

THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) PROGRAM: IMPACT AND FUNDING NEED

A Report of the CDBG Coalition

April 2019



CDBG Coalition

American Planning Association
Council of Large Public Housing Authorities
Council of State Community Development Agencies
Enterprise Community Partners
Feeding America
Habitat for Humanity International
Heartland Alliance
International Code Council
International Economic Development Council
Local Initiatives Support Corporation
National Association for County Community and
Economic Development
National Association for Latino Community Asset
Builders
National Association of Counties
National Association of Development Organizations
National Association of Housing and Redevelopment
Officials
National Association of Local Housing Finance
Agencies
National Association of Regional Councils
National Community Development Association
National Governors Association
National League of Cities
National Main Street Center
National NeighborWorks Association
National Recreation and Park Association
National Rural Water Association
National Urban League
Rebuilding Together
Rural Community Assistance Partnership
The Trust for Public Land
U.S. Conference of Mayors
YWCA USA

Table of Contents

Executive Summary

CDBG Program Overview

Distribution of Funding

National Objectives

Serving Low- and Moderate-Income People

Local Flexibility and Partnerships

Eligible Activities

CDBG Works: Program Impact

Leveraging

Local Infrastructure

Affordable Housing

Services

Economic Development

Job Creation

Diminishing Program Funding

The Need for CDBG Funding

CDBG Needs Survey Results

Appendix A: Comments from Survey Respondents

Appendix B: Local and State CDBG Need Examples

Appendix C: CDBG at Work: Project Examples

Appendix D: CDBG Needs Survey

Appendix E: List of Survey Respondents

Executive Summary

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program was created in 1974 under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act. Signed into law by President Gerald R. Ford on August 22, 1974, the legislation marked a new era in relations between the federal government and units of general local government. It



brought a whole new approach to addressing community need at the local level; one that provided flexibility to communities to address the problems head on without a plethora of federal mandates.

The roots of the CDBG program are deep and expansive; reaching every State and accessible to all Congressional districts. Urban, suburban and rural areas all receive program funding. Program funding assists low- and moderate-income people through a variety of activities that focus on four major areas: affordable housing, public facilities and improvements, public services, and economic development. Since 1975, CDBG has assisted

millions of people, yet community development need remains unmet in those communities that receive CDBG allocations due to chronic underfunding of the program.

While the program has changed very little since its inception, the need for the program has increased. In 1975, the number of program grantees stood at 594. Today, the number of grantees stands at 1,268 as more communities qualify to receive direct program allocations. Based on a CDBG Needs Survey conducted by the CDBG Coalition (and discussed later in this report), CDBG grantees have delayed and canceled projects and reduced or permanently eliminated programs because of a lack of CDBG funds. CDBG is an important investment tool for communities and neighborhoods, but program funding must increase to meet local need to ensure CDBG grantee communities are healthy, vibrant and thriving.

CDBG Facts

- Created in 1974
- First program allocations distributed in 1975
- CDBG allocation in 1975: \$2.4 billion
- CDBG allocation in 2018: \$3.3 billion
- Number of CDBG grantees in 1975: 594
- Number of CDBG grantees in 2018: 1,268

CDBG Program Overview

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants to cities, counties, states and insular areas to provide decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expand economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons. CDBG eligible activities are initiated and developed at the local level based upon a community's needs and priorities.

CDBG is far reaching. For FY 2018, 1,268 local and state governments received an annual CDBG allocation. An estimated additional 7,250 local governments have access to CDBG funding. Communities use the CDBG program to undertake community development activities ranging from affordable housing and neighborhood revitalization to economic development and infrastructure improvement. The program improves the quality of life and economic well-being for the people and the communities served by the program.

CDBG remains the principal source of federal revenue for states and localities and their program partners to use in devising flexible solutions to assist the most vulnerable among us, and to prevent physical, economic, and social deterioration in neighborhoods and communities across the country. CDBG is needed more than ever to provide a lifeline to the elderly, victims of domestic violence, local food banks, the homeless, the disabled, youth, small businesses, and our veterans, to name a few. Inadequate program funding negatively impacts local programs and operations.

How is CDBG distributed?

Congress appropriates funding for CDBG annually. Insular areas (Guam, American Samoa, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) receive approximately \$7 million annually. The remaining annual appropriated funding is split between local jurisdictions (entitlement communities) (70 percent) and states (30 percent). Entitlement grantees are metropolitan cities with populations greater than 50,000, designated principal cities of metropolitan statistical areas, and urban counties with populations greater than 200,000 (excluding the population of entitlement cities). Entitlement grantees distribute the funds they receive to local non-profit organizations and other subrecipients. States provide funding directly to small cities (non-entitled communities) in rural areas. Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia are included in the state category.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) determines the annual grant amounts based on formulas that includes measures of poverty, population, overcrowded housing, pre-1940 housing, and growth lag.

National Objectives

CDBG eligible activities are initiated and developed at the local level based upon a community's needs and priorities. CDBG funded activities must meet one of the following established national objectives for the program.

- Principally benefit low and moderate-income (LMI) persons
- Aid in the prevention of slums or blight
- Meet an urgent community development need

Not less than 70 percent of CDBG funds must be used for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income people.

Serving Low and Moderate-Income People

While the program requirements mandate that not less than 70 percent of CDBG funded activities benefit low- and moderate-income persons, the program has consistently exceeded this requirement, with over 95 percent of CDBG funded activities benefiting low and moderate-income persons and neighborhoods.

CDBG Low and Moderate-Income Definitions

Moderate-income = 50-80% of area median income

Low-income = 30-50% of area median income

Extremely low-income = under 30% of area median income

Local Flexibility and Partnerships

CDBG remains the principal source of federal investment for states and localities and their program partners to use in devising flexible solutions to assist LMI persons and prevent physical, economic, and social deterioration in neighborhoods and communities across the country.

Local Planning

State and local governments work with their local program partners and harness input from the public to develop community development programs that invest in low- and moderate-income people and neighborhoods. Grantees must develop a detailed plan known as the Consolidated Plan (and annual Action Plans) that provides information on community needs, priorities and activities to be funded using CDBG and other resources. Grantees engage the local community through citizen participation to help form the plan. The Consolidated Plan serves as the grantee's application to HUD for funding. CDBG grantees work with a wide network of local partners (program subrecipients), mainly non-profit organizations, to deliver program activities.

Eligible Activities

CDBG is a dynamic federal grant program that supports many elements and aspects of creating and sustaining healthy, functioning communities. Program funding is used to assist low and moderate-income people and neighborhoods through a variety of eligible activities. The program provides the flexibility to fund a wide range of activities that focus on affordable housing, economic development, public improvements and public services.

Affordable Housing. The program focuses on the elimination of conditions which are detrimental to health, safety and public welfare through code enforcement, demolition, rehabilitation and related activities. The program also focuses on preserving existing affordable housing and expanding the affordable housing stock available to low- and moderate- income people. Common housing activities include the following:

- Single family rehabilitation
- Multi-family rehabilitation
- New construction of affordable housing
- Homeownership assistance
- Code enforcement

Public Services. The CDBG program aids in the expansion and improvement of community services for low- and moderate-income people to assist in the development of viable communities. Grantees can use up to 15% of their annual CDBG allocation on public services. Common public services activities include the following:

- Homeless services
- Senior services
- Youth services

- Employment training
- Crime prevention
- Health services

Public Facilities and Improvements. The program provides the means for communities to eliminate slum and blighting conditions and the deterioration of infrastructure and community facilities. Common activities under this category include the following:

- Water/sewer improvements
- Solid waste disposal facilities
- Flood and drainage improvements
- Parks and recreational facilities
- Street improvements
- Homeless facilities
- Senior centers

Economic Development. The program tackles physical commercial and economic distress and stimulates private investment. Common activities under this category include the following:

- Financial and technical assistance to businesses
- Microenterprise assistance
- Rehabilitation of commercial/industrial facilities
- Construction of commercial/industrial facilities
- Infrastructure improvements for commercial/industrial facilities

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program Repayment. Grantees can borrow up to five times their CDBG allocation to develop larger projects.

CDBG Works: Program Impact

CDBG is an important investment tool for communities and neighborhoods. Local CDBG programs fund a wide-range of activities to meet locally-determined community development need including, demolition of blighted properties, housing rehabilitation, homebuyer assistance, roads, sewers, neighborhood facilities, small business start-ups, manufacturing facilities, job training, food banks, and meals for the elderly, among many others.

Leveraging

CDBG acts as a catalyst that brings private and public investment to distressed neighborhoods, maximizing program impact and leveraging. Grantees often target funding to certain neighborhoods, such as neighborhoods with substantial housing need, neighborhoods targeted for revitalization, neighborhoods at risk, to maximize the impact of the program.

- For every \$1.00 of CDBG investment, another \$4.09 in private and public dollars is leveraged

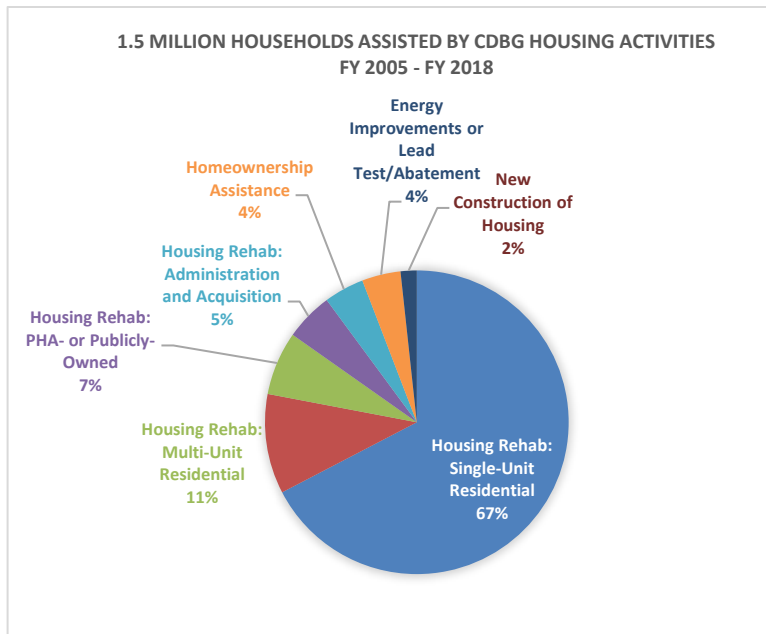
Improving Local Infrastructure through Public Facilities and Improvements

CDBG provides crucial public improvements to communities. It is an effective and impactful tool for resources to invest and help rebuild our nation's communities. CDBG is used nationally to fund infrastructure projects that improve communities. CDBG provides infrastructure to rural, urban and suburban communities.

- Between FY05-FY18, CDBG public improvements directly benefitted over 47 million low- and moderate-income people nationwide. These public improvements included the following:
 - Homeless shelters
 - Health clinics
 - Senior centers
 - Child care centers
 - Safe streets (curb, gutter, street pavement)
 - Clean drinking water (drinking water systems)
 - Sanitary sewer systems
 - Improved drainage systems to prevent flooding
 - Installation of public utilities
 - Broadband installation and extension
 - Community food bank facilities
 - Parks and playgrounds

Providing Affordable Housing

CDBG provides safe, decent, affordable housing. CDBG revitalizes communities and creates neighborhoods of choice through housing activities and services. CDBG is an important source of capital for housing projects serving low- and moderate-income, including elderly households; making improvements to the habitability and accessibility of homes occupied by persons unable to make those improvements themselves.



Between FY05-FY18, CDBG assisted over 1.43 million low- and moderate-income homeowners rehabilitate their homes, provided down payment and closing cost assistance to qualified home buyers, and assisted homeowners with lead-based paint abatement, among other activities.

- Attracting new homebuyers
- Demolishing vacant and abandoned properties
- Energy efficiency/green infrastructure
- Lead-based paint abatement
- Producing and preserving affordable housing
- Down payment and closing cost assistance to qualified home buyers

- Rehabilitation of homes
- Installation or reconstruction of public improvements to support affordable housing developments

Homeowner Housing Rehabilitation

Homeowner housing rehabilitation is one of the most common activities funded with CDBG. Depending on local need, communities have the flexibility to fund spot rehabilitation or full rehabilitation programs. Communities can choose to address slum and blight by bringing properties up to local codes or support energy efficiency by funding insulation, new windows, or doors. Localities can choose to enhance handicapped accessibility through ramps and grab bars, address dire structural needs through emergency repairs, maintain health and safety through lead-based paint testing and abatement, and increase structural resilience in the face of severe weather through weatherization.

Housing America's Aging Population

CDBG funds have historically provided homeowners with the means for making aging-in-place home improvements. Over the next fifteen years, the number of American adults over age 50 is expected to hit 132 million, and one in five Americans will be at least age 65. According to Harvard researchers, the nation's housing inventory is largely unsuited for the physical challenges of older Americans and many of the accessibility upgrades available are extremely expensive. This situation makes it difficult for older adults, many of whom have a strong preference to age in place, to live safely and comfortably in their own homes. It is also estimated that the number of housing cost-burdened households (spending over 30 percent of income on housing) is steadily increasing among older adults. The nation is experiencing mounting pressure to provide affordable and accessible housing, as well as social connectivity and supportive services for aging adults. CDBG plays an important role in our national response for addressing the needs of older Americans.

Need for Affordable Housing

Currently, there is a shortage of 7.2 million affordable and available rental units for the 10.4 million U.S. renter households that earn the bottom 30 percent of income in their communities. CDBG funds help preserve and grow our nation's affordable housing stock. CDBG dollars can be used to acquire, rehabilitate, or construct affordable rental housing for LMI households, and states and communities often leverage CDBG with other Federal (e.g., HOME, LIHTC, and RAD), state, and local programs to develop affordable housing. The income

requirements and rent restrictions for such programs help ensure that the benefits of each affordable unit are long lasting. Since 2004, program funds have assisted over 100,000 LMI households through the rehabilitation of public housing (offering security for extremely-low income families) and other publicly-owned housing units (providing shelter for homeless families).

Services

CDBG provides needed services for low-income people. These services included employment training, meals and other services to the elderly, services for abused and neglected children, aid to local food banks, and support for many other community services. Services are provided by large and small and public and private organizations in diverse settings such as schools, churches, community facilities, and other venues. CDBG funds may be used to pay for labor, supplies, and material as well as to operate and/or maintain the portion of a facility in which the public service is located. This includes the lease of a facility, equipment, and other property needed for the service.

- Between FY05-FY18, CDBG provided public services to over 147 million low- and moderate-income persons nationwide.

Grantees partner with local organizations to fund a plethora of services that include:

Types of CDBG-Funded Public Services	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meals on Wheels and other food programs for the elderly • Transportation services for the elderly • Substance abuse services • Child care services • Health services • Employment training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health services • Food banks • Operating costs of homeless programs • Screening for lead-based paint/lead hazard poisoning • Housing counseling

Economic Development and Job Creation

Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program

Section 108 is the loan guarantee provision of the CDBG program that provides states and local governments with a source of financing for large-scale economic development, housing rehabilitation, and public facilities projects. It provides jurisdictions with the ability to expand the financial power of their CDBG allocations by borrowing up to five times their annual allocation into federally guaranteed loans large enough to take on large scale projects to help renew neighborhoods often in distressed areas. This makes it one of the most important public investment tools offered by HUD. This public investment is often needed to inspire private economic activity, by providing the initial resources or simply the confidence that private firms may need to invest in distressed areas.

It attracts private investment into the projects thereby expanding the power of the Section 108 investment through the leveraging of other funding. The program provides low borrowing costs to jurisdictions, making the financing of large-scale projects feasible. Section 108 funding is crucial to filling the gap between other committed funding and local project costs. The benefits of the program are many including creating and retaining jobs, creating new businesses and expanding existing ones, clearing and cleaning up blighted and

contaminated areas, improving public infrastructure, and providing much needed community assets such as shopping centers, grocery stores, hotels, commercial development, industrial parks, multifamily housing, manufacturing and large-scale public facilities.

Assisting Small Businesses

Many communities use CDBG to establish small business incubators. Incubators are multi-tenant buildings that provide affordable business space along with a variety of professional services for small businesses and new business start-ups. CDBG funds can be used to acquire the land and buildings for an incubator, construction of a new facility, infrastructure, and financial and technical assistance to businesses within an incubator.

Microenterprise Development

Communities often use CDBG to assist microenterprises. A microenterprise is a commercial business that employs five or fewer people. CDBG funds can be used for capital assets (such as real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment) and working capital.

CDBG Job Creation

CDBG spurs significant economic development and generates thousands of jobs.

- Between FY05-FY18, CDBG created/retained 419,775 economic development related jobs.

Estimating Job Creation for CDBG

Based on HUD data, economic development activities funded through CDBG from fiscal year 2005 through fiscal year 2018 created or retained 419,775 jobs nationally.¹ HUD does not collect data on the number of jobs created or retained through other activities funded through CDBG, such as housing and public improvements. These two categories alone represent over half of all CDBG spending annually with public improvement activities representing an estimated 33 percent of all annual CDBG spending and affordable housing activities representing another 25 percent. To ascertain job estimates for these activities this report uses the IMPLAN methodology combined with HUD's estimate of the direct and indirect job multiplier for CDBG.

IMPLAN Methodology

IMPLAN is computer modeling software commonly applied to major capital projects. IMPLAN uses the capital cost estimate as key input for determining the number of jobs created (direct, indirect, and induced) by a project.

- *Direct jobs*: occupations that work directly on the project (project planners, designers, engineers, construction workers, etc.)
- *Indirect jobs*: positions at suppliers of materials (steel, concrete, asphalt, wood, etc.)
- *Induced jobs*: jobs created by the spending of monies provides as project salaries (groceries, gas, entertainment, etc.)

HUD estimates the direct and indirect (including induced) job multiplier for CDBG is 25.68 jobs per \$1 million of program funding. Given that CDBG has invested nearly \$63.644 billion in local economies since fiscal year 2000, the program has created or retained over 1.6 million jobs (1,634,398 jobs) since then. Of this number, 539,351 jobs were created through public improvement activities and 408,599 jobs created through housing activities.

Diminishing Program Funding

¹ CDBG National Accomplishment Report, Office of Block Grant Assistance, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

CDBG funding has declined. Since FY 2001, CDBG formula funding has been reduced by \$1.1 billion, from \$4.4 billion in Fiscal Year 2001 to \$3.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2018. Further, the program has never been adjusted for inflation, even though program operating costs increase annually. ***If resources were maintained with inflation, \$2.4 billion allocated in July 1975 would have the same buying power as \$11.2 billion in October 2018 (calculated using first month of each fiscal year)².*** These incremental cuts over time and loss of buying power have meant that local applications for funding go unmet, staff positions are cut, and local projects are delayed and canceled. Ultimately, low- and moderate-income citizens and the local neighborhoods served by the program suffer the consequences of these funding reductions and loss of buying power because program benefits decrease, or fold altogether.

Year	CDBG Allocation	Number of Grantees Receiving Funding
1975	\$2.4 billion	594
2019	\$3.3 billion	1,268

The number of cities and counties receiving direct CDBG allocations has increased dramatically from 594 in 1975 to 1,268 currently; meaning, grant allocations are further whittled down and most grantees receive less funding.

Local Examples of CDBG Funding Decline

Miami-Dade County, FL

1975 CDBG Allocation: \$21.6 million

2018 CDBG Allocation: \$12.75 million

Portland, Maine

1975 CDBG Allocation: \$5.2 million

2018 CDBG Allocation: \$1.89 million

High Point, NC

1975 CDBG Allocation: \$4 million

2018 CDBG Allocation: \$932,000

The Need for CDBG Funding

The need for CDBG is absolute. The number of communities eligible for CDBG funding has grown, which has caused a reduction in current CDBG allocations to states and local governments because of the lack of adequate CDBG funding. This growth in eligible grantees demonstrates the need for the program – and the need for increased funding.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, “Consumer Price Index Inflation Calculator,” https://www.bls.gov/data/inflation_calculator.htm, (January 10, 2019).

The following chart illustrates the last eighteen years of CDBG allocations, total number of grantees, and total allocations if they were adjusted for inflation.

Federal Fiscal Year	Total CDBG Allocations ³	Total Allocations Inflation Adjusted ⁴	Total Grantees ⁵
2001	\$4,399,300,000	-	1,065
2002	\$4,341,000,000	\$4,488,424,820	1,075
2003	\$4,339,538,000	\$4,580,025,320	1,084
2004	\$4,330,846,000	\$4,726,091,000	1,155
2005	\$4,109,890,720	\$4,931,573,210	1,162
2006	\$3,703,986,000	\$4,995,941,140	1,179
2007	\$3,703,986,000	\$5,172,606,330	1,183
2008	\$3,586,430,000	\$5,361,674,730	1,195
2009	\$3,634,967,000	\$5,351,871,000	1,204
2010	\$3,941,288,480	\$5,414,604,970	1,214
2011	\$3,296,034,720	\$5,605,480,620	1,217
2012	\$2,941,090,000	\$5,726,690,370	1,230
2013	\$3,071,195,404	\$5,781,873,480	1,232
2014	\$3,023,000,000	\$5,878,103,530	1,244
2015	\$2,997,399,447	\$5,888,130,070	1,262
2016	\$3,060,000,000	\$5,984,459,140	1,267
2017	\$3,060,000,000	\$6,106,609,660	1,268
2018	\$3,365,000,000	\$6,260,647,050	1,268

A Survey of CDBG Program Grantees

The CDBG Coalition consists of thirty national associations representing local elected officials, housing and community development professionals, planners, economic development entities, and a wide array of non-profit organizations. The National Community Development Association designed a web-based survey

³ This table includes all CDBG allocations, including formula allocations to entitlements and state programs, as well as reallocated CDBG funding and awards to insular areas.

⁴ Figures based upon Bureau of Labor Statistics CPI Inflation Calculator (January 10, 2019).

⁵ Includes entitlement cities and counties, state programs, and insular areas.

instrument based largely on a 2016 survey instrument development by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials to gauge the impact of CDBG funding reductions on local entitlement communities and states. While NCDAs sent the survey to all local entitlement communities and insular areas, the Council of State Community Development Agencies sent the survey to all 52 state grantees (including the U.S. Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia).

Between December 2018 and March 2019, local and state CDBG program managers from across the U.S. participated in this online stakeholder survey to provide input on CDBG's need. A total of 253 CDBG grantees responded to the survey including 232 local entitlement jurisdictions, 19 states, and 2 insular areas. For the purposes of this survey, insular areas are included in the local entitlement jurisdiction category. **These respondents represent nearly 20 percent of all CDBG formula grantees.**

The CDBG Coalition hopes the survey results will raise awareness of the decline in CDBG funding, educate the Administration, policy makers and others on the importance of CDBG and the need for increased funding, and help turn the tide on disinvestment in the program and communities.

Findings:

Top Unmet Community Development Needs

Among unmet community development needs, state respondents were nearly unanimous in reporting infrastructure as the top unmet need. Home repair/rehabilitation and affordable homeowner housing followed as the top categories.

State Respondents:

1. Infrastructure
2. Home repair/rehabilitation
3. Affordable homeowner housing

Among unmet community development needs, local government respondents identified affordable rental housing as the top unmet need. Home repair/rehabilitation, infrastructure, and affordable homeowner housing followed as the top categories.

Local Entitlement Respondents:

1. Affordable rental housing
2. Home repair/rehabilitation
3. Infrastructure
4. Affordable Homeowner housing

States and Local Governments Need Infrastructure Investment

Infrastructure remains the most critical unmet need reported state respondents. Over half of respondents stated that more than 50% of overall need is related to infrastructure. Almost a fourth of survey participants reported 25-50% of needs are related to infrastructure.

Infrastructure is also a critical unmet need for local jurisdictions. Nearly 50% of the local government respondents reported that overall community development need is related to infrastructure. Over a fourth of local government respondents reported 25-50% of community development needs are related to infrastructure.

Projects Have Been Cancelled or Delayed Due to a Lack of CDBG Funding

Three out of four state respondents stated that public facilities and infrastructure improvements have been cancelled and delayed due to less CDBG funding. Rental and homeownership rehabilitation were also selected as the most common project types to experience delays and cancellations as a result of reduced CDBG investments.

Over 70% of local government respondents have cancelled or delayed projects due to a lack of CDBG funding. Public facilities (infrastructure, community facilities) and public services were selected as the most common project types to experience delays and cancellation as a result of reduced CDBG funds.

Important Programs Have Been Reduced and Eliminated Due to a Lack of CDBG Funding

Over a fourth of state respondents stated that assistance to public facilities has been reduced as a result of less CDBG funding. Survey participants also selected economic development programs and homeowner rehabilitation projects as the top developments underfunded due to a decline in CDBG resources.

Homeowner assistance and homeowner rehab were selected as the top two functions eliminated by State respondents due to a reduction in CDBG funding.

Over 92% of the local government respondents have reduced programs because of a lack of CDBG funding.

- Over 66% of the local government respondents reported reducing funding for public service programs that assist vulnerable populations such as the homeless, the elderly, and low-income families and youth.
- Nearly 55% of the local government respondents have reduced homeowner rehabilitation programs.
- Nearly 50% have reduced funding for public facilities, including infrastructure projects.
- Over 35% have reduced funding for economic development programs.
- Over 30% have reduced funding for homeowner assistance programs.

Nearly 70% of local government respondents have eliminated some program activities because of a decrease in CDBG funding. Economic development and homeownership assistance were selected as the top two functions eliminated by local government respondents due to a reduction in CDBG funding.

Staff Reductions

Most of the states indicated they have cut staff due to a reduced CDBG allocation. Over half of the local government respondents have permanently cut program staff due to a reduction in CDBG funding.

Significant CDBG Funding is Needed

More than a third of the local government respondents indicated that 25-50% of applications for CDBG funding have been unfunded in the last five years due to a decrease in program funding. In order to meet all requests for funding in the coming year, 57% of the respondents indicated that at least 50% more CDBG funding is needed to meet the need; 30% of the respondents indicated they would need twice the amount of their current CDBG allocation or higher to meet the demand for funding.

Most state respondents stated that 25 - 50% of applications have remained unfunded in the last five years due to a decrease in CDBG funding. Of the remaining survey participants, nearly all stated some percentage of projects have received no funding. In order to meet all requests for funding in the coming year, states responded that significant investments would be necessary. Various amounts were presented by respondents however most signaled that at least twice the current allocation would be needed in order to fulfill all funding requests. In many cases, much higher amounts would be needed.

Appendix A: Survey Respondents' Comments

State Comments

Reduced funding has the effect of putting band aids on infrastructure issues rather than being able to fully address them.

There are projects that create a community in which people want to live (parks, supporting homeless activities, housing rehab, etc.) that we have eliminated because of reduced funding.

The amount of the allocation that South Dakota receives has primarily been used to fund infrastructure and community building projects. A reduction in CDBG funds from HUD means a reduction in grants being awarded to communities in need of infrastructure improvements or replacements.

Local Government Comments

CDBG in our community implements the vital projects that the City does not have and will not have funding to do - Biddeford, Maine

The CDBG Program has allowed the city to try creative ways to help low-income residents and stop the cycle of poverty. For example, CDBG funded a school-based health clinic that reduces student absenteeism and keeps high school students in class. CDBG is funding solar panels for low- and moderate-income homeowners which will help them save money on utility costs. – Thornton, CO

The CDBG annual allocation awarded to the Housing and Community Development Department is the ONLY consistent resource for affordable housing needs in Athens-Clarke County (GA).

CDBG improves the lives of families – Canton, OH

As older neighborhoods and poverty seem to increase, CDBG funds are needed even more so now to leverage and seed redevelopment in low asset areas – Birmingham, AL

The city would not be near as livable without CDBG – Haverhill, MA

We currently receive approximately \$450,000 (in CDBG funds annually) which we have used to leverage millions of dollars in public and private investment. Our CDBG funds allow us to assist elders at risk, homelessness, women and children fleeing domestic violence, those with disabilities. Not only do our funds provide job training, but many CDBG-funded projects create jobs – Peabody, MA

CDBG funding has made a huge difference in many of our older owner-owned homes. Not only do the houses have better curb appeal, the homes are now safe, warm and dry – Rogers, AR

CDBG funding provides life-saving services, in many cases, to our City's most vulnerable populations: the elderly, disabled, and working single parents. Without CDBG, the City would not be able to fill the gap for services – Garland, TX

The Los Angeles Urban County has seen a significant decrease in CDBG funding in the past few years as well as from its inception. Without adjusting for inflation, the County's CDBG program reached its highest allocation in 1995 at \$42.6 million and is now at \$23 million in 2018, a decrease of 46%. To illustrate, the County's CDBG allocation in 1997 was \$29.6 million and in today's dollars would be \$123 million, inflation adjusted. The need for revitalizing public facilities, affordable housing, addressing homelessness and public services has only increased since the grant peak in 1995 – Los Angeles County, CA

Our community does not have the funds available to fund our current CDBG programs/projects. Our low- to moderate-income population would suffer as a result – Fayetteville, AR

I invite any member of Congress to visit the Town of Islip, NY to see firsthand the countless accomplishments made possible with CDBG/HOME funds. Statements made by certain officials that the CDBG/HOME programs are ineffective are simply NOT TRUE! – Islip, NY

CDBG desperately needs a funding increase in order to be able to meet the needs of our community – such as deteriorating neighborhoods, our homeless population, and unaffordable housing – La Crosse, WI

CDBG supports public service funding to an average of 25 social service programs annually. Examples of programs funding include: teacher home visits to students' families to facilitate engagement, educational services to children with developmental delays, one-on-one homework help for low-income teens after school, emergency rent and utility

payments to prevent homelessness, food pantries and food delivery, medical services for homeless people, first time homebuyer classes, police bicycle patrols, and job training, to name a few – Salem, MA

The elderly in our community are the most impacted by the reduction in our CDBG funds. We are not able to provide as many with home repair assistance or are we able to provide enough to our nonprofit partners for the services they offer – Odessa, TX

In an ever increasing competitive environment to attract quality employers and provide for the needs of families; this program, while designed to address the needs of low- and moderate-income families, delivers a larger benefit to jurisdictions by addressing community esthetics and housing infrastructure needs which support local governments' abilities to sustain and enhance the community's quality of life and thereby remain viable – Pensacola, FL

We leverage \$3-\$7 dollars for every HUD dollar. Many of our programs use CDBG as the basis to solidify other funding – McAllen, TX

APPENDIX B: LOCAL AND STATE CDBG NEED EXAMPLES

Need is Evident Across the Nation

While CDBG has significantly impacted local development, the need for additional resources remains throughout the country. Both urban and rural jurisdictions face challenges in maintaining facilities and services benefitting residents. As investments fall short, many communities are hindered in supporting services and facilities to promote growth and quality of life. For instance, CDBG applicants rank infrastructure as a top priority. Without adequate water, sewer, roads, or broadband, communities get left behind in the increasingly competitive global marketplace.

CDBG is a flexible source of funding which responds to local priorities unlike any program from the federal government. However, as reported by cities and states alike, demand consistently outweighs resources available from HUD.

Los Angeles County, California

Los Angeles County has seen a significant decrease in CDBG funding in the past few years, as well as from its inception, when inflation is factored in. Without adjusting for inflation, the County's CDBG program reached its highest allocation in 1995 at \$42.6 million, and is now at \$23 million in 2018, a decrease of 46%. To illustrate, the County's CDBG allocation in 1997 was \$29.6 million and in today's dollars it would be \$123 million, inflation adjusted.⁶ The need for revitalizing public facilities, affordable housing, addressing homelessness and public services has only increased since the grant peak in 1995 as highlighted below.

HOUSING

The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) reported significant details related to housing issues Los Angeles County, including overcrowding, lack of complete plumbing or kitchen facilities, and cost burden. Households that experience one or more of these housing problems are considered to have unmet housing needs.

Based on the 2016 Five Year ACS, the following unmet needs were found for Los Angeles County.

- More than 290,000 households have a housing cost burden or a severe housing cost burden, which translates to approximately 37% of the total 779,720 households in Los Angeles County. Of the total number of households, 158,359 are owner households, and 131,721 are renter households.
- The next most common housing problem in Los Angeles County is overcrowding, which impacts almost 50,000 or 6.2% of all households. Unsurprisingly, there are higher rates of overcrowding in low- and moderate- income areas than in the higher incomes areas. Some low- and moderate-income areas have rates as high as 25%.

The nonprofit California Housing Partnership Corporation conducted a study and prepared a report in 2017, entitled "*Los Angeles County Renters in Crisis: A Call for Action.*" The report indicates that cuts in federal and state funding, including elimination of State Redevelopment, have reduced investment in affordable housing production and preservation in Los Angeles County by nearly \$457 million annually since 2008, a 64% reduction, and Los Angeles County needs 551,807 more affordable rental homes to meet the needs of its lowest-income renters.

The County's 2013-2018 Consolidated Plan goals will not be able to make a dent in meeting these needs. CDBG and HOME funds will only be able to assist about 5,000 households through single- or multi-unit rehabilitation programs, and only 225 households through a first-time homebuyer program. The County does allocate local funding for the development of new affordable housing and relies on State funding to provide more resources for first-time homebuyers. However, even this funding is limited, and not a permanent source that can address the magnitude of the needs identified above.

HOMELESSNESS

In 2017, the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority prepared the "*Report on Homeless Housing Gaps in Los Angeles County.*" The Report found the following Los Angeles countywide gaps for programs serving single adults (point-in-time/bed counts): 14,708 for permanent housing, 8,379 for rapid re-housing, 2,681 for emergency shelter, and a 1,505 gap for prevention. Families have a gap of 633 for permanent supportive housing and 1,020 gap in programs for prevention. The report indicates that about \$1.3 billion is need for the five-year ramp up period and about \$430 million is needed for annual operating costs.

⁶ Inflation Calculator." U.S. Official Inflation Data, Alioth Finance, 4 Oct. 2018, <https://www.officialdata.org>

In March 2017, Los Angeles County voters approved Measure H, a ballot initiative expected to generate an estimated \$355 million annually for the next 10 years. This funding is to be used exclusively for combating homelessness through the implementation and coordination of The City and County Homeless Strategies. In November 2016, Los Angeles City voters overwhelmingly passed Proposition HHH with 76% of votes securing \$1.2 billion in bonds from increased property taxes to pay for permanent supportive housing to combat the epidemic of homelessness in Los Angeles. While local funding from Measure H and Proposition HHH provides great relief, there is still an apparent gap of unmet needs in our work to end homelessness.

In November of 2018, 47 cities, including CDBG participating cities, were awarded planning grants to develop city specific plans to prevent and combat homelessness. This multi-jurisdictional program is enabled by a grant initiative created by LA County and United Way of Greater Los Angeles' Home for Good Funders Collaborative and financed by an allocation of more than \$2 million from the County Board of Supervisors. Despite the efforts to fund programs and planning efforts, the gap in funding for the actual services remains a barrier for these cities and the County due to the extreme unmet need. Additional CDBG funds from Congress would help fill some of the gap, especially at the local level.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) provides infrastructure grades nationwide. It is currently in the process of updating state infrastructure grades. However, the Metropolitan Los Angeles Branch (MLAB) provided a summary of the existing condition of public infrastructure in the County in its most recent update in 2012. Although this report was completed in 2012, it is likely that an update would show similar findings given the magnitude of need and funding to address them.

The "2012 Report Card for Los Angeles County Infrastructure." The *Report Card* found an investment need of tens of billions of dollars over the next five (5) years, as shown in Table 1 to the right. The lower grades such as Drinking Water (C), Urban Run-Off (D), Streets and Highways (C-) is of particular concern to low- and moderate-income residents since they live in predominantly older communities with aging infrastructure and environmental hazards. CDBG funds would be able to address some of the needs on an area basis; however, given the trend in cuts to the program, and that upgrades where they have occurred, have not kept pace with continued aging of infrastructure, the need has far outpaced the dwindling resources to address the problem.

Table 2
Infrastructure Grades and Needs
Los Angeles County
2012 ASCE MLAB Data

Category	Grade	Estimated Cost
Bridges	C	\$11.9 billion
Dams	B-	\$270 million
Drinking Water	C	\$3.7 billion
Flood Control	B+	\$48 million/year
Ports	B	\$3.5 billion
Solid Waste	B+	\$450 million/year
Streets and Highways	C-	\$3.1 billion, billions more
Transit	C	\$18 billion/year
Urban Run-Off	D	\$4–30 billion
Wastewater	B+	\$2.8 billion

Portland, Maine

The City of Portland is the largest and most diverse community in the State of Maine. Homelessness, substance use disorders, housing affordability, and maintenance of public infrastructure are critical issues facing Portland. The City of Portland has struggled with the need to address these issues while balancing the impact on the operating budget and tax rate. The CDBG Program provides a critical resource that assists the city in meeting the needs of its most vulnerable populations, including the mentally ill and individuals with chronic substance use disorder issues.

CDBG Funding History 2014-2018

CITY OF PORTLAND, MAINE CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2014-2018					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALLOCATION	\$1,815,577	\$1,791,064	\$1,791,448	\$1,745,465	\$1,895,922
REQUESTS	\$3,950,044	\$2,974,971	\$3,524,286	\$3,897,332	\$2,897,980
UNFUNDED	\$2,134,467	\$1,183,907	\$1,732,838	\$2,151,867	\$1,002,058

HOMELESSNESS

The 2017 Point in Time survey identified 527 homeless people in the City of Portland. This is an increase of 6% in the size of the overall homeless population. The City is home to the only teen shelter in Maine and offers specific mental and substance use services that are not available in any other town or county in the state. Within Cumberland County, there is only one emergency shelter that does not fall in the borders of the City of Portland.

SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS

In 2017 alone, there were 57 lives lost because of the opioid epidemic in the City of Portland. The cost to the city to address this public health epidemic has risen dramatically.

The Police Department responded to 180 calls for service for suspected opioid overdoses in 2016 and 266 calls for service for suspected opioid overdoses in 2017 (a 41.5% increase) and administered 103 doses of Narcan since they started equipping officers with the life-saving drug in the fall of 2016. The Fire Department administered Narcan 204 times in 2017 up from 143 doses in 2016. And the public health staff at the India Street Health Center has distributed 2,791 doses to 502 needle exchange program clients, who reported reversing 291 overdoses. The Law Enforcement Addiction Advocacy Program (LEAAP) Liaison has met with 195 clients who expressed a wish in engaging in recovery since the position was created in January 2016, successfully referred 102 clients to treatment programs, interacted with another 270 community members who seek support for themselves or their family members, and engaged in training and outreach in the community for the public and the jail. The public works crews collected roughly 1,800 discarded needles across the city. Our needle exchange program has distributed 173,219 clean syringes and collected 186,189 in 2017. The substance use prevention and needle exchange program coordinators performed a total of 115 overdose recognition and response trainings across greater Portland in 2017. These numbers are only the tip of the iceberg as to the monetary impact this has had on the City.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Thirty-three percent (33%) of all Portland owner-occupied households pay 30% or more of their income on monthly housing costs and fifty percent (50%) of renter households pay 30% or more of their income on monthly housing costs. Seventy-one percent (71%) of renters and fifty-three percent (53%) of homeowners are identified as low-income. Forty-three percent (43%) of renters and twenty-nine percent (29%) of homeowners live in poverty. Median renter income is \$29,755 and median income for owner-occupied housing was \$75,837. Seventy-four percent (74%) of households are unable to afford the median home price in the city. Sixty-two percent (62%) of renter households cannot afford the average two-bedroom apartment.

Providence, Rhode Island

The City of Providence is Rhode Island's capital city, and one of the oldest and most vibrant cities in America. However, substandard and aging housing stock, homelessness, housing affordability, and maintenance of public infrastructure are critical issues facing Providence. Capital improvement needs at City schools are estimated to

total over \$1 billion, and the key neighborhood facilities (community centers, homeless shelters, and daycares) also require millions of dollars in capital improvements.

Providence, like many other cities, struggles with the need to address these growing capital improvement and housing needs without continually raising local taxes. The City continues to absorb repeated reductions in CDBG funds by delaying and canceling projects, reducing staff, and reducing services to the community despite unmet need.

Providence uses CDBG to fund public improvements, public facilities, public services, and economic development activities. Wherever possible, the City deploys CDBG to address critical community needs and leverage public-private partnership.

Recently, a seed investment of \$25,000 in CDBG enabled Amos House, a local homeless service provider, to create “A Hand Up”, an innovative day labor program offering \$50-a-day jobs collecting litter on city streets to homeless individuals. Amos House also connects these participants to housing, mental health and other social services. Participants have accessed additional agency services, and a number have found permanent jobs with private employers. The City’s CDBG support enabled the agency to leverage an additional \$150,000 from the Rhode Island Foundation and other private donors to expand and support the program into the future. In the past twelve months, the agency met with over 450 homeless or unemployed individuals. Of these, 350 enrolled and participated in day labor activities. Approximately half of those enrolled were identified as chronically homeless. When A Hand Up launched, the City and agency conservatively projected 50 people would be served during the first year. The resulting overwhelming response (450 clients) could be attributed to the lack of financial resources among those whom are homeless or housed and on fixed incomes, and rapid word of mouth recommendations made in the panhandling community. A Hand Up is a quality program that meets an unmet community need through basic labor opportunity and connects some of the community’s most disenfranchised individuals to programs which can help them obtain long term housing, employment, and financial stability. Currently, A Hand Up has a wait list of nearly 50 people waiting for assignment to work crews. Increased CDBG will boost the City’s ability to fund creative and successful pilot programs such as A Hand Up.

Increased CDBG will also enable the City to expand its housing program offerings. The City’s Home Repair Program, which provides deferred payment, 0% interest loans to homeowners in need of critical property repairs, is consistently over-prescribed and many homeowners are placed on a waitlist for the following year’s funding. Expanded Home Repair lending would prevent foreclosure and abandonment of property and prevent health issues (such as asthma and lead poisoning) arising from unresolved, unsafe housing conditions.

Finally, increased CDBG funding would enable the City to expand its economic development programs to better support small businesses. The City would revive its popular Façade Improvement Program for neighborhood business districts, expand its Design Catalyst Program for design-based businesses, and create more programs to foster local entrepreneurship and business expansion.

Raleigh, North Carolina

In its 2016-2020 Consolidated Plan (ConPlan), the City of Raleigh identified many needs that could be addressed by the federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). The ConPlan pointed to the proliferation of luxury apartments as a primary driver of escalating rental costs in the City, adding to cost burden households - particularly impacting African American renters. Nearly 32,000 low-moderate income renter households were identified as cost burdened in Raleigh.

The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice for Raleigh was completed at the same time as the ConPlan. It identified nine Racially Concentrated Areas of Poverty (RCAPs) in the City. Historically the City has used a significant portion of its CDBG allocations to address the housing and infrastructure needs within these Census Tracts. Over the past couple of decades, the aging housing stock, aging infrastructure, and high poverty rates led the City to begin its redevelopment programs in the near-downtown neighborhoods; however, the outer tiers of the city have begun to witness some of the same issues as the neighborhoods around the core. If the City of Raleigh were able to increase its' CDBG resources some of the outer tier neighborhoods have the potential to become the next revitalization areas to which the City could commit portions of its future allocations. CDBG resources would be used for housing rehabilitation to preserve older units and enable nonprofit organizations to purchase and preserve existing affordable apartment communities before they are lost to private investors. Also, repairing or replacing failing water and sewer lines, and funding other public uses such as microenterprise development for lifting residents out of poverty.

Specifically, the City of Raleigh can use additional CDBG funding to assist in owner-occupied home rehabilitation. Over the past five years, our team has seen a trend in higher rehab costs. We attribute this to aging housing stock, cost of materials, cost of labor, a labor shortage – as well as other variables. Within these same communities, we are working with our Public Utilities Department to replace aging infrastructure. For example, in many of our older neighborhoods there are terracotta pipes that are beginning to fail. A final activity that the City of Raleigh believes would be beneficial is a loan pool or a microenterprise training program. In many of the communities we invest in, there are entrepreneurs who need training and resources to assist them in growing their business and creating jobs.

St. Louis, Missouri

At the lowest income levels, high percentages of both renter and owner single person households in the City of St. Louis have housing problems, pointing to the dual needs of affordable housing production/preservation and public service programs to increase household incomes. As Community Development Block Grant resources decline, it becomes more difficult for the City to leverage federal funds to address some of our most pressing needs.

Affordable Housing Production Needs

St. Louis possesses a great diversity of housing types, much of which is affordable. However, a majority of housing in general—and affordable housing in particular—is more than fifty years old. As a result, ongoing maintenance, stabilization, and repair of existing housing stock is critical to maintaining a necessary supply of affordable housing throughout the City. The challenge, however, is that the cost to rehabilitate these historic housing units is high and public/CDBG subsidy limited, so targeted strategies designed to catalyze future private investment are needed (in our most challenged neighborhoods, it has been very difficult to facilitate private investment).

The City of St. Louis has both a critical asset and liability in the form of approximately 11,000 abandoned vacant lots and vacant buildings owned and maintained by the Land Reutilization Authority (LRA). The LRA receives title to all tax delinquent properties not sold at the Sheriff's sale and through donations. The City, through the assistance of CDBG funds attempts to maintain these parcels until redevelopment can occur. However, the available CDBG resources only provides for minimal maintenance.

Owner-Occupied Home Repair Needs

The ongoing need for home repair activities is a key component of access to quality, affordable housing. There are approximately 1,300 homeowners on the wait list for comprehensive repairs through the City's Healthy Home Repair Program. Approximately 70% of these homeowners are at or below 50% of the Area Median

Income and live in the most challenged neighborhoods. Many of the homes have greatly deferred maintenance—in many cases for several years—and are in need of repairs consisting of roof replacements, sewer lateral and water line replacements as well as other plumbing repairs, electrical updates, new furnaces, tuckpointing, brick relay, new porches, structural repairs, accessibility modifications including wheelchair ramps, lead-based paint remediation, and other code, health and safety issues. It would take the City several years to assist the homeowners on the current list, which continues to grow.

Public Services Needs

Although the facilities providing public services are generally well distributed throughout the City of St. Louis, outcomes in terms of educational attainment, employment, health and healthcare access, and public safety still face significant geographic disparities. These disparities indicate that residents in these geographies are not being connected to services.

Public safety and crime prevention is the single key public service need identified City-wide. This data was corroborated by citizen engagement process and was ranked as the top area of improvement regardless of geographic area. Other key public service needs include the provision of early childhood education and daycare services necessary for parents to retain jobs or attend school, after school education and recreational programs for youth, and senior supportive services to ensure health care access, mobility, recreation opportunities, and access to healthy meals.

Tarrant County, Texas

Investment Five-Year Snapshot

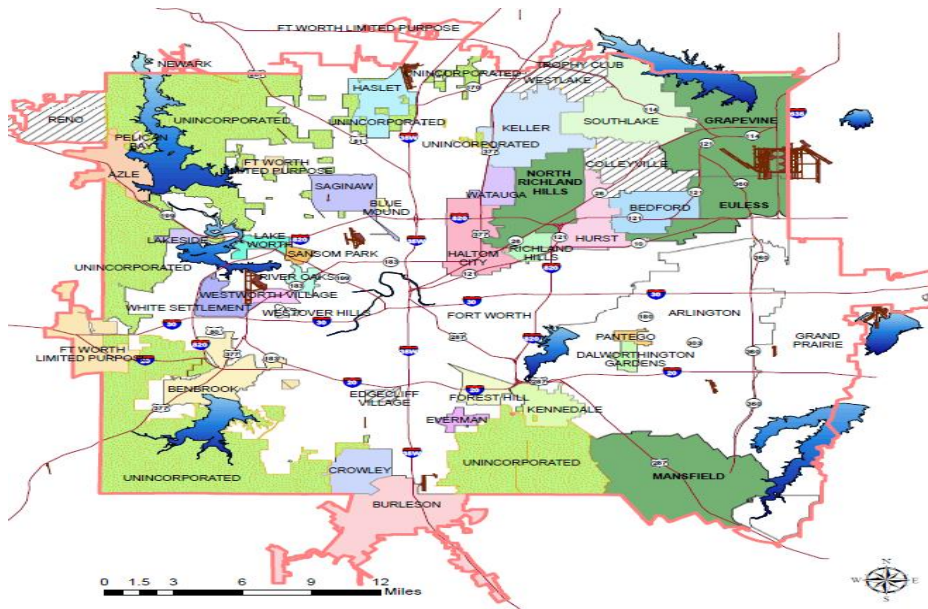
- More than **\$12 million** in CDBG funds have been invested directly into essential Tarrant County **infrastructure projects** over the last five years.
- Over **\$2 million** has been devoted to the **rehabilitation of aging housing stock** since 2012, promoting neighborhood stability and investment.
- **Local communities** have dedicated nearly **\$7 million** to CDBG projects, ensuring efficient and effective use of federal dollars.
- Public services include **case management, homelessness prevention, and SafeSchools Anti-Bullying Program**.

Calculating Economic Impact

- Over **\$200 million** in CDBG funds have been spent directly on construction projects, leveraging over **\$70 million** in local funding.
- More than **1 million linear feet** in infrastructure improvements have been made throughout the Consortium.
- More than **1,600 housing rehabilitation projects** have been completed ensuring homeowners are able to stay in their homes long-term.

Tarrant County CDBG funds serve cities within the Tarrant County Consortium: Azle, Bedford, Benbrook, Blue Mound, Burleson, Crowley, Dalworthington Gardens, Euless, Everman, Forest Hill, Grapevine, Haltom City, Haslet, Hurst, Keller, Kennedale, Lakeside, Lake Worth, Mansfield, North Richland Hills, Pantego, Richland Hills, River Oaks, Saginaw, Sansom Park, Southlake, Watagua, Westworth Village, and White Settlement.

Total Population: 648,551
Tarrant County Service Area



Alabama

In recent years, non-entitlement communities in Alabama face tens of millions of dollars in unmet needs related to infrastructure, economic development, and community facilities. From the most recent four years, CDBG allocations in the state totaled nearly \$89 million. The amount includes a slight increase of \$2 million in funding for program year (PY) 2018. However, over the same four-year period, the amount requested from the state CDBG program totaled approximately \$147 million. As a result, almost \$60 million or 40% of requested funding has not been met.

STATE OF ALABAMA CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2014-2018				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALLOCATION	\$21,529,262	\$21,904,212	\$21,398,440	\$23,158,500
REQUESTS	\$39,295,866	\$33,549,094	\$38,464,170	\$36,511,937
UNFUNDED	\$17,766,604	\$11,644,882	\$17,065,730	\$13,353,437

The State of Alabama has prioritized the following areas of local need over the recent four-year period:

Public Infrastructure

Basic public infrastructure remains the largest area of need for communities and request of funding. Common funding requests for projects include new and rehabilitated water lines, new water tanks, new and rehabilitated sewer lines, rehabilitated wastewater treatment plants, and road construction and drainage.

Community Development

Funding is commonly sought by local governments for various community facilities and activities, including senior centers, parks/recreation facilities, Boys and Girls clubs, community centers, housing rehabilitation, and storm shelters.

Economic Development

Applicants have recently requested funding for new infrastructure in support of business development and expansion. The award amounts are determined based upon the number of jobs the impacted business is expected to create and retain as well as local and regional scope of the project on economic activity.

Maine

Maine's non-entitlement communities have benefitted from approximately \$42 million in CDBG funds over the last four years, contributing to business and community development initiatives including flood mitigation, housing rehabilitation, and water/sewer improvements. Unfortunately, significant needs remain with over \$28 million requested by small communities from 2015 to 2018. As with Alabama, over 40 percent of total project funds were unmet over the last four years.

STATE OF MAINE CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2014-2018				
	2015	2016	2017	2018
ALLOCATION	\$10,342,470	\$10,365,776	\$10,188,302	\$11,195,895
REQUESTS	\$17,689,050	\$19,834,036	\$15,498,013	\$17,418,350
UNFUNDED	\$7,346,580	\$9,468,260	\$5,309,711	\$6,222,455

During this time, projects not selected to receive funding spanned across various needs in housing, economic, and community development. Unfunded project proposals recently submitted by rural communities in Maine include the following:

Housing

- Kenduskeag sought \$500,000 towards transforming a former elementary school into senior housing.
- Madawaska submitted a proposal for \$1 million to adapt a vacant building into six senior and low-income housing units.

Infrastructure

- Fort Fairfield requested \$1 million to construct wastewater treatment facility.
- Old Orchard Beach sought \$1 million to replace outdated water, sewer, and drain lines.
- Washburn requested \$389,000 to build a retention pond for flood prevention.

Business/Microenterprise Assistance

- Masardis requested \$50,000 to establish a convenience store, Mama Lou's.
- Guilford sought \$50,000 for business development assistance to Red Maple Inn.
- York was unsuccessful in applying for a \$300,000 business assistance grant to support Maine Coast Shellfish LLC.

Arkansas

From 2015 to 2017, \$48 million in CDBG funding contributed to public improvements throughout rural communities in Arkansas. Many communities though have been unsuccessful in obtaining funds for public infrastructure and facilities, from water/sewer improvements and street repairs to homeless shelters and senior centers. Over the same period, rural towns and counties requested \$31 million from CDBG, but the state was unable to fund these projects due to budget constraints.

STATE OF ARKANSAS CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2015 - 2017

ALLOCATION	\$48,223,404
UNFUNDED PUBLIC FACILITIES/IMPROVEMENTS REQUESTS	\$30,723,321

A total of 65 cities and counties in the state applied for funding from CDBG but were not awarded, including the following:

Public Infrastructure

- Holly Grove sought \$200,000 towards a drainage improvement project.
- Coy requested \$157,130 to rehabilitate a water tank.
- Wynne pursued \$200,000 for a wastewater rehabilitation project.

Public Facilities

- Searcy submitted an application seeking \$87,690 for a generator at the local senior center.
- Eudora requested \$200,000 to fund an emergency services complex.
- Altheimer sought \$73,000 to fund upgrades at a local fire station.

Louisiana

Louisiana's state CDBG program received requests totaling \$70 and \$59 million, respectively, over the most recent annual reporting periods of 2014 - 15 and 2016 - 17. Applications were submitted for public infrastructure projects dedicated to improving fire protection, water, sewer, and roads. Overall, communities submitted applications for 268 projects which were not funded.

STATE OF LOUISIANA CDBG HISTORY 2014 - 15 and 2016 - 17 UNFUNDED PROJECTS (Public Infrastructure)		
CATEGORIES	UNFUNDED	APPLICATIONS RECIEVED
Water for Fire Protection	\$4,136,415	10
Sewer Treatment	\$19,510,420	29
New Sewer	\$4,738,928	8
Sewer Rehabilitation	\$42,051,255	82
Streets	\$40,816,103	105
Water	\$17,524,307	34
TOTAL	\$69,605,004	268

Texas

The State of Texas CDBG program accepts applications from communities on a two-year cycle and reported a total of \$443 million requested during program years 2015 - 16 and 2017 - 18. While \$317 million was awarded during this time, \$126 million or 28 percent of requested funding was unmet due to the limited allocation. The state considers applications from approximately 1100 eligible communities and aims to help as many communities as possible. Many communities recognize this situation and as a result will only submit applications

every few years for respective community development priorities. It is clear communities therefore have greater needs beyond amounts reported through CDBG applications.

STATE OF TEXAS CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2015 – 2016 & 2017 - 2018		
	2015 & 2016	2017 & 2018
ALLOCATION	\$178,374,902	\$139,024,645
REQUESTS	\$252,701,645	\$190,772,598
UNFUNDED	\$74,326,743	\$51,747,953

Vermont

Over the last three years, CDBG funding has contributed over \$15 million to public infrastructure and services in Vermont's rural communities. Yet during the same period, local jurisdictions remained without \$12 million in requested funding with CDBG only addressing 57% of the total amount requested by communities. As a result, communities continue to face gaps in key projects related to housing, senior facilities, education, and economic development.

STATE OF VERMONT CDBG FUNDING HISTORY 2015-2018				
	11/2015- 10/2016	2017	2018	TOTAL
ALLOCATIONS	\$9,301,534	\$7,081,926	\$7,132,879	\$23,516,339
REQUESTS	\$15,477,709	\$11,043,673	\$11,144,368	\$37,665,750
UNFUNDED	\$6,176,175	\$3,961,747	\$4,011,489	\$14,149,411

Applicants not awarded through the latest CDBG process (November 2018) include the following communities:

Housing

- Bennington applied for \$750,000 to renovate ten rental units in the town's historic downtown. The building has not been modified in forty years. The town was funded at \$650,000 but lacks \$100,000 to complete the project.
- Shires Housing in Shaftsbury was unsuccessful in receiving \$484,960 to form a limited partnership and create 22 affordable family rental units.
- A public-private partnership in Saint Albans failed to obtain \$1 million to construct 30 affordable rental units. The partnership consists of Champlain Housing Trust, Housing Vermont, and Congress and Main LLC and the development would be owned and maintained by Champlain Housing Trust.

Economic Development

Hardwick was unsuccessful in applying for \$1 million to build a 24,800 square foot accelerator facility. The building would be overseen by Northeast Kingdom Development Corporation and provide space for existing business to expand operations.

Senior Care

Hartford requested \$1 million for working capital in support of the Village at White River Junction. The Village sought the funding to increase capacity resulting in 40 new jobs at the 80 unit assisted living and memory care facility. Hartford was awarded \$500,000 to benefit the facility however only meeting 50% of their goal.

Tennessee

Tennessee's CDBG program experienced an unmet need of almost \$124 million from 2015 to 2018. A majority (53%) of funding requests were not fulfilled due to the program's limited allocation. Water and sewer improvements are consistently the top priorities. Localities requested more than twice as much in CDBG funding for these needs as were awarded through the program. Overall, 75% of the total amount requested from CDBG was dedicated to water and sewer projects.

STATE OF TENNESSEE CDBG HISTORY 2015-2018				
PROJECT TYPE	ALLOCATIONS	UNFUNDED	TOTAL	PERCENT UNFUNDED
Community Livability	\$17,783,724	\$21,084,429	\$38,868,152	54%
Housing	\$4,786,540	\$4,011,358	\$8,797,898	46%
Sewer Line	\$2,837,753	\$2,665,190	\$5,502,943	48%
Sewer System	\$41,632,751	\$46,783,846	\$88,416,597	53%
Water Line	\$11,354,145	\$10,877,385	\$22,231,530	49%
Water System	\$28,912,746	\$33,461,621	\$62,374,367	54%
Commercial Façade	\$2,626,131	\$5,010,318	\$7,636,449	66%
TOTAL	\$109,933,790	\$123,894,146	\$233,827,935	53%

Projects unfunded in the 2018 CDBG selection process include the following:

Infrastructure

- Blount County was unsuccessful in obtaining \$525,000 for water line upgrades.
- The Town of Gleason failed to receive \$230,874 to improve its sewer system.
- The City of Cowan was unsuccessful in seeking \$362,700 for water system improvements.
- Bradley County was not selected for \$448,375 towards sewer line improvements.

Commercial Façade

- The City of Columbia failed to receive \$100,000 to invest in business façade improvements.
- The City of Etowah was unsuccessful in its proposal to use \$100,000 for commercial façade updates.

APPENDIX C: CDBG FUNDING AT WORK: PROJECT EXAMPLES



Retail Ponds Permanent Supportive Housing

Location: Fort Collins, CO

CDBG: \$1.39 million

Built by Housing Catalyst, Redtail Ponds is a 4-story permanent supportive housing (PSH) development that offers 60 apartments for people with disabilities who have experienced homelessness. Multiple support services for those with substance abuse or mental health issues are located on site to help people gain stability in their lives.

Redtail Ponds is viewed as a “window of hope” since this award-winning development demonstrates that “the best thing to be done for the homeless is not soup or pallets on a barren floor, but a place to assemble one’s life in peace.” In addition to apartments, Redtail Ponds features a community kitchen, fitness area, computer room, community garden and several common areas for residents to congregate.

Retail Ponds was developed in 2015, using \$1.39 million in CDBG funds for the construction of housing, while the Colorado State Housing Finance Agency partnered to provide Low-Income Housing Tax Credit equity investment. The project has assisted 93 residents since opening in 2015, including 34 veterans. Of the 93 residents, 60% have been seniors. After three years, 88% of the residents remained stably housed, 98% engaged in a service plan and 28 rejoined the workforce.

“When I came here and saw my apartment, I cried. I felt like I had gone from being a pauper to a princess virtually overnight. The majority of us here now have become like a family to each other. We care about each other. I have a sense of joy and family that I was lacking.” –Cheryl



Pennyrile Area Development District: Todd County Career Path Institute

Location: Hopkinsville, KY

CDBG: \$500,000

Pennyrile Area Development District in Hopkinsville, KY worked with community partners on building the Todd County Career Path Institute, a 15,765 square foot building housing program administration, instructional, and workshop space. The Institute is dedicated to training students in programs such as welding, electrical circuit training, and robotics. Institute staff also coordinate with Hopkinsville Community College and Todd County Board of Education to expand technical and workforce training opportunities relevant to regional

industries. With continued development of large industry adjacent to Todd County, some estimates for future job creation range from 2,000 to 5,000 new jobs in the coming years. A CDBG grant provided \$500,000 (20%) of the \$2.5 million project cost. The project received the Governor’s 2016 Spirit of

Kentucky Award. Todd County Judge Daryl Greenfield responded to the program's potential: *"The Todd County Career Path Institute is a collaborative partnership among regional stakeholders including Todd County, Christian County, Pennyryle Area Development District, Hopkinsville Community College, and Southern Pennyryle Chamber Alliance. While preparing folks for a range of job opportunities, the Institute also connects skilled workers to specific employers. The regional community college and high schools have done well in developing relationships with local industry to find out what skills need to be adopted in curriculum."*

Northeast Mississippi Planning and Development District Public Infrastructure Improvements

Location: Marshall County, MS

CDBG: \$1.9 million

Marshall County, MS received a CDBG grant for water, sewer, waste water, gas, and road improvements for site development of a large commercial facility that created 134 jobs. The \$1.9 million CDBG grant leveraged over \$172 million in other private and public sources, including \$2.5 million from the MS Economic Development Highway Fund, \$4.7 million from Marshall County and \$165 million in private funds, to attract a subsidiary of Rockwool International to the county. Justin Hall, Executive Director of the Marshall County Industrial Development Association, believes that the project has been beneficial to the county. *"Marshall County became the first U.S. site for Rockwool. Rockwool has made a positive impact on the economy of Marshall*



County and greatly improved the quality of life of many of our residents."



Autumn's Center

Location: Spencer, IA

CDBG: \$600,000

Built in 2016, Autumn's Center is a regional children's center serving northwest Iowa children and their families. The project used \$600,000 CDBG funds to convert a 10,000 square foot vacant furniture store into a regional community facility serving the mental and behavioral needs of youth ages 0-21. An additional \$1.6 million in project funding was leveraged through private financing and donations. The project created 15 permanent jobs.

Autumn's Center provides specialty care for more than 2,000 children from 1,800 households who have experienced abuse, neglect, bullying, grief, loss, divorce of parents, parental substance abuse or who have developmental conditions such as a spectrum disorder, to name a few conditions. \$600,000 in CDBG funds were used to build the project and additional \$1,601,850 were leveraged through private financing, donations and pledges. The project created 15 permanent jobs.

"Autumn's Center is a one stop shop where children are able to receive a variety of services that provide high quality, wrap around care for behavioral health. Families have expressed their gratitude in being able to have

support and help in dealing with their child's care. At Autumn's Center, we also provide a lot of family support, as we know behavioral health affects the whole family, not just the individual. We are so blessed to have this facility in Northwest Iowa!" – Natalie Sandbulte, PsyD, VP of Clinical Services

Indiana 15 Regional Planning Commission: Tell City Workforce Development Project

Location: Tell City, IN

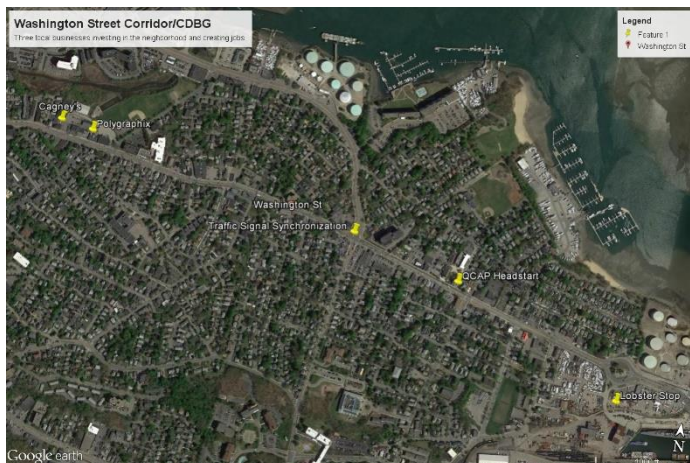
CDBG: \$250,000



SWIM-Plus (Southwest Indiana Manufacturing Project) is a workforce development program funded in part through the CDBG program. SWIM is designed for program participants to receive 140 hours of work-ready training covering Safety, Quality Practices and Measurement, Processes and Production, and Maintenance Awareness. “Plus” is incorporated in the training as four courses in career readiness and education is provided so students can make sound career decisions.

This program is ongoing, with an initial goal of 62 participants through the two phases of the program. There are 32 different manufacturers, non-profit and quasi-governmental agencies, schools and local governments in partnership to increase the qualified workforce, reaching across four counties. The initial discussions began with four inter-related manufacturers who currently have a total of 300-350 open, unfilled positions. The total cost of this program is \$343,000. The purchase of equipment in the amount of \$93,000 was covered by private funds. The administrative costs of \$16,000 and cost of the actual training, which includes contracting with a provider, was \$234,000 for a total of \$250,000 covered by grant funds.

In describing the program’s effectiveness, Glenn Goffinet – an instructor at Tell City – responded: *“This grant not only allows for a person to learn the skills necessary for employment in any manufacturing setting, it has also increased the level of communication between educators and area businesses regarding specific employment needs. The program is set-up to be a talent pipeline for individuals to experience hands-on training to master the skills so desperately needed by our area employers.”*



Washington Street Corridor Revitalization

Location: Quincy, MA

CDBG: \$141,000

Commercial loan program in a concentrated geographic area that resulted in the creation of 8 permanent jobs along with neighborhood improvement benefits. The Washington Street corridor has struggled for decades since the closure of the Fore River Shipyard. By making key economic development loans in this neighborhood, a synergy developed that spurred additional private development, helped along by strategic neighborhood public improvements. CDBG funds

were used for implementation of public works and public facility neighborhood improvements.

Microenterprise Development

Concord, NH

CDBG: \$750,000

The State of New Hampshire allocated \$750,000 in CDBG funding to seven economic development organizations serving Grafton and Cheshire counties in rural New Hampshire. All seven organizations work with low- and moderate-income people who own or want to start their own business. The organizations offer services, education, and programs for micro-businesses; businesses that have fewer than five employees. In all, the grant will support 276 small businesses and entrepreneurs with financing, accounting services, marketing and business development.

M.R. Reiter School – City Park***Morrisville Borough, PA******CDBG: \$102,000***

Morrisville Borough received a \$102,000 CDBG grant funding the purchase of 2.75-acre M.R. Reiter Elementary School for transformation of the blighted property into a public park. The former school building was demolished and the land transformed into a local park. CDBG funding was matched by a Bucks County open space grant in the amount of \$202,125 and state grant for \$150,000. Morrisville provided local match money in the amount of \$70,000. Total project cost for acquisition and demolition of the former school building was \$505,000.

***Red Clover Commons******Location: Brattleboro, VT******CDBG-DR: \$5.5 million***

On May 25, 2017, staff from Brattleboro Housing Partnerships and Housing Vermont were joined by other agency representatives, residents and community members to celebrate the opening of Red Clover Commons, 55 new homes for seniors and people with disabilities. The new housing development replaces homes at Melrose Place which were rendered uninhabitable by Tropical Storm Irene

in August 2011. Red Clover Commons will offer support for residents through the Support and Services at Home Program (SASH). Numerous energy efficient features include a geothermal heating and cooling system that will keep residents comfortable year-round. The building is centrally located near various public services such as public transportation, shopping and the hospital. Brattleboro Housing Partnership and Housing Vermont developed Red Clover Commons using low-income tax credit equity, which covered about half of the development costs. The development also received funding \$5.5 million from the HUD CDBG Disaster Relief funds and other Federal, State and local sources.

Transit Services***Denison, IA******CDBG: \$75,000***

After layoffs of 400 workers in Denison, it was crucial to find transportation for workers to a nearby prepared meats company in Harlan. Western Iowa Transit (WIT) partnered with Crawford County, IA to establish a commuter route between the communities of Denison and Harlan. Workforce development professionals assisted displaced workers through the transition center in Denison. CDBG funding through the state of Iowa is providing transit service for over 50 workers to commute between Denison and Harlan six days per week. The cost of the service is \$150,000 annually. The employer is providing 50% match.



Piccadilly Square Senior Housing Building
Mahtomedi, MN
CDBG: \$352,709

CDBG funds were used for the soil remediation of 3 acres for redevelopment of a former restaurant into affordable senior housing. Piccadilly Square is a 79-unit affordable housing development for low-income seniors who earn less than \$35,000. The building design includes five accessible units and nine units with communication features for hearing impaired residents. All units have elevators and roll-in showers to accommodate wheelchairs and a senior service coordinator on-site.



Good Neighbors Food Shelf
Hugo, MN
CDBG: \$70,000

The project was started in response to the need of families struggling to meet their financial obligations and provide food to their families. CDBG funds were used for land acquisition for construction of a food bank. Private financing in the amount of \$202,414 was used to construct the facility. The project serves on average 125 extremely low-income households per month.

Wastewater System Renovations

Location: Arbyrd, MO

CDBG: \$500,000

The City of Arbyrd will receive \$500,000 in CDBG funds to address inflow and infiltration issues in its wastewater system. Funding will aid repairs for manhole and lift station, sewer lines, and lagoons. The outdated system has not been upgraded since 1984.

Small Business Assistance

Location: Maryville, MO

CDBG: \$1,000,000

SSM Health St. Francis Hospital is constructing a 15,800 square-foot preschool and daycare facility at 2112 S. Main St. in Maryville. The center will increase daycare capacity to 136 children and host an early Head Start class which will be the first of its kind in Nodaway County. CDBG funding helped to leverage \$2.2 million in other public and private funds for a total project cost of \$3.2 million.

http://www.maryvilledailyforum.com/life/food_health/article_d119d496-cc7c-11e6-8626-2fbc81dd6fd6.html

ComDel Innovation

Job Retention and Manufacturing

Location: Wahpeton, ND

CDBG: \$500,000

In 2007, 3M announced they were closing their facility in Wahpeton where floppy diskettes were produced. The plant employed 390 people, which is a significant loss in a town with a population of 7,696. A group of former

employees decided to start their own company and formed ComDel Innovation Inc. 3M allowed them to take over some of the manufacturing contracts and even donated the equipment already in the facility. Their focus is on “hard goods” manufacturing; contract injection molding and metal stamping. CDBG funds were used to purchase production equipment and inventory to expand into new product lines. Twenty-one jobs were retained. Not only did the facility remain occupied and several jobs retained, over the years ComDel Innovation has grown into new and rapidly expanding markets, including the manufacture of medical devices, employing approximately 200 people.

Authenticom

Location: La Crosse, WI

CDBG: \$245,000

Authenticom was named one of the top automotive software companies in America. It is a leading source of dealer management systems integration and technological solutions for automotive marketing, integrates with 75 dealer management systems and connects with over 21,500 automotive dealerships. It grew as a business from 18 jobs to now over 120 jobs today (and counting) in part thanks to two CDBG small business loans totaling \$245,000 provided by the City of La Crosse in 2007 and 2011. The loans enabled the company to expand their data management services, update new technologies and expand their offices. Authenticom has been recognized by INC. 5000 for 4 years in a row as one of America’s fastest growing companies.

Infrastructure improvements

Location: Glenwood, AR

CDBG: \$339,000

A reopening of a sawmill in Glenwood is happening with the help of CDBG funding. A CDBG grant of \$339,000 was awarded to Glenwood for facility and infrastructure improvements. CDBG funding leverages \$817,726 from the Economic Development Administration and \$50 million investment from Caddo River Forrest Products. The company will create 130 jobs with 300 indirect jobs added as well.

<http://ualrpublicradio.org/post/sawmill-reopen-southwest-arkansas-creating-hundreds-jobs#stream/0>

HOPE Exists Program (Pilot Program)

Location: Miami Beach, FL

CDBG: \$41,434



The pilot program implemented during the summer of 2016 provided an opportunity for homeless people transitioning from the streets to ease into an employment setting. The City’s Homeless Outreach Team engaged H.O.P.E. in Miami Dade, Inc., a faith-based non-for-profit, to identify homeless persons residing in shelter who could leverage their knowledge of the homeless who remained on the street with the opportunity to work as a street outreach worker for the City. The opportunity eased them back into a work setting while honing their interview, writing and research skills thereby improving their

ability to pursue other employment. The Program allowed staff to increase outreach efforts tenfold and target more individuals while providing an opportunity for sheltered homeless to rebuild their resume by learning job skills such as effective communication, documentation reporting, conflict resolution, crisis intervention and strategic engagement, interview techniques and provide a tangible sense of purpose and rekindled hope for their future. 22 homeless sheltered individuals were able to work and learn skills needed to transition into more permanent employment. 10 individuals gained permanent employment. In addition, by employing these individuals, Homeless Outreach case workers, along with the clergy from H.O.P.E. in Miami Dade, were able to conduct street outreach work impacting 619 unduplicated individuals during the 5 months the Program was in place.

"I have not worked for the last 6 years and I thought I would not be capable of working. Thank you, working with this program helped me realize that I can work and be successful". Another beneficiary stated: "I was homeless in Miami Beach for 13 years, now I am reaching out to help others and getting back to the workforce. I am never going back."

Infrastructure Improvements

Hazlehurst, MS

CDBG: \$400,000

A new hospital was necessary for Copiah County and after a lengthy site search, a location was determined which met the hospital authority's needs. Copiah County Medical Center opened in February 2017. The total project cost was \$17 million including infrastructure improvements. The City of Hazlehurst utilized Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds from the Mississippi Development Authority and Delta Regional Authority (DRA) funds to supply sewer infrastructure to the site totaling \$400,000. The project retained 145 jobs and nine jobs were created initially; the hospital is committed to creating an additional 20 jobs in the coming months.

Residential Housing Rehabilitation

Location: Los Angeles County, CA

CDBG: \$21 million (since FY 2013-2014)

Administered by the Community Development Commission of the County of Los Angeles (CDC), the Los Angeles County Residential Rehabilitation Program addresses the area's need to maintain safe quality housing for low- and moderate-income persons. An aging housing stock has resulted in housing problems such as deferred maintenance and other deterioration that increase health and safety issues. The cost to remedy these conditions create a significant financial burden for 48.6% of all households in Los Angeles County and force them to live under substandard conditions or lose their homes. The Los Angeles County Residential Rehabilitation Program, funded by the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, provides the best solution to address these housing needs of low- and moderate-income households that include children, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities, in order for them to remain in safe and accessible homes. Without the Los Angeles County Residential Rehabilitation Program, many of these households cannot afford to make the needed improvements, thereby, exposing their families to environmental hazards including lead-based paint, asbestos, mold, as well as structural hazards such unpermitted work that could lead to costly and/or deadly fire or flood damage. Due to their limited or fixed income, many households are not able to secure funding from the private sector. As such, their housing is at high risk of falling into disrepair and becoming uninhabitable, which may lead to a decline in their property value. This devaluation negatively effects their community. The Los Angeles County Residential Rehabilitation Program has been tremendously successful in improving the everyday quality of life for residents living in homes plagued by these health and safety risks. Since FY 2013-14, over \$21 million has been expended to complete residential rehabilitation improvements for 2,761 low- and moderate-income households throughout the entire County. Another benefit is the stimulation of the local economy through the award of contracts to construction contractors to complete this work. The Los Angeles County Residential Rehabilitation Program brings the added benefits of good jobs and the need to purchase materials and supplies from area businesses creating tax revenue for municipalities.

Crossroads Apartments

Location: Burbank, CA

CDBG: \$344,693

Crossroads is a 79-unit multi-family rental development which will serve households with incomes from 0% to 60% Area Median Income. Crossroads includes 22 one-bedroom, 24 two-bedroom, and 33 three-bedroom units, a community room, laundry facility and outdoor gathering space and play area. The development is well-



served by public transportation and near public schools, shopping, and services. This project is a collaborative effort with the City of Santa Rosa, also a CDBG entitlement jurisdiction. This project will alleviate homelessness, housing cost burden, and overcrowding for 79 households in its first year. The housing will provide enrichment programs for residents and will be located near jobs and services that will contribute to residents' quality of life and access to opportunity. Approximately 63 temporary jobs will be created and approximately 23 permanent jobs will be created as a result of this development.



Linda Ingram, one of the speakers at the groundbreaking, is a resident at a Burbank Housing affordable housing complex in Roseland and she asked that all attendees continue to support the efforts of Burbank Housing. "I work, I have always worked, but when I had a medical emergency that impacted my ability to support myself Burbank gave me a soft place to land and for that I will be forever grateful. "

Homeless Outreach Service Team

Location: Sonoma County, CA

CDBG: \$39,278

Project description: Multi-disciplinary street and encampment outreach program designed to engage unsheltered person with services, assess their health status and vulnerability, enter them into Coordinated Intake and prioritize bringing them into housing. CDBG funds an outreach team field worker. In calendar 2015 (first year of the project), over 900 persons engaged, 571 persons screened; 120 persons were housed, including 27 permanently housed. 78% remain housed; among these, there has been a 50% reduction in the number of emergency room visits in the prior three months and a 61% reduction in the number of ambulance transports in the prior six months. The HOST project has been instrumental in shifting the local homeless service system away from serving those most capable of ending homelessness on their own, to serving those most in need. Current trends are following the baseline accomplishments and impacts.

Maple Tree House Shelter

Location: Payette, ID

CDBG: \$500,000



ROSE Advocates (a 501(c)(3) nonprofit serving Payette, Washington, Valley and Adams counties in Idaho constructed a domestic violence shelter utilizing CDBG funding. The 6718 square foot facility (Maple Tree House)

has a secure six-bedroom dormitory living area with community kitchen and dining, bathrooms, and a children's play area. About half of the building provides space to house ROSE Advocates' administrative offices and space for community education, training, and client counseling.

Weatherization and Minor Home Repair

Location: Bremerton, WA

CDBG: \$98,837



Kitsap Community Resources provides Weatherization and Minor Home Repair to low income City of Bremerton households including energy audits, health and safety measures, and energy efficiency improvements. Funds allow for Weatherization staff to leverage more restrictive state and federal funds allowing for additional health and safety repairs to be done to the home. The Kitsap Community Resources program targets low income families who both rent or own in the City of Bremerton.

Kitsap Community Resources Weatherization and Minor Home Repair Program is able to leverage the \$98,837 in City CDBG funds to a \$1,002,444 investment in the community. The funds that are used for leveraging come from the U.S. Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Washington State Match Maker, and Puget Sound Energy. The program employs 3 general contractors. Their work includes insulating walls, attics, floors and heating ducts. Installing ventilation, air sealing of home. Health and safety issues-grab bars, stairs, rotted decks, tripping hazards, mold and lead. Weatherization repairs include fixing leaking roofs, ducting out of dryers. Replacement of broken windows and doors. The materials are bought locally, which keeps the funds in Kitsap County.

"We are so thankful for all the work you have done for our family! You have all been so wonderful to work with! We appreciate all your time and effort to help make our home more comfortable and affordable for us. It is amazing to know that people and programs like yours exist. We will be forever grateful!" – quote from a beneficiary

Appendix D: Online Survey

1. Grantee Information

Name
Title
Agency
Address
City/State/Zip
Phone
Email

2. Grantee Type

State/Commonwealth
Entitlement city
Entitlement county/parish

3. What are the most significant unmet community development needs in your community? Please check all that apply. (State Grantees)

Affordable rental housing
Affordable homeowner housing
Home repair/rehabilitation
Infrastructure (bridges, dams, drinking water, flood control, solid waste facilities, street and highways, transit, wastewater)
Small business assistance
Employment supports/job training
Homeless shelters, services
Transitional permanent housing for the homeless
Food banks
Senior/elderly services
Services for disabled persons (including 504 accessibility)
Youth services (afterschool programs, day care)
Access to transportation
Health care/health clinics
Parks and recreation centers
Substance use disorders services
Transitional/permanent housing for persons with substance use disorders
Public safety/crime prevention
Other (please specify)

What is the most significant unmet community development need in your community? (Local Government Grantees)

4. Of the significant unmet community development needs in your community, what percentage and dollar amount is infrastructure-related (i.e., public facilities and improvements such as senior centers, recreation centers, homeless facilities, street improvements, sidewalks, parking facilities, flood and drainage facilities, water/sewer improvements, child care centers, solid waste disposal facilities, health facilities, fire stations/equipment, etc.). Please provide your best estimate.

Less than 10%
10-25%
25-50%
More than 50%

5. What types of programs/activities in your community, if any, have been permanently eliminated due to reduced CDBG funding?

Homeownership assistance
Homeowner rehabilitation
Rental rehabilitation
Housing services – please specify:
Other real property activities (acquisition, disposition, clearance and demolition, code enforcement, and historic preservation)
Public facilities (infrastructure, community/neighborhood facilities, etc.)
Public services (job training and employment services, homelessness, health care, substance use disorders, child care, crime prevention, meals on wheels, youth services, etc.)
Economic development programs (microenterprise assistance, commercial rehabilitation, and special economic development activities)
Assistance to CBDs (for projects that include neighborhood revitalization, community and economic development, etc.)
Other – please specify:
None

6. What types of programs/activities in your community, if any, now receive less funding due to reduced CDBG funding?

Homeownership assistance
Homeowner rehabilitation
Rental rehabilitation
Housing services – please specify:
Other real property activities (acquisition, disposition, clearance and demolition, code enforcement, and historic preservation)
Public facilities (infrastructure, community/neighborhood facilities, etc.)
Public services (job training and employment services, homelessness, health care, substance use disorders, child care, crime prevention, meals on wheels, youth services, etc.)
Economic development programs (microenterprise assistance, commercial rehabilitation, and special economic development activities)
Assistance to CBDs (for projects that include neighborhood revitalization, community and economic development, etc.)
Other – please specify:
None

7. What types of programs/activities in your community, if any, have been canceled or delayed due to reduced CDBG funding?

Acquisition of real property
Disposition of real property
Public facilities, infrastructure improvements

Public services (job training/employment services, homelessness services, health care and substance abuse services, child care, crime prevention, youth services, senior services, other)

Relocation

Homeownership assistance

Homeowner rehabilitation

Rental rehabilitation

Housing services

New construction of housing

Code enforcement

Microenterprise assistance

Commercial Rehabilitation

Special economic development activities

Special activities by CBDOS

Other activities – Please list

- 8. Based on recent experience, what is your best estimate of the number of applications for CDBG funding you will receive in the coming year?**
- 9. Based on recent experience, what is your best estimate of the number of applications you will be able to fund in the coming year?**
- 10. Based on recent experience, what is your best estimate of how much larger your CDBG allocation would have to be in order to fund all legitimate applications for funding in the coming year?**
- 11. Over the past five years, what is the percentage of CDBG applications that have been unfunded in your community due to a decrease in CDBG funding?**

Less than 10%

10-25%

25-50%

More than 50%

- 12. Have you permanently reduced staff due to a reduction in CDBG funding?**

Yes

No

- 13. Please share any additional information about the impact of reduced CDBG funding on your community?**

APPENDIX E: Local Grantees and Insular Areas that Completed the CDBG Needs Survey

Alabama

Anniston
Birmingham
Decatur
Florence
Gadsden
Opelika
Tuscaloosa

American Samoa

Arizona

Tempe

Arkansas

Fayetteville
Fort Smith
Hot Springs
Jacksonville
Jonesboro
Little Rock
North Little Rock
Rogers

California

Burbank
Cathedral City
Chino Hills
Buena Park
Elk Grove
Escondido
Fremont
Garden Grove
Los Angeles County
Menifee
Modesto
Norwalk
Perris
Pico Rivera
Rancho Cordova
Richmond
Riverside
Rocklin
Santa Barbara
San Bernardino County
Santa Maria

South Gate

Colorado

Arvada

Commerce City

Thornton

Connecticut

Fairfield

Greenwich

Manchester

Middletown

Norwalk

Norwich

Waterbury

Florida

Jacksonville

Marion County

Miami

Miramar

North Miami

Orlando

Pensacola

Punta Gorda

Georgia

Albany

Athens-Clarke County

Cobb County

Dalton

Fulton County

Valdosta

Warner Robins

Hawaii

Hawaii County

Idaho

Boise

Idaho Falls

Meridian

Illinois

Des Plaines

Evanston

McHenry County

Moline

Oak Park

Rock Island

Urbana

Indiana

Bloomington

East Chicago

Elkhart

Hammond

Kokomo

South Bend

Iowa

Waterloo

Kansas

Shawnee

Kentucky

Lexington-Fayette County

Louisiana

Alexandria

Baton Rouge

Lafayette

New Orleans

Maine

Bangor

Biddeford

Lewiston

Cumberland County

Portland

Maryland

Annapolis

Salisbury

Massachusetts

Arlington

Cambridge

Haverhill

Lawrence

Leominster

Lowell

Malden

Peabody

Salem

Westfield

Michigan

Bay City

East Lansing
Genesee County
Muskegon
Redford
Southfield
Sterling Heights
Westland

Minnesota

Anoka County
Duluth
North Mankato
Ramsey County
Washington County

Mississippi

Jackson

Missouri

Jefferson City
O'Fallon
St. Charles
St. Louis

Nebraska

Lincoln

Nevada

Henderson
Las Vegas

New Hampshire

Portsmouth
Rochester

New Jersey

Camden
Clifton
Long Branch

New Mexico

Rio Rancho

New York

Amherst
Brookhaven
Cheektowaga
Erie County
Hamburg
Islip

Schenectady
White Plains

North Carolina

Asheville
Durham
Greensboro
Jacksonville

North Dakota

Grand Forks

Northern Mariana Islands

Ohio

Bowling Green
Canton
Cincinnati
Cleveland Heights
Columbus
Dayton
Hamilton
Kettering
Springfield
Steubenville

Oklahoma

Tulsa

Oregon

Bend
Corvallis
Hillsboro
Medford
Salem

Pennsylvania

Abington
Altoona
Chester
Chester County
Delaware County
Wilkes-Barre

Puerto Rico

Municipio de Arecibo
Municipio de Humacao

Rhode Island

Cranston

East Providence
Pawtucket
Providence

South Carolina

Charleston
Charleston County
Florence
Richland County

South Dakota

Rapid City

Tennessee

Bristol
Chattanooga
Clarksville
Jackson
Knoxville
Morristown
Nashville-Davidson County

Texas

Arlington
Beaumont
Brazoria County
Bryan
College Station
Galveston
Garland
Harris County
Killeen
Lewisville
McAllen
Mesquite
Mission
Odessa
Round Rock
San Antonio
Waco

Utah

Salt Lake City
West Jordan

Vermont

Burlington

Virginia

Alexandria

Charlottesville
Chesapeake
Newport News
Richmond
Roanoke
Suffolk

Washington

Bellevue
Bremerton
Federal Way
Lakewood
Marysville
Richland
Seattle
Spokane County

West Virginia

Beckley
Vienna
Weirton

Wisconsin

Appleton
La Crosse
Madison
Milwaukee County
Oshkosh
Sheybogan
Superior
Wausau