strategic Plan

This document includes Narrative Responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations.

GENERAL

Executive Summary

The Executive Summary is required. Include the objectives and outcomes identified in the plan and an evaluation of past performance.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Executive Summary:

The City of Moore 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan is a five-year strategic plan to provide an outline of action for the community as it works toward meeting the housing and community development needs of its low-and-moderate-income households. The plan's development includes a profile of the community and its economy, an assessment of housing and community development needs, and the development of long-range strategies to meet those needs. In plan preparation, all data is derived from the 2000 Census and American Community Survey: 2006-2008 Multi-Year Data, unless otherwise noted.

Community Profile. The City of Moore is located in the central region of the State of Oklahoma in the heart of the Oklahoma City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). The city is bisected by Interstate 35 (I-35), a major interstate corridor which extends from the Gulf Coast to the Great Lakes. Moore is mostly "land locked" with the City of Norman along the southern boundary of Moore and the City of Oklahoma City along Moore's northern, western, and eastern boundary.

Moore began as a small town in 1893 with a population of 100. Throughout its history, Moore has enjoyed a steady growth rate, especially in the 1960 through the mid-1980's where the City grew by 964% due in part by the "white flight" of middle class families out of Oklahoma City and the Oil Boom in the early 1980's. Moore's current population is estimated at 46,637 with 17,775 households.

Population. The age and household composition of the population has a significant impact on the overall character of the community and directly affects community development priorities and projects. As of the 2000 Census, the largest percentage of the population is within the 20-44 age range. Less than 30% of the population is over 45 years old. The average household size in Moore is 2.75. According to the American Community Survey: 2006-2008 Multi-Year Data, the median household income in Moore is \$56,074 with an estimated 4,376 households in the low-moderate income bracket.

The population of Moore is predominately white (79%) with a 21% minority population that represents African American, Native American, Asian, Hispanic and Other ethnic populations combined.

Economy and Employment. Being located adjacent to Oklahoma City and Norman, Moore is considered a “bedroom community”, with the majority of its residents being employed outside the city limits of Moore. According to the City of Moore 2010 Economic Profile, The largest private employers in Moore are Convergys, a customer support in-bound call center, with 900 employees, Vaughan Foods, a food manufacturer, with 550 employees, and Wal-Mart Super Center with 470 employees. The city currently has an unemployment rate of 5.5%.

Household Income. The median household is \$56,074 rising dramatically from the 2000 Census figure of \$43,409. It is estimated that 1,507 households live below the poverty level, and 4,376 are considered to be low-moderate income. The areas with the highest concentration of low-moderate income households are located in the central and northwest portions of the city.

Consolidated Plan Preparation. 2010 is the first year that the City of Moore qualifies as an entitlement city under the Community Development Block Grant. As such, the city receives an annual allocation of CDBG funds to carry out a wide range of community development activities directed toward revitalizing neighborhoods, economic development and providing improved community facilities and services with maximum feasible priority to activities that primarily benefit-low-and moderate-income person. To obtain funds, the city develops its own programs and funding priorities by preparing a **Five-Year Consolidated Plan**, a comprehensive long-term review of development needs for housing, services, public improvements and facilities, and economic growth; a **One-year Action Plan**, identifying how CDBG funds will be used to achieve proposed outcomes and respond to identified community needs; and a **Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report**, at the close of each project year summarizing activities undertaken to meet objectives set forth in the Consolidated Plan.

This 5-year plan covers the period of October 1, 2010-September 30, 2015. For 2010, Moore’s CDBG allocation is \$309,004. Of this amount, HUD regulations allow up to 20% (\$61,800) to be allocated for administration, up to 15% (\$46,350) to be allocated for public service, and up to 100% (\$309,004) to be allocated for city projects. Actions taken to develop the 2010-2015 Strategic Action Plan include:

- ✓ Utilizing HUD’s CPMP tool
- ✓ Conducting public hearings open to all residents and interested parties
- ✓ Preparing, reviewing and/or analyzing documents such as Moore Vision 20/20, Housing Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, and HUD data sets
- ✓ Assigning Plan priorities
- ✓ Identifying obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Overall input from citizens reflect a wide range of ongoing community development needs including infrastructure replacement and upgrades, transportation improvements, park improvements, and various public service needs.

Responsible Agency. The Community Development Department within the City of Moore is responsible for developing the Consolidated Plan, program administration and implementation of housing and community development activities and initiatives. Program staff, in coordination with the CDBG Citizen Advisory Committee, reviews and recommend award of CDBG funds to projects that address the Plan's high priority strategies.

5-year Strategic Plan Goals, Objectives, Activities and Outcomes. From 2010 to 2015, Moore intends to invest the majority of CDBG funds on a citywide basis to activities demonstrating significant leveraging of limited CDBG resources while benefiting low to moderate-income persons.

In order to aggregate results across the broad spectrum of programs that could be potentially funded by CDBG, the city adopted HUD's program goals, objectives, activities and outcomes categories. Priorities identified as **High Needs** are addressed with CDBG and/or leveraging other funds; **Medium Needs** are addressed if funds are available; and Low Needs are generally not pursued by the City unless certain projects or funding opportunities hold merit to addressing those needs. Moore will consider certifications of consistency for other federal application assistance.

Goal: Development of a Viable Urban Community

Objective 1: Suitable Living Environment

Activity 1a: **Public Facilities/Improvements**

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment

Activity 1b: **Public Services**

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment

Activity 1c: **Code Enforcement**

Outcome: Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment

Activity 1d: **Planning**

Outcome: Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment

Activity 1e: **Administration**

Outcome: Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment

Objective 2: Decent Housing

Activity 2a: **Removal of Architectural Barriers**

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing

Outcome: Sustainability of Decent Housing

Activity 2b: **Direct Homeowner Assistance**

Outcome: Affordability of Decent Housing

Activity 2c: **Energy Efficiency Improvements**

Outcome: Affordability of Decent Housing

Objective 3: Expanded Economic Opportunities

Activity 3a: **Employment Training to Develop Community Workforce**

Outcome: Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity
Outcome: Sustainability of Economic Opportunity

ANTICIPATED 2010 ALLOCATION & DISTRIBUTION	
CDBG Allocation	\$309,004.00
<u>Reallocated Funds</u>	<u>\$ 0.00</u>
Anticipated 2010 CDBG Funds	\$309,004.00
Administration	\$ 61,800.00
Public Service	\$ 32,000.00
<u>City Projects</u>	<u>\$215,204.00</u>
Total Proposed Project Activities	\$309,004.00

Strategic Plan

Due every three, four, or five years (length of period is at the grantee's discretion) no less than 45 days prior to the start of the grantee's program year start date. HUD does not accept plans between August 15 and November 15.

Mission: The City of Moore's mission is to be a progressive city committed to a quality community by providing excellent public services, improving and enhancing the city's appearance and encouraging citizen involvement.

General Questions

1. Describe the geographic areas of the jurisdiction (including areas of low income families and/or racial/minority concentration) in which assistance will be directed.
2. Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA) (91.215(a)(1)) and the basis for assigning the priority (including the relative priority, where required) given to each category of priority needs (91.215(a)(2)). Where appropriate, the jurisdiction should estimate the percentage of funds the jurisdiction plans to dedicate to target areas.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs (91.215(a)(3)).

3-5 Year Strategic Plan General Questions response:

1. CDBG assistance is made available throughout the City of Moore. However, from time to time, based on the type of activity to be undertaken, the City may target and invest CDBG funds to specific areas where 51% or more of the total household beneficiaries have low to moderate income. Typically, the City qualifies CDBG activities under the national objective of benefit to low and moderate income households.

Moore is located in the central part of the state within Cleveland County and is a suburb of Oklahoma City. The city is an urban community of 24 square miles with an estimated 19,483 housing units and 2245.75 persons per square mile.

There are 13 Census Tracts within the City Limits of Moore. Of these geographic areas, only 5 block groups in 5 Census Tracts are considered to be low-moderate income according to HUD's 2000 Census income data. **(See Figure 1)**

Regency Park, Census Tract 2020.05, Block Group 4: This area is an urbanized subdivision constructed in the 1960's-1970's. It is characterized by a large amount of Section 8 Apartment Housing. Less than 9% of the population of the Census Tract are minorities, however, this Block Group has the highest percentage of low-moderate income individuals within Moore, at 69.3%.

Old Town/Crestmoore, Census Tract 2021.02, Block Group 4: This block group incorporates the entire neighborhood of Crestmoore, and a portion of Old Town. Crestmoore is an urbanized subdivision constructed in the 1970's. It consists of small single-family homes and duplex units. Old Town is the original town-site of Moore, originally settled in the 1880's. This neighborhood is a traditional neighborhood with a mixture of small homes, multi-family housing, and businesses. Old Town has many high-density housing developments, primarily developed for the elderly. The Brand Senior Center, the City's only Senior Center, is located in this portion of Old Town.

The block group has the highest percentage of minorities within Moore, at 26% of the total block group population being a minority, and it has the second highest population of Low-Moderate Income residents at 60%. **(See Figure 2)**

Southgate, Census Tract 2016.03, Block Group 1: This area is an urbanized neighborhood developed in the 1960's-1980's. The Southwinds Apartments are located in this block group, the only apartments in the area. The remainder of the homes are small single-family homes. The area has less than 9% minority population and is just above the Low-Moderate Income threshold, 56.2%.

Kingsgate/ Royal Park, Census Tract 2016.04, Block Group 5: Kingsgate is an urbanized neighborhood developed in the 1970's-1980's with small single-family homes. Royal Park is Moore's only mobile home park, which was developed in the 1970's. This Census Tract is shown as having 9% minority population, with 58% of the residents being Low-Moderate Income.

Sunnylane Acres, Census Tract 2020.03, Block Group 9: Using the 2000 Census Data, this block group appears to be primarily Low-Moderate Income, however, since the 2000 Census, this area has experienced significant growth with upper-middle class developments.

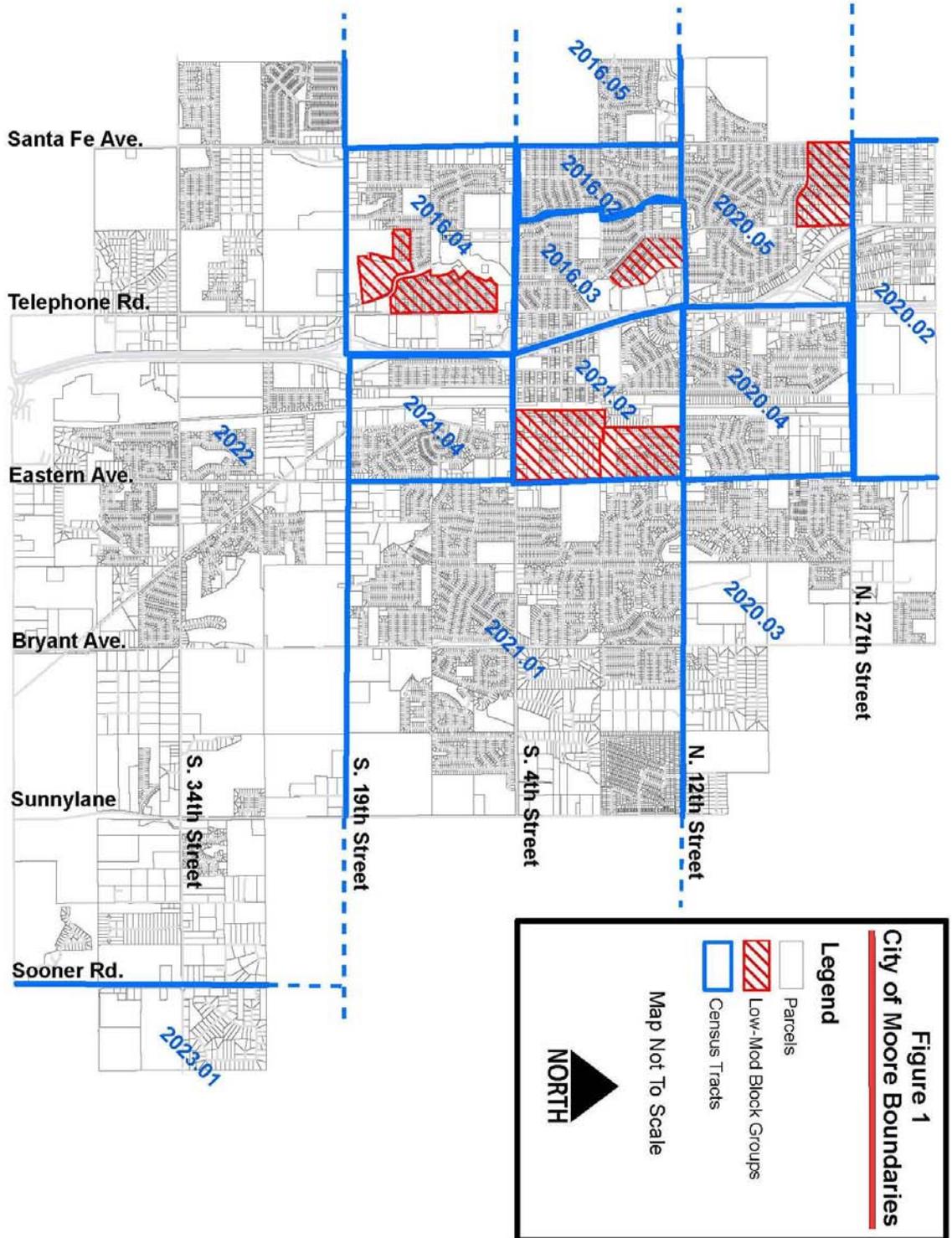
2. Moore plans to make CDBG funds available on a citywide basis with project eligibility determined on a case-by-case, activity-by-activity basis. However, should geographic targeting of resources become necessary due to unforeseen needs or opportunities, the specific geography (ies) will be publicized and qualified under one or more of the three CDBG national objectives.

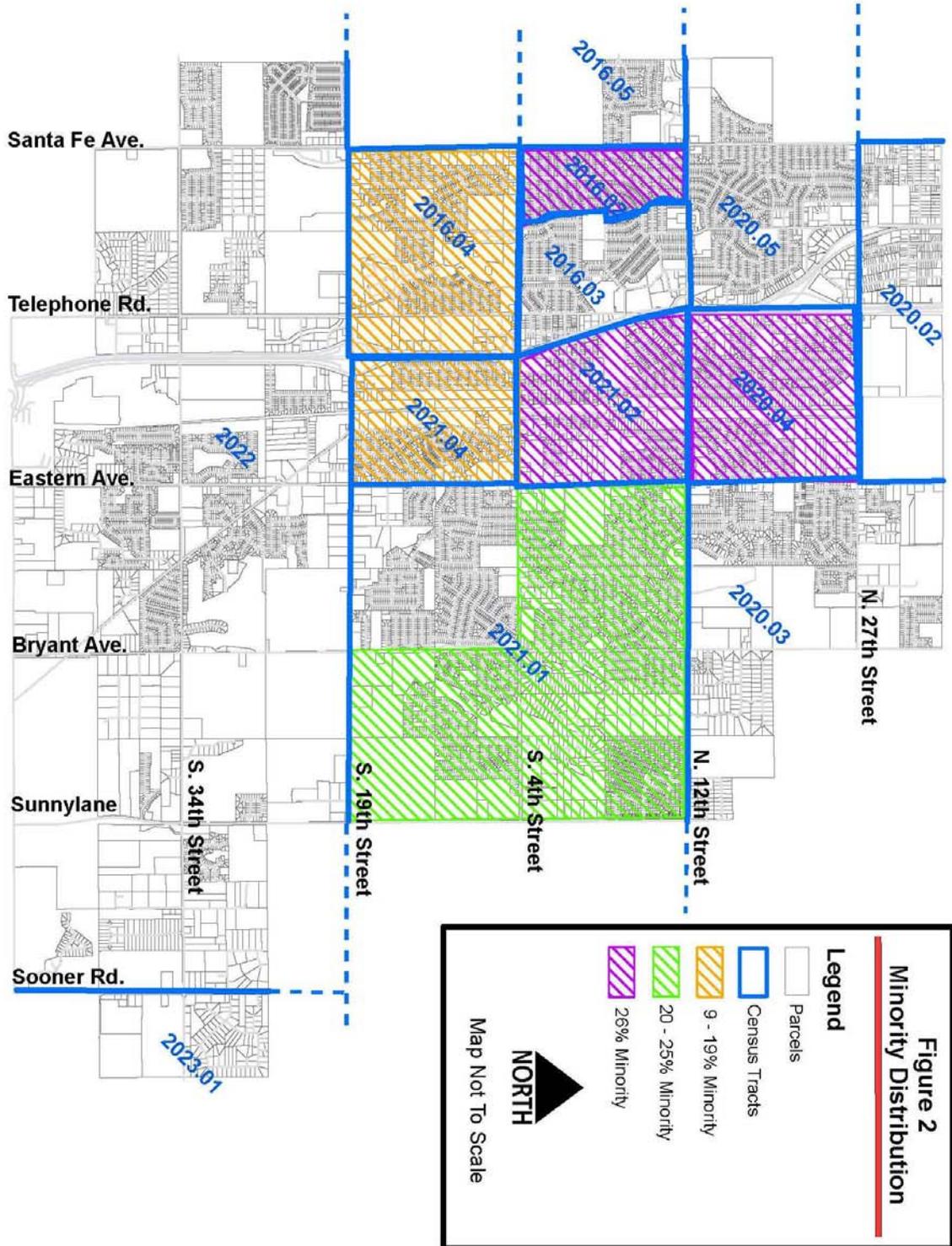
Assignments of Priorities for the Consolidated Plan are based on consideration of citizen input; data generated by the Housing Needs Analysis and Impediments to Fair Housing; input from social service agencies, health and educational providers; City

staff, CDBG Committee, and funding availability. Using the HUD's priority needs categories, individual priorities are assigned as follows:

- ✓ **High Priority**-Projects that are most needed for the benefit of low-moderate income persons. Activities to address these needs will be funded by the locality with federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds.
- ✓ **Medium Priority**-Projects that are needed for the benefit of low-moderate income persons, but not essential. If funds are available, activities to address these unmet needs may be funded by the locality with federal funds, either alone or in conjunction with the investment of other public or private funds.
- ✓ **Low-priority**-Although these projects may be needed, they are not essential and the City has determined that the projects are not feasible with current funding and staffing levels; therefore, the activities are generally not pursued by the city. The City will consider certifications of consistency for other entities' applications for federal assistance.

3. The city's primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is limited CDBG funding availability in relation to project needs, demands and staffing. Available funds are divided among competing needs in affordable housing, community development, supportive public services and economic development. Additionally, all funded activities are labor intensive, and governed by numerous federal regulatory requirements that require constant staff oversight and monitoring. Moore does not receive a direct allocation of funds from HUD's other formula driven entitlement programs (HOME, ESG, and HOPWA).





Managing the Process (91.200 (b))

1. Lead Agency. Identify the lead agency or entity for overseeing the development of the plan and the major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan.
2. Identify the significant aspects of the process by which the plan was developed, and the agencies, groups, organizations, and others who participated in the process.
3. Describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies, and other entities, including those focusing on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and homeless persons.

*Note: HOPWA grantees must consult broadly to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy and other jurisdictions must assist in the preparation of the HOPWA submission.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Managing the Process response:

1. The Community Development Department of the City of Moore is the lead agency responsible for development and administration of programs and activities of the Consolidated Plan. A CDBG Citizen Advisory Committee composed of Moore citizens who have insight on issues that face the low-moderate income population within the City of Moore reviews the applications and makes final recommendations for funding for the City Council's approval. Administration of all aspects of the program will be the responsibility of the Community Development Department of the City of Moore.
2. The 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan is the first Consolidated Plan prepared for the City of Moore. The development of the plan relied heavily on citizen input, both through public hearings and the CDBG Advisory Committee. Early in the process, the City of Moore prepared a draft Citizen Participation Plan and posted the plan on the city's website for public review.

The first public hearing was held on, February 8, 2010 at 5:30 p.m. in the City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway, and the second on July 12, 2010 at 5:30 p.m. in the same location. Notice of the public hearings were 1) published in the non-legal section of the Daily Oklahoman newspaper, South Metro section; 2) posted at City Hall, the Public Library, the Community Center, and the Senior Center; 3) posted on the City' website and Channel 20; and mailed to known public service agencies. The CDBG Advisory Committee was created through the appointment of Moore residents by the City Council who had special interests or knowledge in low-moderate income issues and problems. The Committee met 4 times in the creation of the Consolidated Plan to discuss the Needs Assessments and assign priority areas, discuss public service funding, discuss Program Year 2010 projects and funding allocations, and finally to review the Consolidated Plan and associated documents and recommend approval to the Moore City Council for approval. All meetings of the CDBG Advisory Committee were open to the public, and notice of the meetings were posted at City Hall, the Public Library, the Community Center, and the Senior Center and posted on the City's website 7-10 days in advance of the meetings. The CDBG Advisory Committee is comprised of Moore residents who are representatives of varied interest groups. See Appendix for all public hearing and meeting notices and transcripts.

Organizations participating in these meetings were:

Moore-Norman Technology Center	Moore Council on Aging
Aging Services of Cleveland County	Regency Park Baptist Church
Nottingham Community Center	First United Methodist Church
Nottingham Square Apartments	Center for Children and Families
Metropolitan Fair Housing Council	Mary Abbot Children's House
Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency	The Father's Business

The Consolidated Plan was developed under the following timeline:

February 8, 2010 – the City of Moore held a formal public hearing in the Moore City Council Chamber to provide the public and agencies to participate in the needs assessment phase of the plan and in planning the 2010 strategies. Public hearings are open to all citizens and interested parties throughout the city. Five (5) persons attended the meeting along with two (2) city staff.

March 31, 2010-CDBG Applications for Public Service Providers were made available on the City of Moore website and notice of the application was mailed to known Public Service Providers.

April 12, 2010- The City of Moore held a public meeting in the Moore City Council Chambers for Public Service Organizations interested in the CDBG program. A list of Organizations that attended is located in the appendix.

April 13, 2010- The City of Moore held a CDBG Advisory Committee meeting in the Moore City Council Chambers. This was a meeting to inform the members about the CDBG program and what role they would be playing. This meeting was attended by two (2) staff members and six (6) committee members. Minutes of the meeting are located in the appendix.

April 26, 2010- Applications for Public Service Projects due by 5:00 p.m.

May 3-4, 2010- CDBG Staff meets with individual applicants on an appointment basis to answer questions and discuss applications.

May 24, 2010- The City of Moore held a public meeting in the Moore City Council Chambers to allow the CDBG Advisory Committee and all other interested parties to hear presentations from organizations applying for CDBG funding. Twelve (12) persons attended the meeting; this number included two (2) staff, four (4) presenters, and six (6) committee members. List of attendees is located in the appendix.

June 3, 2010- City of Moore held a CDBG Advisory Committee meeting in the City Manager's conference room. The CDBG Projects, both city and Public Services, were discussed, as well as proposed funding allocations. This meeting was attended by two (2) staff and five (5) advisory committee members.

June 14, 2010- The City of Moore held a CDBG Advisory Committee meeting in the City Council Chambers. This meeting was held to discuss the 2010 CDBG Consolidated Plan. This meeting was attended by two (2) staff, four (4) advisory committee members, and a representative from Mary Abbott House.

June 18, 2010- Consolidated Plan Summary and notice of final public hearing published in the *Daily Oklahoman* newspaper, South Metro section. June 19, 2010, began the 30-day comment period. The same notice was published in the *Moore American* newspaper, a free weekly publication, on June 23, 2010.

July 12, 2010- The City of Moore held the final formal public hearing. There were no persons in attendance.

July 19, 2010- The City of Moore City Council discussed and considered the final approval of the Consolidated Plan during a regularly scheduled City Council meeting. City Staff gave an overview of the CDBG Program and proposed Citizen Participation Plan, 5-Year Consolidated Plan, and the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan. There were no comments or questions. The plan was approved as written, with directive to staff to submit Consolidated Plan and all required grant paperwork to HUD for consideration.

August 6, 2010- Submitted to HUD for Comment Period.

Other documents used in preparing the Consolidated and determining funding priorities include:

- ✓ Moore Vision 20/20
- ✓ Housing Market Analysis
- ✓ Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
- ✓ City of Moore 2008 Quality of Life Survey
- ✓ 2000 Census
- ✓ 2006-2008 American Community Survey U.S. Census Bureau

On June 19, 2010, draft Consolidated Plan was made available for a 30-day comment period, as required by 24 CFR 91.100(a)(4). Copies of the Consolidated Plan, Citizen Participation Plan, and Annual Action Plan are available at locations convenient to persons affected by the program and to persons with disabilities. These locations are:

- 1: Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, OK 73160, 405-793-5053
- 2: Moore Public Library, 225 South Howard Avenue, Moore, OK 73160, 405-793-5100
- 3: Brand Senior Center, 507 East Main St, Moore, OK 73160, 405-799-3130

3. Throughout the Consolidated Plan process, the City of Moore consulted with agencies and individuals for data and input on specific populations (homeless, housing, social services, health, employment, and education).

Housing Services:

- ✓ Coldwell Carousel Realty Realtor Marc Cassens, interview
- ✓ Nottingham Square Social Services Director Jackie Ledbetter, interview
- ✓ Nottingham Square Volunteer Laura Lawson, interview

Social Services:

- ✓ Rev. Chris Dodson of CrossTimbers UMC, interview

- ✓ Rev. Tish Malloy of First United Methodist Church of Moore, interview
- ✓ Rev. Randy Little of First United Methodist Church of Moore, interview
- ✓ First United Methodist Church Youth Director Richelle Leibold, interview
- ✓ Nottingham Square Social Services Director Jackie Ledbetter, interview
- ✓ Nottingham Square Volunteer Laura Lawson, interview
- ✓ Moore High School Counselors Maurisa Afante & Janet Andersen, interview
- ✓ Apple Creek Elementary School Counselor Marsi Cobb, interview
- ✓ Highland East Junior High Counselor Charlene Sherrin, interview
- ✓ Houchin Elementary School Principal Jason Perez, interview

Fair Housing Services:

- ✓ Nottingham Square Social Services Director Jackie Ledbetter, interview
- ✓ Nottingham Square Volunteer Laura Lawson, interview
- ✓ Metropolitan Fair Housing, 3-Year Fair Housing Activity Report

Health Services:

- ✓ Cleveland County Health Department, interview
- ✓ OK Department of Human Services, interview

Homeless Services:

- ✓ Cleveland County Continuum of Care, Written Report

Chronically Homeless:

- ✓ Cleveland County Continuum of Care, Written Report

Lead-Based Paint:

- ✓ OK Department of Human Services, interview

Adjacent Government(s):

- ✓ City of Norman, interview

State (Non-Housing):

- ✓ OK Department of Human Services, interview

Metropolitan Planning Agency:

- ✓ Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG), interview

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

1. Provide a summary of the citizen participation process.
2. Provide a summary of citizen comments or views on the plan.
3. Provide a summary of efforts made to broaden public participation in the

development of the consolidated plan, including outreach to minorities and non-English speaking persons, as well as persons with disabilities.

4. Provide a written explanation of comments not accepted and the reasons why these comments were not accepted.

*Please note that Citizen Comments and Responses may be included as additional files within the CPMP Tool.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Citizen Participation response:

1. In 2010, the City Staff prepared a Citizen Participation Plan as required by HUD. This plan provides citizens with information on how they can participate in the City's CDBG Program. A summary of the Plan's main topics is as follows:

- ✓ Standards for Participation requires a minimum of 2 community-wide meetings
- ✓ Access to Adequate and Timely Information: provides for full public access to records and information regarding all aspects of the CDBG Program
- ✓ Public Hearings: requires at least 2 public hearings during each Program Year (one during the Consolidated Plan's development and one after publication) and a minimum 10 day advance notice publication and notice postings of public hearings.
- ✓ Non-English Speaking Residents: provides for accommodation of non-English speaking residents
- ✓ Obtaining Citizen Views: provides a variety of methods for the submission of citizen comments; directly to the Community Development Department via phone, mail, or e-mail, at formal public hearings, at any CDBG Citizen Advisory Meeting
- ✓ Consideration of Objection to Applications: requires the City to consider all citizen comments and views and publish written explanation of comments not accepted in the Consolidated Plan, encourages citizens objections to Plan approval to be directed to HUD
- ✓ Complaints: direct complaints to the CDBG Coordinator, requires the City to provide written responses within 15 working days, calls for the maintenance and annual review of complaints for the purpose of program improvements
- ✓ Technical Assistance: provides for the provision of technical assistance to anyone requesting help in the development of proposals, applications and views
- ✓ Publishing the Plan: requires the City to publish its Consolidated Plan prior to submission to HUD for approval for the purpose of gathering public views and comments
- ✓ Program Amendments: requires for reasonable advance notice and opportunity to comment on substantial changes to approved Consolidated Plans
- ✓ Contingency and Local Option Activities: makes provision for unapproved Consolidated Plan activities

The City conducted two formal public hearings in the development of the Consolidated Plan. The first meeting targeted citizens and community-based organizations with specific invitations being sent to known public service organizations 13 days prior to the meeting. Both formal public hearings were widely advertised by postings of meeting notices in select public places, and publishing of

the notices in the Daily Oklahoman newspaper, South Metro section at least 10-days prior to the meeting. The second public hearing notice was also published in the Moore American, a free weekly newspaper publication. All published notices invited interested parties to submit written comments directly to the CDBG Coordinator.

Prior to opening the meeting to public comments, attendees received background information regarding the meeting's purpose, national program objectives and the City's general anticipated uses. Attendees were invited to provide their input and suggest priority needs.

On June 18th 2010, the Draft Consolidated Plan for 2010 - 2015 was published for public comment. Additional public comments were accepted at a final public hearing on July 12, 2010, and at the July 19th, 2010 City Council meeting where the final plan was presented. City Council Persons, the Mayor, City Manager, and City staff attended.

Public Hearing #1: February 8, 2010, Needs Assessment

- January 26, 2010 published as a block ad in the non-legal section of *"The Daily Oklahoman"* South Metro section.
- Posted in the City Hall, Library, and Brand Senior Center 7-days prior to the hearings
- City's public access cable channel-20.

Public Hearing #2: July 12, 2010, Consolidated Plan Public Review and Comments

- June 18, 2010 published as a block ad in the non-legal section of *"The Daily Oklahoman"* South Metro section.
- June 23, 2010 published as a block ad in the non-legal section of *"The Moore American"* a free weekly publication.
- Posted in the City Hall, Library, and Brand Senior Center 24 hours prior to the hearings.
- City's public access cable channel-20.

2.

Public Hearing, February 5, 2010:

- Utility and other living expenses help is needed in Moore.
- Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency turns approximately 10 people from Moore who are seeking help away due to funding constraints.
- The elderly need additional help. With State budget cuts, many good programs for the elderly may be cut, too.
- The lack of public transportation is a big problem in Moore.

CDBG Advisory Committee, April 13, 2010:

- Employment Re-Training is a worthwhile program, however, it should be for re-training those who are out of work or cannot find work.
- Moore seems to be more affluent than many communities, but the resources available for the low-mod income residents are hard to get.
- The plan may not have complete data for those in need of legal assistance and mental health assistance, but the need does exist.
- Programs for seniors and the disabled should be a high priority.
- Legal services should receive a higher priority because it is linked to the elderly and disabled.

- Transportation is very important and should be a high priority.

CDBG Advisory Committee, May 24, 2010:

- Home delivered meals for seniors should be a priority
- Child Advocate services for abused children should be a priority
- Nutritional food for low-moderate income should be a priority
- Day care services for low-mod families should be a priority
- Regency Park Addition needs a park for the children in that area

CDBG Advisory Committee, June 3, 2010:

- Administration of the CDBG Program must be a high priority
- For public infrastructure, constructing sidewalks should be a high priority to provide for alternative transportation modes

CDBG Advisory Committee, June 14, 2010:

No comments.

Public Hearing, July 12, 2010:

No comments.

City Council Meeting, July 19, 2010:

No comments.

Written or otherwise submitted comments:

- Mr. Clyde Winkleman, 131 NE 2nd Street: Written Comment submitted within the 30-day comment period stated that he supports the proposed sidewalk along Eastern Avenue and Main Street serving the Crestmoore and Old Town neighborhoods. This comment was accepted.

3. The City of Moore values the public's opinion by accepting citizen and other interested parties' comments throughout development of the Consolidated Plan. Every effort is made to reach minorities, non-English speaking residents, as well as persons with disabilities. For all meetings, comments, questions, and other information, a Spanish-speaking translator was made available on a daily basis. Translation services for other languages were available, if requested. No requests were made for Spanish or other translations.

To increase the public awareness of the CDBG Program, the following public notification methods were used:

1. The ***Daily Oklahoman*** South Metro Section newspaper was used for all legal notices, including the public hearings. The notices were published in the non-legal section. For the second public hearing, a notice was also published in the ***Moore American***, a free weekly newspaper, based on advice from Moore's local HUD representative. Target audience: Public Service Organizations, General Residents, Low-Moderate Income, All racial classes and ethnicities.

2. **Public Postings** at the Moore City Hall, Moore Public Library, Moore Community Center, Moore Brand Senior Center, were used for all public hearings, CDBG Advisory

Committee meetings, and plan summary notice. Target audience: General Residents, Elderly, Disabled, Low-Moderate Income, All racial classes and ethnicities.

3. **Website:** Public Hearing and CDBG Advisory Committee meeting notices were posted on the City of Moore website 7-10 days prior to meeting date. CDBG updates and documents are also posted on a dedicated Grants page on the Community Development Section of the City of Moore website. Target audience: Public Service Organizations, General Residents, Disabled.

4. Public Hearing notices posted on Cox Cable **Channel 20** (Moore's local community access cable channel) 7-10 days prior to hearing date. Target audience: General Residents, Disabled, Elderly, All Racial Classes and Ethnicities.

5. **Mailed invitations** were sent to Public Service Organizations and Agencies that serve children, elderly, disabled, homeless and persons with HIV/AIDS for the 1st Public Hearing and for the CDBG Public Service Applications invitations. Target audience: Public Service Organizations, Disabled, Elderly, Low-Moderate Income Residents, All Racial Classes and Ethnicities. (See Appendix A for the mailing list of Public Service Agencies)

4. There were no comments that were not accepted.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

1. Explain the institutional structure through which the jurisdiction will carry out its consolidated plan, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions.
2. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system.
3. Assess the strengths and gaps in the delivery system for public housing, including a description of the organizational relationship between the jurisdiction and the public housing agency, including the appointing authority for the commissioners or board of housing agency, relationship regarding hiring, contracting and procurement; provision of services funded by the jurisdiction; review by the jurisdiction of proposed capital improvements as well as proposed development, demolition or disposition of public housing developments.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Institutional Structure response:

1. Moore is an incorporated unit of local government that operates using a Council-Manager form of government that gives policy authority to the City Council and administrative authority to the City Manager. The City Council is composed of 6 persons elected by Ward and a Mayor who is elected at large. The City Manager is the chief administrative officer of the City appointed by the City Council to serve as the day-to-day manager of the city's 15 departments, which are managed by department heads. Moore employs approximately 267 full-time employees working in a variety of departments each with distinct purposes.

Moore's CDBG Program is under the direction and oversight of the Community Development Department. The City currently utilizes the Community Development Director to manage and oversee all grant funding, including the CDBG Small Cities

Set-Aside grant from the Oklahoma Department of Commerce. However, a portion of the 2010 CDBG funding will be spent to hire a CDBG Coordinator, who will be responsible for administering and implementing the CDBG Program, including all funded activities, preparing the 5-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plans, program and project record keeping, and federal and state Program related regulations and statutes.

A CDBG Citizen Advisory Committee made up of representative from social services agencies, faith-based organizations, local banks, business leaders and residents assist the Community Development Director and City Council in the review and recommendation of proposals to be funded with CDBG resources.

In the delivery of the Consolidated Plan and CDBG funded activities, the City of Moore completes all Public Infrastructure and Administrative Projects. The city passes through a portion of the CDBG funding to Public Service Agencies to complete Public Service Projects. Local Public Service Agencies submit competitive proposals for project funding on an annual basis.

2. Moore's Consolidated Plan and CDBG Program delivery system strengths are the internal capacity regarding community development programs and services; participatory approach and involvement of non-profits and citizens; accessibility to low-income persons and households; and, commitment and effectiveness in drawing on the strengths of community partners to enhance project delivery.

Program outreach is conducted through the newspapers, public access cable channel, public postings and the City website to keep interested parties informed about CDBG programs and activities.

Because this is the City of Moore's first year of CDBG funding as an Entitlement Community, the effectiveness of Moore's Consolidated Plan and CDBG delivery system has yet to be determined. The goal is that these systems will meet the full extent of the community's needs and demands.

3. Moore currently does not have a public housing authority or an inventory of public housing units.

Monitoring (91.230)

1. Describe the standards and procedures the jurisdiction will use to monitor its housing and community development projects and ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Monitoring response:

The CDBG Coordinator manages all CDBG projects, sub-recipients and carries out the day-to-day operations and implementation of funded activities. Project oversight and monitoring is accomplished using a system of internal controls that separate duties.

A CDBG Procedures Manual will be used to guide the program administration and the implementation of activities and projects. The procedure manual will be updated as HUD issues Program related CPD Notices, new and modified regulations,

memorandums and other guidance. CDBG Training will be mandatory for the CDBG Coordinator.

All purchasing, including purchases under the CDBG Program, are subject to the City's Purchasing Manual. Small purchases in the aggregate follow documented price and rate quote processes. Purchases of goods and service in excess of the small purchase ceiling follow formal RFQ, RFP or closed sealed bid process and are subject to City Council approval.

Electronic and printed project and program files are maintained at the Department level. All records are subject to the state's Open Records and Federal Freedom of Information Acts. As part of the annual independent audit, federally funded activities are audited to determine compliance with grant provisions and federal guidelines.

The Community Development Director reviews and oversees the CDBG Coordinator activities and requests for financial draws to pay Sub recipients and other contractors. All approved requests are forwarded to the Finance Department for processing through HUD's IDIS. Additionally, the Finance Department is responsible for reconciling all financial transactions and records associated with the expenditure of CDBG funds. Each month the CDBG Coordinator reviews the City's financial reports and Program reports against planned activities and Commission approved Consolidated Plan goals and objectives.

The City solicits applications for funding from Public Service Organizations to achieve Public Service-related goals. The CDBG Coordinator performs an analysis of funding requests to determine Program eligibility, compliance with other overarching federal regulations and to ensure consistency with the City Council-adopted Consolidated Plan. The CDBG Advisory Committee assists the CDBG Coordinator in developing funding recommendations that are forwarded to the City Council for review and consideration.

Program sub-recipients enter written agreements with the City outlining the CDBG Program requirements and monitoring procedures. All sub-recipients must submit receipts and approved expenditures signed by authorized personnel. The CDBG Coordinator monitors all sub recipients on-site on an annual basis, at a minimum; some organizations and/or projects may require additional monitoring.

Long-term program compliance with CDBG and other program requirements are ensured through the use and maintenance of required documentation that is retained by the city for a minimum of 5 years.

The City of Moore will contract with the Metro Fair Housing Council to perform all required Fair Housing requirements. The CDBG Coordinator will meet with the Metro Fair Housing Council to discuss community housing concerns, and monitor their actions to promote and protect Fair Housing in Moore.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

1. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
2. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies response:

1. The City's level of priority associated with each need category is based on a variety of factors including but not limited to:

- ✓ Information gathered through the citizen participation process
- ✓ Data derived from the Housing Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis
- ✓ Conclusions of the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
- ✓ Other physical conditions
- ✓ Household incomes
- ✓ Funding limitations and availability

Priority needs were assigned as follows: **High Needs** are addressed with CDBG and/or leveraging other funds. **Medium Needs** are addressed if funds are available. **Low Needs** are normally not pursued by the City unless appropriate projects and funding sources become available.

Moore will consider certifications of consistency for other federal application assistance.

2. The primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs identified in the Plan is the magnitude of costs associated with those needs vs. the limited amount of CDBG funding available. The financial gap is widened because Moore is not a formula Grantee under the HOME, ESG, and HOPWA Programs. To access funding from these resources, the City must compete at the state level or partner with local non-profits that must compete for funding from these programs.

Other obstacles to meeting underserved needs include competing interests across the different types of needs in affordable housing, infrastructure, public services and economic development; the labor intensive nature of some activities such as housing rehabilitation and homebuyer assistance that require a constant "hands-on" approach to implementation by limited city staff; the availability of moderately priced for-sale and rental housing units affordable to low and moderate income households; readily accessible data on homelessness and special needs populations.

Lead-based Paint (91.215 (g))

1. Estimate the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families.
2. Outline actions proposed or being taken to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and describe how lead based paint hazards will be integrated into housing policies and programs, and how the plan for the reduction of lead-based hazards is related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Lead-based Paint response:

1. Moore has no real time data linking income to the incidence of residential lead-based paint hazards. However, the City estimates that 620 units built prior to 1978 contain lead-based paint.

Table 1: Estimated Housing Units with Lead-Based Paint Hazards			
Year Built	# of Units in Moore	National Percentage Containing Lead	Number of Units Containing Lead
1960-1978	7756	8%	620

The estimate is based on applying the results of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's "National Survey of Lead and Allergens in Housing Final Report" dated April 18, 2001 to the City's housing stock built prior to 1978. This survey determined the percentage of homes containing lead paint by year of dwelling construction. This survey found that an estimated 620 units in Moore may contain lead based paint.

2. The City follows state and federal regulations prohibiting the use of lead based paint (LBP) and relies on sub-recipients to advise households receiving CDBG assistance.

The Community Development Department has Lead-Safety informational materials that detail the dangers of LBP. This printed material is made available to the general public, and the City of Moore will make available this printed information to any projects that involve owner-occupied rehabilitation and emergency repair assistance.

For all Public Service projects approved that involve home rehabilitation and/or repairs, the City will require all existing dwellings constructed prior to 1978 undergo an assessment to determine the presence of lead-paint. Contractors performing assessment and rehabilitation work funded by Moore's CDBG Program must be State Certified Lead-Based Pain Risk Assessors. CDBG-assisted dwellings determined to contain lead paint shall be required to receive appropriate abatement measures using contractors licensed and certified to mitigate lead paint hazards.

CDBG assisted households with children 6 years of age and under are required to undergo blood lead screening to determine their level of lead exposure and results are subsequently reported to the Oklahoma State Department of Health. Moore will coordinate its affordable housing activities with the Oklahoma State Department of Health's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program by asking households with children 6 years or younger to complete the Lead Exposure Risk Assessment Questionnaire in order to further identify children that may need to receive blood lead level testing.

HOUSING

Housing Needs (91.205)

*Please also refer to the Housing Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Describe the estimated housing needs projected for the next five year period for the following categories of persons: extremely low-income, low-income, moderate-income, and middle-income families, renters and owners, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, including persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, single persons, large families, public housing residents, victims of domestic violence, families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list, and discuss specific housing problems, including: cost-burden, severe cost-burden, substandard housing, and overcrowding (especially large families).
2. To the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, the jurisdiction must complete an assessment of that specific need. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Needs response:

The following analysis incorporates specific data for households in three Median Family Income (MFI) brackets: less than 30% MFI, 31% to 50% MFI and 51% to 80% MFI. Each of these three classes is designated as low income.

Elderly 1&2 Member Renter Households

There are 106 households in the less than 30% classification, 48.1% of which have housing problems; 48.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 44.3% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 73 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 74% of which have housing problems; 74% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 47.9% have a cost burden of greater than 50%

There are 90 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 35.6% of which have housing problems; 31.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 11.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Small Related (2-4) Person Renter Households

There are 177 households in the less than 30% classification, 71.8% of which have housing problems 69.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 55.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 263 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 75.3% of which have housing problems; 69.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 16.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 465 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 37.6% of which have housing problems; 28% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 3.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Large Related (5 or more) Person Renter Households

There are 94 households in the less than 30% classification, 100% of which have housing problems; 79.8% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 69.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 47 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 91.5% of which have housing problems; 74.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 0% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 100 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 40% of which have housing problems; 25% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 0% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

All Other Renter Households

There are 360 households in the less than 30% classification, 57% of which have housing problems; 57% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 48.4% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 174 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 79.9% of which have housing problems; 79.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 60.3% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 145 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 27.6% of which have housing problems; 20.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 0% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Total Renters

There are 470 households in the less than 30% classification, 69.1% of which have housing problems; 64.3% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 54.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 557 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 77.9% of which have housing problems; 73.8% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 33% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 800 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 35.9% of which have housing problems; 26.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 3.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Elderly 1&2 Member Owner Households

There are 74 households in the less than 30% classification, 66.2% of which have housing problems; 66.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 18.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 283 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 41.7% of which have housing problems; 41.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 21.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 479 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 22.8% of which have housing problems; 22.8% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 2.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Small Related (2-4) Person Owner Households

There are 133 households in the less than 30% classification, 74.4% of which have housing problems; 74.4% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 71.4 have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 260 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 84.6% of which have housing problems; 84.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 48.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 999 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 43.9% of which have housing problems; 43.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Large Related (5 or more) Person Owner Households

There are 33 households in the less than 30% classification, 100% of which have housing problems; 100% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 57.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 99 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 59.6% of which have housing problems; 45.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 10.1% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 114 households in the in the 51% to 80% classification, 73.7% of which have housing problems; 47.4% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 0% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

All Other Owner Households

There are 85 households in the less than 30% classification, 64.7% of which have housing problems; 64.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 52.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 110 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 72.7% of which have housing problems; 72.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 45.5% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 305 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 60.7% of which have housing problems; 60.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 8.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Total Owners

There are 325 households in the less than 30% classification, 72.6% of which have housing problems; 72.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 53.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 752 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 63.4% of which have housing problems; 61.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 32.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 1,897 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 43.1% of which have housing problems; 41.3% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 5.2% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Total Households

There are 795 households in the less than 30% classification, 70.6% of which have housing problems; 67.7% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 54% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 1,309 households in the 31% to 50% classification, 69.6% of which have housing problems; 66.8% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 32.8% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

There are 2,697 households in the 51% to 80% classification, 40.9% of which have housing problems; 36.9% have a housing cost burden of greater than 30%; 4.6% have a housing cost burden of greater than 50%.

Table 2: Housing Problems Output for All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Moore city, Oklahoma		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters					Owners					Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	179	440	141	267	1,027	357	393	132	195	1,077	2,104
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	106	177	94	93	470	74	133	33	85	325	795
3. % with any housing problems	48.1	71.8	100	57	69.1	66.2	74.4	100	64.7	72.6	70.6
4. % Cost Burden >30%	48.1	69.5	79.8	57	64.3	66.2	74.4	100	64.7	72.6	67.7
5. % Cost Burden >50%	44.3	55.9	69.1	48.4	54.5	18.9	71.4	57.6	52.9	53.2	54
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	73	263	47	174	557	283	260	99	110	752	1,309
7. % with any housing problems	74	75.3	91.5	79.9	77.9	41.7	84.6	59.6	72.7	63.4	69.6
8. % Cost Burden >30%	74	69.6	74.5	79.9	73.8	41.7	84.6	45.5	72.7	61.6	66.8
9. % Cost Burden >50%	47.9	16.7	0	60.3	33	21.2	48.1	10.1	45.5	32.6	32.8
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	90	465	100	145	800	479	999	114	305	1,897	2,697
11. % with any housing problems	35.6	37.6	40	27.6	35.9	22.8	43.9	73.7	60.7	43.1	40.9
12. % Cost Burden >30%	31.1	28	25	20.7	26.6	22.8	43.5	47.4	60.7	41.3	36.9
13. % Cost Burden >50%	11.1	3.2	0	0	3.1	2.9	6	0	8.2	5.2	4.6
14. Household Income >80% MFI	128	1,100	209	340	1,777	1,000	5,382	830	1,030	8,242	10,019
15. % with any housing problems	6.3	5	35.4	5.9	8.8	4	5.1	12.7	5.8	5.8	6.3
16. % Cost Burden >30%	6.3	1.8	0	2.9	2.1	4	4.1	1.2	4.9	3.9	3.6
17. % Cost Burden >50%	3.1	0	0	0	0.2	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1
18. Total Households	397	2,005	450	752	3,604	1,836	6,774	1,076	1,530	11,216	14,820
19. % with any housing problems	36.5	27.7	55.8	33.5	33.4	17.2	15.2	26.1	24.8	17.9	21.7
20. % Cost Burden >30	35.5	22.7	30	30.9	26.7	17.2	14.3	13.2	24.2	16	18.7
21. % Cost Burden >50	24.2	7.9	14.4	19.9	13	4.8	4.2	2.7	7.8	4.6	6.7

Table 3: Housing Characteristics by Renter vs. Owner									
Name of Jurisdiction: Moore city, Oklahoma			Source of Data: CHAS Data Book		Data Current as of: 2000				
Housing Units by Affordability	Renters Units by # of bedrooms				Owned or for sale units by # of bedrooms				
	0-1 (A)	2 (B)	3+ (C)	Total (D)		0-1 (E)	2 (F)	3+ (G)	Total (H)
1. Rent <= 30%					Value <=30%				
# occupied units	89	185	170	444		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% occupants <=30%	44.9	62.2	44.1	51.8		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% built before 1970	43.8	59.5	35.3	47.1		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% some problem	33.7	21.6	26.5	25.9		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
#vacant for rent	0	10	0	10		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Rent >30 to <=50%					Value <= 50%				
# occupied units	240	350	349	939		73	695	4,995	5,763
% occupants <=50%	45.8	40	20.1	34.1		19.2	20.9	11.7	12.9
% built before 1970	54.2	37.1	38.7	42.1		60.3	48.8	43	44
% some problem	47.9	28.6	14.3	28.2		20.5	3.6	0.8	1.4
#vacant for rent	135	135	120	390	#vacant for sale	10	25	65	100
3. Rent >50 to <=80%					Value >50 to <=80%				
# occupied units	139	570	1,195	1,904		54	318	3,960	4,332
% occupants <=80%	54	41.2	37.7	39.9		46.3	32.4	17.4	18.9
% built before 1970	28.8	12.3	30.5	24.9		14.8	37.1	9.2	11.3
% some problem	68.3	42.1	27.6	34.9		0	0	1.4	1.3
#vacant for rent	35	40	45	120	#vacant for sale	0	4	65	69
4. Rent >80%					Value >80%				
# occupied units	84	59	193	336		44	78	997	1,119
#vacant for rent	0	0	0	0	# vacant for sale	4	10	20	34

The following analysis incorporates specific data for renter households in three Median Family Income (MFI) brackets: <30% MFI, 31% to 50% MFI and 51% to 80% MFI. The owner data is presented for households in the 31% to 50% MFI and 51% to 80% MFI bracket and the 51% to 80% MFI bracket. For the purpose of this analysis, a “housing problem” is defined to be any households with a cost burden greater than 30% of income, is overcrowded, or is without complete kitchen or plumbing facilities.

Rental Units Affordable to <30% of AMFI

There are a total of 89 0-1 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning less than 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 89 of these units were occupied and none were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 0%. Of the occupied units, 44.9% were occupied by households earning less than 30% of AMFI. 43.8% of the units were constructed before 1970. 33.7% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 195 2 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning less than 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 185 of these units were occupied, 10 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 5.13%. Of the occupied units, 62.2% were occupied by households earning less than 30% of AMFI. 59.5% of the units were constructed before 1970. 21.6% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 170 3 or more bedroom rental units affordable to households earning less than 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 170 of these units were occupied; none were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 0%. Of the units 44.1% of the units were occupied by households earning less than 30% of AMFI. 35.3% of the units were constructed before 1970. 26.5% of the units has some housing problem.

There are a total of 454 rental units affordable to households earning less than 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 444 of these units were occupied, 10 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 2.21%. Of the occupied units, 51.8% were occupied by households earning less than 30% of AMFI. 47.1% of the units were constructed before 1970. 25.9% of the units had some housing problems.

Rental Units Affordable to 31% to 50% of AMFI

There are a total of 375 0-1 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 30% and 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 240 of these units were occupied, 135 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 36%. Of these occupied units, 45.8% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 54.2% of the units were constructed before 1970. 47.9% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 485 2 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 30% and 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 350 of these units were occupied, 135 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 27.8%. Of these occupied units, 40% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 37.1% of the units were constructed before 1970. 28.6% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 469 3 or more bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 30% and 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 349 of these units were occupied, 120 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 25.6%. Of these occupied units, 20.1% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 38.7% of the units were constructed before 1970. 14.3% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 1329 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 30% and 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 939 of these units were occupied, 390 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 29.4%. Of these occupied units, 34.1% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 42.1% of the units were constructed before 1970. 28.2% of the units had some housing problem.

Rental Units Affordable to 50% to 80% of AMFI

There are a total of 174 0-1 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 50% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 139 of these units were occupied, 35 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 20.1%. Of these occupied units, 54% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 28.8% of the units were constructed before 1970. 68.3% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 610 2 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 50% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 570 of these units were occupied, 40 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 6.6%. Of these occupied units, 41.2% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 12.3% of the units were constructed before 1970. 42.1% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 1240 3 or more bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 50% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 1,195 of these units were occupied, 45 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 3.6%. Of these occupied units, 37.7% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 30.5% of the units were constructed before 1970. 27.6% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 1916 bedroom rental units affordable to households earning between 50% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 1,904 of these units were occupied, 120 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 6.3%. Of these occupied units, 39.9% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 24.9% of the units were constructed before 1970. 34.9% of the units had some housing problem.

Owner Units Affordable to < 50% of AMFI

There are a total of 83 0-1 bedroom owner units affordable to households earning less than 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 73 of these units were occupied, 10 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 12.04%. Of these occupied units, 19.2% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 60.3% of the units were constructed before 1970. 20.5% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 720 2 bedroom owner units affordable to households earning less than 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 695 of these units were occupied, 25 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 3.5%. Of these occupied units, 20.9% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 48.8% of the units were constructed before 1970. 3.6% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 5,060 3 or more bedroom owner units affordable to households earning less than 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 4,995 of these units were occupied, 65 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 1.3%. Of these occupied units, 11.7% were occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 43% of the units were constructed before 1970. 0.8% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 5,863 owner units affordable to households earning less than 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 5,763 of these units were occupied, 100 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 1.7%. Of these occupied units, 12.9% were

occupied by households earning less than 50% of AMFI. 44% of the units were constructed before 1970. 1.4% of the units had some housing problem.

Owner Units Affordable to 50% to 80% of AMFI

There are a total of 54 0-1 bedroom owner units affordable to households earning between 51% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 54 of these units were occupied; none were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 0%. Of these occupied units, 46.3% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 14.8% of the units were constructed before 1970. None of the units had housing problems.

There are a total of 322 2 bedroom owner units affordable to households earning between 51% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 318 of these units were occupied; none were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 1.2%. Of these occupied units, 32.4% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 37.1% of the units were constructed before 1970. None of the units had housing problems.

There are a total of 4,025 3 or more bedroom owner units affordable to households earning between 51% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 3,960 of these units were occupied, 60 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 1.6%. Of these occupied units, 17.4% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 9.2% of the units were constructed before 1970. 1.4% of the units had some housing problem.

There are a total of 4,401 owner units affordable to households earning between 51% and 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income. 4,332 of these units were occupied, 69 were vacant, giving a vacancy rate of 1.6%. Of these occupied units, 18.9% were occupied by households earning less than 80% of AMFI. 11.3% of the units were constructed before 1970. 1.3% of the units had some housing problem.

The previous CHAS data indicates that approximately 90% of the rental units and 90% of the owner units are affordable to households earning at the 80% of median income level. This suggests that there is a large supply of housing in Moore that meets HUD's standards of affordability. This data also indicates that a significant portion of the affordable rental units were constructed prior to 1970. Although most of this stock is in good condition, care should be taken so that Moore's aging affordable housing stock does not deteriorate.

Mobility and Self-Care Limitation

The following chart-summarizes housing problems for households that are classified as having mobility and self-limitations. According to HUD, this category includes all households in which one or more persons has a long-lasting condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities, such as walking, climbing stairs, reaching, lifting, or carrying and/or a physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting more than 6 months that creates difficulty with dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

Table 4: Housing Problems: Mobility and Self-Limitations

Name of Jurisdiction: Moore city, Oklahoma		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book			Data Current as of: 2000				
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters				Owners				Total Households
	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (A)	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (B)	All Other Households (C)	Total Renters (D)	Extra Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (E)	Elderly 1 & 2 Member Households (F)	All Other Households (G)	Total Owners (H)	
1. Hh Income <=50% MFI	95	39	149	283	93	88	190	371	654
2. Hh Income <=30% MFI	55	25	80	160	4	8	100	112	272
% with any housing problems	45.5	60	50	50	100	100	85	86.6	65.1
3. Hh Income >30 to <=50% MFI	40	14	69	123	89	80	90	259	382
% with any housing problems	75	71.4	94.2	85.4	32.6	43.8	83.3	53.7	63.9
4. Hh Income >50 to <=80% MFI	35	20	65	120	85	105	260	450	570
% with any housing problems	42.9	50	46.2	45.8	35.3	9.5	44.2	34.4	36.8
5. Hh Income >80% MFI	55	34	210	299	110	240	1,040	1,390	1,689
% with any housing problems	0	11.8	16.7	13	0	4.2	9.1	7.6	8.5
6. Total Households	185	93	424	702	288	433	1,490	2,211	2,913
% with any housing problems	37.8	41.9	40.1	39.7	21.9	14.5	24.8	22.4	26.6

“Elderly” households are defined as 1 or 2 member households with either person between 62 and 74 years old. “Extra Elderly” households include 1 or 2 member households with either person 75 years or older.

Renter Households

There are 55 Extra Elderly households earning less than 30% of MFI, 45.5% of which have a housing problem. There are 40 Extra Elderly households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 75% of which have a housing problem. There are 35 Extra

Elderly households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 42.9% of which have a housing problem. 37.8% of the city's 185 total Extra Elderly renter households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 25 Elderly households earning less than 30% of MFI, 60.0% of which have a housing problem. There are 14 Elderly households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 71.4% of which have a housing problem. There are 20 Elderly households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 50% of which have a housing problem. 11.8% of the city's 93 total Elderly renter households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 80 Other households earning less than 30% of MFI, 50% of which have a housing problem. There 69 Other households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 94.2% of which have a housing problem. There are 65 Other households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 46.2% of which have a housing problem. 40.1% of the city's 424 total Other renter households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 160 total households earning less than 30% of MFI, 50% of which have a housing problem. There are 123 total households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 94.2% of which have a housing problem. There are 120 total households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 45.8% of which have a housing problem. 39.7% of the city's 702 total renter households with a mobility/self care limitation have a housing problem.

Owner Households

There are 4 Extra Elderly households earning less than 30% of MFI, 100% of which have a housing problem. There are 89 Extra Elderly households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 32.6% of which have a housing problem. There are 85 Extra Elderly households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 35.3% of which have a housing problem. 21.9% of the city's 288 total Extra Elderly owner households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 8 Elderly households earning less than 30% of MFI, 100% of which have a housing problem. There are 80 Elderly households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 43.8% of which have a housing problem. There are 105 Elderly households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 9.5% of which have a housing problem. 14.5% of the city's 433 total Elderly owner households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 100 Other households earning less than 30% of MFI, 85% of which have a housing problem. There are 90 Other households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 83.3% of which have a housing problem. There are 260 Other households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 44.2% of which have a housing problem. 24.8% of the city's 1,490 total Other owner households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

There are 272 total households earning less than 30% of MFI, 65.1% of which have a housing problem. There are 382 total households earning between 30% and 50% of MFI, 63.9% of which have a housing problem. There are 570 total households earning between 50% and 80% of MFI, 36.8% of which have a housing problem. 26.6% of the city's 2,913 total owner households with a mobility/self-care limitation have a housing problem.

- 2) An analysis of CHAS tables for Moore, for five different minority races/ethnicities shows disproportionately greater need for persons in certain categories. The following table summarizes the CHAS data, for owners and renters, for all household sizes.

Table 5: Housing Problems: Renter Households, by Race						
	All Households	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Native-American	Asian	Pacific Islander
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	1,027	49	68	74	10	0
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	470	30	34	14	10	0
% with any housing problems	69.1%	50%	100%	71.4%	100%	N/A
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	557	19	34	60	0	0
% with any housing problems	77.9%	78.9%	88.2%	75%	N/A	N/A
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	800	24	39	19	0	0
% with any housing problems	35.9%	83.3%	61.5%	21.1%	N/A	N/A
5. Household Income >80% MFI	1,777	54	105	55	29	0
% with any housing problems	8.8%	7.4%	28.6%	0.0%	86.2%	N/A
6. Total Households	3,604	127	212	148	39	0
% with any housing problems	33.4%	42.5%	55.7%	39.95	89.7%	N/A

Table 6: Housing Problems: Owner Households, by Race						
	All Households	Black, Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Native-American	Asian	Pacific Islander
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	2,104	63	95	122	45	0
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	795	30	42	33	25	0
% with any housing problems	70.6%	50%	100%	42.4%	100%	N/A
3. Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI	1,309	33	53	89	20	0
% with any housing problems	69.6%	75.8%	84.9%	78.7%	100%	N/A
4. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	2,697	73	54	79	8	0
% with any housing problems	40.9%	89%	72.2%	17.7%	50%	N/A
5. Household Income >80% MFI	10,019	153	435	299	162	0
% with any housing problems	6.3%	9.2%	12.6%	6.4%	27.2%	N/A
6. Total Households	14,820	289	584	500	215	0
% with any housing problems	21.7%	41.2%	31%	23.4%	43.3%	N/A

Renters with Incomes <=30% MFI: In this income category, both Hispanic and Asian households have 30.9 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole.

Renters with Incomes > 30 to <=50% MFI: In this income category, Hispanic households have 10.3 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole.

Renters with Incomes > 50 to <=80% MFI: In this income category, Black, Non-Hispanic households have 47.4 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole. Hispanic households have 25.6% greater problems.

Renters with Incomes >80% MFI: In this income category, Hispanic households have 6.3 percent points greater housing than the populace as a whole. Asian households have 20.9% greater problems.

Owners with Incomes <=30% MFI: In this income category, Hispanic and Asian households have 29.4 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole.

Owners with Incomes >30 to <=50% MFI: In this income category, Hispanic households have 15.3 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole. Native American households have 9.1% greater problems and Asian households have 30.4% greater problems.

Owners with Incomes >50 to <=80% MFI: In this income category, Black, Non-Hispanic households have 48.1 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole. Hispanic households have 31.3% greater problems and Asian households have 9.1% greater problems.

Owners with Incomes >80% MFI: In this income category, Asian households have 20.9 percent points greater housing problems than the populace as a whole.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

1. Identify the priority housing needs and activities in accordance with the categories specified in the Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 2A). These categories correspond with special tabulations of U.S. census data provided by HUD for the preparation of the Consolidated Plan.
2. Provide an analysis of how the characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems and needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority housing need category.

Note: Family and income types may be grouped in the case of closely related categories of residents where the analysis would apply to more than one family or income type.

3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Housing Needs response:

1. Moore's priority housing need is rehabilitation of owner occupied units for elderly and small related households who are income eligible. The city through a competitive application process uses non-profit entities to carry out rehabilitation activities. The non-profit entity, acting as the sub recipient, selects properties to be assisted.

2. Since 1990, the percentage of home-owners in Moore has increased. Approximately 73.5% of housing units are owner-occupied. According to the Housing Market Analysis, Moore's long-term housing needs include the rehabilitation of aging single-family homes and apartments.

3. The basis for assigning priorities is the availability of resources, appropriateness of roles and needs that can be addressed with city staff. Through the city's competitive

application process, local non-profits are encouraged to apply for CDBG funds to address owner-occupied rehabilitation for individuals with special needs and prevent homelessness.

4. Obstacles to meeting Moore's underserved affordable housing needs is limited CDBG resources and staffing, lead-based paint issues, and competition for competitive resources. The city's allocation is insufficient to address all priority housing needs as well as other identified community and economic development priority needs.

The rehabilitation programs available in Oklahoma per the OHFA Affordable Housing Book, are very limited for owner-occupied rehabilitation. The state's primary resource, HUD Home Investment Partnership Program (HOME), funds projects on an annual lottery. Other competitive resources include the FHLBank Affordable Housing Program and HUD Youthbuild. These federal resources are highly competitive and require non-profits to have expertise in administering federal funds.

Single family new construction and/or homeownership assistance for low-income households is offered through Habitat for Humanity and CDSA. These non-profits access federal, state, and private dollars to build and support affordable housing within the city.

Rent subsidies and the development of rental properties require substantial financial resources beyond the ability of Moore's CDBG resources and outside the City's public service role. Therefore, the City encourages private enterprise to expand the supply and preservation of affordable rental units. Additionally, rent subsidies and the number of rental vouchers allocated to a given community are the responsibility and purview of the OHFA's Section 8 Rental Assistance Program which are subject to the availability of vouchers from HUD.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

*Please also refer to the Housing Market Analysis Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Based on information available to the jurisdiction, describe the significant characteristics of the housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing; the housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities; and to serve persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. Data on the housing market should include, to the extent information is available, an estimate of the number of vacant or abandoned buildings and whether units in these buildings are suitable for rehabilitation.
2. Describe the number and targeting (income level and type of household served) of units currently assisted by local, state, or federally funded programs, and an assessment of whether any such units are expected to be lost from the assisted housing inventory for any reason, (i.e. expiration of Section 8 contracts).
3. Indicate how the characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available for rental assistance, production of new units, rehabilitation

of old units, or acquisition of existing units. Please note, the goal of affordable housing is not met by beds in nursing homes.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Housing Market Analysis responses:

1.)

Housing Supply. Between 1998 and 2010 the City reviewed and approved 93 preliminary plats and 224 final plats. More than 5,900 single-family residential lots and 700 multifamily dwelling units. During this same time period there were over 5,800 single family residential permits issued.

Housing Demand. Housing demand in Moore is high, fueled by a top-rated school system and availability of affordable housing for most income groups. The majority of housing units in Moore are owner-occupied. According to the latest data from the American Community Survey, of the occupied housing units in Moore, 73.5% are occupied by homeowners. This is a slight increase from the 2000 Census. Higher density multi-family rental properties (i.e., apartment complexes and senior housing complexes) are predominantly located in the northwest and northeast quadrants of Moore. Lower density rental properties (i.e., single family housing units and duplexes) are scattered throughout the city.

Note that according to both the 2000 Census and the American Community Survey Data, 8.8% of the total housing stock is vacant. A number of factors contribute to the vacancy rate in a community including; structure age, housing unit condition, the available mix of housing, supply, and affordability. An optimal vacancy rate is typically between 5% and 10% of the available housing stock.

Table 7: Occupied Housing Units				
	2000 Census		American Community Survey 2006-2008 Multi-Year Data	
	Housing Units	% of Total Units	Housing Units	% of Total Units
Owner Occupied Units	11,249	71.2	13,069	73.5
Renter Occupied Units	3,599	23.8	4,706	26.5
Vacant Units	953	6.0	1,708	8.8
Total Occupied Units	14,848	94.0	17,775	91.2
Total Housing Units	15,801	100.0	19,483	100.0

The average selling price of a new home in Moore is approximately \$182,646 and the average sale price for all homes in Moore for 2009 was \$133,639 (new and pre-owned). In Moore homes are on the market for an average of 72 days, compared to the state average of 85 days.

Taking into consideration projected population, household size, and housing market composition, projections are made to determine the number and type of housing that will be required during the planning period. Utilizing a straight line projection the number of housing units by housing type can be projected for the five year period. In the year 2000 the population was 41,138. If the population is divided by the total number of housing units the population per housing unit can be calculated as 2.59. It is estimated that by the year 2020 approximately 20,405 will be needed to house the projected population of 52,850.

Table 8: Housing Type, Existing and Needed				
Housing Type	2008 Units	% of Total Units	Projected Units Needed in 2015*	Projected Units Needed in 2020*
Single Family Detached	16,291	83.6%	17,056	17,610
Single Family Attached	195	1.0%	553	571
2-4 Units	1050	5.4%	514	531
5-9 Units	725	3.7%	652	673
10 or More Units	1001	5.1%	751	775
Mobile Homes/Other	221	1.1%	237	245
Total	19,483	100%	19,764	20,405

* Projected total units needed to serve the population. 2010 Population Projection = 49,190. 2015 Population Projection = 51,190. 2020 Population Projection = 52,850.
Source: Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

Condition. Housing values combined with information about structure age are useful indicators of the condition of housing in Moore. The table below shows that nearly 95% of the housing units in Moore have been built since 1960. Structures become eligible for the National Register of Historic Places when they are 50 years old. By this standard, the housing stock in Moore is considered young.

Within the Moore HMA, 39% of the housing stock was built in the 1990's, 17 % built in the 1980's, 19 % built in the 1970's, and 23 % in the 1960's. Figure 12 provides a look at the age of the housing stock in Moore. When taking into account that 5,239 units have been constructed since 2000, this means that nearly 57 percent of the housing stock has been built in the past 30 years and 43 percent of the housing stock has been built since 1960. This older housing stock is more apt to be in poor condition, given its age. According to the 2000 Census, of the 14,820 households in Moore, 21.7% have some type of housing problem.

Table 9: Age of Housing		
Date of Construction	#units	% of units
2000 to 2009	5239	29.1%
1990 to 1999	1850	10.3%
1980 to 1989	3132	17.4%
1973 to 1979	3565	19.8%
1960 to 1970	4191	23.3%

Affordability. The table below shows the value of owner-occupied housing in Moore. Housing valued at less than \$100,000 represents over 88% of the total owner-occupied housing in Moore. The median value of owner-occupied housing according to the American Community Survey 2006-2008 Multi-Year Data was \$104,600, which is significantly higher than that reported in the 2000 Census of \$69,800, and almost twice as much as that reported in the 1990 Census of \$50,600. The median rent paid reported in the American Community Survey 2005-2007 Multi-Year Data was \$805, rising from \$619 per month (2000 Census).

Table 10: Housing Values, Occupied vs. Rental			
Housing Value	% of Total Owner-Occupied Units	Rent paid	% of Total Rental-Occupied Units
< \$50,000	14.6	< \$200	3.9
\$50,000 - \$99,999	73.7	\$200 - \$299	3.6
\$100,000 – \$149,999	10.3	\$300 - \$499	21.2
\$150,000 - \$199,999	0.8	\$500 - \$749	44.7
\$200,000 - \$299,999	0.4	\$750 - \$999	17.3
\$300,000 - \$499,999	0.1	\$1,000 - \$1,499	4.1
\$500,000 - \$999,999	0	\$1,500 or more	0.9
\$1,000,000 or more	0.1	No Cash	4.3
Median Value	\$69,800	Median Rent	\$619

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) defines affordable housing as follows: “The generally accepted definition of affordability is for a household to pay no more than 30% of its annual income on housing. Families who pay more than 30% of their income for housing are considered cost burdened & may have difficulty affording necessities such as food, clothing, transportation, and medical care.” With a median household income at \$56,074, affordable housing can be defined at that housing costing no more than \$1,321 per month. The median monthly owner cost in Moore is \$1,115. Affordable housing in Moore has been determined to be housing valued at less than \$100,000 for households at the median income level. There is sufficient affordable housing in Moore.

As of 2008, Moore had an estimated 4,376 households who fall into the income bracket of \$34,999 or less and about 2,000 households on varying degrees of public assistance. We have identified that most of these citizens who fall into the low/moderate income bracket live in the neighborhoods of Crestmoore, Old Town, Regency Park, Southgate, Royal Park, Kings Manor, and Sunnyslane Acres. These seven areas have an estimated number of 1,345 homes and 736 apartment units within them.

Housing for the Disabled and HIV/AIDS. Income is not the only issue pertaining to some citizens of Moore. As an ever growing and diverse community the needs of the citizens within the City of Moore are growing as well. Within the community we know there are numerous citizens who have varying degrees of physical/mental disabilities, but presently we do not have detailed data on the particular types of disabilities other than HIV and AIDS. Currently there are an estimated 26 citizens within the City of Moore with HIV and 17 with AIDS. Presently there are not many if any opportunities for social service assistance in the City of Moore for citizens with these disabilities. Most of these forms of assistance are met by local churches or from aid agencies in Norman or Oklahoma City.

Even with the downturn in the rental market, Moore has seen an increase in the amount of rental opportunities/amenities for senior citizens in the community. A few of these include the 64 unit Savannah House and the 10.5 acre gated Grace Pointe Living Community which offers 60 residential cottages all of which have access to a 3000 square foot club house and walking trails.

2.)

Within the Moore HMA there are approximately 309 apartment units that are subsidized by the government and an undetermined number of rental homes that fall under the Section 8 umbrella. According to HUD and The Oklahoma Housing Finance Agency there are 154 active HUD voucher holders and 93 individuals on the wait list. Currently there are three apartment/duplex complexes that allow Section 8 housing:

- Jamestown Square-100 units. This complex is located west of Santa Fe Avenue and south of NW. 12th Street. This complex is in good structural condition and is at 100% capacity.
- Nottingham Square Apartments-150 units. The Nottingham Apartments is Moore's largest subsidized complex. Over the years this complex has been notorious for crime and blight, Nottingham is currently at 94% capacity.
- Langley Village- 59 units. This complex is located south of NE 3rd Street and east of Turner Avenue in Old Town. This complex is in good structural condition and is at 100% capacity. All units are reserved for seniors 55 & older.

3.)

Due to such limited funds, the City of Moore does not anticipate allocating significant resources on the rehabilitation of housing. Instead the City will rely on local non-profit agencies who may apply for CDBG funding.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Specific Housing Objectives response:

1. Due to such limited funds, the City of Moore does not anticipate allocating significant resources on the rehabilitation of housing. Instead the City will rely on local non-profit agencies who may apply for CDBG funding.
2. For identified housing needs, Moore does not expect any Federal, State, or local public funds to be spent on housing rehabilitation.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

In cooperation with the public housing agency or agencies located within its boundaries, describe the needs of public housing, including the number of public

housing units in the jurisdiction, the physical condition of such units, the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction, and other factors, including the number of families on public housing and tenant-based waiting lists and results from the Section 504 needs assessment of public housing projects located within its boundaries (i.e. assessment of needs of tenants and applicants on waiting list for accessible units as required by 24 CFR 8.25). The public housing agency and jurisdiction can use the optional Priority Public Housing Needs Table (formerly Table 4) of the Consolidated Plan to identify priority public housing needs to assist in this process.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Needs of Public Housing response:

NOT APPLICABLE

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

1. Describe the public housing agency's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in the jurisdiction served by the public housing agency (including families on the public housing and section 8 tenant-based waiting list), the public housing agency's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects within the jurisdiction and improving the management and operation of such public housing, and the public housing agency's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate families residing in public housing.
2. Describe the manner in which the plan of the jurisdiction will help address the needs of public housing and activities it will undertake to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. (NAHA Sec. 105 (b)(11) and (91.215 (k))
3. If the public housing agency is designated as "troubled" by HUD or otherwise is performing poorly, the jurisdiction shall describe the manner in which it will provide financial or other assistance in improving its operations to remove such designation. (NAHA Sec. 105 (g))

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Public Housing Strategy response:

NOT APPLICABLE

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 (e) and 91.215 (f))

1. Explain whether the cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing are affected by public policies, particularly those of

the local jurisdiction. Such policies include tax policy affecting land and other property, land use controls, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limits, and policies that affect the return on residential investment.

2. Describe the strategy to remove or ameliorate negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing, except that, if a State requires a unit of general local government to submit a regulatory barrier assessment that is substantially equivalent to the information required under this part, as determined by HUD, the unit of general local government may submit that assessment to HUD and it shall be considered to have complied with this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Barriers to Affordable Housing response:

In preparation for the 2010-2015 Consolidated Planning Process, an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice was completed. The Analysis identified a series of impediments to fair housing choice, as well as recommended actions for removing or minimizing these impediments. The impediments were identified through interviews with agency, business, and organization representatives, as well as relevant data research. The identified impediments were grouped as either public sector impediments or private sector impediments; however, they are not listed in any particular order or priority, nor are the actions prioritized.

Public Sector Impediments:

1. Lack of Transportation Choices. The City of Moore currently does not offer public transportation to the general population. By limiting transportation to low income individuals, their employment and housing choices are greatly limited.

Action Plan 1A: The City of Moore will investigate the possibility of offering discounted taxi fares for low-moderate income individuals to be used for medical and/or educational services.

Action Plan 1B: The City of Moore will continue discussions with the Metro Areawide Transit Authority to provide bus service to Moore.

Action Plan 1C: The City of Moore will continue its implementation of the Moore Trails Plan to offer active transportation opportunities for all residents of Moore, regardless of age, income, or disability status.

2. Development Process, Standards, Regulations, and Fees. These impediments include policies and procedures found in the *Moore Vision 20/20* and the Land Development Code. The impediments to fair housing are centered on increased fees and requirements for high-density or multi-family developments that may discourage developers from pursuing these projects.

Action Plan 2A: The City of Moore will review land use goals and process requirements for high-density residential and multi-family housing at the time of the next Comprehensive Plan Update (scheduled for 2013), and investigate incorporating specific housing goals for low-moderate income individuals as well as the disabled.

Action Plan 2B: The City of Moore will research current best practices in ordinance and building codes with affordable housing issues.

3. Lack of local Housing Authority. The City of Moore currently does not have a local Housing Authority to review housing issues and complaints. This requires Moore residents who have fair housing complaints to go elsewhere to file the complaint and work towards a resolution. By not having a local Housing Authority that is readily accessible by phone or walk-in traffic, residents may be discouraged to file fair housing complaints and the City may not be aware of specific issues concerning Fair Housing.

Action Plan 3A: The City of Moore will investigate the possibility of establishing a Housing Authority.

Action Plan 3B: Absent of a local Housing Authority, the City of Moore will contract all fair housing services with the Metro Fair Housing Authority, and will work closely with the organization to resolve complaints and become educated on fair housing trends and issues.

4. Limited Mixed Use zoning applicability. Currently the City of Moore zoning ordinance provides an option for mixed use zoning to allow residential and commercial uses to be located within the same structure or area. This zoning tool has only been used once since its adoption in 2000. The Mixed Use zoning would create higher densities, allow for more housing choices, and decrease the need for private transportation among the residents of the mixed use development.

Action Plan 4A: The City of Moore will research current mixed use ordinances and regulations to determine if the current ordinance is out-dated.

Action Plan 4B: The City of Moore will encourage the Mixed Use zoning wherever appropriate to offer areas of higher density and more housing options within the city. The City of Moore will coordinate with the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments Fixed-Rail Guideways committees to achieve regional density goals.

Private Sector Impediments

5. Housing discrimination. Housing discrimination may be occurring on a limited basis related to discriminatory terms, conditions and privileges for rental property, as well as disabilities; however, the larger problem of housing discrimination seems to be a lack of understanding and awareness about reasonable accommodation requirements.

Action Plan 5A: The City of Moore will work with the Metro Fair Housing agency, HUD, and other groups and organizations to increase awareness and understanding of fair housing laws and issues.

Action Plan 5B: The City of Moore will support efforts of the Metro Fair Housing to increase distribution of fair housing information at every opportunity, including at resource fairs, and other housing-related conferences and seminars.

6. Limited supply of affordable housing. There is a limited supply of affordable housing, particularly for low-median income households, large families, emergency and transitional housing units, and units for persons with disabilities that can

accommodate their special needs. Housing that provides for the special needs of persons with disabilities are also in short supply and this demand is expected to continue to increase. Mobility is often the first disability considered; however there are other disabilities that may require special housing, such as vision or hearing impairment, or mental disabilities, such as down-syndrome or Alzheimer's.

Action Plan 6A: The City of Moore will investigate the possibility of encouraging the development of affordable housing to underserved populations by fee reductions and/or waivers.

Action Plan 6B: The City of Moore will continue to promote a mix of housing unit types in all neighborhoods and new developments for residents of all economic levels.

Action Plan 6C: The City of Moore will continue to promote and support the provision of services for the homeless, including the Cleveland County Continuum of Care.

Action Plan 6D: The City of Moore will distribute information about housing rehabilitation and emergency home repair programs, as well as down payment assistance, and other area sources of funding to encourage home ownership.

7. Lack of Fair Housing knowledge and education. Most identified fair housing complaints were as a result of a lack of knowledge or misinformation on both the renter and landlord. The public needs to be educated about fair housing laws and consequences for breaking such laws.

Action Plan 7A: The City of Moore will work with Metro Fair Housing to provide educational materials and opportunities to Moore residents and landlords.

Action Plan 7B: The City of Moore will publish the contact information and procedure for making a fair housing complaint.

8. Language as a barrier to fair housing choices. Language is a barrier for those persons for whom English is not their first, or primary language. While many Spanish-speaking residents may be able to access translation services, there are many more languages being brought into the community, for which interpretation or translation services may be needed, but may be more difficult to find.

Action Plan 8A: The City of Moore will identify organizations that can provide translation services for the general public.

Action Plan 8B: The City of Moore will translate important Fair Housing information into other languages, as requested.

HOMELESS

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

*Please also refer to the Homeless Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook

Homeless Needs— The jurisdiction must provide a concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in the jurisdiction, (including rural homelessness and chronic homelessness where applicable), addressing separately the need for facilities and services for homeless persons and homeless families with children, both sheltered and unsheltered, and homeless subpopulations, in accordance with Table 1A. The summary must include the characteristics and needs of low-income individuals and children, (especially extremely low-income) who are currently housed but are at imminent risk of either residing in shelters or becoming unsheltered. In addition, to the extent information is available, the plan must include a description of the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group. A quantitative analysis is not required. 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.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Needs response:

There are currently no homeless shelters or transitional housing within the City. Moore falls within the jurisdiction of the Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC), and as such, all homeless persons seeking help are referred to the Cleveland County CoC. In turn, the Cleveland County CoC arranges for accommodations in various shelters or transitional housing located in Norman, Oklahoma. All homeless individuals with mental disabilities or illnesses are transported to Griffin Memorial Hospital in Norman for treatment and/or services. The City of Moore does not receive Emergency Shelter Grants and there are no homeless service providers within the City of Moore.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development publishes data from the 2000 U.S. Census documenting households with housing problems, including housing cost burdens in excess of 50 percent of household income. In 2000, Moore had 2,104 households (owner and renter) at risk of becoming homeless due to high housing cost burdens or extremely low incomes. Moore had 795 extremely low income (income less than 30 percent of AMI) households. Moore also had 1195 households with incomes between 31 and 80 percent of AMI who paid more than 50 percent in household income for housing costs.

The needs for persons at-risk of becoming homeless are primarily financial and health related. These needs can be addressed by providing sustainable employment, health care treatment for dealing with problems of alcohol and/or drug abuse, and basic health care for their children. The at-risk populations can benefit greatly from the development of affordable housing targeted for extremely and very low incomes. Affordable housing reduces rent burdens to levels that allow households to adjust to crises that might otherwise cause dislocation and homelessness.

This evaluation specifically addresses the very low income households and their plight to overcome poverty and the obstacles that must be overcome. The populations of currently homeless mentioned previously require administration of supportive services in regards to mental health, physical health, life skills training,

substance abuse counseling, etc. in conjunction with the proper long term housing solution before any housing stability can be achieved.

At the moment we do not exactly know how many homeless people reside in Moore. It is known that Moore does have numerous homeless people that pass thru town due to the close proximity to Interstate 35. Many of these people who are passing thru or even the local homeless often resort to getting help from friends or family in the area or by going to local churches where they sometimes receive help by means of vouchers, financial assistance or referral to a homeless shelter in Norman

When attempting to understand the nature of homelessness, there are several distinct population characteristics that emerge. First there is the classic illustration of the Chronic Homeless, an individual with a physical or mental disabling condition that has been in and out of homelessness over many years. Then there is the population that due to a series of misfortunes coupled by bad decision making find themselves in homeless situations time and time again. And finally there is the individual or household that because of outside influences (loss of job, health condition, etc.), has a financial crisis that has resulted in the loss of stable housing. Each of these populations requires different actions and resulting reactions to once again be able to regain stable permanent housing.

Many of the homeless persons in Cleveland County are not easily recognizable. They are not necessarily unemployed, living in emergency shelters, or on the street. They can live in substandard or overcrowded units, work in low wage positions or may have issues with mental health, drug dependency, and/or domestic violence. In addition to persons that are currently homeless, many more households are at risk of becoming homeless. Many homeless persons are unable to find suitable housing or have nearby supportive services to maintain a long term residence. According to a study by the U.S. Conference of Mayors (2003), an estimated 23 percent of adult homeless individuals suffer from mental illness. The same study estimated that 30 percent of single homeless persons suffer from an addiction disorder. In Cleveland County, recent data estimates that these percentages are at least this high.

The Moore/Cleveland County area is fortunate to have a number of excellent organizations, both public and private, that through their provision of numerous services to the homeless have kept our numbers from climbing more dramatically than they have in the last decade. Over the last few years, however, both government and private funding has decreased and programs have had to be cut. At the same time, our national economy has been experiencing a recession, with increased un-employment and higher cost of living dramatically increasing the numbers of those in need of homeless assistance. The Cleveland County Continuum of Care (CoC) has looked at all of these issues, has identified gaps in our services and need priorities, and has created a plan, complete with goals, objectives and action steps, to address these critical needs. The most pressing need that has been identified is the lack of a coordinated system of prevention and emergency services that include adequate emergency shelter. Emergency shelter is needed for people who have no other options for a place to stay, including individuals and families with children, those who are physically or mentally disabled, and the elderly.

On any given night in Cleveland County over 600 persons meet the HUD definition of homelessness. Emergency shelter is not only very expensive to start up but also requires long term commitment and investment. As noted on the Housing Inventory

Charts as compiled for the 2009 Continuum of Care Application, Cleveland County presently has one general Emergency Shelter operated by the Salvation Army comprised of 12 individual beds and one family room with 4 beds, one youth shelter operated by Cleveland County Youth and Family Services with 12 beds (under 18 years), and a domestic violence shelter operated by the Women's Resource Center with 8 individual beds and 14 family beds.

The 2009 count of 585 homeless persons only documents those individuals and families that meet HUD definition of homelessness. That definition is as follows:

1. An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence;
2. An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is-
 - ✓ A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing from the mentally ill);
 - ✓ An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
 - ✓ A public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A physical count of homeless persons has never been done in Moore. We depend primarily on the Cleveland County Continuum for our data. Most homeless people in Moore end up in Norman due to it being the location of shelters and agencies that assist the homeless population.

In Norman a physical count of homeless persons was conducted in January 2009. The physical count of "people on the street" was coordinated by Food and Shelter for Friends utilizing the Outreach for the Chronically Homeless Program. This data was supplemented by a mail survey to:

- ✓ 6 Emergency Shelter Providers;
- ✓ 5 Transitional Housing Providers;
- ✓ 6 Permanent Supportive Housing Providers;
- ✓ 2 entities that provide other services to the homeless.

On the survey date, a total of 585 people were counted as homeless, the total included:

- ✓ 174 individual persons in shelters or transitional housing;
- ✓ 39 sheltered families, resulting in 115 adults and children
- ✓ 196 unsheltered individuals
- ✓ 30 unsheltered families, resulting in 100 adults and children

Gender and age of persons counted:

Of the number counted, 44% were males, 56% were females, 27% were single individuals and 63% were families.

- ✓ 13% were age 6 and under
- ✓ 16% were age 7-17
- ✓ 5% were age 18
- ✓ 65% were age 19-64
- ✓ 1% were over 60

This disparity has created an ongoing crisis for non-profit social agencies, mainstream service providers, and faith based organizations, all of whom spend an inordinate amount of their time and resources dealing with the lack of emergency shelter. Prevention services are provided by the four main homeless service agencies

as well as ancillary agencies serving specific populations and faith based entities. An informal survey was made by the Continuum in the spring of 2008 to attempt to calculate the amount of funds including public, private and faith based, spent on providing emergency shelter. The data that was compiled totaled that over \$70,000 was spent in 2007 on motel vouchers by those who provided information to the survey. There are numerous gaps that exist with the system due to restrictions on funding and the availability of funds. Additionally, we recognize the importance of having a standardized intake system that will “triage” people who are homeless or at risk to the specific services they need. For many, especially those who are newly homeless or new to our area, it is unclear where to seek help and what help is available.

An unseen and mostly undocumented population is those households that are not homeless but are precariously housed. These are households that currently are housed, but that any minor financial crisis would trigger a series of events that eventually cause the household to enter homelessness. A one day survey of service providers, governmental entities, and faith based providers provided a snapshot of the needs for assistance for households to meet daily living needs and maintain stable housing. The calls documented during this unscientific survey consisted of:

- ✓ A total of 315 calls for assistance were recorded at 18 different locations.
- ✓ Of these calls 195 were able to obtain at least partial assistance for their needs
- ✓ 92 of these calls were for food pantry assistance
- ✓ 101 of these calls were for assistance in payment of an overdue utility bill
- ✓ 33 of these calls were for assistance in the payment of rent
- ✓ 40 of these calls were for assistance with gas or transportation
- ✓ 45 of these calls were for provision of diapers or formula

To help illustrate the characteristics of the low income population The Oklahoma Policy Institute released the Oklahoma Poverty Profile 2008; the reports major findings included the following:

- ✓ Nearly 16 percent of Oklahomans (15.9 percent) lived in poverty in 2008. That is the same rate as in 2007 and a 1.1 percentage point decrease from 2006, but well above the poverty rate of 2000 at the peak of the last economic expansion (13.8 percent). Oklahoma’s poverty rate stands 2.7 percentage points higher than the national average (Fig. 1). The poverty level in 2008 was \$22,025 for a family of four.
- ✓ The rate of extreme poverty-less than half the federal poverty level –is 6.4 percent. In addition to those living below the poverty line, an additional 20.1 percent of Oklahomans earn between 100 percent and 200 percent of poverty.
- ✓ The poverty rate for children (22 percent) is higher than that of working-age adults (14.3 percent) or seniors (10.9 percent).
- ✓ The poverty rate for women (17.7 percent) is more than three percentage points higher than the rate for men (14.1 percent).
- ✓ A majority (56.7 percent) of Oklahomans in poverty are White.
- ✓ Within Oklahoma, African-Americans (28.6 percent), Hispanics (26.3 percent), and Native Americans (19.8 per-cent) have the highest rates of poverty.

- ✓ Poverty is closely correlated with education— a college graduate is only one-third as likely to live in poverty as someone with only a high school degree, and one-sixth as likely to be in poverty as someone with less than high school graduation. One-third of poor Oklahomans over age 25 (32.7 percent) did not graduate high school.
- ✓ Among working-age adults living in poverty, slightly less than half worked at least part-time or part-year in 2008. The other half of adults in poverty did not work at all in 2008.
- ✓ Among Oklahoma families with children, families headed by single mothers are almost five times as likely to be in poverty as families headed by married couples.
- ✓ Among Oklahoma families with children, families headed by single mothers are almost five times as likely to be in poverty as families headed by married couples.

Why this information is detailed within the homeless section and not within the general demographic analysis of the low income population of Cleveland County? The typical evaluation of homelessness usually centers on those that are currently homeless, Point in Time Counts, Homeless Bed Inventory, Needs for Supportive Services, etc. These are evaluation of how a community addresses the segments of the population that have already become homeless, in other words, simply treating the symptoms. By taking a hard look at the causes of homelessness, it gives us an opportunity to potentially stop homelessness and not simply address it once it has occurred.

Many more persons are at risk of becoming homeless than are actually homeless. Given prevailing rent levels and the limited supply of vacant housing, it is assumed that households earning less than 30 percent of AMI are at risk of becoming homeless. In addition, very low and low income households paying more than 50 percent of their income for housing are also at risk of becoming homeless. These households tend to live month to month and could be dislocated with a crisis, such as a prolonged illness that keeps a wage earner from work or a divorce or separation in a household, resulting in the loss of one income-earning person.

Priority Homeless Needs

1. Using the results of the Continuum of Care planning process, identify the jurisdiction's homeless and homeless prevention priorities specified in Table 1A, the Homeless and Special Needs Populations Chart. The description of the jurisdiction's choice of priority needs and allocation priorities must be based on reliable data meeting HUD standards and should reflect the required consultation with homeless assistance providers, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals. The jurisdiction must provide an analysis of how the needs of each category of residents provided the basis for determining the relative priority of each priority homeless need category. A separate brief narrative should be directed to addressing gaps in services and housing for the sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless.
2. A community should give a high priority to chronically homeless persons, where the jurisdiction identifies sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless persons in its Homeless Needs Table - Homeless Populations and Subpopulations.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Priority Homeless Needs response:

A Summary of Homeless Needs:

The Cleveland County Continuum of Care provides a full range of services to homeless and low and moderate income residents. The gaps analyses of homeless needs as well as the identification of the housing needs of Cleveland County's extremely low income households demonstrate the continued need for homeless service providers beyond the level currently available. Homeless and special needs providers working in Norman and Cleveland County have identified a series of specific issues of concern for Cleveland County's homeless residents.

Key concerns include:

- ✓ Permanent affordable housing – There is insufficient affordable housing for households earning less than 30 percent of AMI (extremely low income). Affordable housing included in market-rate developments often targets low income households close to 80 percent of AMI.
- ✓ Transitional Housing and Permanent Supportive Housing – Norman and the Cleveland County area have successful new and ongoing facilities and programs that provide permanent supportive and transitional services. Unfortunately, the need for beds and services outstrips available resources.
- ✓ Loss of State and Federal Resources – Section 8 vouchers have been cut back at the federal level while the state has cut funding for mental health and drug treatment/prevention programs, among others. The loss of funds for housing and supportive services places more families and persons at risk of homelessness.
- ✓ Emergency Shelter – At present, there are limited emergency shelters in the Cleveland County area. Given the presence of chronic homeless persons in the Cleveland County and the utilization of motel vouchers and use of Oklahoma City/Norman shelters by Moore residents, construction of a new emergency shelter or expansion of present facilities is an important objective for the Cleveland County area.

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

The jurisdiction shall provide a concise summary of the existing facilities and services (including a brief inventory) that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations identified in Table 1A. These include outreach and assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, permanent supportive housing, access to permanent housing, and activities to prevent low-income individuals and families with children (especially extremely low-income) from becoming homeless. The jurisdiction can use the optional Continuum of Care Housing Activity Chart and Service Activity Chart to meet this requirement.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Homeless Inventory response:

At the last count in Cleveland County, there were:
Emergency Shelter Beds:

Individual beds	51
Family beds	22
Family units	9
Overflow (motel vouchers)	46

Transitional Housing Beds:

Individual beds:	51
Family Beds:	64
Family Units	26

Point in Time Services Provided:

Homeless Services Provided:

Meals	318	Life skills	186
Food pantry Assistance	95	Employment services	57
Utility bill assistance	47	Transportation	91
Mortgage/rent assistance	19	Counseling/case management	266
Substance abuse treatment	33	Health care	25
Mental health care	26	Childcare	22

Homeless Strategic Plan (91.215 (c))

1. Homelessness— Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families (including the subpopulations identified in the needs section). The jurisdiction's strategy must consider the housing and supportive services needed in each stage of the process which includes preventing homelessness, outreach/assessment, emergency shelters and services, transitional housing, and helping homeless persons (especially any persons that are chronically homeless) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The jurisdiction must also describe its strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
2. Chronic homelessness—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy for eliminating chronic homelessness by 2012. This should include the strategy for helping homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. This strategy should, to the maximum extent feasible, be coordinated with the strategy presented Exhibit 1 of the Continuum of Care (CoC) application and any other strategy or plan to eliminate chronic homelessness. Also describe, in a narrative, relationships and efforts to coordinate the Conplan, CoC, and any other strategy or plan to address chronic homelessness.
3. Homelessness Prevention—Describe the jurisdiction's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless.
4. Institutional Structure—Briefly describe the institutional structure, including private industry, non-profit organizations, and public institutions, through which the jurisdiction will carry out its homelessness strategy.

5. Discharge Coordination Policy—Every jurisdiction receiving McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), Supportive Housing, Shelter Plus Care, or Section 8 SRO Program funds must develop and implement a Discharge Coordination Policy, to the maximum extent practicable. Such a policy should include “policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent such discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for such persons.” The jurisdiction should describe its planned activities to implement a cohesive, community-wide Discharge Coordination Policy, and how the community will move toward such a policy.

3-5 Year Homeless Strategic Plan response:

We recognize that community collaboration with a centralized approach to planning, implementation, delivery of service, and evaluation is critical to address the complex issue of homelessness. Additionally, the issues facing the most difficult to serve population must be addressed by linking the Mental Health System, the Homeless CoC, and Law Enforcement to work together towards positive solutions. Finally, this plan is a “living document” and will need to be periodically reviewed; evaluated and amended as new challenges and opportunities are identified in our community.

Build the Infrastructure

- ✓ Establish means of transportation to places of work, social security office and other public service agencies. Also continue to make Moore a more walk able City with the continued addition of sidewalks/trails.

Structure

- ✓ CoC Executive Committee—Serves as the Continuum of Care’s primary decision making group, and leads the effort and coordinates the work necessary to achieve the combined goals. The Executive Committee manages the overall planning effort for the homeless continuum, including, coordinating meetings, setting agendas, monitoring projects, determining project priorities, and providing final approval for the HUD CoC grant submission. Members are elected by the entire CoC steering committee.
- ✓ Sub Committees/Work Groups—Serve to identify homeless issues, work on solutions, and define and implement the tasks necessary to accomplish the combined goals. The groups are comprised of people who work directly with the homeless, and come from private and public agencies, state and local government, law enforcement, the public school system, businesses, faith based organizations, health organizations, community volunteers, as well as formerly homeless people. Members of these groups have extensive knowledge of the current system of care and are the opinion leaders in setting future direction.

Goals

These new combined ten year goals are designed to end chronic homelessness, move families and individuals to permanent housing, and strengthen the Cleveland County Continuum of Care. The objectives and action steps will be reviewed at six month intervals by the Executive Committee, and may be amended or altered after

Careful review with committee chairs.

Goal 1: Decrease the number of homeless people living on the streets, in shelters, and in precarious housing situations by monitoring and coordinating the system wide resources necessary to facilitate a cohesive homeless service system.

- ✓ Enhancing the city wide coordinated and collaborative systems involves creating a resource information system for emergency and prevention services, and then monitoring how that information is disseminated to assure that it is kept current and distributed appropriately. The information must be available to public and private service providers, first responders, churches, and the general public, in a format that is user friendly.
- ✓ Evaluating overall patterns of homelessness and assessing the performance based outcomes of individual service providers is dependent upon having a functioning Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) that will provide the needed information. A reliable HMIS will knit together homeless assistance providers within the community and create a more coordinated and effective housing and services delivery system, while maintaining Cleveland County compliance with the HUD mandate.
- ✓ Strengthening the discharge planning policies of public and private institutions, and building networking problem solving relationships will assure a seamless system of services for the homeless. Dialogue between mainstream service agency representative and service provider agencies in the community will improve services to the client and reduce discharges into homelessness.

Goal 2: Develop permanent housing solutions to expand and preserve the supply of decent, safe, accessible and affordable housing.

- ✓ Identifying existing housing and gaps will establish a baseline so that priorities can be identified and future expansion can be accurately measured.
- ✓ Increasing the supply of permanent supportive housing for homeless persons with disabilities without providing ongoing services will produce ultimate failure. The "Rapid Re-housing" model relies heavily on a community's recognition that housing is a priority for the population and that wraparound services must be provided.
- ✓ Creating a strategic plan will ensure that a variety of housing choices are developed, including new construction and rehab, while preserving the existing safe, affordable and accessible housing stock.

Goal 3: Increase housing retention; improve access to eligible mainstream benefits, and increase employment training and opportunities for earning a living wage by streamlining access to a collaborative and integrated service delivery system.

- ✓ Providing agencies with training and assessment tools to determine client eligibility will reduce the average time for eligible persons to qualify for and begin receiving SSI, SSDI, Medicaid, Veterans Benefits, Tribal Benefits, and other applicable benefits.
- ✓ Creating an integrated service system that provides wrap around services for homeless individuals and families will increase housing retention. Service delivery systems often times function in conflict with each other, especially for the service resistant client, and

developing a collaborative system that is flexible will generate more productive outcomes.

- ✓ Increasing access to education, employment training and employment opportunities will sustain permanent housing for individuals and families.

Goal 4: Reduce and prevent homelessness by integrating and redesigning the services delivery system through centralized resource services that provide uniform intake, real time resource availability and point of entry services.

- ✓ Developing a coordinated homeless housing and services system that establishes point of entry, a standardized intake, triage services, and follow up will streamline the process and provide fair and equal service access for homeless families and individuals. Providing triage services for emergency resources or prevention programs will prevent or mitigate the damage of homelessness.
- ✓ Developing a coordinated prevention system will reduce homelessness and improve our community's service efficiency. A more efficient and coordinated system of prevention services will facilitate establishment of a baseline on the number of people served so that reductions in homelessness can be accurately measured in the future.

Goal 5: Collect and interpret data on homelessness and provide public information, awareness and training programs.

- ✓ Enhancing the data collection system to provide accurate, consistent data from performance based programs and measurable outcomes related to housing, income and services will provide a more reliable picture of homelessness in Cleveland County.
- ✓ Provide information and training programs for homeless provider agencies, law enforcement, health care providers, and the general public will increase access to available resources for assistance. Collaboration among all workgroups will produce more effective training programs.
- ✓ Increasing public awareness of the multi-faceted issues related to homelessness will reduce stigma and generate political will, civic support, and public and private resources to effectively address the needs of the homeless.

Goal 6: Ensure that the unique and complex needs of homeless and at-risk children and youth are addressed in a comprehensive and holistic manner.

- ✓ Opening the lines of communication between the Public School systems, DHS, and homeless service providers will initiate the process of improving service integration for children and youth.
- ✓ Improving and expanding services for homeless and at risk children and youth will provide them with opportunities for success in adult life and prevent future homelessness.
- ✓ Collaborating with the Oklahoma Department of Human Services for expanded discharge policies, programs, and service integration for youth aging out of foster care will reduce future adult homelessness.

Discharge Planning

Foster Care

The Department of Human Services (DHS) has formalized a protocol in conjunction with the Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services

(ODMHSAS) to help decrease the number of young people with mental illness or co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorders aging out of foster care and subsequently becoming homeless. ODMHSAS was first successful in obtaining funding in 2005 for a discharge planning housing subsidy program. The protocols require DHS case managers to complete a discharge plan that includes referral forms and participant agreements for all eligible persons aging out of foster care. The program provides housing subsidies to those who would be homeless or at risk of homelessness without the subsidy. The housing subsidy is tenant based and utilized for housing selected by the program participant for a 9 to 12 month period. In addition to this initiative, the Oklahoma Office of Juvenile Affairs participates in the Governor's Interagency Council on Homelessness and is working toward increasing housing stock and support services for those that become adults in the foster system. On a local level, our CoC has created a committee/work group specifically dedicated to working on issues related to homeless children and youth, and they have brought Cleveland County Department of Human Services' foster care workers to the table in 2009 and are now working to develop protocol for our community.

Health Care

The Oklahoma Department of Health (ODH) is the agency charged with licensing medical facilities including hospitals, state institutions and long-term care facilities. State licensed facilities accepting Medicaid and Medicare in Oklahoma are mandated to provide discharge planning to ensure the health of the patient. Oklahoma has implemented the Oklahoma Olmstead Plan, which works to establish community based housing with support services for people with disabilities that move from institutions. Oklahoma mandates that state facilities ensure that appropriate housing and support services are available before a person with a disability is discharged. Locally, Norman Regional Health Systems (NRHS) administrators and staff collaborate with our CoC on discharge planning procedures, participating in several different CoC committee/work group meetings. Discharge planning is provided for all patients admitted to Moore Medical Center. Referrals for case management services can be made at any time by the patient, family, support systems, physicians or community agencies. Case managers help coordinate resolutions for any social, emotional, or financial problems identified, and every effort is made to prevent discharge into homelessness or emergency shelter. Homeless service providers report good collaboration with MMC case managers, and our CoC plans to develop formal written protocol with NRHS in the coming year.

Mental Health

The Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS) administrative rules include Standards and Criteria for State- Operated Inpatient Services. Within these rules are the requirements for discharge planning, which include a written discharge plan to address the basic needs of the consumer for housing, income maintenance and social support as well as specific provisions for ongoing community based mental health or substance abuse treatment needs. To assist with successful implementation of the rules/protocol, ODMHSAS has implemented several Bridge housing subsidy programs to help bridge the housing affordability gap. The Discharge Planning Housing Subsidy funds have written protocols, program referral forms and participant agreements. ODMHSAS is also using grant funds to hire three regional housing facilitators to work on permanent housing solutions for people with mental illness or co-occurring disorders. Because Norman is home to Griffin Memorial Mental Health Hospital, there are issues on the local level that require continued discussion and protocol development. Administrators and case workers from both Griffin Memorial Hospital and Central

Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center participate in CoC meetings and work groups. Additionally, this year Griffin Hospital initiated a monthly meeting with hospital staff and local homeless provider agencies to promote better collaboration.

Corrections

In 2004 various state agencies collaborated to improve access to benefit programs for people with serious mental illness that are discharged from corrections. Members of this workgroup included the Department of Corrections (DOC), Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (ODMHSAS), Department of Human Services (DHS), and the Oklahoma Health Care Authority (OHCA). The Oklahoma legislature supports several elements of the discharge planning project and funded three ODMHSAS integrated service discharge managers to work within facilities that have mental health units. This included funding four "Reentry Intensive Care Coordination Teams" to determine eligibility and to follow up with agencies to determine the status of pending applications. Results will be used to advocate for policy and systems change to ensure individuals who are released from State Correction Facilities are not discharged into homelessness. Locally, discussion and protocol development between Cleveland County Detention Center (CCDC) and homeless provider agencies continues, and communication between these systems has been greatly enhanced over the last year. A female diversion program has been created through collaboration with the OU School of Social work and the Cleveland County Sheriff's Office, but finding psychiatric services/resources for the CCDC has been difficult and is a barrier to fully serving persons while they are in the diversion program or incarcerated.

Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG)

(States only) Describe the process for awarding grants to State recipients, and a description of how the allocation will be made available to units of local government.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan ESG response:

NOT APPLICABLE

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development (91.215 (e))

*Please also refer to the Community Development Table in the Needs.xls workbook

1. Identify the jurisdiction's priority non-housing community development needs

eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs Table (formerly Table 2B), – i.e., public facilities, public improvements, public services and economic development.

2. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
3. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
4. Identify specific long-term and short-term community development objectives (including economic development activities that create jobs), developed in accordance with the statutory goals described in section 24 CFR 91.1 and the primary objective of the CDBG program to provide decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.

NOTE: Each specific objective developed to address a priority need, must be identified by number and contain proposed accomplishments, the time period (i.e., one, two, three, or more years), and annual program year numeric goals the jurisdiction hopes to achieve in quantitative terms, or in other measurable terms as identified and defined by the jurisdiction.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Community Development response:

1.)

Table 10: Community Development Need, Ranking		
	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NEED	PRIORITY
	01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)	L
	02 Disposition 570.201(b)	L
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	M
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	H
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	L
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	L
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	L
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	M
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	H
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201©	L
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	L
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	H
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	H
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	H
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	H
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	L
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	H
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	L
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	L
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	L	
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	L	
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	L	
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	L	
	04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)	L

	04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)	L
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	L
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	H
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	M
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	M
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	H
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	H
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	L
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	M
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	M
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	M
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e))	H
	05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	L
	05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	H
	05M Health Services 570.201(e)	H
	05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	H
	05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	M
	05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(e)	L
05Q Subsistence Payments 570.204	L	
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	L	
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	L	
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	L	
	06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	L
	07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	L
	08 Relocation 570.201(i)	L
	09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	L
	10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	H
	11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	L
	12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	L
	13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	M
	14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	L
	14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	L
	14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	L
	14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	L
	14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	L
	14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	M
	14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	L
	14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	L
	14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	L
	15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	H
	16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	L
	16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	L
	17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	L
	17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	L
	17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitation 570.203(a)	L
	17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	L
	18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	L
	18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	L
	18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	L

	19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	L
	19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	L
	19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	L
	19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	L
	19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	L
	19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	L
	19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	L
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	L
	20 Planning 570.205	H
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	H
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206	L
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	H
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	M
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	L
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	L
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap)	L
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	L
	22 Unprogrammed Funds	
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing – development	L
	31K Facility based housing - operations	L
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	L
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	L
	31E Supportive service	L
	31I Housing information services	L
	31H Resource identification	L
	31B Administration - grantee	L
	31D Administration - project sponsor	L
CDBG	Acquisition of existing rental units	L
	Production of new rental units	L
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	L
	Rental assistance	L
	Acquisition of existing owner units	L
	Production of new owner units	L
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	L
	Homeownership assistance	L
HOME	Acquisition of existing rental units	L
	Production of new rental units	L
	Rehabilitation of existing rental units	L
	Rental assistance	L
	Acquisition of existing owner units	L
	Production of new owner units	L
	Rehabilitation of existing owner units	L
	Homeownership assistance	L

2. The City of Moore assigned the priorities for each category based largely on citizen input and known deficiencies as identified by city staff. Other documents and data considered in assigning the priorities include:

- ✓ Moore Vision 20/20
- ✓ Housing Market Analysis
- ✓ Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing

- ✓ City of Moore 2008 Quality of Life Survey
- ✓ 2000 Census

2006-2008 American Community Survey U.S. Census Bureau

3. The city's primary obstacle to meeting underserved needs is limited CDBG funding availability in relation to project needs, demands and staffing. Available funds are divided among competing needs within community development, supportive public services and economic development. Additionally, all funded activities are labor intensive, and governed by numerous federal regulatory requirements that require constant staff oversight and monitoring. Moore does not receive a direct allocation of funds from HUD's other formula driven entitlement programs (HOME, ESG, and HOPWA).

4. Moore's long and short-term community development objectives are to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons. The activities outlined below are designed to address and meet the intent of the three objectives. The City establishes funding priorities in its Annual Action Plan.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215 (h))

1. Describe the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for reducing the number of poverty level families (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually). In consultation with other appropriate public and private agencies, (i.e. TANF agency) state how the jurisdiction's goals, programs, and policies for producing and preserving affordable housing set forth in the housing component of the consolidated plan will be coordinated with other programs and services for which the jurisdiction is responsible.
2. Identify the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families, taking into consideration factors over which the jurisdiction has control.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan Antipoverty Strategy response:

1. In 1987, the Oklahoma State Legislature delineated a system of community action agencies to enhance and stimulate economic opportunity and self-sufficiency for all citizens. They determined that these agencies provided a range of services and activities having a major impact on causes and effects of poverty in the community. The Oklahoma Department of Commerce designates these agencies and oversees federal Community Service Block Grant and Weatherization Assistance Program funds awarded to them. The agencies manage numerous federal and state program resources that focus on alleviating poverty. Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency serves as Moore's community action agency.

Moore's anti-poverty strategy is to work closely with Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency to help families move to economic self-sufficiency by improving conditions in which low-income people live and supporting partnerships among providers of services to low-income people. Asset Development policies as a method to reduce the number of families in poverty are encouraged.

Over the years, private foundations and the federal government have invested in Asset Development policies as a promising practice to address poverty and inequality. Such policies reward work, promote initiative and self-reliance, and growth by accumulating savings and purchasing long-term assets. Demonstrations across the country reveal that low-income families can save and accumulate financial assets if proper supports are in place. Examples of long-term assets include a home, higher education and training, and a business.

According to the Office of Community Services-Assets for Independence Program, *"a quarter of American households are "asset poor," meaning the individuals and families have insufficient financial resources to support them at the poverty level for three months (during a suspension of income). Even more troubling, asset poverty affects children at a disproportionately greater rate. Forty-seven percent of all American children live in households with no net financial assets. Rates for racial and ethnic minorities and minority children in the United States are even more severe.*

Research conducted throughout the last decade on the effects of asset building on low-income, low-asset families indicates positive results extend beyond tangible assets accumulated. Families with assets demonstrate an orientation toward the future, a decrease in marriage dissolution, and improved housing stability. Families engaging in asset building also tend to experience improved health and well-being, increased civic and community involvement, and decreased rates of transfer of poverty to the next generation."

Asset-building strategies incorporate many different approaches and use a variety of tools to help achieve the goal of creating asset wealth for low-income people. Government, private philanthropy, research institutions, and community based groups are all involved in asset building. Some of the most common tools for asset building include the following:

- ✓ Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) – Matched savings accounts designed to help low-income and low-wealth families accumulate savings for high return investments in long-term assets such as home, higher education and training or a business.
- ✓ Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) – Refundable Federal income tax credit for low-income workers. Many states also offer EITCs for working families. EITCs enable many low-income tax filers to receive a cash payment from the government regardless of whether they pay income taxes.
- ✓ Financial Literacy – Skills and knowledge that successfully enable low and moderate-income individuals to manage their finances, save for their IDA asset goals, and engage the economy in a more proactive manner.
- ✓ Children's Savings Accounts – Special savings accounts that enable children to accumulate savings, and eventually long-term assets, for their future.
- ✓ College Savings Accounts – Special savings accounts that enable families to save for the costs of college at an accelerated rate.

The Earned Income Tax Credit is the federal government's largest program benefiting working families. People who work but don't earn a lot of money may be eligible for the Earned Income Tax Credit, as well as free help preparing their tax return. For tax year 2009, the income limits are \$43,279 (\$48,279 married filing jointly) with three or more qualifying children; \$40,295 (\$45,295 married filing jointly) with two qualifying children; \$35,463 (\$40,463 married filing jointly) with one qualifying child; \$13,440 (\$18,440 married filing jointly) with no qualifying

children. Investment income must be \$3,100 or less and children must meet certain age, relationship and residency requirements. The IRS reports on average 20% of eligible individuals do not claim the Earned Income Tax Credit.

2. The City's CDBG department has no control over locally driven anti-poverty based strategies, it is not possible to determine the extent to which this strategy will reduce (or assist in reducing) the number of poverty level families.

Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Coordination (91.315 (k))

1. (States only) Describe the strategy to coordinate the Low-income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) with the development of housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income families.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan LIHTC Coordination response:

NOT APPLICABLE

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

1. Describe the priorities and specific objectives the jurisdiction hopes to achieve over a specified time period.
2. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. Eligible applicants applying for CDBG funds, determine their priority and objectives in serving specific special populations. HUD defines special needs populations as a household of one or more persons that includes persons with mobility impairments or disabilities (i.e. mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families) or persons with alcohol or other drug addiction that may require housing with supportive services.

Moore's special needs population receives assistance from social agencies and an active religious community. In addition to these entities, civic clubs and medical facilities provide services for special needs populations. The **Oklahoma Disability Resource Guide** lists a wealth of information of the following topics:

- ✓ [Accessibility and Assistive Technology](#)

- ✓ [Education](#)
- ✓ [Employment](#)
- ✓ [Financial Assistance](#)
- ✓ [Health and Mental Health](#)
- ✓ [Housing](#)
- ✓ [Information Sources](#)
- ✓ [Legal Rights and Legal Assistance Resources](#)
- ✓ [Programs for Minorities & Underserved Groups](#)
- ✓ [Personal Assistance and In-Home Services](#)
- ✓ [Rehabilitation and Independent Living](#)
- ✓ [Sports, Recreation, Leisure and Travel](#)
- ✓ [Support Groups](#)
- ✓ [Disability Tax Provisions and Special Benefits](#)
- ✓ [Transportation](#)

2. Since Moore does not receive a direct allocation of funds from HOME, ESG and HOPWA, additional funding needed to address housing needs is pursued from other areas. The City of Moore has relied in the past on a grants manager to pursue additional funding. This has proved successful in many areas, and the City of Moore will continue a strong and robust grants program.

Non-homeless Special Needs (91.205 (d) and 91.210 (d)) Analysis (including HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the Non-homeless Special Needs Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. Estimate, to the extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify and describe their supportive housing needs. The jurisdiction can use the Non-Homeless Special Needs Table (formerly Table 1B) of their Consolidated Plan to help identify these needs.
*Note: HOPWA recipients must identify the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families that will be served in the metropolitan area.
2. Identify the priority housing and supportive service needs of persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction by using the Non-homeless Special Needs Table.
3. Describe the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs.
4. Identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs.
5. To the extent information is available, describe the facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and

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

6. If the jurisdiction plans to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations, it must justify the need for such assistance in the plan.

3-5 Year Non-homeless Special Needs Analysis response:

1. According to 2000 US Census

- 2,784 persons residing in Moore are 65 years of age or older
- 1,314 persons with a disability were 65 years of age or older
- 5,518 non-institutionalized persons with disabilities between the ages 5 to 64 years.

As of February 2010, the most recent data from the Cleveland County Health Department shows an estimated 26 persons with HIV live in Moore, and 17 persons with AIDS live in Moore.

The City has no reliable means to determine the actual extent of the housing and supportive service needs of the special needs population.

2. According to the City of Moore's Needs Assessments, Senior Citizens are in need of the following:

- ✓ Transportation to medical appointments and pharmacies
- ✓ Nutritional meals
- ✓ Affordable medication
- ✓ Low-cost or no-cost emergency home repairs

To address these needs there must be a community wide strategic plan for public transportation, increased volunteerism for helping out homebound seniors, increased awareness of available services to seniors and those with disabilities.

3. The basis for assigning priorities are the availability of resources and appropriateness of roles. For the Non-homeless Special Needs individuals, the City places a HIGH priority on senior services, transportation services, health services, and removal of architectural barriers. These categories were identified as High Priority to help those who are not homeless, but may require supportive services to continue living independently. However, specific targeting of assistance is decided by the nonprofit when they apply for CDBG funds.

4. Obstacles to meeting Moore's non-homeless special needs is limited resources and staffing.

5. Supportive housing in the City of Moore is currently limited. The majority of the supportive housing stock in Moore is dedicated to the senior citizen population and to those who are developmentally disabled. Within the City of Moore there are a total of three (3) nursing homes/assisted living centers, eight (8) senior independent living communities and one (1) living facility for the developmentally disabled. The majority of these facilities are located in the Old Town Area, which has the highest concentration of elderly population. **(See Figure 3)**

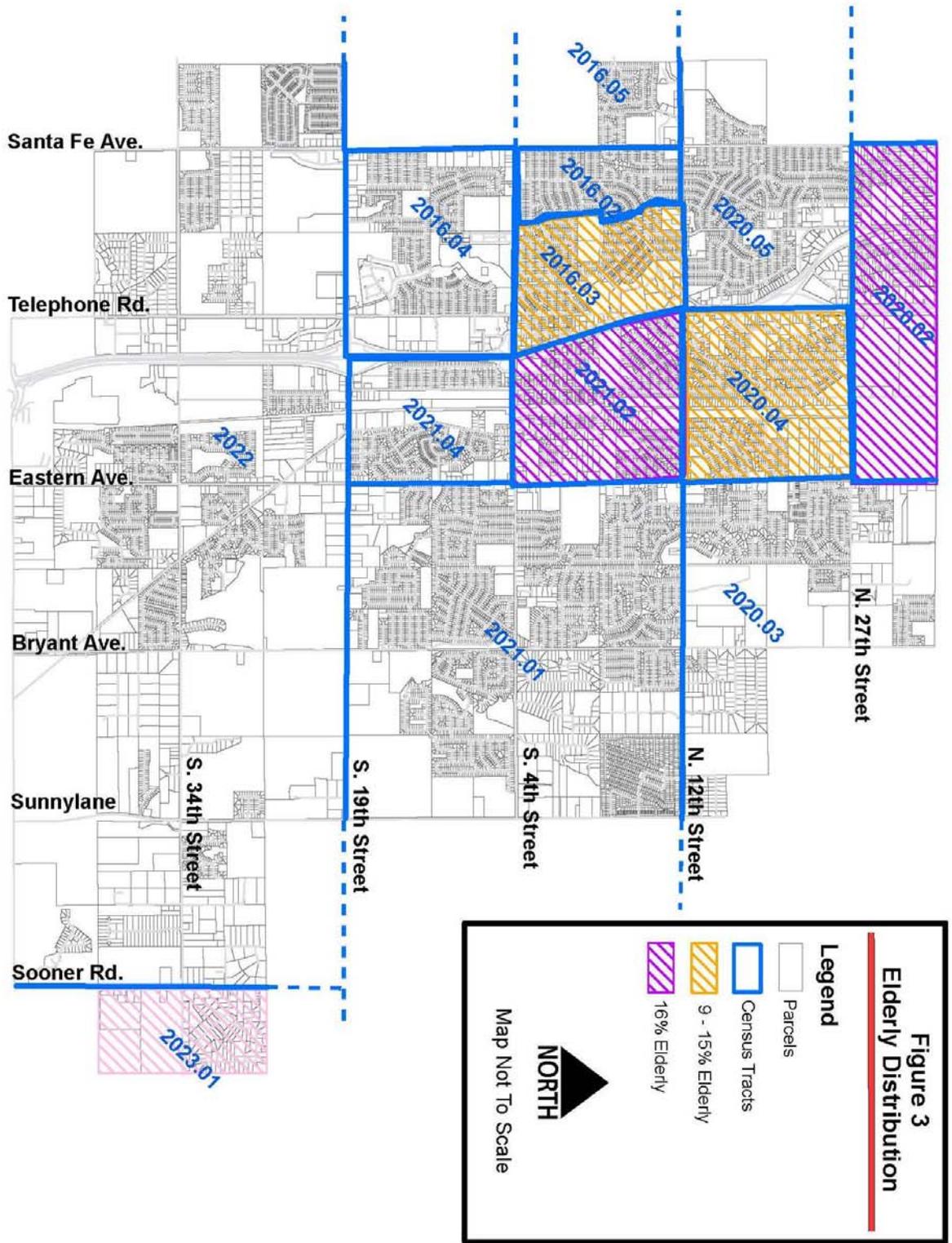
The three (3) nursing homes/assisted living centers offer cater towards citizens with physical health problems. All three facilities have licensed staff ranging from registered nurses to dieticians.

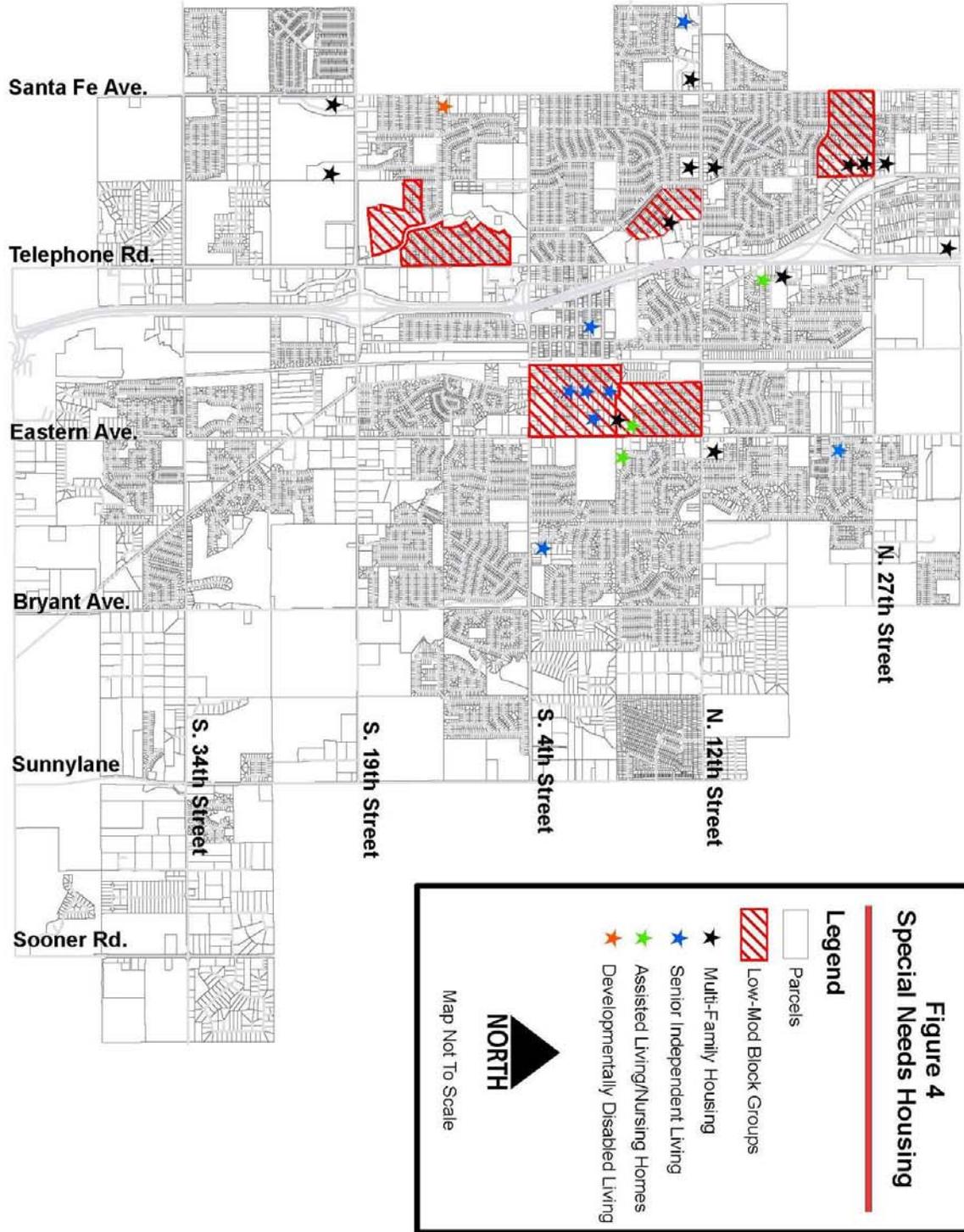
The eight (8) senior friendly independent living communities offer senior citizens the opportunity to live in an independent setting that offer amenities that meet their needs. (These facilities are not assisted living).

The one (1) developmentally disabled living facility is Santa Fe Place. This is a living center for the developmentally disabled. Residents must be 18 or older, have an IQ of 65 or less and be ambulatory. The objective of Santa Fe Place is to help its residence develop important life skills and responsibilities. **(See Figure 4)**

Table 11: Supportive Housing		
Facility Name	Type of Facility	Units/Beds
Hillcrest Nursing Home	Nursing Home	130 Beds
Moore Nursing Home	Nursing Home	100 Beds
Heartland Assisted Living	Assisted Living Center	40 Units
Langley Village	Senior Living	59 Units
Savannah House	Senior Living	60 Units
Grace Point	Senior Living	60 Units
Chateau on the Green	Senior Living	44 Units
Chateau Court	Senior Living	16 Units
DMB Housing	Senior Living	6 Units
TL Homes	Senior Living	12 Units
Old Town Cottages	Senior Living	12 Units
Santa Fe Place	Developmentally Disabled Living	32 Units

6. Moore does not receive HOME or other tenant based rental assistance funds to assist one or more of these populations.





Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

*Please also refer to the HOPWA Table in the Needs.xls workbook.

1. The Plan includes a description of the activities to be undertaken with its HOPWA Program funds to address priority unmet housing needs for the eligible population. Activities will assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, such as efforts to prevent low-income individuals and families from becoming homeless and may address the housing needs of persons who are homeless in order to help homeless persons make the transition to permanent housing and independent living. The plan would identify any obstacles to meeting underserved needs and summarize the priorities and specific objectives, describing how funds made available will be used to address identified needs.
2. The Plan must establish annual HOPWA output goals for the planned number of households to be assisted during the year in: (1) short-term rent, mortgage and utility payments to avoid homelessness; (2) rental assistance programs; and (3) in housing facilities, such as community residences and SRO dwellings, where funds are used to develop and/or operate these facilities. The plan can also describe the special features or needs being addressed, such as support for persons who are homeless or chronically homeless. These outputs are to be used in connection with an assessment of client outcomes for achieving housing stability, reduced risks of homelessness and improved access to care.
3. For housing facility projects being developed, a target date for the completion of each development activity must be included and information on the continued use of these units for the eligible population based on their stewardship requirements (e.g. within the ten-year use periods for projects involving acquisition, new construction or substantial rehabilitation).
4. The Plan includes an explanation of how the funds will be allocated including a description of the geographic area in which assistance will be directed and the rationale for these geographic allocations and priorities. Include the name of each project sponsor, the zip code for the primary area(s) of planned activities, amounts committed to that sponsor, and whether the sponsor is a faith-based and/or grassroots organization.
5. The Plan describes the role of the lead jurisdiction in the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA), involving (a) consultation to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing the needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families living throughout the EMSA with the other jurisdictions within the EMSA; (b) the standards and procedures to be used to monitor HOPWA Program activities in order to ensure compliance by project sponsors of the requirements of the program.
6. The Plan includes the certifications relevant to the HOPWA Program.

3-5 Year Strategic Plan HOPWA response:

NOT APPLICABLE

Specific HOPWA Objectives

1. Describe how Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available will be used to address identified needs for the period covered by the strategic plan.

3-5 Year Specific HOPWA Objectives response:

NOT APPLICABLE

OTHER NARRATIVE

Include any Strategic Plan information that was not covered by a narrative in any other section.

Appendix: Public Participation

Public Hearing Notices and Minutes.....	68
CDBG Advisory Committee Agendas and Minutes.....	75
Public Services Mailing List.....	87
Public Service Sub-Grant Application Workshop Minutes.....	89
Public Comments Received.....	91

PUBLIC NOTICE

Public Hearing for the 2010 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program

Community Public Hearing: February 8, 2010, 5:30 pm, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway.

The City of Moore will receive Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). CDBG funds can support a broad range of community projects and activities, provided such projects and activities meet one or more of the following national objectives: 1) benefit low and moderate-income persons; 2) aid in the prevention and elimination of slum or blight; or 3) meet other community development needs of a particular urgency and for which other funding sources are not available. The City of Moore will receive approximately \$273,100 for FFY 2010.

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

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

Any questions or comments regarding the CDBG Program may be directed to Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director, at (405) 793-5053 or 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma, 73160.

This notice is posted at the following locations: Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway; Moore Public Library, 225 S. Howard; Moore Senior Center, 501 E. Main; and www.cityofmoore.com.

Daily Oklahoman Publish Date: Tuesday, January 26, 2010.

Minutes: February 8, 2010, 5:30 pm, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway

Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director and Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Ms. Jones called the public hearing to order at 5:35 pm. Ms. Elizabeth Jones introduced herself as the Community Development Director for the City of Moore. Ms. Jones announced that the City of Moore has been notified of the designation of an "Entitlement Community" for CDBG funds. Upon notification of this new designation, the City has begun initial research necessary for preparing a Consolidated Plan.

Ms. Jones introduced Kevin Walker, Planning Intern who is compiling data necessary for the Consolidated Plan. Ms. Jones reported that the City of Moore has been approved for approximately \$273,100 in funds annually.

Ms. Jones outlined the purpose and requirements of the CDBG Entitlement Funds. The basic goal of the CDBG program is to provide decent housing conditions, suitable living environment for neighborhoods, and expand economic opportunities for low-mod income persons. The income limits qualifying a household as low-moderate income were reviewed. Preparation of the Consolidated Plan is underway. In addition, an annual Action Plan is being developed. The Action Plan is specific in outlining projects for each years of the (5 year) Consolidated Plan.

Ms. Jones explained that previously Moore received CDBG funds by the state. The City of Moore would receive about \$75,000 annually and the City would be required to match that amount. Part of that process involved performing house-to-house income surveys. It has been extremely difficult to compel citizens to respond to such surveys. In addition, no monies were allowed to be put toward social services. Under the entitlement program it is easier to spend money where it is needed, applying funds where you realize the most benefit and developing partnerships with social agencies to benefit low to moderate income individuals.

Ms. Jones explained that public participation is important with the CDBG Entitlement funding. A Public Notice for this hearing was published in the Daily Oklahoman South Metro section, and posted at City Hall, and various public buildings, as well as being posted on the City's website. The Consolidated Plan process requires a minimum of 2 public hearings, and each hearing will have the same notification before each hearing, 10-14 days before each official public hearing. Ms. Jones noted that this hearing is the first hearing of the required 2 hearings for the 2010 application cycle.

Ms. Jones asked members of the audience how they were notified of tonight's hearing. One citizen responded she was notified by a City Council Member.

Ms. Jones reported that a 7 member CDBG Advisory Committee is being organized. The committee represents neighborhoods, non-profit organizations, and special needs populations. Anyone with any interest in serving on that committee should notify the City.

Another part of citizen participation involves a review and comment period. 30 days is the time period for citizens to review the document, familiarize themselves with identified programs, and

offer any comments. Ms. Jones stated that the City of Moore does not have a history of strong citizen participation but the City hopes to see that improve. Ms. Jones explained that the hand-out provided does outline various ways for citizens to stay informed, including being placed on a mailing list to receive information via email. Citizens are also encouraged to phone in or mail in any comments or concerns they may have.

Ms. Jones presented a map of neighborhoods identified by HUD as qualifying for the 2010 CDBG. Portions of the following sub-divisions qualify for CDBG funds:

- Crestmoore Addition
- Old Town (East of the railroad tracks)
- Regency Park
- South Gate Addition
- Royal Park Mobile Home Addition
- Kings Manor
- Sunnyslane Acres

Of the anticipated \$273,100 available for various public improvements, HUD allows up to 20% to be spent on administration. Up to 15% of the available funds may be spent on social service activities. There will be an application phase when applications will be made available to apply for grant funding. The CDBG Advisory Committee will make recommendations to City Council.

The City could spend up to 100% of the available funds on public improvement projects such as streets, sidewalks, water and sewer lines. Over the past ten years that is how those funds were used. Ms. Jones stated that she is looking forward to change and a new approach in how those funds are designated.

Ms. Jones opened the floor for any citizen comments concerning the CDBG Program. The following individuals spoke:

Ms. Leona Chapman, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency. Ms. Chapman noted that they are excited to see Moore receive federal funding through the CDBG Program. Their agency has many needs, but their resources are limited. She explained that her agency helps families with rental utility assistance, among other things. She estimates that 10 Moore residents per week are turned away due to lack of funding.

Ms. Sharon S. Spane, Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency. Ms. Spane explained that the need in Moore is so great that they are looking at placing a satellite office in Moore.

Ms. Lorena Machado, Metropolitan Fair Housing Council. Ms. Machado explained that her organization offers education and other services to first time homebuyers, as well as handles complaints on fair housing. She is looking forward to now being able to refer Moore residents to a central location for help.

Ms. Kathleen Wilson, Aging Services, Inc. Ms. Wilson agreed that they also see a great need in Moore in helping the elderly afford the basics. She also expressed concern about State budget

cuts that may reduce the “meals on wheels” program in Moore. She also noted that transportation was a big problem in Moore.

Ms. Jones agreed that transportation is one of the most serious challenges. Moore does not have any type of bus system and in many areas sidewalks are inadequate. Safe and affordable housing is also an issue in Moore. Nutritional and health services are also a concern which is also tied to lack of transportation. She also sees blighted neighborhoods and daycare for women with children who are seeking employment as areas of need for low to moderate income residents.

Ms. Jones asked if there were any further comments. Hearing none, Ms. Jones went over the tentative timeline for the Consolidated Plan preparation and approval, including the applications for public service funding. She thanked the citizens for attending the meeting and encouraged them to call or email with any questions or concerns through this process. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 6:07 pm.

Public Notice
City of Moore
CDBG 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan

Notice is hereby given that the City of Moore's proposed Citizen's Participation Plan, Five-Year Consolidated Plan 2010-2015 and One-Year Action Plan for the federal fiscal year commencing on October 1, 2010, including Community Development Objectives and Projected Use of Funds for the First Year of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program will be brought up for public hearing on **Monday, July 12th, 2010, at 5:30 p.m.** in the Council Chambers at Moore City Hall, 301. N. Broadway, Moore, OK at which time and place any and all persons may appear to comment on the said proposal prior to its submission to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The plan will be considered for approval by the Moore City Council during a regularly scheduled City Council meeting on **Monday, July 19th, 2010, at 6:30 p.m.** in the Council Chambers at Moore City Hall, 301. N. Broadway, Moore, OK. No projects are proposed in a floodplain.

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

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

The proposed First Year Action Plan summarizes funds expected to be available for use in the next federal fiscal year, and contains recommendations for the use of those funds. The Community Development Block Grant Advisory Committee unanimously recommended the budget on June 14, 2010. 100% of the funds are proposed to primarily benefit low-to-moderate income persons.

Copies of the draft of the proposed Five Year Consolidate Plan 2010-2015 and the First Year Action Plan are available for review during normal business hours at the following locations:

- ✓ Community Development Department, Moore City Hall, 301 N. Broadway
- ✓ Moore Public Library, 201 S. Howard,
- ✓ Moore Community Center, 225 S. Howard
- ✓ Brand Senior Center, 507 E. Main

The documents are also available on the City's website www.cityofmoore.com. Any comments or views of citizens received in writing during the comment period, or orally at the public hearing, will be considered in preparing the consolidated plan and the first year action plan. A summary of the comments or views, and a summary of any comments or views not accepted and the reasons therefore, shall be attached to the final consolidated plan. The proposed use of funds is hereby published below. Comments must be received by the City of Moore Community Development Department no later than July 19th, 2010.

CDBG Program Funds:	\$309,004
Recommended Use of Funds:	
Sidewalk Construction	\$215,204
Sidewalk Improvements in Crestmoore Addition	
Sidewalk Improvements in Old Town	
Public Services	
Aging Services, Inc: In-home meal program	\$ 8,000
Mary Abbot Children's House: Abused children advocate services	\$ 8,000
Nottingham Resident's Council: Saturday day-care program	\$ 8,000
The Father's Business: Food Pantry	\$ 8,000
Administration, planning, and fair housing contract	<u>\$ 61,800</u>
Total CDBG Recommendation	\$309,004

Published in the *Daily Oklahoman* on June 18, 2010, and the *Moore American* on Wednesday, June 23, 2010.

Error! Not a valid link.

Minutes: July 12, 2010, 5:30 pm, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway

No attendees.

**MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA
April 13, 2010**

Notice is hereby given that the CDBG Advisory Committee of the City of Moore will hold a meeting scheduled on **April 13, 2010 at 5:30 PM** in the City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

- AGENDA ITEM I:** ROLL CALL
- AGENDA ITEM II:** CITY STAFF REPORTS
- AGENDA ITEM III:** DISCUSS 2010 CDBG APPLICATION PROCESS
- AGENDA ITEM IV:** CITIZENS TO BE HEARD
- AGENDA ITEM V:** ADJOURNMENT

Agenda posted in compliance with Oklahoma Open Meeting Law on the 6th Day of April, 2010, by _____, Nora Gilbert, Secretary

Minutes: April 13, 2010, 5:30 pm, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway

Members Present: Steven Ferguson, Amanda Nave, Jimmy Milligan, Janie Milum, Laura Lawson, Jerry Ward

Members Absent: Amber West

Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director and Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Citizen's Present: Jackie Ledbetter, Nottingham Resident's Council

Ms. Jones called the meeting to order at 5:35 and announced that this would be the first of several meetings for the City of Moore CDBG Advisory Committee. Ms. Jones thanked all of the members for volunteering their time. Ms. Jones stated that after the final meeting she anticipates an evaluation process among members that will involve discussing successes and any modifications of future meetings.

Ms. Jones gave a brief overview of the CDBG Entitlement Program, including the goals of providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanded economic opportunities. The objectives of the program are to benefit low-moderate income persons, eliminate slums and blighted neighborhoods or housing, or addressing an urgent need. For this program, the City of Moore will focus on benefitting the low-moderate income persons.

In the past the City of Moore has received funds administered by the State through a program called, "The Small City Set-Aside." The City would receive \$70,000 which would then have to be matched by the City with general funds. Those funds could only be used toward public improvement projects, such as; waterlines, sidewalks, streets. Anytime those monies were spent, the City was required to do income surveys to support that the areas being targeted, were in fact low-moderate income. That was a very tedious process which relied on citizen participation. The response was poor. Citizens are not eager to share personal information such as income and as a result, that process was always a struggle.

Ms. Jones stated, we are now transitioning to a new entitlement program where the federal government will allocate CDBG money without requiring the City to match those funds. The City anticipates receiving approximately \$300,000 each year from the entitlement program. It is very exciting but it does come with additional work for City staff and will require some citizen involvement as well.

Ms. Jones reported that August 15, 2010, will be the deadline for delivering many different documents to the Oklahoma City Office of HUD. We have one large plan, known as the Consolidated Plan. It is the document that outlines the housing and community development needs within the community. The document also details ways to improve in areas that are lacking. Other documents to be prepared include an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing, a Housing Market Analysis and a Public Participation Plan. Ms. Jones reported that Kevin Walker, the new Community Development Intern, has played a large part in gathering data and the creation of the

required documents. Some of the results of his research are found in the Community Summary included in the packet that was distributed to members of the committee.

The allocation for the City of Moore is by far the smallest of any surrounding cities. To put it into perspective the City of Enid receives \$800,000.00. The City of Midwest City is an even larger amount, with Norman and the City of Oklahoma City being even larger still. The formula used to determine the amount allocated to each city is complex.

Ms. Jones stated that she prepared a list of possible projects where the money could be used. The list is separated into City sponsored projects and those projects Social Service Agencies are encouraged to take on.

Those projects that are City sponsored are going to be primarily construction activities. Public improvement projects such as repaving streets, construction of sidewalks, water and sewer line rehabs, and improvements to parks. Another area where the City would use funds would be planning activities. An example would be a neighborhood revitalization plan. The administration of the grant is another area where funds will be used.

Those activities that have been determined to require more hands on administration that can be provided by City staff, fall under public services, and would be better served if they were administered by a social service agency. An example would be home ownership assistance, training workshops, removal of ADA barriers, emergency repairs, job training, and even crime prevention.

There are some activities that although CDBG eligible will not be considered possibilities based on the lengthy duration, expense, and heavy administrative requirements. An example would be construction of a home or sub-division.

There are still other activities that CDBG cannot pay for by law. These are items that should normally be included in the budget. Regular maintenance of a city building or general government expenses fall in that category.

Certain items are CDBG eligible upon review on a case by case basis. For instance, income payments to individuals not able to afford food, clothing, housing and utilities, would fall in that category.

We now have predefined areas of what is considered to be low-moderate income areas. These are areas that HUD has prequalified so income surveys are no longer necessary. Portions of the following neighborhoods are included:

- Regency Park Addition
- Southgate Addition
- Crestmoore Addition
- East Half of Old Town
- Royal Park Kings Manor Addition

The City of Moore anticipates receipt of \$309,004 for the Federal fiscal year of 2010. (October to September) Up to 20% (\$61,800) of those funds may be spent on administration. An example of items that would fall in that category would be publication of notices for meetings. Kevin's work with the City is covered by those fees, and any training for employees would fall in that category. Metro Fair Housing will be contracted to administer our Fair Housing Program.

Up to 15% of the total allocation can be spent on Public Services. A workshop was held on April 12 where the application process was reviewed with interested Public Service Agencies. Because of the small amount of the City's allocation, a decision has been made internally to place a cap of \$8,000 per project. That means if everyone were to ask for the full amount, a total of 5 projects could be funded.

An example of those types of projects would be ADA retrofits for homeowners, Food Pantries, Meals on Wheels, job training or counseling services.

The remainder of funds, approximately \$200,000 could be used on City Projects.

Ms. Jones reported that a list of priorities for different projects has been created from data and feedback of citizens from various sources. The largest or most recurring item seemed to be after-school programs. Each item on the list has been assigned a ranking based on an assessment of the data received from various sources, and the perceived need that was established. Ms. Jones stated that at tonight's meeting she would like to hear from members of the advisory board as to whether they generally agree with those rankings or perhaps as Moore residents they would have assigned different rankings.

Jimmy Milligan asked what is meant by employee training. Janie Milum explained the "OPTIONS" program at Moore Norman Technology Center is a program that provides training to, for example; a displaced homemaker such as a widowed or divorced individual, either female or male. Perhaps an individual who has already been trained at Moore-Norman and would like to pursue a Bachelors or Associate Degree, then those funds could go toward tuition for their continued education. There are also many single parents involved in this same program. Ms. Jones asked members if this seems to be the type of program that would be beneficial to people that they come in contact with. Mr. Milligan asked if this program would benefit seniors who may have been forced to retire and unable to provide for their families. Jamie answered, no. The "OPTIONS" program is primarily for displaced homemakers. Mr. Ferguson stated that he is in agreement with the criteria for the "Options Program" and that these public funds should be used to help individuals who find themselves at a disadvantage due to an event or circumstance and who by furthering their education would gain the opportunity to improve their situation. Public funds should not be a means by which individuals pay for higher education to further themselves. Mr. Milligan asked if "displaced homemaker" is a prevalent occurrence. Amanda Nave answered there are approximately between 400-500 TANF (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) cases in Moore.

Amanda Nave asked if there is a program for displaced seniors. Ms. Milum answered, she is not aware of one.

Jerry Ward commented on the summary. Mr. Ward stated that the 2009 estimated household average income for Moore was \$60,631 a year. That is \$20,000 higher than the national average.

So Moore is doing very well on the national scale. Ms. Jones stated agreed that Moore is doing well on the national scale; however, we do have 4500 households that will fall into the low to moderate income range.

Ms. Jones explained that in doing research there were several areas where city staff could not get good data to establish a need, including legal data and mental health services. Amanda stated that the need does exist for grandparents to get Power of Attorney or Legal Guardianship for grandchildren that they are raising, and also for terminally ill patients to prepare wills. Ms. Nave also stated that Moore residents have access to Central Oklahoma Community Mental Health Center in Norman.

Other items that may be considered lower priority include:
Subsistence Payments
Homeownership Assistance
Security Deposits

Ms. Jones asked if as a group the committee is comfortable with the way things are lined out. Ms. Nave stated that any programs for seniors are a priority for her. Seniors on Social Security are in a unique situation. Not only is their income limited; they also have limited eligibility for other programs, such as food stamps, that would subsidize their living expenses. They are also the group of people least likely to ask for assistance.

Ms. Jones asked for any other comments regarding the way items have been ranked. Mr. Ferguson stated he would like to see programs for handicapped individuals ranked as a high priority along with senior programs. Both groups also face similar challenges beyond food, such as, receiving adequate health care. Mr. Ferguson stated that another area he would like to see tied to both of these groups would be legal assistance. In his opinion, legal services should receive a higher ranking. Although data may have been limited, both seniors and disabled persons clearly have a need and would benefit from those types of services.

Mr. Ferguson stated that another area of service that can be tied to both groups is transportation. Moore does not have a public transportation system. Perhaps some sort of voucher system or assistance with taxi fair could be established for help with transportation for trips such as doctor visits.

Ms. Jones stated basically the purpose of the committee is to provide meaningful input through discussions such as the one they just had. A second purpose of the committee is to provide recommendations to City Council. Ultimately it is City Council who makes the final decisions. However, it is important to note that City Council relies heavily on citizen groups to guide them.

Ms. Jones thanked the committee for their participation, and referred them to the schedule for upcoming meetings. The meeting adjourned at 6:43

**MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA
May 24, 2010**

The May 10, 2010 CDBG Advisory Committee was rescheduled to May 24, 2010, due to severe weather.

Notice is hereby given that the CDBG Advisory Committee of the City of Moore will hold a meeting scheduled on **May 24, 2010 at 5:30 PM** in the City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

AGENDA ITEM I: ROLL CALL

AGENDA ITEM II: CITY STAFF REPORTS

AGENDA ITEM III: DISCUSS AND CONSIDER PUBLIC SERVICE FUNDING FROM THE 2010 CDBG ALLOCATION

- a) Aging Services, Inc. requesting \$8,000 to expand meal service for senior adults.
- b) The Father's Business requesting \$8,000 to expand perishable food distribution to low-moderate income families.
- c) Mary Abbott Children's House requesting \$8,000 to expand counseling services for child abuse victims.
- d) Nottingham Square Resident's Council requesting \$8,000 to expand day care services for low-moderate income families.

AGENDA ITEM IV: CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

AGENDA ITEM V: ADJOURNMENT

Agenda posted in compliance with Oklahoma Open Meeting Law on the 30th Day of April, 2010, by _____,
Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director.

THE CITY OF MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS. IF ANY PERSONS ATTENDING THE MEETING NEED SPECIAL ACCOMODATIONS DUE TO A DISABILITY, LANGUAGE BARRIER, OR LACK OF TRANSPORTATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY OF MOORE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT LEAST THREE (3) DAYS PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT 405-793-5053.

Minutes: May 24, 2010, 5:30 pm, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway

Note: Recording not audible. Transcription taken from notes.

Members Present: Steven Ferguson, Amanda Nave, Jimmy Milligan, Janie Milum, Laura Lawson, Jerry Ward

Members Absent: Amber West

Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director and Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Citizens Present: Autumn McMahon, Mary Abbott Children's House; Kathleen Wilson, Aging Services, Inc.; Donna Howell, The Father's Business; Jackie Ledbetter, Nottingham Resident's Council

Ms. Jones called the meeting to order at 5:35 and announced that this meeting was postponed from the original May 10 meeting date because of severe weather. Ms. Jones thanked all of the members and citizens for attending, and began by giving a brief overview of what money from the CDBG allocation could be spent on Public Services. The City is capped at \$42,000, and the Public Service application process put an \$8,000 cap per project, so a total of 5 public service projects could be funded. Ms. Jones announced that the City had received 4 applications for CDBG funding. Representatives of each of the public service agencies are here tonight, and she will invite each one up to briefly discuss their proposed project. At that time if any of the advisory committee members have questions or concerns, they will have the opportunity to address the representative.

1. Aging Services, Inc. Ms. Kathleen Wilson addressed the advisory committee asking for \$8,000 to expand the senior hot meal service for home-bound seniors in Moore. With the additional funds, they would be able to provide 16 seniors with delivered meals. She explained that because of recent budget cuts from the state, they will have a waiting list for those needing home-delivered meals. This funding will cut that waiting list down significantly.

2. Mary Abbott Children's House. Ms. Autumn McMahon addressed the advisory committee asking for \$8,000 to provide counseling services for 12 children who have been abused. Ms. Jones asked her to explain to the committee exactly what services her organization offers because many of them may not be familiar. Ms. McMahon explained that the Mary Abbott Children's House only takes referrals from police departments about abused children. Due to funding issues, they can only take the most severe abuse cases. Once a child is brought to their facility, the DA, police officers, etc. are all there to hear the testimony in a safe and comfortable atmosphere. This prevents the child from having to re-tell the abuse details many times to different people. Ms. Jones added that the Moore Police has 2 officers who deal directly with children abuse cases, and refer 1-2 children weekly to the Mary Abbott House. Even though 1-2 children are referred per week that does not mean that the Mary Abbott House takes them. Only the most severe cases of abuse are accepted due to limited funding. Ms. McMahon agreed, and stated that with the additional \$8,000 they will be able to treat additional Moore children.

3. The Father's Business. Ms. Donna Howell addressed the advisory committee asking for \$8,000 to provide perishable food items for low-income households in Moore. She explained that her organization receives referrals from DHS, etc. Currently they receive non-perishable food items, but that those items only provide limited nutritional value. With the additional \$8,000, their organization will provide perishable food items, such as milk, fruit, and vegetables. This will be especially important for households with children. Ms. Howell explained that in meeting with City Staff, she is aware that their intake procedures will need to be changed to ask what city the household resides in. She explained that some of the grant funds would be used to fund utility expenses for their building.

4. Nottingham Square Resident's Council. Ms. Jackie Ledbetter addressed the committee asking for \$8,000 to start a Saturday day care program, construct a vegetable garden and playground, and pay an employee. She explained that the children who live in the Nottingham Square Apartments are in need of day care services to provide educational and recreational opportunities because many of the parents are unable to provide those opportunities themselves. The garden will be used to grow vegetables that the children can take home with them. The playground is needed for the children because there are currently no parks in the area. She explained that some of the grant funds would be used to fund utility expenses for the building where the day care will be located.

Ms. Jones explained that she will need to research HUD guidelines for utility payments for non-profits, as well as any ADA requirements for the playground proposed by the Nottingham Square Resident's Council. But she felt good about the 4 applications that the City had received, and believed that they were all good projects.

Mr. Ferguson asked Ms. Jones if the CDBG funds would be going directly to the Nottingham Square Apartment management. Ms. Jones answered that the money would be going to the Nottingham Resident's Council. Ms. Ledbetter explained that the Nottingham Resident's Council is not under the direction of the apartment management, but they are funded through HUD to provide community assistance to the apartment complex and general neighborhood. Mr. Ferguson stated that he agrees with the funding requests, but would prefer to meet about this again after Staff had answered their concerns about the playground and utility expenses. The board agreed.

Ms. Jones thanked the board for their time, and stated that she would get another meeting set up as soon as possible to go over the final allocations.

**MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA
June 3, 2010**

Notice is hereby given that the CDBG Advisory Committee of the City of Moore will hold a meeting scheduled on **June 3, 2010 at 5:30 PM** in the City Manager's Conference Room, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

AGENDA ITEM I: ROLL CALL

AGENDA ITEM II: CITY STAFF REPORTS

AGENDA ITEM III: DISCUSS 2010-2011 CDBG FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

Aging Services, Inc. requesting \$8,000 to expand meal service for senior adults.

The Father's Business requesting \$8,000 to provide perishable food distribution to low-moderate income families.

Mary Abbott Children's House requesting \$8,000 to expand advocate services for child abuse victims.

Nottingham Square Resident's Council requesting \$8,000 to provide Saturday Day Care services for low-moderate income families.

Public Infrastructure Funding in the amount of \$215,004 for sidewalk construction in the Crestmoore and Old Town neighborhoods.

Administration Funding in the amount of \$61,800.

AGENDA ITEM IV: CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

AGENDA ITEM V: ADJOURNMENT

Agenda posted in compliance with Oklahoma Open Meeting Law on the 27th Day of May, 2010, by _____, Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director.

THE CITY OF MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS. IF ANY PERSONS ATTENDING THE MEETING NEED SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS DUE TO A DISABILITY, LANGUAGE BARRIER, OR LACK OF TRANSPORTATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY OF MOORE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT LEAST THREE (3) DAYS PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT 405-793-5053.

June 3, 2010, Moore City Manager's Conference Room, 301 N. Broadway

Note: Transcription taken from notes.

Members Present: Steven Ferguson, Jimmy Milligan, Janie Milum, Laura Lawson, Amber West

Members Absent: Jerry Ward, Amanda Nave

Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director and Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Citizens Present: None.

Ms. Jones called the meeting to order at 5:35 and announced that this meeting was a follow-up meeting to the May 23rd meeting to finish the budget for the 2010-2011 postponed from the original May 10 meeting date because of severe weather. Ms. Jones thanked all of the members and citizens for attending, and began by giving a brief overview of what money from the CDBG allocation was going to be spent on Administration. She explained that the City has decided to allocate the full amount possible to administration because this program is detailed and will require a lot of staff time to administrate. \$8,000 will be spent on Fair Housing Administration, and the City will contract with the Metro Fair Housing Council to do this. The remainder will be spent on paying for publication costs for the newspaper and reimbursing the city for staff time. She explained that the City will be hiring a full time employee to manage the program, and that this funding will pay for a portion of that salary.

For public services, Ms. Jones stated that she had spoken with the 2 non-profits that included utility payments in their requests for funding. Because of the complexity of determining a pro-rated amount for utility reimbursement, she recommended not funding utilities at this time, but rather re-directing that money to other areas that the organization could benefit from, such as paying for supplies. The organizations were happy with this compromise. Ms. Jones stated that in future years, we could look at funding utilities as the staff became more comfortable with the program. She also reported that because of ADA issues, we would not be able to fund the playground for Nottingham Resident's Council, but that the requested money was put into making a bigger garden and providing more snacks for the day care.

For the public infrastructure projects, Ms. Jones recommended the construction of a sidewalk from NE 12th Street south along Eastern Avenue to Main Street; then from Main Street west to the Brand Senior Center. She explained that this sidewalk would be a great asset to the area because it would connect an entire neighborhood to both the public high school and the Brand Senior Center and park. She anticipates this sidewalk expending \$215,204 of the CDBG allocation. She also discussed the possibility of constructing ADA compliant handicap ramps if there was money left over.

She asked if the committee had any other questions, comments, or concerns. Hearing none, the meeting adjourned.

**MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE
AGENDA
June 14, 2010**

Notice is hereby given that the CDBG Advisory Committee of the City of Moore will hold a meeting scheduled on **June 14, 2010 at 5:30 PM** in the City Manager's Conference Room, 301 N. Broadway, Moore, Oklahoma.

AGENDA ITEM I: ROLL CALL

AGENDA ITEM II: CITY STAFF REPORTS

AGENDA ITEM III: DISCUSS AND CONSIDER THE 2010-2015 CDBG CONSOLIDATED PLAN AND THE PROJECT FUNDING ALLOCATIONS FOR THE 2010-2011 CDBG PROGRAM YEAR

- a) Aging Services, Inc. requesting \$8,000 to expand meal service for senior adults.
- b) The Father's Business requesting \$8,000 to provide perishable food distribution to low-moderate income families.
- c) Mary Abbott Children's House requesting \$8,000 to expand advocate services for child abuse victims.
- d) Nottingham Square Resident's Council requesting \$8,000 to provide Saturday Day Care services for low-moderate income families.
- e) Public Infrastructure Funding in the amount of \$215,004 for sidewalk construction in the Crestmoore and Old Town neighborhoods.
- f) Administration Funding in the amount of \$61,800.

AGENDA ITEM IV: CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

AGENDA ITEM V: ADJOURNMENT

Agenda posted in compliance with Oklahoma Open Meeting Law on the 27th Day of May, 2010, by _____,
Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director.

THE CITY OF MOORE CDBG ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS ARE OPEN TO ALL RESIDENTS. IF ANY PERSONS ATTENDING THE MEETING NEED SPECIAL ACCOMMODATIONS DUE TO A DISABILITY, LANGUAGE BARRIER, OR LACK OF TRANSPORTATION, PLEASE CONTACT THE CITY OF MOORE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT AT LEAST THREE (3) DAYS PRIOR TO THE MEETING AT 405-793-5053.

June 14, 2010, Moore City Council Chambers, 301 N. Broadway

Note: Transcription taken from notes.

Members Present: Janie Milum, Laura Lawson, Jerry Ward, Amanda Nave

Members Absent: Jimmy Milligan, Steven Ferguson, Amber West

Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director and Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Citizens Present: Autumn McMahon, Mary Abbott's Children House.

Ms. Jones called the meeting to order at 5:37 and announced that this meeting was to formally forward to the Moore City Council the Committee's recommendation on funding allocations and the final documents. She explained that after this meeting, the final documents would be available for citizen comments until July 19, when the Moore City Council would make a final decision on approving the items and forwarding them to HUD.

Steven Ferguson asked what would happen if the Moore City Council did not approve the documents and funding allocations. Ms. Jones answered that if that should happen, staff would collect the City Council's comments as to what they would like to have changed, staff would make those changes, and bring back to this committee. Ms. Jones added that she had built in some extra time in case that happened, and we should still be able to meet HUD's Aug. 15 deadline.

Ms. Jones then went over the 3 documents under consideration, and the funding allocations for the first program year. She asked if there were any additional questions or concerns from the committee members or any members of the audience. Hearing none, Ms. Jones asked if one of the members would make a motion to approve of the Citizen Participation Plan, the 5-Year Consolidated Plan, and the 2010-2011 Annual Action Plan. Janie Milum made the motion. Jerry Ward seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously 4-0.

Ms. Jones asked if the committee had any other questions, comments, or concerns. She thanked them for their hard work during this process. Hearing no other items, the meeting adjourned.

2010 CDBG Public Service Mailing List

Metro Fair Housing Council of Greater Oklahoma City, Inc

1500 NE 4th Street, Ste. 204
Oklahoma City, OK 73117

Moore Council on Aging

501 E. Main Street
Moore, OK 73160

Moore Youth and Family Services

624 NW 5th Street
Moore, OK 73160

Work Activity Center

203 E. Main
Moore, OK 73160

Aging Services of Cleveland County, Inc.

1179 E. Main
Norman, OK73071

Regency Park Baptist Church

2001 N. Janeway
Moore, OK 73160

Fresh Start Community Church

309 N. Eastern Ave.
Moore, OK 73160

First Baptist Church of Moore

301 NE 27th Street
Moore, OK 73160

Carepoint, Inc.

1200 N. Walker, Suite 500
Oklahoma City, OK 73103

Center for Children and Families, Inc.

1152 E. Main
Norman, OK 73071

Central Oklahoma Community Action Agency

2270 Industrial
Norman, OK73069

Cleveland County Career Center
1141 E. Main
Norman, OK 73071

The Salvation Army
PO Box 1092
Norman, OK 73070

First United Methodist Church of Moore
201 W. Main
Moore, OK 73160

Living Faith Church
825 NW 24th Street
Moore, OK 73160

Public Services Application Workshop Transcript

APRIL 12, 2010, 3:00 PM, MOORE CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS

City of Moore Staff Members Present: Elizabeth Jones, Community Development Director; Kevin Walker, Planning Intern

Public Service Organizations Present: Velma House, Moore Norman Technology Centers; Henry Baldredge, Moore Council on Aging; Kathleen Wilson, Aging Services of Cleveland County; Jason Copenhaver, Regency Park Baptist Church; Donna Howell, The Father's Business; Laura Lawson, Nottingham Community Center; Jackie Ledbetter, Nottingham Square Apartments; Amy Graves, First United Methodist Church; Autumn McMahon, Mary Abbot Children's House; Liz Brolley, Center for Children and Families.

Q: Is this first year of allocation?

A: Yes, it is the first year of Entitlement Funding. The City of Moore has received CDBG-Small Cities Set-Aside for over 10 years.

Q: Is the list of identified needs and priorities provided in the application in any order?

A: No.

Q: How much money is available?

A: The City is anticipating \$309,004 for FFY 10-11. The amount available for public services is \$46,350. The City has established a maximum grant award for any project at \$8,000. Applicants may apply for less than the \$8,000 cap. Even if an applicant applies for the maximum amount, the award amount may be less.

Q: Applicant presentations are scheduled for May 10th. Will that date apply to all applicants or a selected group?

A: It will apply to every project that has been deemed to be eligible for CDBG funding.

Q: Are sub-recipients limited to what projects can be funded?

A: All projects must benefit low-moderate income individuals. There are three different methods of how to determine low-mod eligibility. HUD has predefined geographical areas that are considered low-mod. The maps of those areas are in the application packet. OR you can verify the income and family size for each person receiving benefits to ensure that they are low-mod. OR your projects can benefit a certain "limited clientele" category, such as the elderly or disabled.

Q: Once a project is deemed eligible, how long before funding begins.

A: The City of Moore's funding is by the Federal Fiscal Year. Theoretically the funds should be available in October of 2010; however, a more definite timeline will be made available when we receive that information from HUD.

Q: In the application there is a list of objectives stated in broad terms. Can those objectives be explained in more detail?

A: Because this is a new process, we don't have a detailed explanation for each objective. If you are unsure of what an objective means, please contact City Staff for a more detailed explanation.

Q: With the short turn-around time of the application, my organization will be unable to pass the required Resolution because we only meet once a month. Can that deadline be postponed?

A: Yes. City Staff will determine a separate date in which all resolutions will be due. That date will be posted to the website. The applications will still be due by April 26, 5:00 pm.

Q: Concerning the table in the application that lists the objectives and their priorities, is there any place to refer applicants for additional information regarding the intent.

A: The priorities were developed by 1) taking citizen comments received at the Feb. 8, 2010 Public Hearing, 2) conclusions from the preliminary housing market analysis and impediments to fair housing analysis; and 3) citizen complaints and comments collected by various City departments. The **Moore Vision 20/20** Plan is available on line on the City's website, and might be helpful to review. You can always call City Staff to discuss any of the objectives.

Q: Is there a formula for strengthening applications?

A: The evaluation criteria and the weighted percentage are listed in the grant application. City Staff is also available to meet with applicants to review HUD requirements and how they might apply to the applications.

Q: Is the form online editable?

A: No, forms may be typed or hand print. Attaching a narrative is allowed, however, you must limit your responses to the space provided in the application.

Q: Could you explain the budget sheet?

A: Report your expenses and revenues by whatever timeframe your organization uses (Calendar Year, July-June Fiscal Year, Federal Fiscal Year). Under "Revenue-2010-2011 Proposed Dollars" you will want to show the revenues that will support your project (including your City of Moore CDBG funding request). Under "Expenses-2010-2011 Total Dollars" you will want to input your organization's total budget allocations. Under "Expenses-2010-2011-Proposed CDBG Dollars" you will input how your proposed CDBG funding will be allocated (all salaries? All supplies?) If you receive other grant funding (example: CDBG Funding from Norman), you will want to input that under the "Revenues: Other". Please call City Staff if you have any questions.

Q: Do you have to be a designated 501(c)3 to apply?

A: No. You must be a non-profit organization with an IRS-granted non-profit status.

Q: Will you require sub-recipients to have a DUNS Number?

A: Yes. This is a requirement from the federal government in the disbursement of federal funds. Obtaining a DUNS Number may take some time. A link to the DUNS website will be provided. A link may be added on how to apply for DUNS#

Q: Can a single entity make application for more than one project.

A: Yes. An organization may submit multiple applications for different projects. However, each project has an award cap of \$8,000.

CONTACT CITY STAFF WITH QUESTIONS REGARDING THE APPLICATION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT 793-5053.

Elizabeth Jones, 793-5053, ejones@cityofmoore.com

Kevin Walker, 793-5053, kevinw@cityofmoore.com

Public Comments received during the 30-day comment period:

To: Elizabeth Jones

Went down to the library and read your 2010-2015 plan for the year.

I think you have done a good job presenting Crestmore and East Old Town, to get a sidewalk down Eastern to the Brand Center.

Just wanted to thank you and your staff for their hard work on this and your other projects

Clyde Winkler

131 NE 2nd

Moore