

## Executive Summary

### AP-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

#### 1. Introduction

The City of Marietta's 2023 Action Plan sees the City at the mid-point of its five-year Consolidated Plan, looking to build on successful community development outcomes to date while further refining the course of the multi-year plan to adjust for practical realities in program administration.

The City of Marietta has received notice of a CDBG allocation of \$385,601 for Program Year 2023, and this funding amount frames the strategic decisions of this plan. The plan also provides new program uses for \$10,577 in PY 2019 and 2020 funds previously returned to the line of credit, as well as \$20,306 left over from now-closed 2021 under-budget completed projects.

#### 2. Summarize the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan

This could be a restatement of items or a table listed elsewhere in the plan or a reference to another location. It may also contain any essential items from the housing and homeless needs assessment, the housing market analysis or the strategic plan.

The big picture of the City of Marietta's present community development framework, which was originally mapped out in 2021, remains sound. The City aspires to complete public projects, facilitate homeowner repair projects, and provide public services. The focus of public projects continues to be the rehabilitation, reconstruction and ADA improvement of infrastructure and the revitalization of LMI-concentrated neighborhoods. The City of Marietta also continues to see a role for its Development Department in helping LMI homeowners preserve their housing stock by providing project-based assistance with funding previously allocated for this purpose.

The City, now at the 3-year mark of its five-year plan, also sees a need to recalibrate its resources in these ongoing efforts to fit the emerging spending profile of the program. As for public services, the City continues to pursue the vision articulated in the 2021 Consolidated Plan: support for the operations of a Drop-In Center to provide a refuge for the vulnerable against the elements, while also providing resources to support those bus routes of the Washington County-sponsored Community Action Bus Line which provide cross-city transit within LMI-concentrated areas. The last component of the plan, which supports all other aspects of the large-scale vision, is to set aside administrative resources so that the Development Department can continue planning, facilitating, managing, and implementing the CDBG program.

The primary difference between the original 2021 multi-year vision and the 2023 Action Plan in practice is that while neighborhood revitalization, infrastructure and facilities, public services and program administration resources have been spent at roughly the predicted rate, spending on home repair assistance (which is offered on demand to homeowner-occupants upon successful applicant and project qualification) has been far lower than the level of funding set aside to date for that purpose. As a result, part of the 2023 plan involves a pause on new home repair assistance funding until the funding originally set aside for home repair under Program Year 2021 and 2022 plans is substantially expended. The present surplus in home repair funding is the reason this plan proposes no additional funding for home repair in PY 2023.

### **3. Evaluation of past performance**

This is an evaluation of past performance that helped lead the grantee to choose its goals or projects.

The City of Marietta submits this Action Plan at the midpoint of a five-year Consolidated Plan cycle. Being now approximately two years into a five-year plan, the City now has the benefit of experience under the plan, which allows it to better evaluate performance to date.

While 2021 was primarily consumed with long-range planning efforts and program formalization, in Program Year 2022 the program focus shifted to implementation of neighborhood revitalization and infrastructure projects. A neighborhood revitalization effort in the Harmar neighborhood (the highest LMI-concentrated census tract block group in the City) funded by 2021 resources successfully produced a revitalized block of ADA accessible sidewalk to replace a previously crumbling, non-ADA sidewalk path. An infrastructure revitalization effort also sited in Harmar improved the ADA and general pedestrian accessibility of an important social center in the life of the community, providing a quality route of pedestrian access to a building which houses both the Boys and Girls Club and the Gospel Mission Food Pantry. By facilitating better pedestrian movement to those frequently requested destinations by projects completed slightly under budget, the City was able to concretely improve the suitability of Harmar's LMI citizens' living environment.

Similarly, the City's use of funds in Program Years 2021 and 2022 to support public services as envisioned in the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan has allowed the City to work in coordination with outside entities to deliver low- to moderate-income benefit. The City evaluates past public service programming performance as successful, and believes public services should be continued in the types and approximate amounts originally anticipated.

The City also believes that a continued focus on LMI homeowner-occupant home repair makes sense in a community with aging housing stock. The City's homeowner rehabilitation assistance programming certainly fulfills a need, and the 2021-22 formalization of the program's rules and standards in a new set of fairly detailed policies and procedures should guide the program's future. The City's present assessment in hindsight, however, is that too many resources were originally earmarked for this

programming in the original 2021 multi-year planning effort, leaving these initiatives over-funded in practice in both PY 2021 and 2022. Revision of the original vision is now warranted in the interest of improving program timeliness; reevaluation of demand prompts us to modify the trajectory of program funding in this category.

#### **4. Summary of Citizen Participation Process and consultation process**

Summary from citizen participation section of plan.

The City of Marietta in 2021 revised its citizen participation plan in line with HUD's oversight and recommendations. The City has been following the 2021 citizen participation plan since its adoption, sponsoring a minimum of two ADA accessible public hearings per year in different quarters of the program year and conducting less formal community outreach through other means.

The initial public hearing associated with 2023 action planning efforts was conducted at 9:00 a.m. on November 1, 2022 in Armory Community Room 10. The second public hearing associated with 2023 planning efforts was conducted prior to plan submission in the same location. Both hearings were noticed at least 14 days ahead of time by formal publication in the Marietta Times. Announcements about these hearings were also posted on the City of Marietta website (Development Department home page) and on the physical bulletin boards on the first floor of the Marietta administrative building, 304 Putnam. In sum, the Citizen Participation Process consisted of following the City's Citizen Participation Plan - notifying the public via newspaper publications and other supportive forms of written communication specifically encouraging citizen participation, while hosting the publicly noticed hearings in a physical space to provide program information and a live forum for participation to anyone interested in attending. For additional details on the citizen participation process, please refer to AP-12 (Participation), *infra*.

The PY 2023 Action Plan consultation process consisted of specifically scheduling in-person or telephone interviews with a wide cross-section of community organizational representatives with specific areas of expertise, knowledge bases or interests. Although citizen participation at hearings continues to be light, community engagement through the direct scheduled meeting outreach approach has been quite successful in helping the Development Department continue steering the direction of the program in consideration of community needs and general consensus on priorities. The consultation process in the preparation of this 2023 plan was quite robust and resulted in significant participation. For additional details on consulting parties and summaries of consultations, please refer to AP-10 (Consultation), *infra*.

It is further noted that the City of Marietta Development Department in 2023 used the consolidated planning consultation regulation as a guide in determining consultation partners and topics of consultation. Although the Consolidated Plan consultation regulatory obligation is much broader than the minimal consultations required by the less specific action planning consultation regulation, the City of Marietta in 2023 voluntarily went substantially above and beyond the baseline consultation requirements of the action planning consultation regulations.

**5. Summary of public comments**

This could be a brief narrative summary or reference an attached document from the Citizen Participation section of the Con Plan.

This field will be updated as appropriate after final public comment period and prior to plan submission to HUD. This placeholder text will be deleted as part of that final pre-submission update.

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

This field will be updated as appropriate after final public comment period and prior to plan submission to HUD. This placeholder text will be deleted as part of that final pre-submission update.

**7. Summary**

**PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies – 91.200(b)**

**1. Agency/entity responsible for preparing/administering the Consolidated Plan**

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	MARIETTA	
CDBG Administrator		City Development Department
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator		
HOPWA-C Administrator		

**Table 1 – Responsible Agencies**

**Narrative (optional)**

The City of Marietta is an entitlement community in HUD’s Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program. City Development Director, Daniel Everson, is responsible for the administration of the CDBG program. The City of Marietta also receives CHIP, and the local Public Housing Agency (PHA) Washington-Morgan Community Action is responsible for the administration of the CHIP program.

**Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information**

City of Marietta Development Department Daniel Everson: [deverson@mariettaoh.net](mailto:deverson@mariettaoh.net), 740-373-9354

City of Marietta Development Clerk Amanda Clark: [amandaclark@mariettaoh.net](mailto:amandaclark@mariettaoh.net), 740-373-9354

## **AP-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)**

### **1. Introduction**

Every Action Planning process requires some level of community consultation. It is unclear from the regulatory language exactly what consultation requirements apply to the annual planning process, as opposed to the fairly defined consultations prescribed for the multi-year consolidated planning (strategic planning) process. Whereas 24 CFR 91.100 lays out the specific categories of consultation outreach that will ideally occur in a multi-year consolidated planning process, the regulation pertinent to consultation in the development of annual action plans lacks specificity as to which entities types should be consulted or which topics should be discussed. (24 CFR 91.220 simply says: "the action plan must include ... a summary of ... consultation process" without specifying consultation partners or topics.) There is also no discussion under either regulation about the degree to which consultation of published materials satisfies consultation requirements. It is clear, then, that some consultation must occur every year; the amount, format, content and quantity of consultation, however appears to be left by regulation to the discretion of the local planning agency.

With this in mind, the City of Marietta in its 2023 planning process used the multi-year consolidated planning regulation as a guide for who should be consulted and on which topics. The theory was that over-consultation is better than under-consultation, even if the action planning consultation process has rather open-ended regulatory language. Over 20 individual outreach consultation, discussion and listening sessions (including conversations not ultimately specified below, as well as those explicitly listed) were scheduled and conducted. Most consultations with community contacts were in-person meetings; a minority were conducted over the phone. No 2023 consultations were conducted exclusively over email. Most consultations lasted at least 30 minutes; many discussions continued for an hour or more. Specific questions were asked in these meetings to attempt to cover issues within the consultants' specific knowledge or experience, and summaries of answers received were noted for later recollection.

Although not all consultations resulted in action items or "projects" to be funded through 2023 CDBG, the consultations did tend to elucidate recurring themes of a need for adequate housing, a need for transportation, and a need for active transportation infrastructure (sidewalks and related infrastructure in good repair). In the aggregate, these conversations were generally helpful in providing the direction necessary to envision community benefit projects to serve the LMI national objective consistent with the 2021 Consolidated Plan.

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

The only HUD program funded through this Action Plan is CDBG. Although CDBG is theoretically designed to be flexible, the truth in the case of a city with a small development department and a population under 14,000 operating in a predominantly rural region is that the CDBG program is inherently limited by its regulatory complexity. The most pertinent regulation to mention here is the public services cap. With a maximum of 15% of any CDBG program year grant being eligible for public service use, only a very small fraction of an already limited funding resource is available to be spent to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and public health, mental health and service agencies. However, the planning process itself - meeting with various individuals with varying professional interests and backgrounds - tends to result in coordination and exchange of information about many different things. When one hears consistent themes repeated by different stakeholders with different areas of interest in discussions about community strengths and gaps in resources, these distinct conversations mutually reinforce each other and provide a path forward for the CDBG program to be impactful regardless of practical limitations.

The City has in the past attempted to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and health/mental health and service agencies by facilitating a Continuum of Care program. However, in 2022-23 the City decided to allow outside agencies to receive CoC funding directly without interjecting the City of Marietta as an unnecessary third wheel in this programming. The hope is that direct ownership over Continuum of Care programming will lead the public housing and healthcare provider collaborators to refine the quality of the programs they will be directly administering going forward.

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

The Marietta Development Department consulted with the Washington-Morgan Community Action personnel most closely responsible for the Continuum of Care. Those Community Action personnel provided an update on the status of Continuum of Care. Information received from this consultation was that no census tract block groups within the City of Marietta were identified in the 2023 Point in Time Count for participation in the statewide on-the-ground homeless tabulation effort. Continuum of Care leadership also provided an update on Washington-Morgan Community Action's ongoing efforts to transition the Shelter Plus Care program into a program operating under the Continuum of Care regulations, stating that final policies and procedures for the updated program were nearing completion. Since that consultation, the City of Marietta has learned from HUD that final policies and procedures submitted by Community Action to update the program were formally accepted by HUD. This will allow Washington-Morgan Community Action, as the regional Continuum of Care facilitator, to administer a CoC program according to the updated standards.

**Describe consultation with the Continuum(s) of Care that serves the jurisdiction's area in determining how to allocate ESG funds, develop performance standards for and evaluate**

**outcomes of projects and activities assisted by ESG funds, and develop funding, policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS**

The City of Marietta Development Department holds a seat on the Continuum of Care Committee and, with the other agency representatives seated on the committee, participates in approving recommended funding allocations for Continuum of Care programming when meetings are called by the chair for this purpose. Community Action, as the lead agency, develops performance standards based on committee recommendations and administers HMIS. As a jurisdiction, the City of Marietta has very few homelessness-specific resources, lacking an overnight shelter. The previous Shelter Plus Care program, as it transitions into a Continuum of Care program, should continue to support the highly vulnerable disabled homeless population identified for participation in supportive housing programming. The City's decision to fund an LMI Drop-In Center is partially motivated by the perceived need to offer a service providing a direct point of contact for the homeless and those at the greatest risk of homelessness; while this is not the same thing as running a homeless shelter, an LMI Drop-In Center does allow at least one point of direct outreach to the homeless and those at greatest risk.

**2. Describe Agencies, groups, organizations and others who participated in the process and describe the jurisdiction's consultations with housing, social service agencies and other entities**

**Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated**

1	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Buckeye Hills Regional Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Planning organization Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy Fair Housing
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	In-person meeting scheduled with executive director of Buckeye Hills Regional Council and certain planning and development personnel. Wide-ranging two-way discussion of programs, initiatives, priorities and current efforts. Discussion specifically touched on Buckeye Hills' programs to assist the elderly with transportation needs and home rehabilitation needs. Discussion also included consultation on current challenges faced by both organizations in the administration of their respective home repair assistance programs, with a focus on lack of contractors and related challenges. Discussion explored Buckeye Hills' role as a regional fair housing organization coordinating fair housing services and outreach for a multi-county area which includes within its territory Washington County and the City of Marietta. Discussion also touched on planning difficulties related to regulatory changes under certain programs. Anticipated outcome is that better understanding of resources administered by Buckeye Hills and vice versa could lead to better referrals between agencies and better overall coordination of programming.

2	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Washington county Family and Children First Council
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Child Welfare Agency Other government - County Lead Paint
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Lead-based Paint Strategy Youth Services

	<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>Specific phone consultation was conducted with Director of Washington County Family and Children First Council, in addition to Development Director's ongoing membership on the WCFCC as Marietta's statutory representative. Topics of consultation included FCFC's efforts to build a system of care for children and administration of the Help Me Grow program, as well as partnerships between FCFC and other agencies. Help Me Grow offers prenatal care and home visits. Children are served up to the age of 21, and the main goal is to provide supportive services to at-risk children and parents while keeping the child in the home. Agency builds teams around families. Greatest underserved need considered to be mental health, because despite the presence of providers working in the area there is insufficient staff within mental health agencies to staff the program. FCFC feels decent affordable housing is a need for many, and that poverty (and cycles of poverty) leads to unmet needs within the community. Agency's early intervention program also takes referrals for children identified as potentially impacted by lead paint, with service coordinators dispatched to evaluate whether developmental delay exists. Work plans developed around children with developmental delay. Many referrals for delay do not necessarily correspond to lead paint, with many parents opting out of having children tested for lead due to invasiveness of blood draw. Almost 100 children are presently in early intervention, with approximately 3 having been referred due to high lead testing levels. Unknown what percentage of remaining service population may be lead-impacted. Services offered in case of developmental delay, including (for example) speech therapists. FCFC service coordinators also provide parents with information about resources that might help them find new homes or abate potential lead issues. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is improved awareness of services and functions, with better quality of referrals possible as a result of consultation.</p>
3	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Marietta-Belpre Health Department</p>

<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Health Agency Other government - Local Grantee Department
<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy HIV/AIDS

	<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>Met in-person with co-directors of Marietta-Belpre Health Department. Received update on current expansion of Health Department offerings, including the staff addition of a nurse practitioner who improves the agency's ability to meet the needs of underserved populations (including by making home visits). Agency is administering a car seat and bike helmets program in addition to more traditional health-oriented offerings. They offer free health services to the uninsured even if the patient chooses not to make a suggested donation. No one is turned away. They help with STI testing and the identification of HIV/AIDS in addition to Hepatitis C and other diseases. Has MOU with Portsmouth to coordinate care for any persons who test positive for HIV/AIDS. Relatively low number of AIDS patients are identified, but STIs seem to be on upward trend overall. Agency has conducted a survey in which top 5 needs were identified as addiction/housing/economic development/access to health insurance and affordable healthcare/prevention of chronic disease. They have been able to assist in homeless efforts, with a community health worker recently collaborating with members of west Marietta community group to find housing for a veteran. They see relatively low lead case numbers in children, but are currently monitoring four children. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is that a greater understanding of available resources and offerings improves the coordination of services and leads to better quality referrals as needed.</p>
4	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Agency - Managing Flood Prone Areas  Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources  Agency - Emergency Management  Other government - County</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Housing Need Assessment  Floodplain Issues</p>

	<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>In-person consultation with administrator of Washington County Soil and Water Conservation District. Discussion included FEMA requirements for construction or rehabilitation of buildings or infrastructure at the local level, including need for floodplain permits and annual limits of dollar value of work which can be performed pursuant to a permit relative to value of property to be improved. Sheer level of floodplain in City of Marietta identified as biggest challenge, due to flat and low-lying topography bounding the rivers - similar communities along the Muskingum River with different topographic characteristics can be less prone to flooding. Flood waters can create hydraulic pressure on infrastructure and can erode foundations even without flooding that impacts main levels of buildings. Anticipated outcome for planning purposes is better understanding of the numerous challenges posed by floodplain development.</p>
5	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Marietta City Fire Department</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Agency - Emergency Management Grantee Department</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Emergency Services</p>

	<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>In-person meeting conducted with fire chief to discuss Fire Department's role in providing emergency services. Marietta Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with every other fire department in Washington County, as well as Wood County fire departments abutting the Ohio River. Emergency services offered include EMS, River and Dive, Confined Space, Hazardous Materials, Rope Rescue and Trench Rescue. Every person in Marietta Fire Department is EMS certified as well as trained in core firefighting. Department also offers public education and fire safety inspections on the non-emergency side. Biggest challenge is lack of staff since present shifts only provide approximately 6 staff to respond to an emergency from the Marietta Fire Department (hence need for mutual aid). Additional challenge is that emergency personnel are cross-staffed, such that staffing could be insufficient if different emergency or fire calls were received at the same time. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is awareness of emergency services available through Fire Department.</p>
6	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization</b></p>	<p>Washington County Homeless Project, Inc.</p>
	<p><b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b></p>	<p>Services-homeless</p>
	<p><b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b></p>	<p>Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless  Homeless Needs - Families with children  Homelessness Needs - Veterans  Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth  Homelessness Strategy  Anti-poverty Strategy</p>

<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>In-person meeting conducted with Director of Washington County Homeless Project nonprofit, the organization which sponsors the Drop-In Center initiative. Access to affordable housing mentioned as biggest challenge facing the literally homeless and the near-homeless transient sheltered population. Progress reported on mental health and substance abuse treatment, but transitional housing identified as a continuing need. Sober-living centers were mentioned as a tool that would be useful in bridging the gap between substance abuse-driven homelessness and permanent residential placements. A sober living center will be opening soon which will provide a bridge between detox and permanent housing, providing supportive services to facilitate stable housing. Lack of a homeless shelter identified as a continuing need, with discussions ongoing with neighboring community homeless outreach about potential future collaboration toward a local shelter. Veterans have many resources available, with the main barrier being hesitancy on the part of homeless veterans to use the available resources; Washington County Homeless Project provides coordination and education to connect those in need of resources with the appropriate resources which already exist in the community. Washington County Homeless Project has been doing outreach into the tent-sleeping community, establishing nonthreatening contact and bringing the homeless into the center to show them what is available. Also providing outreach to obtain the documents (licenses, social security cards, etc.) needed to seek employment, and a P.O. Box provided for the homeless to help them receive mail from potential employers. Employment can be difficult with certain employers, but job placement agencies are coordinating partnerships with certain businesses to provide second chances to those with criminal records. Educational resources and support for GEDs also provided through the center. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is to continue investment into Washington County Homeless Project operations; available services appear to be well-used. Mission-oriented organization is engaged in a productive effort to</p>
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		reach individual homeless persons and provide transitional resources to more permanent living environments.
7	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Washington County Jail
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-homeless Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - County
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homelessness Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Telephone conversation initiated with administrator of Washington County, OH Jail (a division of Washington County Sheriff's Office). Recidivism is driven, from jail's perspective, more by addiction than lack of affordable housing. Most homeless they encounter tend to be addicts, whether the addiction is to alcohol or drugs. In the past the homeless admitted into the jail tended to stay there until released back into the general population without much in the way of transitional resources. This does little to prevent recidivism. However, Washington County Sheriff's Office in collaboration with Oriana House and the Common Pleas and Municipal Courts has been awarded a grant which will enable a multi-year program to develop programming for transitional resources and housing. Oriana House will provide clinicians to evaluate inmates prior to release, and resources will be available even in the pre-adjudication phase. Treatment plans will be developed, and transitional housing through Oriana will be available as part of this program. Sheriff's Office and Oriana are presently in the pre-planning phase of the grant, with the Washington County Jail changing its operational policies to accommodate this program and the needs of clinicians to access inmates for treatment purposes. Anticipated outcome of this consultation is better awareness of the resources that are available to those being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care in Washington County.

8	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Southeast Ohio Broadband Cooperative
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Broadband Internet Service Providers Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Neighborhood Organization
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Internet
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Scheduled telephone call with Board Member of Southeast Ohio Broadband Cooperative. The cooperative is a nonprofit organization working with volunteer labor and minimal overhead to narrow the digital divide and bring broadband services to underserved areas of Washington County and the surrounding region. They have one service tower within the City of Marietta which allows them to provide broadband service in the city when not obstructed by physical impediments to service. They offer membership / joint ownership of the cooperative to anyone who wants to join within the service area, so long as service is possible. The cooperative is serving the underserved with bad credit who do not qualify for conventional service, as well as those in remote locations that the larger broadband companies do not want to serve. They consider their efforts to be a bridge-gap solution until coaxial fiber is available to those in outlying areas. The goal is to provide low-cost, reliable and high-quality service to narrow the digital divide for those who could otherwise not access comparable internet. They have a growing number of monthly subscribers, with more demand for their services than they are presently able to meet. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is a greater awareness of the regional challenges: although Marietta is fairly well served by multiple providers, outlying areas are not as well served and those with poor credit within city limits may be referred to the cooperative as needed.

9	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Marietta Municipal Court Victim Services and Information Program
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services - Victims Other government - Local Grantee Department
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Victims Services
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Met in person with Victim Services Coordinator of Marietta Municipal Court and Domestic Violence prosecutor. Transportation for domestic violence victims is sometimes a gap in services, and legal services for those seeking to end abusive relationships can be a challenge given the lack of resources available through legal aid (which only represents clients in uncontested divorces, which are not the norm in abusive relationships). Housing can be a challenge for some victims, although short-term placement in EVE shelter helps meet the need for shelter. There is also a lack of training programs focused on reforming domestic violence offenders as a term of probation. Also a lack of childcare in the community to help victims, and a lack of parenting classes. In general, there is sufficient victim's representation in the courtroom, although more resources in this way would be helpful in Washington County Common Pleas Court where it is possible for domestic violence cases to be cross-docketed in different courtrooms simultaneously. In general, victims do tend to have shelter, food and clothing and access to counseling services. Behavioral Health Board has also provided a one-unit apartment that can be used for 3-6 months to get victims out of bad situations. It was observed that whatever challenges might be faced by an average victim tend to be magnified for victims who happen to be homeless, young, special needs, or very low income. General outcome of consultation is a greater awareness of victim challenges and resources in the community.

10	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Southeastern Ohio Legal Services
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy Protected Class Members & Fair Housing
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consulted with long-term legal practitioner with ongoing association with SEOLS, formerly in capacity of managing attorney within the organization and presently semi-retired; career has involved work in fair housing. Per consultation, SEOLS provides services to income-qualified clients including assistance in eviction proceedings and assistance with fair housing complaints. The agency's antidiscrimination efforts and advocacy on behalf of protected class members typically arises in the housing context, although SEOLS attempts to provide help with any protected class issues that might be encountered. Gaps in services as perceived by SEOLS include attorney shortages, in addition to the more general issue of insufficient low income housing. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is greater awareness of the scope of services potentially available through SEOLS to improve the quality of referrals when advocacy is needed for low-income persons and/or protected class members.

11	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Marietta Police Department
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Agency - Emergency Management Other government - Local Grantee Department
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Emergency Services
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Agency was consulted via scheduled in-person consultation meeting between Chief of Police and Development Director. Discussion centered on emergency services in the Marietta area and the Police Department's first response and emergency coordination role. The Police Department administers the telecommunication center presently used to coordinate 911 response, and the Police Department is the initial on-site contact in the case of most emergencies. Depending on the nature of the emergency, responsibility for the emergency response may be delegated to the Fire Department, the streets department, or other agencies. The Police Department has a mutual aid agreement with the Marietta College Police, but typically this agreement is not used. All police officers are cross-trained and certified as dispatchers. In certain cases the County Coroner has authority over emergency crime scenes involving death. The Police Department has ceded responsibility for waterway (Ohio River and Muskingum River) emergency response to the Fire Department and no longer has a boat. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is a greater awareness for planning purposes of emergency response and the resources available to facilitate that response.
12	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	O'Neill Center
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Elderly Persons Regional organization Civic Leaders

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Non-Homeless Special Needs Elderly
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<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>The Development Department scheduled a phone consultation with the Director of the O'Neill Center, a group that began operations in the 1960s as "The Golden Age Club" and which eventually grew into a private nonprofit social services agency providing elderly (age-qualified) transportation, social events, meals and activities. Director of O'Neill Center stated that elders are generally well-served in the community when they fall under income thresholds for program support, but that those elders which fall just above eligibility thresholds are the most vulnerable because they tend to lack the wealth to self-fund all their needs even as they do not qualify for supplemental sources of support. The O'Neill Center offers programs including home modification for the income-qualified elderly. They see a gap in transportation for elders to non-emergency medical appointments. However, the agency has continued to offer general purpose elder transportation since 1986; 8 ADA accessible vehicles are used, and the transportation includes out-of-county access for Washington County residents. The Center has a homekeeper department, an adult daycare center with a nurse on staff and personal aides available, and a social services department which assists with paperwork, benefits enrollment, and Medicare help. The Center sponsors life enrichment activities to prevent isolation, although it was a challenge during the pandemic to support the elderly given mandatory closures and strict protocols after reopening. The O'Neill Center is trying to rebuild its life enrichment activities program, but has seen a drop-off in seniors since the pandemic who never returned to the program. Inflation is presently significantly impacting seniors on fixed incomes, with the costs of groceries doubling and retractions in the supply chain impacting product choice. Social security cost of living adjustments, while pegged to inflation, have tended to lag behind increases in the prices of things seniors tend to buy. This can cause seniors to make unhealthy nutrition choices, negatively impacting health. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is a greater awareness of the resources available to seniors and the challenges they experience.</p>
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13	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Washington County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - County Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Disability
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	<p>Telephone consultation scheduled between Marietta Development Director and two representatives of Washington County Board of Development Disabilities, including Superintendent of Board of DD. The Board administers the Ewing School, which provides education to the disabled. The Board also provides supportive services. From the Board of Developmental Disabilities' perspective, the availability of transportation within the jurisdiction has improved but still has room for improvement. A specific need noted was the availability of transportation for the disabled to out-of-county destinations, such as when dental healthcare requires sedation (with dental being a particular challenge for the DD community when dental offices lack sufficient space to accommodate mobility chairs). However, health services for the disabled was noted as a nationwide issue not particular to this region. The Board of DD also feels community stigmas continue. They would like to see more employers involved in "job carving," which means to design employment around the abilities of the developmentally disabled. Affordable housing was noted as a challenge, both due to limited first-floor units and also due to some landlords not accepting vouchers. They also mentioned that the maintenance or condition of homes is sometimes sub-par even when units can be found. Anticipated outcome of the coordination is a greater awareness of how the more general challenges associated with housing and transportation especially impact the developmentally disabled.</p>

14	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Wood-Washington-Wirt Interstate Planning Commission (WWW)
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Regional organization Planning organization Transportation Focus
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Transportation and Infrastructure
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	The Wood-Washington-Wirt Interstate Planning Commission (WWW) is a three-county transportation planning agency with responsibility for the Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Marietta, OH and Parkersburg, WV. Phone consultation with Director of Transportation Planning was scheduled as part of this planning process. WWW's main orientation is the use of performance measurements to improve safety, air quality, freight, active transportation, and other transportation-oriented priorities. WWW's priorities include investments to improve transit, promote equity, and avoid ill environmental effects from projects. Present focus is on Active Transportation (walking/biking/self-propelled transportation), with the City of Marietta Engineering Department presently working on an Active Transportation Plan with a grant received from WWW for this purpose. From the perspective of WWW, general transit needs (hours of operation) and active transportation infrastructure in Harmar are the biggest identified gaps in the City of Marietta. Norwood was also mentioned as an area WWW is aware of that is underserved in active transportation infrastructure. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is to continue to focus infrastructure resources for active transportation in the underserved areas discussed.

15	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Washington Morgan Community Action
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Public Housing Needs Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy

<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>Washington/Morgan Community Action was consulted in its capacity as the local Public Housing Agency, public transportation provider, and the Continuum of Care Coordinator. Consultation was via in-person meeting with two Community Action representatives. Discussion involved Section 8 vouchers challenges - although the waiting list is presently shorter than in the past (about 190 persons), challenges involve identifying landlords willing to accept vouchers and housing units able to pass inspection. This can lead to the issuance of vouchers good for 60 days with the possibility of extensions as necessary with the voucher-holder struggling to find placement. Finding first-floor apartments for the disabled can also be a challenge. Although COVID resources provided Community Action with a temporary ability to provide landlord bonuses or incentives to encourage participation in the Section 8 program, those resources are expired. Beyond housing, Community Action believes there is a gap in mental health/addiction resources. In the case of homeless veterans, the SSVF program provides flexibility to help with needs beyond basic placement for the homeless. Veterans also experience fewer barriers in identifying housing since landlords tend to be sympathetic. Homeless emancipated youth are placed at a high level of priority for vouchers. With the eminent expiration of COVID funding, Section 8 resources are anticipated to be the biggest tool to address the community's long-term housing needs. Community Action sees transportation as an ongoing issue because the bus line has limited hours; those that need transportation outside of those hours have fewer options (although after-hours transportation of the homeless to shelters in Parkersburg sometimes occurs). Community Action Bus Line has initiated a dial-a-ride service which can provide transport outside the city or into the city from surrounding areas; however, same-day availability is an issue due to demand. Mental health and addiction services is another gap seen by Community Action. Community Action feels local interagency communication and ability to make referrals is a great community strength. Community Action's planning process has not identified racial disparities or areas where minorities are concentrated or being</p>
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		underserved (which is consistent with the City of Marietta's past data analysis considering this issue). Anticipated outcomes of the consultation include greater awareness of the present status of voucher availability and the challenges presented with finding housing for qualified Section 8 applicants, a continuation of LMI housing stock-focused programming and continued support for CABL public transit services.
16	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Washington County Board of Commissioners
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide Other government - County Civic Leaders Surrounding Jurisdiction
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Interjurisdictional Issues
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consultation with a member of Washington County Board of Commissioners initiated with email contact followed by in-person meeting. Discussion focused on inter-jurisdictional challenges and identification of needs. Commissioner stated that safe water and water quality is a countywide issue, and that water infrastructure upgrades in areas of Warren and Little Hocking would open up those areas to greater residential development. Although broadband accessibility is identified as a greater need in rural areas of the county, it is less of a need within City of Marietta limits. The County Commission continues its work to narrow the digital divide and is supportive of the efforts of the Southeast Ohio Broadband Cooperative, which is expanding access in underserved areas of the county. A return to a culture of self-reliance was also proposed as a cultural need that transcends jurisdictional boundaries. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is clear mutual understanding between City of Marietta and its overlapping county government, which will improve future coordination.

17	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Ohio Means Jobs, Washington County
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Services-Employment Other government - County Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Economic Development
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	Consultation was accomplished through in-person meeting. Washington County Ohio Means Jobs is the program operator for Ohio Means Jobs in a four-county area (Washington, Noble, Morgan and Monroe). Funding is through the Department of Jobs and Family Services, and they are governed by the Workforce Development Board. A commission of local governments provides oversight. The Ohio Means Jobs program provides paid work experience, workforce training programs, training towards in-demand careers in Ohio, and training programs for youth (14-24) to combat cycles of poverty and train the next generation to provide career paths. They partner with JFS and other agencies to provide resources to veterans and those with disabilities. Although low-income persons are served through the program, they also assist the general population with creating resumes and conducting job searches. All Ohio Means Jobs programming is free, and it provides a point of connection between employers posting available work and workers seeking employment. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is a greater recognition of the resources that exist to help those with a desire to work find permanent employment.
18	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Marietta Main Street / ReStore Marietta
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Business Leaders Business and Civic Leaders

	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	<b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b>	In-person consultation scheduled with Executive Director of Marietta Main Street, a non-profit organization which exists to promote downtown revitalization and locally owned small business. Discussion sought input about the homeless population and the business community's views on homelessness. Input was that housing, in general, is an underserved community need, and that attempts to drive economic development through business activity require sufficient worker housing. Progress was noted in the availability of public transportation, and one suggestion made was to have route information at the Armory (the building out of which Main Street operates) about bus routes and schedules. Director said that the business community is compassionate toward the plight of the homeless, but that some are afraid that providing homeless services downtown could tend to scare away potential customers from businesses. Anticipated outcome of consultation is a recognition of the concerns of the business community as the City attempts to navigate the challenges of homelessness. This consultation also supports the continuation of support for core priorities of transportation and efforts to preserve existing LMI housing stock.
19	<b>Agency/Group/Organization</b>	Supporters of Disability Rights in the Mid-Ohio Valley
	<b>Agency/Group/Organization Type</b>	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Service-Fair Housing Regional organization Advocate for Protected Class Members
	<b>What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?</b>	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Protection of Protected Class

<p><b>Briefly describe how the Agency/Group/Organization was consulted. What are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</b></p>	<p>In-person consultation between Development Director and President of Supporters of Disability Rights in the Mid-Ohio Valley, an area nonprofit organization directed by a person with physical disabilities which advocates for those with disabilities. Feedback received on current condition of sidewalks and curb cuts, with consultant indicating that the City is doing a good job at creating curb cuts in most areas to provide ADA access in crossings, but with continuing accessibility issues related to deteriorated condition of many sidewalks. Input received from the perspective of the disabled community about specific locations where sidewalks are difficult or impossible to navigate. Another area of concern is buildings access, with many private businesses and some government buildings noted as being difficult to enter for those with physical mobility issues. Sound-based street crossings noted as a potential improvement that could help the blind. Transportation identified as a significant need for the disabled generally, as well as housing access. The need for ground floor units suitable for ADA access was noted. City was complimented for its swift action to clean snow- and ice-based obstructions from sidewalks. Anticipated outcome of consultation is that specific areas mentioned may be considered as the subject of possible future facilities or infrastructure rehabilitation projects, while ongoing efforts to eliminate ADA barriers at road crossings (curb cuts in particular) should continue. ADA-accessible public transportation should also continue to be supported.</p>
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**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

The City of Marietta Development Department attempted to go above and beyond baseline requirements in the creation of the 2023 Action Plan, explicitly consulting at least one agency of every type listed in the regulations governing five-year Consolidated Planning (notwithstanding that this is only a single-year plan). There are no applicable agency types which were not consulted; although this is only an annual Action Plan, the City believes the consultation process undertaken in connection with this Action Plan would actually have satisfied the more robust specific consultation requirements that apply to long-range Consolidated/Strategic planning. The main take-away from these consultations was that the

basic structure of the City's 2021-2025 Consolidated/Strategic Plan continues to be sound, and that the priorities identified in long-range planning continue to be worthy of continued investment.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care		

**Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts**

**Narrative (optional)**

The City of Marietta in the 2021 and/or 2022 Consolidated Planning and/or Action Planning processes considered the the Continuum of Care Plan developed by Washington/Morgan Community Action, the Enrich Marietta Downtown Plan published by ReSTORE Marietta/Marietta Main Street, the Washington County Comprehensive Community Health Assessment created by the Washington County Health Department and its partners, the 2019 Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps published by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, the ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (Phase 1) developed by a consultant agency for the City of Marietta, the Ohio HIV Surveillance Annual Report developed by the Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Infectious Diseases, and the Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II published by the Federal Government / US Global Change Research Program. Those past reviews of planning efforts continue to support the previously developed community strategies reinforced by the 2023 planning process in-person and telephone consultations.

## **AP-12 Participation – 91.105, 91.200(c)**

### **1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal-setting**

The City of Marietta citizen participation process closely tracks the citizen participation regulations. The Development Department sponsors and leads two public hearings per year in different quarters, which collectively address each of the matters mentioned in the planning regulations. As it comes to the process of forming action plans, this dual hearing approach provides a forum in which to distribute materials to any attendees about permitted uses of CDBG dollars, to educate about factors relevant to activity selection, to generally provide anyone who may be interested in the program with information about it, and to solicit suggestions.

During the run up to the 2023 planning cycle, the Marietta Development Director attended various community meetings to which he had been invited, using those meetings as opportunities to provide information about the planning process to members of the community beyond the context of the formal hearings. At these informal meetings, announcements were made to notify in-person attendees of upcoming public hearing dates and citizen brainstorming forms were distributed to collect potential citizen ideas for future CDBG focus. These forms, while distributed, were not ultimately returned. While oral discussions that occur at these sorts of meetings do not necessarily result in projects to be included in the final plan, they do provide a window into the kinds of concerns citizens may have which city officials should know about.

Goal setting in Marietta's CDBG program generally continues to be framed by the 2021 multi-year Consolidated Plan (the strategic plan in particular). To date no citizen comment or participation has caused the City to shift away from its basic goals or plan structure.

**Citizen Participation Outreach**

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Attendees of Second Ward Community Meeting	Approximately 10 attendees	Suggestion received from resident of Fourth Ward to consider use of CDBG resources to improve nursing home parking lot in the Fourth Ward; suggestion also received to invest CDBG dollars in the rehabilitation of George Street (a dead-end street primarily serving the historic mansion called "The Anchorage")	Suggested nursing home parking lot project location not in the public right of way; company with ownership interest in the property suggested to be improved has not requested this work. George Street is a dead end street which serves very few residences, and renovations would require substantial engineering and actual construction-oriented expense far beyond CDBG capacity.	
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	None directly attributable to newspaper notice.	N/A	N/A	
3	Marietta City Website	Non-targeted/broad community	None directly attributable to website notice	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Bulletin Boards - City Building	Non-targeted/broad community	None directly attributable to bulletin board notice, as posted on first-floor bulletin boards in City Administrative Building of 304 Putnam	N/A	N/A	
5	Email	Members of City Council and Administration	None attributable to emailed outreach and notification of hearing	N/A	N/A	
6	Announcement at FCFC Meeting	Community Agency Representatives	One attendee at Family and Children First Council meeting indicated intention to send organizational representative as a result of this in-person announcement about the hearing	N/A	N/A	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (if applicable)
7	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	One director of a local social services organization joined Development Department personnel at scheduled hearing	Request received to continue dedicating CDBG funding to support transportation efforts (CABL bus line)	N/A	

**Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach**

## Expected Resources

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

#### Introduction

The City of Marietta has received notification of a 2023 CDBG allocation in the amount of \$385,601. An amount not to exceed 20% of this \$385,601 (or \$77,120) should be reserved for general program administration, and the public services cap of 15% is also noted as part of the resource allocation decision-making process. The balance of any funding not used for general program administration and public services support are available for use in projects addressing the other categories of priority need. Determinations about the distribution of funds among non-capped priority need are based in part on how much funding is still available to spend under prior years' allocations (for example, the amount of prior unspent resources to assist with homeowner-occupant emergency and minor rehabilitation) to accomplish the objectives of the program.

In addition, the City seeks to reprogram funding from PYs 2019 and 2020 returned to the line of credit. \$1,778.26 in PY 2019 funding was so returned, along with \$8,798.90 in PY 2020 funding, for a total of \$10,577 in prior year resources which needs to be programmed.

Beyond funding returned to the line of credit, the City seeks to reprogram PY 2021 funding for projects now completed (with activities closed) where projects were completed under budget and funding was not fully used. These concluded projects are PY 2021 General Program Administration (\$7,319 left over from initial 2021 plan projection), 2021 Public Infrastructure - Lancaster-Franklin ADA Sidewalk Revitalization (\$8,126.04 left over from initial 2021 plan projection), and 2021 Neighborhood Revitalization - Virginia St. ADA Sidewalks (\$4,861.10 left over from initial 2021 plan projection). The sum of the leftover 2021 funding sought to be reprogrammed under the 2023 plan totals \$20,306.14.

Adding together all prior year resources (the \$10,577 returned to the program line of credit plus the \$20,306.14 brought forward from completed 2021 projects), the sum total of all prior year resources available under this plan is expected to be \$30,883. For ease of bookkeeping, the City plans to program all prior year resources carried forward into the 2023 plan into the same project (both the funds returned to the line of

credit and the funds from now closed PY 2021-funded projects).

**Anticipated Resources**

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	385,601	0	30,883	416,484	771,202	Anticipated resources include the 2023 allocation of \$385,601 and prior year resources paid back to the line of credit (a total of \$10,577 consisting of \$8,798.90 returned to PY 2020 line of credit, plus \$1,778.26 returned to PY 2019 line of credit), plus reprogrammed 2021 funding in the total amount of \$20,306.14 (comprised of \$7,319 originally budgeted but not used for the PY 2021 General Program Administration project, \$8,126.04 originally budgeted but not ultimately used for the PY 2021 Public Infrastructure Lancaster-Franklin ADA Sidewalk Revitalization Project, and \$4,861.10 originally budgeted but not used for the Neighborhood Revitalization - Virginia St. ADA Sidewalk Project), for a total of \$30,883. Future anticipated resources consist of an estimate of \$771,202 likely to be received in PYs 2024 and 2025 (with estimates based on the amount of the PY 2023 allocation).

Table 5 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

**Explain how federal funds will leverage those additional resources (private, state and local funds), including a description of how**

**matching requirements will be satisfied**

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

A major focus of the funding in this plan is the revitalization of worn-out and poorly-conditioned infrastructure and other existing neighborhood assets, with a focus on revitalization and infrastructure efforts which tend to eliminate barriers to ADA accessibility. Marietta owns many of the public rights of way pertaining to its streets, alleys and sidewalks, and also owns a significant collection of land where parks and greenspace are sited.

Many City of Marietta public assets generally benefit low to moderate income populations, given the overall 52.22% LMI profile of the City. City-owned property in historic areas contributes to tourism, which is relevant to economic development. City-owned infrastructure such as sidewalks, streets and curbs is a key component of a suitable living environment (also necessary to economic development), and appropriate CDBG investment in that type of infrastructure generally benefits the places where the infrastructure is sited.

Specifically, City parks include Buckeye Park (100 Fay Avenue), Cisler Terrace Park (intersection of 7th and Ephraim-Cutler), Flander’s Field (215 Fearing St.), Gunlock Park (842 Pike St.), Indian Acres Park (147 Linwood Ave.), Jackson Park (1201 Cisler Dr.), Gold Star Park (801 Lancaster St.), East Muskingum Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Front St.), West Muskingum Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Gilman Ave.), Ohio Riverfront Park (along the Ohio River near the levee), Camp Tucker (Quadranaou) Park (near Sacra Via), Sacra Via Park (west Sacra Via St.), the Marietta River Trail (running along the Ohio and Muskingum riverfronts) and Washington School Park (401 Washington St.). Some parks are better candidates than others for various strategic and planning-oriented reasons.

**Discussion**

Because need levels always exceed available CDBG funding, the City aspires to match limited CDBG dollars to identified points of community need which would otherwise go unaddressed but for the availability of CDBG resources. Sometimes this involves leveraging CDBG dollars specifically with other resources on a project or program level, but this is not always the case.

In the bigger picture, CDBG is always a resource which matches the City’s other efforts by supplementing them. CDBG provides a means to fill gaps that other programs cannot reach, particularly where local resources are insufficient to directly address specific LMI community points of need. CDBG dollars, then, serve to make affordable certain projects which would otherwise be outside of the City’s reach to accomplish.

## Annual Goals and Objectives

### AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

#### Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Neighborhood Revitalization	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$153,481	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
2	Infrastructure and Facilities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Public Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$105,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 113 Persons Assisted
3	Public Services	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Transportation Homeless Assistance	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 51 Persons Assisted
4	Preservation of LMI Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	City of Marietta	Decent Affordable Housing	CDBG: \$0	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 0 Household Housing Unit

Table 6 – Goals Summary

#### Goal Descriptions

1	<b>Goal Name</b>	Neighborhood Revitalization
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City's neighborhood stabilization and improvement goals will be served by activities to revitalize residential neighborhoods. All eligible activities within this category come within this goal (including those implicated in the infrastructure and facilities goal), provided they serve qualifying residential neighborhoods.
2	<b>Goal Name</b>	Infrastructure and Facilities
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Improve the condition of Marietta's infrastructure and facilities through improvement efforts focused either on local LMI-concentrated service areas or the promotion of citywide ADA accessibility through the removal of architectural barriers and other impediments to accessibility. This programming may include street, alley, sidewalk, curb ramp, or other infrastructure or facilities-related improvements, rehabilitations or reconstructions.
3	<b>Goal Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Goal Description</b>	Provide services for low-income and vulnerable populations. More particularly, public services funding should serve the identified priority needs for resources to support either public transportation or homeless assistance programming. This year's plan provides funding for both categories of need within the category of public services programming.
4	<b>Goal Name</b>	Preservation of LMI Housing
	<b>Goal Description</b>	The City of Marietta presently has a surplus of unused funding under prior years' plans dedicated to be used to preserve LMI housing. With this being the case, and with the City's PY 2023 funding allocation coming in below original projections, the City has made the strategic decision to attempt to work toward greater timeliness by continuing to use available 2021-22 resources to facilitate LMI housing preservation, while investing PY 2023 resources in projects to serve other strategic plan goals. While the City wishes to continue progress toward the goal of stabilizing affordable housing for LMI homeowners, there is no practical benefit (although there are many drawbacks) to over-funding programs at a level exceeding program demand.

## Projects

### AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

#### Introduction

PY 2023 funding is planned to facilitate five programs' and projects' worth of strategic programming. This programming is framed by the PY 2023 Action Planning consultation process, with feedback being derived from multiple sources confirming ongoing need consistent with the City's original 2021-25 Consolidated Plan. The major deviation in PY 2023 from the broad contours of that initial plan is a de-emphasis on funding for homeowner-occupant rehabilitation projects, considering the backlog of existing funding programmed for that purpose and the need to improve the timeliness of the program. The City intends in 2023 to continue to use its administrative resources to administer a homeowner-occupant rehabilitation program using PY 2021 and 2022 funds, but will strategically focus in the short term on improving the suitability of living conditions through neighborhood revitalization and infrastructure/facilities projects while continuing support for important public services. At this midpoint of the City's five-year Consolidated Plan, this appears to be the best strategy to harmonize the City's goals of continuing to provide assistance for LMI homeowners without over-allocating resources to that goal relative to community demand.

It should be further noted, in terms of project funding, that all projects except Harmar Concrete Sidewalks ADA Neighborhood Revitalization Project will be funded wholly out of PY 2023 funding. Funding for that project will be a combination of PY 2023 funding, plus funding returned to the PY 2019 and PY 2020 lines of credit, plus PY 2021 funding originally allocated to Harmar projects that were unspent when those projects were completed under budget.

#### Projects

#	Project Name
1	General Program Administration
2	Public Services
3	Greene Street Sidewalk Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
4	Lower Norwood Loop Neighborhood Revitalization
5	Harmar Concrete Sidewalks ADA Neighborhood Revitalization Project

Table 7 - Project Information

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

As described above, this plan deemphasizes for practical and strategic reasons the allocation of present resources for LMI homeowner-occupant assistance. Simultaneously, the plan attempts to be responsive to community needs identified through formal consultations. All of the City's neighborhood

revitalization, facilities infrastructure, and public service programming projects in this plan relate directly back to specific conversations with consulting parties ranging from disability advocates, aging service coordinators, transportation planners and engineers, city officials, and many others. During 2023 consultations many common themes were identified which continued to relate back to the Consolidated/Strategic plan originally prepared in 2021; as the City reaches the midpoint of that five-year plan and looks toward future accomplishments, it seems appropriate to reallocate resources to respond to specific place-based concerns identified through 2023 consultations which meet the core community development purposes of the CDBG program.

**AP-38 Project Summary**  
**Project Summary Information**

<b>1</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	General Program Administration
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Marietta
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Preservation of LMI Housing Infrastructure and Facilities Neighborhood Revitalization Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Decent Affordable Housing Public Infrastructure Improvements Neighborhood Revitalization Transportation Homeless Assistance
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$77,120
	<b>Description</b>	General administration of the 2023 CDBG program, capped at 20% of annual allocation.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2025
	<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The benefit of program administration is citywide. Over 52% of the city's population is LMI according to the HUD-provided LMISD data currently available, and qualified persons in these categories will qualify for housing rehabilitation assistance (depending on demand and qualification, and to be accomplished in PY 2023 with remaining PY 2021 and 2022 funding allocated for this purpose). Although we continue to aspire to help greater numbers of households with this PY 2021 and 2022 funded programming, we believe a reasonable estimate of households to be assisted in 2023 is likely to be in the neighborhood of 4-6. Infrastructure improvements and neighborhood revitalization activities made possible by program administration are expected to benefit the full populations of designated Low-to-Moderate Income residential areas by improving the suitability of living conditions for everyone residing near those projects, well in excess of formal goals. Transportation activities supported through the administration project are expected to benefit a minimum of 41 public transit riders per year, while homeless programming to receive assistance should serve a minimum of 10 beneficiaries per year. Historically, the public service activities have served or made services available to a greater number of persons than the minimum goal thresholds.

	<b>Location Description</b>	Public infrastructure activities will be localized in low-to-moderate income census tract block groups unless they relate to removing present barriers to ADA accessibility. Neighborhood revitalization activities will be localized in low-to-moderate income census tract block groups. Assisted transportation routes and the homeless population are citywide. Ongoing home repair activities using carryover PY 2021 and 2022 funding will occur citywide on the basis of income qualified demand and project qualification.
	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Any activities relative to program administration that are subject to the 20% cap will be funded as part of this project. Any activities under IDIS matrix codes 20, 20A, 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D and 21E would be covered by this project category.
2	<b>Project Name</b>	Public Services
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Marietta
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Public Services
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Transportation Homeless Assistance
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$50,000
	<b>Description</b>	The public services project supports two goals: support for low-cost accessible public transportation and support for a LMI drop-in center. \$40,000 in funding will go to support LMI area service routes of the Community Action Bus Line (CABL), which is a nonprofit-operated service contracted by Washington County which has not historically received state or local funding from the City of Marietta to support its operations. The \$40,000 in assistance allow CABL to maintain present service hours, leveraging CDBG funding to access additional match-based operational resources. \$10,000 in funding will be used to provide in-kind an operational facility for the Washington County Homeless Project to operate a daytime drop-in center to serve the LMI community during winter 2023-24. Drop-in center funding will result in payment on the organization's behalf directly to the landlord to cover costs associated with facility rent and utilities.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2025

<p><b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b></p>	<p>The transportation goal is for at least 41 persons per year to be assisted through the CABL bus line in practice, although many more persons in the affected census tract block groups in which the assisted routes operate gain access by continued operation of the CABL service and therefore receive benefit on an area basis. The City of Marietta itself does not provide a bus line and lacks the means to do so, and the only other routine busing opportunities in the City of Marietta are targeted at particular subpopulations (such as the elderly or school-age children).</p> <p>The homeless services goal is for at least 10 persons per year to be assisted by the winter drop-in center which by its nature and location is designed to provide supportive services to a low-to-moderate income population of literally homeless and near homeless persons. Although the original program conception was to offer this service on a limited clientele basis to the presumed-LMI class of literally homeless persons, it was discovered through ongoing consultations with the sponsoring organization that the community need is broader, such that a nature and location-based service model which also seeks income information from program participants would better meet community need. The City does not run a formal, established homeless shelter or have the resources needed to staff a facility designed for such a purpose, so the CDBG investment in drop-in center facilities provides a backbone of support so that the nonprofit organization created to address this otherwise under-appreciated problem can develop and hone its present capacity over time. The amount of assistance relative to overall CDBG resources and programming is proportional to assessed need for such services and the need to limit capped public service spending.</p>
<p><b>Location Description</b></p>	<p>The Community Action Bus Line (CABL) routinely runs three fixed lines in the City of Marietta which offer low-cost fare calculated to be affordable even for those without significant resources (and providing an additional fare reduction for the elderly). Two of these three fixed lines are appropriate to be supported through CDBG.</p> <p>The Washington County Homeless Project's daytime winter drop-in center (warming shelter) in 2022-23 moved to a location in the downtown business district on Front Street, approximately one block south from the original center of operations on Front Street (the Congregational Church parsonage house). It is presently anticipated that operations will continue in winter 2023-24 at the same location, as the present location is equally accessible to east and west Marietta and continues to be well-used by its intended beneficiaries.</p>

	<b>Planned Activities</b>	Continued support for the Community Action Bus Line has been determined to be the biggest public service need and will accordingly constitute an activity associated with this project. Support for homeless outreach daytime drop-in center facilities is a relatively new area of CDBG investment (only existing since 2021), but has been proven for two consecutive winters now to be a successful outreach service model. An activity to support this aspect of the project goal will also be undertaken to continue progress toward serving the needs of the LMI homeless and near-homeless.
<b>3</b>	<b>Project Name</b>	Greene Street Sidewalk Reconstruction and Rehabilitation
	<b>Target Area</b>	City of Marietta
	<b>Goals Supported</b>	Infrastructure and Facilities
	<b>Needs Addressed</b>	Public Infrastructure Improvements
	<b>Funding</b>	CDBG: \$105,000
	<b>Description</b>	Greene Street between Phillips St. and Hart St. is a narrow, often broken and uneven run of sidewalk identified by the Marietta Engineering Department as sub-par and in need of rehabilitation and/or replacement. An advocate for the disabled consulted in the planning preparation process also mentioned the vicinity of Phillips St. as a difficult area for the disabled to navigate. The Greene St. sidewalk running between Phillips and Hart serves the 68.84% LMI-concentrated residential neighborhood of Norwood by providing a route of active transportation between that neighborhood and major commercial and community destinations such as Marietta College, Auto Zone and the Speedway convenience store at the corner of 7th and Greene. More generally, the Greene Street sidewalk is an important downtown access corridor for pedestrians from Phillips Street and other locations in Norwood. The project description proposed is to reconstruct the approximately 980 feet of sidewalk on the southern side of Greene Street running along this important thoroughfare to provide suitable infrastructure for the residents of the Norwood area seeking pedestrian access to the previously-mentioned important community destinations.
	<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2025

<p><b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b></p>	<p>Norwood is composed of two Census Tract Block Groups. The first block group in Norwood is commonly known as "Upper Norwood" (Census Tract 210, Block Group 3), an area with an approximate population of 1,685 residents (of whom 68.84% meet the definition of LMI). The second block group in Norwood is commonly known as "Lower Norwood" (Census Tract 210, Block Group 2), an area with an approximate population of 1,415 residents (of whom 61.48% meet the definition of LMI). Although Greene Street runs in both directions, predominant benefit will accrue to these residents since it is more common to walk from Norwood toward downtown than to walk from downtown toward Norwood. Therefore, we estimate that this improvement will serve approximately 3,100 persons, with the majority of those served being of low- to moderate-income. We further note that although we would not necessarily include Census Tract 205, Block Group 2 within the service area (the western census tract block near the project, the area to which Norwood residents are expected to travel), the LMI concentration of that census tract block group is nonetheless 62.81%. We believe that residents of that heavily LMI census tract block group, although not the primary beneficiaries of this improvement, may also derive incidental benefit from this pedestrian infrastructure/facilities improvement project.</p>										
<p><b>Location Description</b></p>	<p>The stretch of sidewalk identified as in need of improvement lies to the south of Greene Street along the dividing line which separates Census Tract 210 Block Group 2 from Census Tract 210 Block Group 3. The end points of the project would be the intersection with Phillips St. to the east and the intersection with Hart St. to the west.</p>										
<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>	<p>Rehabilitate and/or replace an estimated quantity of concrete sidewalk between 3,920 square feet and 4,900 square feet; provide ADA-suitable pedestrian infrastructure and facilities to improve the suitability of the LMI Norwood living environment.</p>										
<p><b>4</b></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1465 532 1520"> <p><b>Project Name</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1465 1430 1520"> <p>Lower Norwood Loop Neighborhood Revitalization</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1520 532 1575"> <p><b>Target Area</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1520 1430 1575"> <p>City of Marietta</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1575 532 1629"> <p><b>Goals Supported</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1575 1430 1629"> <p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1629 532 1684"> <p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1629 1430 1684"> <p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="235 1684 532 1740"> <p><b>Funding</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1684 1430 1740"> <p>CDBG: \$92,182</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Project Name</b></p>	<p>Lower Norwood Loop Neighborhood Revitalization</p>	<p><b>Target Area</b></p>	<p>City of Marietta</p>	<p><b>Goals Supported</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>	<p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>	<p><b>Funding</b></p>	<p>CDBG: \$92,182</p>
<p><b>Project Name</b></p>	<p>Lower Norwood Loop Neighborhood Revitalization</p>										
<p><b>Target Area</b></p>	<p>City of Marietta</p>										
<p><b>Goals Supported</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>										
<p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>										
<p><b>Funding</b></p>	<p>CDBG: \$92,182</p>										

<p><b>Description</b></p>	<p>Lower Norwood Loop is a platted residential neighborhood in "Lower Norwood" isolated from other parts of "Upper Norwood." This neighborhood is accessible by Kenwood or Phillips Street, both of which loop around a dead-end terminus on Miller St. between Phillips St. and Frederick St. Streets in Lower Norwood include Ingleside Ave., Kenwood St., Phillips St., Grant St., Frederick St., Miller Ave., Sheridan St., Wells Ave. and Woodland Ave (as well as several alleys). A large number of reports of uneven sidewalks with cracks, seriously offset joints and other impediments to ADA access have been received by the City Streets Department. The vast majority of those reports come from Ingleside Ave., with a fair number also relating to conditions along Kenwood. City reviews of ground-level conditions substantiate the complaints of pervasive sidewalk problems in the Lower Norwood area. In addition to sidewalk problems, several locations lacking ADA accessible curb cuts are noted. Although Ingleside and Kenwood could be fairly described as standouts in their sidewalk pedestrian accessibility issues, additional sidewalk problems were generally noted by walking several additional streets in the neighborhood. It is therefore appropriate to dedicate a significant portion of 2023 CDBG neighborhood revitalization funds to deliver a project which will improve the condition and suitability of appropriate stretches of sidewalk and ADA facilities in the Lower Norwood loop.</p>
<p><b>Target Date</b></p>	

<p><b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b></p>	<p>The Lower Norwood loop is bounded by and only accessible from Census Tract 210, Block Group 2. Although certain Norwood residents incidentally live outside the Census Tract block group since Census Tract 210, Block Group 2's boundary limits bisects north and south Phillips, north and south Frederick and north and south Kenwood, these homes are not accessible except by the aforementioned ingress-egress routes which run through lower Norwood. Census Tract 210, Block Group 2 has a total LMI population of approximately 1,415 persons, with 61.48 percent of residents qualifying as low- to moderate-income (LMI). The City estimates that this project will benefit the residents of the Lower Norwood loop, with primary benefit (due to the number of homes affected) accruing to residents whose homes are within Census Tract 210, Block Group 2 boundaries. The City is unable, however, to create an area-based activity which only includes the lower Norwood loop, since the minimal basis according to which IDIS permits service areas to be defined is a whole census tract block group. Even including both Census Tract 205 Block Group 2 (which includes Lower Norwood) and Census Tract 210, Block Group 1 within a potential service area due to the location of certain Lower Norwood homes on the periphery of the loop (and technically lying in Census Tract 210, Block Group 1, although served by streets within the bounds of Tract 205, Block Group 2), we find by analysis that the cumulative LMI concentration of a service area encompassing both block groups considered together would still be 54.63% LMI.</p>										
<p><b>Location Description</b></p>	<p>The Lower Norwood Loop is the best location description that can be given for activities to be undertaken as part of this project.</p>										
<p><b>Planned Activities</b></p>	<p>Rehabilitate or reconstruct portions of sidewalk to promote a suitable living environment, eliminate or minimize trip hazards and improve ADA accessibility; create ADA-appropriate curb ramps at alley and street crossings to benefit physically disabled residents' ability to better explore areas in and around Lower Norwood.</p>										
<p><b>5</b></p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="232 1503 532 1560"> <p><b>Project Name</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1503 1430 1560"> <p>Harmar Concrete Sidewalks ADA Neighborhood Revitalization Project</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="232 1560 532 1617"> <p><b>Target Area</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1560 1430 1617"> <p>City of Marietta</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="232 1617 532 1673"> <p><b>Goals Supported</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1617 1430 1673"> <p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="232 1673 532 1730"> <p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1673 1430 1730"> <p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="232 1730 532 1780"> <p><b>Funding</b></p> </td> <td data-bbox="532 1730 1430 1780"> <p>CDBG: \$92,182</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Project Name</b></p>	<p>Harmar Concrete Sidewalks ADA Neighborhood Revitalization Project</p>	<p><b>Target Area</b></p>	<p>City of Marietta</p>	<p><b>Goals Supported</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>	<p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>	<p><b>Funding</b></p>	<p>CDBG: \$92,182</p>
<p><b>Project Name</b></p>	<p>Harmar Concrete Sidewalks ADA Neighborhood Revitalization Project</p>										
<p><b>Target Area</b></p>	<p>City of Marietta</p>										
<p><b>Goals Supported</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>										
<p><b>Needs Addressed</b></p>	<p>Neighborhood Revitalization</p>										
<p><b>Funding</b></p>	<p>CDBG: \$92,182</p>										

<b>Description</b>	Under Action Plan 2022, the City of Marietta allocated a significant portion of 2022 CDBG program funds to improve the suitability and navigability of brick and/or missing areas of sidewalk in the Harmar neighborhood of West Marietta. The City in 2023 will continue working toward the goal of implementing this project. In the meantime, the City recognizes that the Harmar neighborhood continues to need improvements to non-brick, non-missing areas of concrete sidewalk which are presently in poor condition or ADA inaccessible. It is deemed appropriate, therefore, to continue neighborhood revitalization efforts in Harmar by supporting a new project with 2023 funding which will continue making progress towards improving pedestrian infrastructure suitability along the neighborhood's concrete pedestrian facilities.
<b>Target Date</b>	12/31/2025
<b>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</b>	The Harmar neighborhood of West Marietta is the #1 LMI-concentrated neighborhood in the City (barely edging out Upper Norwood). The total population of Harmar is approximately 1,110 according to HUD mapping data, with 69.37% of residents being of low- to moderate-income (LMI). We estimate that the full benefit of this project will accrue to the predominantly LMI population of Harmar.
<b>Location Description</b>	The location description of contemplated activities is Census Tract 205, Block Group 1 - Historic Harmar in West Marietta.
<b>Planned Activities</b>	Neighborhood revitalization efforts in Harmar, per 2023 community consultations, continues to be an important focus of the 2023 CDBG program. Accordingly, we plan to strengthen the effect of past and present neighborhood revitalization efforts in the Harmar area by continuing investment in the pedestrian infrastructure of the neighborhood. Unlike the PY 2022 funded activities intended to be accomplished this year (a project focused on addressing the condition of brick and/or missing areas of sidewalk in Harmar), PY 2023 funds will be used to facilitate a project aimed at improving the suitability of broken, uneven, or otherwise non-ADA accessible concrete sidewalks in this distressed neighborhood.

## AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

The City of Marietta is a small city with a current U.S. Census population estimate, as of July 1, 2020, of 13,417. Its population is mostly congregated within 11 Census Tract Block Groups, of which the majority continue to be shown by HUD planning data to be majority-LMI (51% or greater LMI concentration). Only four of the City’s Census Tract Block Groups, when taken alone, do not meet the LMI concentration test; the remaining seven either meet or significantly exceed that test. As a whole place, the City has an overall LMI concentration of 52.22%. For these reasons, CDBG-funded investment in most areas of the city, to the extent that LMA service areas are primarily residential, may be appropriate. However, this is a case by case determination which requires analysis of multiple factors to define the appropriate service area and reach a firm conclusion as to any particular proposal.

Indeed, because the small size of the city limits the number of public assets concentrated in its small landmass, much of the programming envisioned in the 2021 Consolidated Planning cycle was deemed to be appropriate in multiple sites or on a citywide basis. Therefore, 2021 strategic planning went forward on the assumption that specific “target areas” smaller than the City of Marietta as a whole place were not needed to guide CDBG implementation in Marietta. Indeed, use of target areas tends to confuse some people into believing that only projects sited in “target areas” are eligible, when the true test is “service area” rather than “project site”. Accordingly, the default principle underlying the Consolidated Plan - and the principle which continues to animate this Action Plan - is that specific points of need may be identified throughout the city, with national objective to be determined on a per-project basis depending on the analysis of service area.

### Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Marietta	100

Table 8 - Geographic Distribution

### Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Geographically, Marietta presents many community development challenges. Politically organized in 1788 as the first Northwest Territory settlement under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, 2023 represents the city’s 235th year of continuous existence. Unlike other Ohio river towns of a similar vintage such as Cincinnati (chartered 1802), Marietta has not continued to expand in population or geographic footprint; its limited footprint along two rivers has not become the center of a sprawling major metropolitan area. Instead, Marietta remains what it always was: a small community of modest size nestled on the banks of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers, with rows of homes and businesses built

along crisscrossing platted streets.

Because the city has been developed for so long and continues to face long-term trends of demographic decline, there is little opportunity to fundamentally rethink Marietta. The challenge is less to build, and more to restore (while respecting certain practical limitations along the way to restoration). For one thing, large swaths of the city's residential neighborhoods happen to exist in areas that have been designated as historic districts; many average homes, indeed, are considered to be "contributing structures" to those districts. Another significant challenge is matching appropriate project types to the City's floodplain, attempting to use CDBG dollars to maintain living environment suitability without using CDBG resources to significantly change what was already situated in the floodplain. Given these challenges, the intent of this Action Plan (as well as the Consolidated Plan under which it is developed) is to invest in neighborhoods on an income-qualified spot basis so as to allow the city's unique geographic challenges to be harmonized with meaningful community benefit.

## **Discussion**

The City of Marietta's Development Department consists of two people, neither of which have a technical, engineering or project management background. Therefore, while this Action Plan prioritizes public policy-favored investments which respond to identified community needs, it also tries to avoid the types of development which require extensive resources or technical expertise to deliver.

# Affordable Housing

## AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

### Introduction

Like most of America, Marietta in recent years has experienced a significant increase in home prices correlated to inflation and low supply relative to demand in an environment of low interest rates. The pandemic housing market through 2020-21 tightened in Marietta as elsewhere, strongly reinforcing the prevailing upward trend of the previous decade and reflecting nationwide market fundamentals (inventory down, demand up, prices up). Until very recently, this long-term sustained upward trend in prices and downward trend in inventory created a seller's market.

This trend of constantly increasing housing prices appears to have leveled out with the Federal Reserve's ongoing series of inflation-focused interest rate increases from 2022 to present. Whereas home prices were still on an upward trend in early 2022, present market data shows the median sales price of homes in the City of Marietta declining significantly. Meanwhile, research also suggests that home inventory on the market has increased and that most recently purchased Marietta homes were sold under asking price, suggesting that homes are not selling as quickly as they previously were in the record-low interest rate environment that ended in 2022. These factors suggest that the Fed's policy of interest rate increases is shaping housing market decisions by making nominal housing prices more affordable (as sellers decrease asking prices and settle for offers under those benchmarks), while making long-term mortgage costs less affordable. These observations are consistent with reporting which indicates an uptick in all-cash home transactions nationwide.

Given these fundamental dynamics of the present market, housing may be trending in a slightly more affordable direction with more market options to buy (assuming a prospective homeowner has access to a willing mortgage lender and can afford the higher-interest mortgage payments, or else can afford to buy in cash). However, any decrease in base home prices remains marginal; to the extent that homeownership was fundamentally inaccessible to most LMI families before the present shift in market dynamics, homeownership likely remains fundamentally inaccessible. That population tends to have less access to credit, less ability to repay high interest rates, and no savings for all-cash sales.

Rental markets in Marietta traditionally operate differently than homeowner markets, with the limited number of rental units relative to continuing high demand tending to produce rental rates disconnected with home value fundamentals in the housing market. This was also the case in the aftermath of the 2008 housing-driven financial crisis. Therefore, generalized house pricing trends seem to have little influence on the rental market. Although not CDBG-funded, programs administered by Washington-Morgan Community Action exist to support low-income renters in search of affordable lodging.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	60

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported</b>	
Non-Homeless	40
Special-Needs	25
Total	125

**Table 9 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement**

<b>One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through</b>	
Rental Assistance	500
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	3
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	503

**Table 10 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type**

## Discussion

The City’s affordable housing programming is designed to offer lower-income persons the ability to improve housing decency and suitability without incurring added cost or moving. The existence of these programs is intended to make continued homeownership more affordable for lower-income homeowners. A lower-income household could be devastated by failure of a furnace, a leak in an aging roof, or when some other housing feature fails. Often, these households may be cost burdened just to be able to own the home in the first place. The City’s CDBG-funded homeowner rehabilitation assistance program exists to help lower-income homeowners navigate unexpected extra costs of homeownership.

The City also continues to coordinate with Washington-Morgan Community Action to ensure that Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers continue to be available in Marietta and that housing assistance continues to be available to relevant population-specific groups through speciality programming. The City makes referrals to Community Action when calls are received from the public for rental assistance, and monitors quarterly a portion of the Community Action files associated with the Section 8 program. While the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program is not CDBG-funded, the City’s CDBG-funded affordable housing strategy is developed with the availability of rental vouchers and other housing assistance programming in mind. The City also bears in mind as part of its housing strategy the availability of CHIP resources through Community Action to help income-qualified countywide homeowners whose needs exceed the limits of CDBG-funded homeowner rehabilitation program assistance. Whereas city homeowner rehabilitation assistance is limited to minor repair and emergency repair (important but small-scale) issues, CHIP tends to address homeowner needs which exceed Marietta’s minor repair and emergency repair program limits.



## **AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)**

### **Introduction**

The City of Marietta does not own or operate public housing units. Public housing needs are addressed through vouchers issued by the jurisdiction’s Public Housing Agency (Washington-Morgan Community Action).

### **Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing**

The City of Marietta contracts with Washington-Morgan Community Action to locally administer the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program. The action planned during the next year to address the needs of public housing is to maintain this long-standing collaboration.

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

The City of Marietta’s CDBG focus, as an adjunct to Community Action’s Section 8 efforts, is to promote good citizen management of property condition through housing rehabilitation programs. These programs make CDBG resources available to low-to-moderate income persons who have already taken on the role and responsibilities of homeownership.

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

N/A

### **Discussion**

Washington-Morgan Community Action administers on the City of Marietta’s behalf the Section 8 housing vouchers program. The City of Marietta’s public housing efforts, meanwhile, are oriented at providing public assistance for LMI homeowner-occupied residential upkeep. While Marietta does not directly sponsor “public housing,” its programmatic goals are similar: ensuring that low-to-moderate income people have the opportunity to access safe, decent and affordable housing. These efforts also tend to stabilize neighborhoods and create better communitywide living environments.

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

### **Introduction**

The City of Marietta has a seat on the Washington County Continuum of Care, which is led by Washington-Morgan Community Action. The City will address homelessness by continuing to coordinate with other agencies that are also represented on the Continuum. More specifically, however, the City of Marietta is presently in its second year of its own unique initiative to use CDBG funding during the winter months to provide facilities for the Washington County Homeless Project to operate a daytime drop-in center; this service by its nature and location serves LMI people, with the core intent of the program being to provide a point of contact and outreach into the homeless community (filling a gap in services which Community Action feels it lacks the resources to address).

### **Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including**

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

For the past several years, Community Action has offered overnight motel sleeping vouchers for the homeless, and other community organizations such as Salvation Army have also supported overnight motel stays for the unsheltered. The homeless community makes use of these programs when resources are available, and a voucher-based approach to overnight motel accommodations continues to be an important homeless outreach effort.

However, the City of Marietta has increased its outreach focus beyond these programs. For the second consecutive year, in winter 2022-23, the city is sponsoring through CDBG a program to provide direct homeless outreach in the cold months through support of a drop-in center. This plan proposes to continue this support for a third consecutive year, starting in fall 2023 and continuing into early spring 2024. LMI persons who are either literally homeless or near homeless have gravitated to this service in search of basic warmth, food, sanitation accommodations, and community connection. The program has even resulted in referrals to substance abuse treatment programs, in cases where users of the drop-in center are seeking help more than refuge from the weather. Washington County Homeless Project continues to administer this outreach service, and CDBG support is planned to be used to continue the direct payment of rent on necessary facilities to host the service.

#### **Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons**

Local community nonprofit groups, as explained above, administer programs which address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs. The City of Marietta took these programs into account when creating its multi-year strategic plan. The existence of such programming continues to be kept in mind

as we create a new 1-year action plan.

Until the drop-in center was established, a nonthreatening primary point of contact to interact directly with the homeless was missing from the local network of social services resources. As Community Action is a service agency with the primary purpose of administering programming, its role on the Continuum of Care has primarily been to organize community resources for the benefit of the homeless rather than to provide street-level outreach to the homeless. Those involved in local efforts to combat homelessness agreed in 2021 that an organization such as Washington County Homeless Project, which could provide temporary comfort and accommodations using the drop-in center model, would be a meaningful addition to generalized efforts to assist the LMI homeless and near-homeless population. Upon making contact with representatives of Washington County Homeless Project, members of the assisted population who are in search of emergency shelter or transitional housing can be connected with those community resources most likely to be able to provide assistance with the specific needs of the individuals involved.

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

As the local public housing agency which administers various funding streams affecting housing, Community Action administers a number of programs which help minimize homelessness and assist the homeless who are actively seeking housing.

Community Action's Housing Crisis Response Program (HCRP) promotes housing security for income-qualified individuals who lack a residence or are being evicted. The goal of this program is to help eligible individuals and their families either to maintain their current housing or to move to more stable housing.

The Section 8 HUD tenant-based program is designed to provide decent and affordable housing and to promote self-sufficiency. The Section 8 program includes case management.

The Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) program targets housing stability assistance to very low-income veteran families, particularly those who are homeless or facing eviction. The program also includes case management services to improve long-term outcomes.

The biggest challenge associated with these programs tends to be the existence of a waiting list when program demand exceeds resource availability. However, these coordinated programs should on the

whole shorten the period of time during which families and individuals experience homelessness.

Marietta's one-year goal is to see that these existing programs continue to be administered by the PHA to address the community's challenges.

**Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.**

This Action Plan delivers assistance designed to push back against some of the conditions which create and contribute to homelessness.

For example, livability conditions in old houses and the unaffordability of upkeep can sometimes push marginal households into homelessness by making it difficult for low-income people to remain in present housing. A housing program designed to identify and correct housing problems in the homeowner community combats homelessness by keeping an aging housing stock continuously occupied. This plan takes account of carryover resources from Action Plans 2021 and 2022 which are still available for this purpose.

Additionally, transportation is always a core need of a working population. Support for an affordable system of public transportation reduces the danger of homelessness to those who are dependent upon public transportation to maintain employment, and makes it possible for the population that uses the service to continue to access health resources, social services resources, educational resources, and youth-oriented resources.

## **Discussion**

The City of Marietta is not a large metropolitan area, and as such it tends to attract lower numbers of transient homeless persons than the major population centers. However, notwithstanding its status as a small town in a largely rural county surrounded by other rural counties, it tends to be a point of attraction for those who become homeless within the region, as well as for those who may be passing through on Interstate Route 77 or State Route 7 to other destinations (or by hopping trains which pass through Marietta).

Even as many local homeless persons are seasonally transient, there is a growing awareness in the community of a small year-round homeless population that is largely Marietta-centric. Some of Marietta's homeless stay here year round. Programs operated by Community Action, other local nonprofits and faith-based organizations will continue to be core staples pitching in their aggregate

resources to address community problems associated with homelessness. Marietta is increasingly becoming a collaborative participant in those preexisting community efforts (efforts which initially took root in the private sector community). CDBG support for relevant service facilities has become an important tool in the collaborative toolkit.

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

### **Introduction:**

The City of Marietta does not currently have public policies which per se negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment. The city's extensive floodplain footprint and historic districts do pose significant hurdles to general development. These geographic challenges far outweigh public policy-oriented development challenges, and they are beyond the city's policy control.

Property taxes in Washington County are low relative to much of Ohio, and property taxation levels are beyond the city's power to change. Voter-approved levies in the city beyond the base income tax are not expected to impact investment. Marietta city income taxes are rarely raised, and changes in tax rates are approved by voters. Income tax increases, when they do occur, tend to be modest and calibrated to stabilize core city services and functions.

The Marietta Codified Ordinances contains the jurisdiction's local planning laws. These include zoning regulations, health codes and building requirements. These codes and regulations are designed to protect resident health and safety and should not hinder housing construction. The City of Marietta lacks impact fees, growth fees, rent control or other regulations that might significantly increase the cost of housing. Marietta City Council is presently working with a consultant on updates to the Marietta zoning ordinances, but to date no legislation has been introduced to modify present zoning. These efforts are not expected to produce policies contrary to affordable housing objectives or otherwise create hurdles to jurisdictional affordable housing. Building codes, fees and charges are reasonable and affordable by comparison with other jurisdictions.

Marietta's primary affordable housing barrier tends to be its age and geography. Because of the age of the city and its long-developed footprint, most of the land available within city limits for residential development has already been developed. Additionally, the significant City floodplain footprint practically limits new construction and rehabilitation, putting a greater burden on the affordable housing stock in areas of floodplain. This geographic and environmental fact, while outside the city's control and not susceptible to correction through public policy revision, presents significant hurdles to the creation and improvement of affordable housing stock in Marietta. Moreover, the unfortunate reality is that Marietta's extensive 100-year floodplain in LMI areas may tend to prevent CDBG from maximizing its theoretical flexibility in certain neighborhoods.

### **Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment**

There are no land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building costs, fees and charges, growth limitations, or policies affecting the return on residential investment which need to be

changed.

**Discussion:**

Because the City of Marietta has not identified public policies which negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment, there is no specific action to be taken. However, City Council should be guided in its legislative efforts by the need to avoid creating barriers to affordable housing while revising city zoning ordinances.

## **AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)**

### **Introduction:**

This Action Plan focuses resources on improving the suitability of living environments for those of limited means (including both physical conditions and the availability of LMI-focused services), as well as continuing with past years' resources to make funding available to repair existing LMI houses.

### **Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs**

In a high-LMI community such as Marietta, there will always be more underserved needs than CDBG resources. Some community problems tend to be more obvious than others; in a high-need, low-resource environment, addressing some of the more obvious needs and gaps in services strategically chosen for prioritization tends to be an effective way to ensure the effectiveness of investments even if all identified needs cannot be simultaneously addressed.

Each of the designated high priority needs identified in the City's current strategic plan continue to represent areas in which CDBG resources can fill need-based gaps. From home repair assistance to neighborhood revitalization to ADA-accessible infrastructure and facilities improvements, CDBG's project-based set-asides allow us to serve needs which would otherwise go unserved. Similarly, directing funds at social service programming to strengthen the community safety net – supporting bus route-based transportation and basic human dignity resources for the most vulnerable – allows Marietta to meet its people's needs where it finds them.

### **Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing**

The City of Marietta has long administered a homeowner rehabilitation assistance program, on the theory that cost burdened homeowners may find homeownership more affordable if Marietta makes emergency and minor repair assistance available. This approach continues to be a more suitable fit for Marietta than investments to support new housing construction, given the limited development feasible in Marietta's city limits and the limits of CDBG itself. This approach also tends to benefit existing neighborhoods, as actions to fight home decay tend to push back against trends of wider neighborhood atrophy.

Furthermore, in the present era of higher interest rates and inflation, the hidden costs of homeownership are likely to take many LMI homeowners by surprise. Particularly in the case of elderly retired homeowners living on fixed incomes, homeownership can quickly become unaffordable when unexpected (or, for that matter, expected but largely ignored) home repair issues become unavoidable. The availability of homeowner rehabilitation assistance could, in some cases, be the difference between being able to afford food, utilities and prescriptions rather than having to choose which to ration. In a small town with an increasingly elderly demographic living in generally older houses, it makes sense to build the City's affordable housing strategy around programming designed to

benefit those trying to afford to continue to live in the aging housing stock. The only challenge in a multi-year planning process is to recalibrate the level of resources put toward these efforts in response to varying levels of program demand.

### **Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards**

The City of Marietta had originally planned to facilitate certain homeowner paint projects in fall 2022 which were supposed to proceed upon the availability of the homeowners' chosen contractor. Unfortunately, around the same time these jobs were to begin Community Action's lead inspector (the person traditionally used by the City to perform lead inspections) was taken ill and shortly thereafter permanently retired leaving behind no lead-certified replacement. This led to a search for a new lead inspector in 2022, and this search was not concluded before the change of the weather and the end of the painting season.

The City has now successfully identified alternative lead inspection contractors who have indicated their willingness to work with the program when needed. Therefore, the City plans in 2023 to renew its efforts to facilitate work which may disturb painted surfaces by presuming the presence of lead paint, limiting the amount of assistance for such jobs to frame the level of lead-safe work necessary, and using lead inspectors to assure the proper cleanup of presumed lead-bearing worksites. Although the City's desire to respect the lead safe paint regulations by using properly-certified personnel to ensure worksite clearance led to a temporary work stoppage in 2022, we hope that with the identification of new lead inspection resources we will be able in 2023 to continue to facilitate jobs which manage lead paint risks and tend to reduce lead paint hazards in the community.

### **Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families**

The City's relatively small entitlement, combined with the general prohibition on income payments, means that Marietta CDBG is limited in what it can achieve by way of directly reducing the number of poverty-level families. For instance, job creation-based economic development assistance to area businesses is impracticable due to the complexity of such programming. However, our programming is designed on a systematic, holistic level to provide resources which aid and tend to benefit poverty-level families.

### **Actions planned to develop institutional structure**

Around the new year, the City of Marietta's longtime Development Clerk retired. While loss of her institutional knowledge is presently felt in the short term, the Development Department also views this moment of transition as an opportunity to train a new clerk in CDBG fundamentals to the long-term benefit of the program. Although CDBG training is a long process (with true mastery likely only after years of full program immersion), we aspire to build our institutional structure by ensuring that new incoming staff is properly grounded in program fundamentals and progressively taught and given

increasing responsibility. In 2023, this training and practical apprenticeship effort is expected to be the Development Department's major initiative to develop institutional structure.

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

In 2022, the Marietta Development Department and Washington-Morgan Community Action continued as collaborative partners in ongoing efforts to address issues identified during HUD's review of Continuum of Care programming. As a result of the various points of common interest between the City and Community Action which have been identified in the past few years, coordination and mutual understanding has increased. The City in 2023 will continue its coordination of efforts with Community Action, as it tends to be one of the predominant local providers of housing and social service administration in the local community. The City is also attempting to coordinate through consultation and information exchange with Buckeye Hills Regional Council, the planning council for our larger multi-county region.

The City of Marietta has also designated the Development Director as its statutory representative on the Family and Children First Council (FCFC). This is important, since FCFC is a fairly active organization which draws on a large collection of cross-disciplinary talent representing different agencies, organizations, and local government units with a common interest in social services. The routine scheduled meetings of FCFC provide a convenient recurring forum to build relationships, identify and discuss issues of mutual concern, and find ways to coordinate the community's collective resources. Social service agencies are well-represented on the council, as are housing agencies. The City plans to continue its participation as a statutory member of FCFC and will continue to be represented by Development Department personnel to maximize the benefit of these professional connections to CDBG planning and administration.

### **Discussion:**

The City of Marietta continues to prioritize efforts to reduce homeownership cost burdens for LMI families, provide and supplement social services, effectively navigate lead-based paint challenges, and generally provide benefit to those who are financially struggling. The Development Department will continue to be the central point of contact to coordinate these efforts and will take all actions within its power to ensure that underserved needs are met and that the CDBG program is fulfilling the core intentions of the policymakers who created the program. Although the City has a small CDBG grant and cannot solve all problems presented (both due to lack of resources and the constraints of program rules), we will continue to strive to make a positive practical difference in our community.

## Program Specific Requirements

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

#### Introduction:

“Program income” in the CDBG program is a term of art. If an entitlement grantee and all its subrecipients have income receipts totaling \$25,000 or less in a program year, the funds are by definition not “program income.” It is only after the \$25,000 threshold is crossed that the year’s receipts (including that first \$25,000) is classed as program income.

The City of Marietta CDBG program does not charge fees back to clients. It is structured to provide assistance, not revenue for program or city use. The principal source of potential income receipts in the Marietta CDBG program would be when a homeowner-occupant who has received a forgivable homeownership assistance rehabilitation loan chooses to repay the program rather than fulfill the terms for full forgiveness. Those payback receipts have never in practice exceeded the annual aggregate \$25,000 program income threshold, and we do not anticipate that this will change in the near future.

The City also does not use its Section 108 loan guarantees. As a small program with a need to continue its core programming to rehabilitate existing assets rather than an aggressive program geared toward the large-scale creation of new projects, Section 108 loans are not typically a good fit for Marietta's needs. In general, the issues to be discussed in this portion of the Action Plan are not relevant to the City's PY 2023 CDBG programming.

#### Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

##### Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	10,577
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
<b>Total Program Income:</b>	<b>10,577</b>

## Other CDBG Requirements

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

The City intends for its 2023 resources to fully benefit LMI persons through one of three tests (LMI area, LMI limited clientele or LMI housing) associated with the Low to Moderate Income National Objective. The use of CDBG resources to address urgent need or slum and blight national objectives is not anticipated, and the City likewise does not anticipate use of the LMJ national objective.

