



CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO
Community Development Block Grant Entitlement City

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program
2021 – 2025 Consolidated Plan
2021 Action Plan

PROGRAM YEAR
January 1 – December 31, 2021

City of Marietta
Community Development Department
304 Putnam Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

To extend the period of the Consolidated Plan as anticipated to be likely under original submission; to modify the expected funding amounts to reflect the longer consolidated planning period; to correct typographical errors and better describe programming.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Marietta, Ohio, part of the Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna Metropolitan Statistical Area, is the seat of government and commerce and largest city in Washington County, Ohio. Washington County is situated in the Ohio Appalachian region and is predominantly rural. The regional economy is diverse with petro-chemical/plastics anchoring traditional industry, although healthcare and service industry jobs have predominated in recent years. Agri-business tends to be an important part of the rural economy outside Marietta, and the larger region is marked by its timber, coal, oil and natural gas resources. Marietta seeks to be a recreational and tourist destination, with its strong historical character as the first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory providing a significant reason for tourists to visit. Marietta is also a river city at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio rivers, which provides opportunities for riverboat tourism and the potential to grow an outdoor recreational economy.

To summarize important points of data, the population of the City of Marietta in 2015 (the HUD-provided dataset predominantly used for planning purposes) was estimated to consist of 13,995 persons in 5,955 households. This figure reflects a decline of approximately -1% from base year 2009 data of 14,085 persons in 6,055 households. These population losses are consistent with declining regional economic conditions. Marietta has an aging population, with 35% of all Marietta households having at least one person aged 62 or older. According to HUD-provided data, over 92% of Marietta's population is white, with racial/ethnic population across five other categories cumulatively totaling the balance of the population.

HUD-provided data also tells us that Area Median Income in the jurisdiction was \$32,455 in 2015, as compared to National Median Household Income in 2015 of \$55,775. While there are no areas of disproportionate concentration of racial/ethnic minorities in the city of Marietta, the city has many neighborhoods where the predominant income level is low-to-moderate (LMI). The City as a whole has a population which exceeds 52% LMI, while a majority of census tract block groups are more than 51% LMI and two block groups (residential Harmar and Norwood) are nearly 70% LMI. This provides ample opportunity for creation of more suitable living environments citywide, as well as in more particularly-

defined high-LMI service areas. In sum, CDBG as a planning and community development resource is oriented at the very type of community demographics one encounters in Marietta. The largest challenge in administering an effective CDBG program in Marietta tends to be the City's extensive areas of floodplain and historic districts. However, with a well-strategized approach to community improvement which emphasizes rehabilitation of existing community infrastructure, targeted investment in rehabilitating decent affordable housing and the provision of public services, this challenge is not necessarily insurmountable.

The City of Marietta has been awarded \$411,593 in 2021 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. These funds will be strategically spent to maximize the benefit of this limited financial resource to the city while serving the national objectives of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. An important consideration in developing a plan to administer this funding is choosing public policy-favored investments which are compatible with Marietta's unique geography and historic status, and this plan attempts to navigate those challenges.

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

The preservation of decent affordable housing has been identified as Marietta's top priority need. The average City of Marietta house was built in 1946, with 45% of the housing stock dating to 1939 or earlier. There is very little actual or potential new residential construction, and home values appear to be increasing disproportionately to LMI means. In this context, the City faces headwinds of a long-term declining population and an increasingly aging demographic which data suggests has become overall less well-off over time. Under these circumstances, it is important to preserve the LMI housing that exists and to ensure that it continues to be in decent condition. This kind of assistance also helps LMI-qualified program participants by allowing them to put their limited resources to other ends.

Public infrastructure and facilities improvement is an often-requested category of CDBG investment. The City deems this project category to be its second most important need. Given the challenging terrain for physical work due to extensive floodplain areas and large historic districts, it is important to think strategically about what can realistically be done in which locations. Street, sidewalk and alley rehabilitation and reconstruction and ADA-oriented barrier removal have the potential to be a successful strategy given regulatory public policy that puts rehabilitation or reconstruction of existing infrastructure and facilities through a less demanding decision-making process in areas of floodplain, and given language in Marietta's Programmatic Agreement with SHPO. Strategically, creating this category of programming seems to make a lot of sense for a city like Marietta which has limited capacity and CDBG resources.

Neighborhood revitalization is envisioned to achieve the same types of outcomes as the public infrastructure improvement project, albeit with a more specific geographic focus in LMI-concentrated residential areas. While public infrastructure improvement could occur in LMI-concentrated areas, the use of the LMI limited clientele national objective to accomplish the removal of barriers to ADA access

could occur citywide. This category of funding, however, seeks more specifically-targeted neighborhood benefit. Although slum and blight-oriented efforts could in the future be conducted under the banner of neighborhood revitalization, the fact that present slum and blight elimination efforts are already ongoing with choice-limiting actions having already been taken by the city makes it impossible to support current efforts with CDBG. However, in the future, if the required lead time for environmental analysis is built into prospective slum and blight spots suitable for elimination, the scope of the neighborhood revitalization goal could be reconsidered.

Transportation is another important objective in a rural county without publicly-provided bus routes, and collaboration with Community Action to continue present service levels addresses the need to make transportation widely available to those in LMI qualifying areas without licenses (including those with suspended licenses), those who cannot drive or have lost their ability to do so, those without access to private transportation and those who cannot afford taxi services.

Finally, Marietta is reckoning with a homeless population (comprised of a mix of permanent homeless and transient homeless) that appears to have been steadily increasing over time. Addressing this apparently growing need is an objective of this plan, and programming has accordingly been designed to provide a facility to support a winter homeless drop-in center. This serves the goal of creating a nonthreatening point of contact for the homeless, providing temporary comfort on cold days, and increasing homeless awareness of other presently available homeless services.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Community Development Block Grant funding continues to be a vital resource to the City of Marietta and its residents. The intention of this Consolidated Plan is to learn from the lessons of past experience to develop a better CDBG program in order to preserve the availability of this resource going forward.

Core CDBG recurring programming is basically sound. The housing rehabilitation programs that the city has administered for many years address a need which has long been appropriately designated as highest-priority. Support for the Community Action Bus Line fills a gap in service and makes it possible for low-to-moderate income people with limited alternatives to travel and conduct business in town. These areas of past programming continue to be badly needed.

Yet, past program performance has too often suffered from poor planning structure, defective performance measurements, and a proliferation of projects without consideration of administrative capacity. Also, past designation of "target areas" has been unproductive in a small town of less than 14,000 people (and with over 52% overall LMI population). On the other side of the coin, a basic misunderstanding of "target areas" has emerged in past activity creation, apparently on the theory that any kind of CDBG-eligible physical work can be done in any 51+% census tract block group without close consideration of residential status, formal service area, or other pertinent factors. Activities conceived in this misunderstanding were in the past created in IDIS on the same basis, or else treated as "citywide" LMA activities. All of these performance issues have been addressed in this Consolidated Plan. This plan

does away with formal target areas, limits the number of projects and goals to a level anticipated to be more reasonably administrable, ties projects directly into performance measures (Goal Outcome Indicators) which are measurable, and structures all of the above to meet the priority needs which emerged after study, data collection and consideration of community feedback.

Past program weaknesses seem to have been driven in part by a lack of CDBG policies and procedures (and partially, beyond that, by an extremely small and capacity-limited Development Department). A critique and substantial reinvention of the programming that can be administered by such a department is necessary, given that the preparation of the 2020 CAPER suggested an unstable program without solid performance measurement standards or meaningful tracking of accomplishments. When it becomes difficult in the preparation of a CAPER even to determine what the accomplishments were or how to present them, this is an indication that a program needs to be substantially restructured and refocused.

Working with HUD-provided consultants in 2021 after requesting technical assistance, the Marietta Development Department has been guided in its development of this Consolidated Plan even as it concurrently works toward comprehensive CDBG policies and procedures to guide the future direction of the program. This Consolidated Plan (in particular, the focused approach of the strategic plan and the limited number of projects oriented at meeting specific measurable goals) is the first fruit of that collaboration. The hope with this Consolidated Plan is to learn from identified program weaknesses in order to create a sustainable program which pays increased attention to producing tangible results for low-to-moderate income persons citywide. Past successful CDBG programming is replicated, and best efforts will be made to strengthen program performance.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Marietta's citizen participation and consultation process for Consolidated Plan 2021-25 began in 2020. The then-Development Director held three 2020 public meetings to solicit project ideas, and then presented a CDBG project budget to Council. The projects listed in the budget consisted of smaller-dollar investments in a large variety of projects with physical impacts. Council tabled the adoption of this budget out of concern that additional planning should precede budget presentation. Although few specific budget items were carried over into the ultimate plan, this 2020 planning process did document strong community request (both from individual residents and stakeholders) for infrastructure, facilities and neighborhood revitalization-oriented projects.

When a new Development Director was brought into the Development Department in January 2021, citizen participation and consultation efforts were renewed under substantial time pressure. Consultation efforts were initiated via email given COVID-19. In some cases this led to telephone discussions or in-person consultations. In most cases where consultation was achieved, the original emails precipitated responsive emails. In those cases where consultation was attempted but not achieved, this was due to recipients' failure to respond.

These consultations were supplemented by several emails sent to community contacts promoting a community Needs Assessment survey developed to seek feedback. The survey was published on the Marietta website and in the newspaper, in addition to being sent to contacts through multiple rounds of email. The published notices on the website and in the newspaper, as well as the emails, encouraged LMI resident survey participation. Out of a total of 37 responses, the survey resulted in approximately 10% of respondents identifying themselves as Marietta LMI neighborhood residents, although the nonresponse rate of the optional question means that true LMI participation could be between 10% and 23% of respondents. 35% of respondents identified themselves as Marietta residents, which puts Marietta resident response between 35% and 48%. The balance of respondents appear to have been community organizational contacts. As is common in a smaller town located in a rural region, many community contacts and stakeholders operate in the City of Marietta but live outside of city limits. Although the survey was published online, two versions of the survey were made available – an electronic Google Forms version which was completed by 35 respondents, and an optional print and mail version which was posted on the city website as an alternative to taking the survey online (which two persons used).

Along with the community survey, the Development Department held a virtual needs assessment public hearing in early March. The meeting was hosted on Facebook Live and Zoom, and was facilitated by the City I.T. Department. A physical space was reserved for those who required physical accommodations to participate in the meeting. The hearing was held during daytime hours while public transportation was operational, although nobody ultimately attended in person. The Zoom link was made available on the website in advance of the hearing, even as the newspaper notice contained information about how to access links to the virtual hearing from the city website. At the hearing, community data, needs assessment and basic program information was presented, along with a request for community needs assessment feedback and further encouragement to participants to participate in the published survey. This outreach resulted in further contact from a homeless advocate, with whom the Development Director took two on-site trips to city homeless camp locations.

5. Summary of public comments

Public commentary, if received during the final notice and comment period, will be either added here as a replacement to this placeholder text, or else as an attachment to the finally-submitted plan.

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

Public commentary not accepted, if received during the final notice and comment period, will be either added here as a replacement to this placeholder text, or else as an attachment to the finally-submitted plan.

7. Summary

The City of Marietta's 2021 Consolidated Plan can best be characterized as a document which seeks focus and attempts to implement strategy in choosing project categories. Rather than viewing CDBG as a funding source to be spread around in smaller dollar amounts among a large number of projects, Marietta's strategy should be to do a smaller number of projects funded in larger amounts, and to pay more attention to the details of each before committing funds to specific activities. This revisioning of Marietta's community development program seeks to improve compliance, while producing tangible results for citizens.

While economic development could be characterized as a community need, Marietta should not pursue an economic development program at this time. Economic Development is one of the most technical and complex CDBG program types to administer, and is therefore a program type best suited to cities with substantial CDBG resources. Marietta's CDBG entitlement is extremely limited and there are substantial basic needs that far exceed resource limitations before one even begins to consider economic development. Without a serious and focused economic development program, it is not strategically appropriate to justify activities on the grounds of economic development that neither create jobs nor provide direct and tangible benefits or services to businesses.

Use of subrecipients should also be strategic and limited. This Consolidated Plan attempts to balance the risk of collaborating with subrecipients against the benefits that subrecipients can provide in the administration of public services. This Consolidated Plan also recognizes the distinction between subrecipients and beneficiaries, in choosing subrecipient relationships which will ultimately provide direct and tangible benefit to LMI persons (such as the homeless or those in need of transportation) rather than subrecipient relationships which would only provide tangential benefit to LMI persons.

This consolidated plan is intended to be a document of focused strategic renewal: focused strategy in directing expenditures toward identified needs, as well as renewal in attempting to better serve the spirit of CDBG (which has as its primary purposes support for LMI housing and the improvement of the suitability of LMI living environments, as judged against the need for documented national objectives). The strategy, goals or needs presented in this plan may have to shift over the years of the plan in response to changing conditions or unexpected outcomes.

In sum, this plan represents an honest attempt at programmatic improvement. Although success in any endeavor is never guaranteed, this document should be understood as much as a statement of purpose as a set of projected outcomes.

The Process

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

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

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

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

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

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, with the local Public Housing Agency (PHA), Washington-Morgan Community Action, being responsible for the administration of the CHIP Program.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

City of Marietta Development Department Daniel Everson: deverson@mariettaoh.net, 740-373-9354

City of Marietta Development Clerk: lisaforshay@mariettaoh.net, 740-373-9354

PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

The Marietta Development Department is in the process of improving and refining its communication, coordination, and integration skills. Interactions with a broad cross-section of local and regional housing and social service resources has traditionally fostered an excellent communication network. Consultation efforts in this consolidated planning cycle included direct phone and email outreach to community contacts, the publication and distribution of a community needs assessment survey, and the consultation of plans and internet resources published by relevant agencies and community partners. The Development Department in early 2021 also reached out into the community to widely request community-focused data to assist in the development of a consolidated plan, reviewing and sorting through that data to identify information relevant or helpful to the Consolidated Planning process. Although not all of the data gathered (which was voluminous) was worked into the final draft of the Consolidated Plan, these data sources were useful to supplement the HUD-provided data where additional data sources were deemed necessary.

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)).

In an effort to strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector, including for-profit and nonprofit organizations, the City facilitates both public information forums and directed consultation meetings. Ultimately, the objective of these liaisons is to increase effectiveness in meeting community development goals.

Regularly scheduled meetings and committee seats have traditionally included:

Family and Children First;

Emergency Food and Shelter Committee;

Continuum of Care;

Housing Advisory Council;

Workforce Investment Board;

Development Advisory Board;

Washington-Morgan Community Action;

Section 8 staff;

CHIP staff;

Marietta Main Street;

Marietta Disabilities Commission;

Fair Housing Board;

Washington County Resources Board;

Pedestrian Safety Committee;

Habitat for Humanity - Housing; and

city slum and blight removal interdepartmental efforts.

To supplement these efforts, a community survey and open community invitation for mailed or email responses was sent out in 2021 to representatives of public and private agencies (including those involved with assisted housing, health services, social services, victim services, employment and education), community and regional organizations representing protected class members, fair housing enforcement personnel, public and private organizations, the continuum of care, publicly-funded institutions that may discharge into homelessness, and business and civic leaders. Evaluation of the community's broadband needs was handled by consulting resources suggested in 81 FR 90997 and evaluating community broadband infrastructure.

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

Washington-Morgan County Community Action is the designated Public Housing Agency (PHA) for Washington County, OH. The City of Marietta works closely with PHA staff at Washington-Morgan Community Action on Continuum of Care matters, as Community Action is the Continuum of Care lead agency and HMIS administrator. City of Marietta Development Department holds a seat on the Continuum of Care committee and, with the other agencies represented by seats on the committee, participates in coordinated efforts to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk for homelessness. The City of Marietta refers all instances of possible homelessness to the PHA as they arise.

In 2021, the Marietta Development Department specifically consulted with Community Action about Point in Time and program use statistics, the administrator of the Salvation Army's SleepSafe Program

about program use data, and representatives of the Washington County Homeless Coalition about their knowledge of ground-level data.

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

The City of Marietta Development Department holds a seat on the Continuum of Care committee and, with the other agencies seated on the committee, coordinates funding allocations for the program. Community Action, as the lead agency, develops performance standards based on committee recommendations as well as the administration of HMIS.

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington Morgan Community Action
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The City's Development Department consults on a regular basis with staff of Washington-Morgan Community Action to discuss housing programs, issues, and solutions. Discussion takes place during Continuum of Care meetings, Housing Choice Voucher program monitoring and interviews, and on a case basis through referrals.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio State University Extension Office
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Referred to other points of contact with knowledge of fair housing and homelessness
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to Family and Consumer Sciences Educator requesting feedback on a wide variety of topics. Her response was to refer to other points of contact on issues of homelessness and fair housing. Also included this contact on distribution list of two emails sent to publicize CDBG Needs Assessment community survey. Consultation was accomplished, but not directly productive. In-person consultation with a more refined scope would improve future coordination with this point of contact.

3	Agency/Group/Organization	The O'Neill Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons General consultation on any points of knowledge
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Elder issues
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to O'Neil Center Assistant Director seeking feedback on a wide range of issues, but with special emphasis placed on elder services. Asst. Director worked with the O'Neil Center Director to provide feedback in the form of the Washington County 2021 Mobility Management Approval and Coordinated Transit Plan 2020-2024 Approval, designating Buckeye Hills Regional Council as the lead agency for Washington County's Mobility Management program. This coordination led to a recognition of the importance of public transportation to the elderly. Also included this contact on distribution list of two emails sent to publicize CDBG Needs Assessment community survey. Future coordination would be improved by in-person discussion under less time-constrained circumstances.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington county Family and Children First Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Regional organization Planning organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Market Analysis Considered FCF publications in general assessment of need

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email seeking consulting information, publications and data from the Family and Children First Council. Received a reply directing Development Department to Washington County Family and Children First's website and a list of publications and resources responsive to community needs assessment, including six surveys. Also included this contact on distribution list of two emails sent to publicize CDBG Needs Assessment community survey. Future coordination could be improved by working under less time constraints, having an in-person conversation with the organizational representative, and narrowing focus of inquiry.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	Marietta City Schools
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - Local Civic Leaders General request for information on community need
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	General information requested
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to Marietta City Schools Superintendent seeking information on a broad range of subjects. Response was that the request was very broad, but Superintendent recommended that correspondence be directed to Washington County Family and Children First Council who would be a better source of data and information. This consultation did not directly influence any part of the Consolidated Plan due to the lack of direct feedback, but the referral was useful. Also included this contact in two emails sent publicizing community survey. Future consultation would benefit from in-person contact and a limited and more narrow discussion under less time constraints.

6	Agency/Group/Organization	Marietta Main Street / ReStore Marietta
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization Planning organization Business Leaders Civic Leaders Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Coordination of planning with other citywide efforts
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to Executive Director of Marietta Main Street seeking feedback on a wide variety of subjects with an emphasis on economic/employment-related challenges in the area. Response provided a wealth of data and information, including a copy of the downtown improvement plan and statistics on various business indicators compiled and created by Buckeye Hills Regional Council and other organizations. This consultation was very enlightening about the state of local employment and economic matters, as well as ongoing downtown revitalization efforts. This contact was also included on two emails sent to publicize community Needs Assessment survey. In the future, coordination could be improved by in-person consultation and a focused discussion more limited to economic development. But in the end, this consultation was one of the most productive because of the sheer volume of information made available to the Marietta Development Department for needs assessment and planning purposes.
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Salvation Army
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Civic Leaders Faith-based ministry

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to Salvation Army seeking input on a broad range of topics, with a noted emphasis on homelessness in view of the group's special focus on this issue. Received referral to other points of community contact on non-homelessness issues. Received detailed information about the Salvation Army SleepSAfe Program, as well as program use statistics and general information about the state of homelessness in Marietta/Washington County. Also copied this contact on two emails sent to publicize community Needs Assessment survey. Present Salvation Army leadership has been reassigned and will no longer be in Marietta for future consultation purposes, but coordination with replacements could be improved with more lead time/less time pressure, in-person discussion and a more narrowed focus.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington County Behavioral Health Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health Health Agency Other government - County Other government - Local Planning organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless General consultation leading to development of wider contact list

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Consultation emails began via coordination with president of the Washington County Behavioral Health Board. Although he did not directly provide consultation information, his referral to the Behavioral Health Board Compliance Officer was very productive. The Compliance Officer shared her list of community contacts, which allowed for a much wider scope of both attempted and accomplished community consultation than would have otherwise been possible. She also directly provided resources and data within her possession. The original Behavioral Health Board contacts and all those on their contact list were subsequently copied on emails sending out a communitywide Needs Assessment survey. Future coordination could be improved under less time pressure, with in-person contact and with a narrowed focus of discussion.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington County Health Department
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Health Health Agency Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis General community need across contexts
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to the Washington County Health Department division "Creating Healthy Communities Coalition." Coalition representative responded with the community needs assessment performed by the Creating Healthy Communities Coalition, which provided a wealth of information both about community need and about how various aspects of living (including housing, environment, economic opportunity etc.) impacts health and wellness outcomes. Copied this contact also on two emails sent to publicize Needs Assessment survey. Future coordination could be improved through in-person discussion and under less time pressure.

10	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington County Department of Jobs and Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Employment Child Welfare Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - County Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent emails seeking input from Director of Washington County Department of Jobs and Family Services. Received responsive communications stating that he could produce countywide information but did not have the ability to filter the information to the level of Marietta-specific data. Subsequently met with him in his office to discuss the programs he administers. This contact was also copied on two emails sent seeking feedback for Needs Assessment survey. Anticipated outcome of the consultation is better future collaboration between the city and the county in housing and social services matters. Coordination could be improved by future consultation under less time-pressured circumstances.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Washington County Board of Commissioners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County Business Leaders Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Discussion was fairly comprehensive
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to one of the three Washington County Commissioners. This led to the scheduling of a sit-down meeting to consult broadly on issues of common concern between Marietta and Washington County. Discussed county affordable housing initiatives and broadband initiatives, as well as present status of countywide homelessness. Also had opportunity to meet with other two commissioners to discuss broadly countywide needs and their relation to Marietta's needs. Future coordination could be improved through more frequent discussions under less time pressure, but the conversations were productive and informative for purposes of placing Marietta's needs assessment into a broader context.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Main Street West
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Attempted email contact with representative of Main Street West group but initially received no response. Subsequently received a call from community homelessness coordinator/advocate and joined him in person to visit homeless sites in and around the City of Marietta. This consultation was on-the-ground, consisting of documentation of conditions and the creation of a map of known or suspected homeless camp sites. This approach to consultation was productive in that it allowed real-world information to fill in the gaps created by sparse local data on homelessness. Other topics of discussion included the Development Department's Housing Rehabilitation Program and how future participation in the programs could be improved by getting information directly to the people who would most likely need this programming. Future consultation or coordination could be improved by keeping tabs on the evolution of Marietta's homeless population on the ground.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Mid-Ohio valley Employment (MOVE)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Employment Regional organization Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Sent email to Mid-Ohio Valley Employment (MOVE) broadly requesting feedback on various matters of community importance. Responsive email was received indicating that those with past addiction or criminal backgrounds experience significant roadblocks to employment in Washington County. However, MOVE has had success in placing individuals with those characteristics into employment, and the agency has an Americorps-funded on-site advocate that helps with various needs. Future coordination with this contact could be improved by consultation under less time pressure and an in-person meeting with a narrow focus of discussion on the mission of MOVE. Homeless coordinator/advocate also indicated that MOVE has been helpful to him in his efforts to place the homeless in employment.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Southeastern Ohio Legal Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Regional organization Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Anti-poverty Strategy

<p>How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?</p>	<p>Exchanged emails and phone calls at various points in time with representative of Southeastern Ohio Legal Services, who also is the primary point of contact for the Washington County Homeless Project. This contact's primary interests in consultation tended to be advocating for public funding of a winter homeless daytime drop-in center and related programming. However, she also provided information about other community contacts such as the Salvation Army, and shared data sources that she believed would be useful in consolidated planning efforts. This contact was also copied on two emails sent to publicize community needs assessment survey. Future coordination could be improved by further consultation under less time pressure more generally about the various areas of SEOLS concern (such as Fair Housing), as well as a formal CDBG activity application process which would lead to better organizational capacity screening and ultimately improve activity selection.</p>
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Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting

The Marietta Development Department compiled a wide list of community resources and agencies for consultation purposes. The only agencies not consulted were those for which email contact information was unavailable. Due to the circumstances of COVID-19 and time constraints, email and the use of a survey was thought to be the safest, fastest and best method for gathering broad community input within a short period of time.

The City of Marietta Development Department therefore directed several email communications to a wide group of community contacts to request community feedback and facilitate specific consultation, both through publication of the Consolidated Planning survey and solicitation of email responses. Some organizations gave thorough responses to inquiries about their respective areas of concern, while other organizations gave no response. Specific organizations and classes of organizations that the City of Marietta attempted to seek feedback from in some fashion during the Consolidated Planning process included:

- Regional development-oriented organizations (Buckeye Hills Regional Council, Washington-Morgan Community Action, Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development, Inc.)
- Local Educational Institutions (Marietta City Schools, Belpre City Schools, Marietta College, OSU Extension Office)

Demo

- Adjacent units of local government (Washington County Commissioners, Belpre, Ohio officials)
- Victims' rights supportive services organizations (Marietta Municipal Court Victims' Information Program, Washington County Court of Common Pleas Victim Witness Program, the Eve, Inc. shelter)
- Aging-related organizations (The O'Neill Senior Center)
- Health-oriented organizations (Marietta-Belpre Health Department, Washington County Health Department, Marietta Memorial Hospital)
- Community organization with an interest in historic preservation (Washington County Historical Society)
- Continuum of Care board members
- Representatives of local nonprofit and community-oriented organizations (Washington County Boys and Girls Club, Betsey Mills Club, Marietta Community Foundation, Caring Connection, Southeast Ohio Legal Services, The Right Path, Project Head Start)
- Representatives of the business and civic community (Marietta Main Street, Marietta Chamber of Commerce, MOVE Staffing, People's Bank Theatre)
- Faith-based organizations involved in community outreach efforts (Methodist church congregation, Salvation Army)
- Representatives of substance abuse treatment facilities and services (L&P Services, Oriana House, Rigel Recovery Services, Substance Use Disorder Collaborative, Community Health Improvement Association)
- Washington County agencies with specific areas of concern relevant to Consolidated Plan (Washington County Department of Jobs and Family Services, Veterans Service Commission, Behavioral Health Board, Children's Services, Family and Children First Council)
- Disability support-oriented organizations (Washington County Board of Developmental Disabilities, WASCO, Inc.)
- Representatives of organizations with knowledge of persons discharged into homelessness (Washington County Jail, Sheriff's Office, Prosecutor's Office, Municipal Court, Common Pleas Court, Drug Court, Juvenile Court and Public Defender, Marietta Memorial Hospital)
- Regional organizations concerned with Fair Housing (Buckeye Hills Regional Council, Washington County Commissioners)
- Washington County Emergency Management Agency
- Other Marietta City Departments (Marietta City Police Department, Marietta Fire Department, Marietta City Law Director, Marietta City Engineering Department, Marietta City Council membership, Marietta City administration officials)

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	Washington-Morgan Community Action	The strategic goals of the City of Marietta and of Washington-Morgan Community Action align in an overall effort to (1) create, conserve and retain existing affordable housing; (2) revitalize and preserve targeted at-risk neighborhoods and areas; (3) create economic development and employment opportunities; and (4) offer education and support services. Washington-Morgan Community Action administers the Continuum of Care program to address the needs of homeless persons and persons at risk of homelessness.
Enrich Marietta Downtown Plan	ReSTORE Marietta (Marietta Main Street)	The strategic goals of the City of Marietta align with the need identified in the Enrich Marietta Downtown Plan to promote better accessibility in public facilities and infrastructure. Two needs identified in this plan are the need for complete walkable streets and the need for an ADA transition plan. The City of Marietta's ongoing effort to eliminate architectural barriers and materials that impede universal access supports the vision of the Enrich Marietta plan for a more walkable city.
Wash. Co. Comprehensive Community Health Assess.	WashCo Wellness Partners	Priority needs identified in the Community Health Assessment are consistent with some of the non-housing needs identified in the Consolidated Planning process. Top-five community needs (weakest community factors in need of improvement) according to this plan include substance abuse treatment, substance abuse prevention, the economy, sexual health and education and mental health treatment. It is hoped that the City of Marietta's strategic plan will promote better community health by improving LMI housing conditions and the suitability of LMI living environments. Continued support of Community Action's CABL bus line aligns well with the need for public transportation identified in this planning document.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
2019 Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps	Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute	This community planning document is deeply concerned with homeownership and homeownership unaffordability, finding a strong correlation between homeownership and community health. By seeking to provide assistance to homeowners and preserve the condition of Marietta's housing stock, the Strategic Plan directs resources toward areas of specific concern identified in this document. When LMI households lack the resources necessary to maintain the condition of their housing stock, housing becomes increasingly unaffordable to the point of impacting the ability to live a healthy life (and, in some cases, to the point of homelessness). To the extent that resources are available to offset homeowner costs, this assistance tends to make homeownership more affordable.
ADA Self-Evaluation and Transition Plan (Phase 1)	City of Marietta, by contract with D LZ	This planning document considers the ADA accessibility of 18 city facilities, 15 city parks, facilities, sidewalks, and other areas. The primary self-assessed need identified in this document is the need to integrate ADA-accessible designs into public improvements as they occur. The Marietta CDBG 2021-2025 Strategic Plan directs resources toward making this vision a reality in a historic community which was not originally designed with ADA accommodation in mind.
Ohio HIV Surveillance Annual Report	Ohio Department of Health, Bureau of Infectious Diseases	The findings of the annual HIV survey suggest that communities such as Marietta which are located in rural Appalachia are unlikely to have significant HIV-positive/AIDS populations. Invitations for more localized HIV/AIDS information which were directed to local medical-oriented agencies did not provoke responses. The Strategic Plan reflects the realization that HIV/AIDS does not appear to be a significant community issue by not specifically targeting limited resources at this issue.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume II	Federal Government / US Global Change Research Program	This Federal planning document provided a predictive basis for the City of Marietta to self-assess its own susceptibility to climate change-related hazards. Marietta's self-assessment is that its greatest climate change hazard comes from its proximity to significant bodies of water and potential flooding. The 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan reflects this concern by seeking to direct CDBG resources, to the extent that investments are made in areas sited within the 100-year floodplain, toward activities which are favored for public policy reasons (such as rehabilitation of existing structures or infrastructure with CDBG dollars or ADA-oriented improvements, as opposed to significant further development within 100 year floodplains).

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Marietta, in the preparation of each plan, consults with the Washington County Commissioners to develop and maintain programs that provide for the needs of the citizens of Marietta. This collaboration leads to an overall goal of community program coverage.

The City has traditionally worked with Washington-Morgan Community Action, Marietta Main Street, The South East Ohio Port Authority, and the State of Ohio Small Business Development Center in the planning and implementation of each consolidated plan.

In this Consolidated Planning cycle, the City of Marietta attempted to cast a wide net seeking community collaboration. The Development Department was the active entity within the City of Marietta which created the draft of the Consolidated Plan.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

The City of Marietta Development Department conducted a needs assessment meeting in 2021, which was preceded in 2020 by three public meetings in preparation for the one-year annual plan and the three-year consolidated plan. Due to COVID-19, all 2020 public meetings were held in the Armory, an ADA-accessible public building. The 2021 Needs Assessment meeting was conducted via Zoom and Facebook Live pursuant to the waiver authority of CPD Notice 21-02. Meetings were held at times convenient to the community and accessible to persons with disabilities. The 2021 Needs Assessment meeting included instructions in the Marietta Times-published notice about how to obtain access to the virtual meeting, information about how to request interpretive services, and information about participation for the hearing disabled. Notification efforts by the city as to the 2020 meetings included internet outreach, social media outreach, and public advertising through TV, radio, and print media. Notification efforts by the city as to the 2021 Needs Assessment meeting included directed email and communitywide notice through newspaper publication, bulletin board notices in 304 Putnam, and publication of the Zoom and Facebook Live links on the City of Marietta website ahead of the meeting, along with datasets and regional/local community resources considered in the Needs Assessment process.

The Needs Assessment community survey was completed by citizens and community organization representatives. LMI residents were directed to the survey by Marietta Times publication, City website publication encouraging LMI participation, and encouragement to community contacts to forward the survey to LMI persons. Approximately 10% of respondents identified themselves as Marietta LMI neighborhood residents (although the nonresponse rate of this optional question was approximately 13%, which means true LMI participation could have been as high as 23%). 35% of survey respondents overall identified themselves as Marietta residents; 13% did not identify residential status; the balance of respondents were community contacts residing outside of city limits (as is common in a rural county). Most respondents identified themselves as institutional representatives, with 27% identifying themselves as Marietta citizens answering the survey not as part of organizations.

In a ranking of fundamental needs, most respondents identified Affordable Housing as the #1 need. Human, Social and Supportive Services was identified as another stand-out area of need.

Demo

As to Affordable Housing, most community survey respondents identified affordable housing as a need. There was strong community support for housing repair, both to address emergency conditions and to more generally promote decent conditions.

As to Human, Social and Supportive Services, respondents cited behavioral health, transportation, homeless services, and youth after-school and summer activities as needs. There was also support for senior programs and services.

As to Economic Development, job creation and retention and support for small, locally-owned businesses were strong community preferences. Respondents also felt the community needs more businesses, and that commercial properties are being underused.

Although homelessness was not regarded by most respondents as one of the community's highest priority relative needs, respondents rated this need highly under the umbrella of social and supportive services.

Finally, respondents strongly favored neighborhood revitalization activities, promoting infrastructure improvements and providing better access to transportation.

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	Non-targeted/broad community	18 citizens, 1 council member, 2 city employees.	Requests from first public meeting: sidewalk improvements, removal of slum and blight house, river trail security lighting, public transportation funding, Marietta family Aquatic Center upgrade funding, Marietta community policing by Police Department, Historic Harmar Bridge Company for railroad bridge repairs.		
2	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	No responses attributed to the newspaper ad.	No comments attributed to newspaper ad.	N/A	
3	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	No responses attributed to Facebook.	No comments attributed to Facebook.	N/A	

Demo

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	Public Library	Non-targeted/broad community	No response attributed by citizens.	No comments attributed to this notice at library.	N/A	
5	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	12 citizens, 2 council members, 1 City Administrator	Request from public meeting #2: request to erect three bike trail maps at Armory, Indian Acres and Walmart area. Request from Civil War Roundtable to erect two historic markers. Requests from third public meeting: Peoples Bank Theatre request scissor lift style ADA access, closure of Grant View Avenue, trash receptacles.		

Demo

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)
6	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	13 citizens, 3 city employees, 1 council member	Peoples Bank Theatre requesting funding for ADA access to the theatre on the entrance at Third Street side door for handicap impaired (scissors lift style). Repair and reopen Grandview Avenue. Request for trash receptacles in the Harmar neighborhood.		
7	Newspaper Ad	Non-targeted/broad community	The ad directed the community to information for participating in Needs Assessment Meeting and taking survey; it is unknown how many of the 37 survey responses were attributable to this ad.	See description of survey results in this consolidated plan.	N/A	

Demo

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)
8	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The website generally directed the community to information for participating in March 11 Needs Assessment public meeting and taking Needs Assessment survey; it is unknown how many of the 37 survey responses were attributable to the website.	See description of survey results in this Consolidated Plan.	N/A	
9	Public Library	See information in PR-10	The email directed the community to information for participating in Needs Assessment meeting and taking survey; it is unknown how many of the 37 survey responses were attributable to this email.	See description of survey results in this Consolidated Plan.	N/A	

Demo

10	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	Zoom meeting attendees included city officials, community organization representatives, citizens, and one reporter. Due to the online format of the meeting, a sign-in sheet was not used and precise attendance was unclear (since the meeting was hosted both on Zoom and Facebook Live). The recorded meeting continued to be available on the City of Marietta facebook page after the meeting.	Most comments during the course of the meeting were from the Marietta Times reporter, who requested that she be recognized in the minutes and that her presence be acknowledged to HUD. Her commentary was in the form of questions about the Needs Assessment and Program Informational presentation, and Development staff attempted to provide answers. An additional question came from The O'Neill Senior Center, which Development staff answered. The Development Department was contacted after the meeting by a	N/A	
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Demo

				<p>homelessness advocate/coordinator , who provided in-person needs assessment input on homelessness and guided the Development Director to known places of homeless sheltering within and on the outskirts of the City of Marietta on two occasions.A representative of the Washington County Historical Society contacted the Development Department after the meeting to state that it was informative and request further information pertaining to subrecipient guidance, which resulted in the Development Department emailing</p>		
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Demo

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)
				a copy of the Playing By the Rules handbook to all present subrecipients and some organizational representatives who had expressed interest in becoming subrecipients. In anticipation of the community meeting, a representative of Community Action transmitted to the Development Department a packet of community requests documenting community desire for continued CABL funding.		

Demo

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)
11	Public Library	Non-targeted/broad community	37 responses were attributed to the survey (with 35 being the Google forms survey and 2 being the Word document-based survey returned via email or regular mail)	See description of survey results in this consolidated plan.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The City of Marietta assessed its needs by conducting research, gathering and analyzing data, consulting with community partners, reaching out to the local community through multiple public meetings in 2020, publishing a community survey in 2021, publishing public notices as to all relevant meetings, and conducting a needs assessment and program education focused meeting in March 2021 to seek community feedback in accord with the Citizen Participation Plan which was adopted in February 2021.

A large percentage of Marietta's CDBG efforts in the past have been based on meeting the Low-to-Moderate Area (LMA) National Objective. The City of Marietta projects this will continue to be an important National Objective as it implements activities in the 2021-25 planning cycle. 24 CFR 91.210(a)(3) directs a planning jurisdiction to identify and describe any areas within the jurisdiction with concentrations of low-income families, as well as the degree of such concentrations. The City of Marietta would consider any census tract, sub-area within a single census tract, or combination of two or more census tracts which on average are 51% or more LMI to be areas within the jurisdiction with concentrations of low-income families. In this respect, the City of Marietta has many component block groups which are LMI when considered individually, including:

Census Tract 205, block group 1 (Harmar Development District, a primarily residential census tract) with a population which is 69.37% LMI;

Census Tract 210, block group 3 (Norwood, a primarily residential census tract) with a population which is 68.84% LMI;

Census Tract 205, block group 2 (Central Business District, a primarily commercial census tract) with a population which is 62.81% LMI;

Census Tract 210, block group 2, with a population which is 61.48% LMI;

Census Tract 208, block group 3, with a population which is 58.22% LMI;

Census Tract 208, block group 1 (which includes the former survey area of Indian Acres), with a population which is 55.36% LMI;

Census Tract 209, block group 2, with a population which is 54.5% LMI; and

Census Tract 211, block group 1, with a population which is 52.38% LMI.

Furthermore, the City of Marietta as a whole “place” which is primarily residential in its zoning uses has an LMI concentration according to HUD GIS mapped data of 52.22%. For those activities which reasonably serve the entire City of Marietta, the City as a whole may be regarded as an LMI area which is primarily residential.

Citywide needs may also be addressed on an individually income-qualified basis, such as through housing assistance, economic development assistance, and limited clientele-oriented services.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Marietta's primary housing need is to retain existing affordable housing within the jurisdiction. Marietta's population is in decline, with a -1% change in population shown between base year 2009 data and most recent data year 2015 (a continuation of a trend seen during the last Consolidated Planning cycle, when the 2000 and 2013 data showed a 3% population decline). There has been very little new housing construction since 2000. The number of housing units in Marietta holds steady. The average Marietta house was built in 1946, with 45% of the housing stock dating to 1939 or earlier. Declining populations relative to existing aging housing stock promotes decay and abandonment.

Population decline data is also consistent with household decline data. As population decreases, Marietta has fewer households, with a 2% decline in households shown in HUD-provided data between base data year 2009 and most recent data year 2015. This continues a longer trend, as data taken in 2000 and 2013 showed a 7% decline in households. Comparing 2000 data against 2015 data, we find that the number of households in Marietta has declined by around 10% (-9.89%) over a 15-year period.

According to HUD-provided data considered in 2018, income nominally grew (8% increase in Median Income, from \$29,272 to \$31,739) between 2000 and 2013. However, this perceived growth was misleading, as it did not account for inflation. The data years under consideration for this planning cycle – 2009 and 2015 – show Median Income growth of only 2%, to a final number of \$32,455. This compares to a nationwide median household income of \$55,775 as set forth in the U.S. Census publication: "Household Income: 2015 – American Community Survey Briefs" by Kirby G. Posey, issued September 2016. Nominal income growth recorded between 2009 and 2015 also did not consider inflation. Although post-2015 data was not provided by HUD, the data provided suggests that Marietta's residents are in general becoming less well-off over time. At the same time, present COVID-19 circumstances could logically be expected to accelerate the trend of real-dollar economic decline.

The data pertaining to the number of households in each category of HUD Area Median Family Income (HAMFI) suggests broad economic decline. Whereas the number of total households in the 2018 Consolidated Planning cycle falling into the lowest income category (0-30% HAMFI) was 885 households, the data during this planning cycle shows 1,190 households in that lowest category (an increase since the last Consolidated Planning cycle of 34%). Similarly, the total number of households in the 30%-50% HAMFI category has increased approximately 14% from 915 households to 1,040. While low-mod households in the categories of 50%-80% HAMFI and 80%-100% HAMFI experienced less change from the last Consolidated Planning Cycle (an 18% decrease in the number of total households in the 50%-80% bracket, which is easily explained by the proportionally larger increase in lower income brackets and the 11% increase in the 80%-100% HAMFI category) it is worth noting that the total number of households taking in more than 100% of HAMFI decreased by 10% when considering present data against data collected during the last planning cycle.

Demo

Where populations and household numbers decline and housing unit quantities hold steady, vacant housing should increase. Furthermore, where average incomes are stagnant or in decline relative to inflation, it stands to reason that fewer households – even in continuously occupied units – can afford upkeep. Given these dynamics, data suggests that the condition of Marietta’s LMI housing stock is generally in decline, and that more households are LMI than in prior years.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	14,085	13,995	-1%
Households	6,055	5,955	-2%
Median Income	\$31,676.00	\$32,455.00	2%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	1,190	1,040	1,075	545	2,105
Small Family Households	300	260	235	235	1,000
Large Family Households	30	50	25	0	135
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	180	170	270	155	435
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	115	240	275	75	205
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	155	169	64	65	240

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30- 50% AMI	>50- 80% AMI	>80- 100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	35	0	10	4	49	20	0	0	0	20
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	10	25	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	0	25	0	0	25	10	0	0	0	10
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	480	75	4	0	559	210	4	15	10	239

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	145	290	110	0	545	30	120	110	65	325
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	60	0	0	0	60	15	0	0	0	15

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	520	125	15	4	664	240	4	15	10	269
Having none of four housing problems	270	565	520	140	1,495	85	345	525	385	1,340
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	60	0	0	0	60	15	0	0	0	15

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	110	160	0	270	95	20	50	165
Large Related	20	40	0	60	0	0	10	10
Elderly	135	75	55	265	70	35	54	159
Other	400	140	59	599	90	69	10	169
Total need by income	665	415	114	1,194	255	124	124	503

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	95	25	0	120	75	0	0	75
Large Related	10	25	0	35	0	0	0	0
Elderly	20	15	0	35	60	0	14	74
Other	360	35	4	399	90	4	0	94
Total need by income	485	100	4	589	225	4	14	243

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	0	25	0	0	25	10	0	0	0	10

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	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	25	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0
Other, non-family households	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	10	50	0	0	60	10	0	0	0	10

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

The number of single people in Marietta, OH is greater than the statewide average, with 60% of the Marietta population being unmarried (as contrasted with 51% of the statewide population). Broken down by gender, 58% of Marietta males are single, with 42% never having married, 13% being divorced and 3% being widowers. 63% of Marietta females are single, with 36% never having married, 13% being divorced and 14% being widowed. Viewed through the lens of households, 46% of Marietta households are “married” households, with the balance of households being “nonfamily” households (25%), female householders (19%) and male householders (10%). These demographic characteristics were determined by consulting the 2010-2019 ACS data drawn upon by <https://www.towncharts.com/Ohio/demographics/Marietta-city-OH-demographics-data.html> and <https://www.censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3947628-marietta-oh/>.

As for single persons living alone, uncombined earning power is the biggest challenge. In a larger household with multiple combined income streams, shared housing and other living expenses would seem to be more affordable as a percentage of overall household income. It seems possible that the relatively high single population in the City of Marietta (which traditionally is more likely to rent than own housing) plays into why such a large percentage of Marietta residents spend such a large portion of

its income on basic housing. To the extent that single persons have housing but spend a large percentage of their income to keep housing, there is unlikely to be much of a budget for home repair.

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

Housing need for victims of domestic violence is difficult to precisely measure due to the nature of domestic violence (which tends, once identified in the criminal justice system, to result in temporary displacement of either the victim or the offender). Facilities are in place to address short-term domestic violence needs as supplemented by court orders preserving victims' rights to remain in residences, but they provide only short-term placements for displaced victims who do not qualify to stay in their own homes during the pendency of court proceedings. But generally, a combination of existing social services seems to meet this need.

The Section 8 HUD waiting list shows 9 persons who listed themselves as victims of domestic violence and 78 listed from disabled families. The HCR program has 1 client that is a domestic violence victim and 18 families that are disabled.

The relatively low number of domestic violence victims who participate in these programs does not necessarily mean the incidence of domestic violence in Marietta is low. However, the trend in regional domestic violence appears to be eventual divorce or reconciliation of married couples, resulting in either the eventual division or recombination of joint assets. Protection orders are often issued in favor of domestic violence victims during the pendency of court proceedings to maintain the victim housing status quo on a short-term basis. Where domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking victims are able to stay in their own houses and accused offenders are required to find alternate accommodations, one would not expect to see high demand for Section 8 housing from domestic violence victims. The EVE, Inc. shelter provides short-term housing and services to many victims of these crimes who are forced to leave their residences, which presumably also lessens public housing demand in the short term. In the long term, however, the EVE shelter cannot continue as a permanent placement.

It is more difficult to gauge the extent of the disabled population in need of housing assistance. However, the proportionately higher number of disabled participants in these programs would seem to reflect the difficulty that disabled persons have in finding and maintaining suitable employment sufficient to provide for their living needs. With Marietta's aging demographics (according to <https://datausa.io>, US Census data shows that in 2017 the average age of all Marietta residents was 36, while in 2018 the average age was 37 – the population of Marietta is on average getting older), it stands to reason that age-related physical disability should be a growing problem even without considering all other potential causes of disability. However, assistive disabled housing programs are generally in place.

What are the most common housing problems?

Analyzing the data, housing affordability is by far the greatest challenge both for renters and homeowners in Marietta.

As to renters in the 0%-30% income bracket with housing problems, a combined 86% of those problems relate to unaffordability of rent. Approximately 66% of renters with housing problems experienced housing costs greater than 50% of AMI. The remaining 20% of the overall 86% consisted of renters who were paying more than 30% of AMI in rent. The trend seen in this lower income bracket was consistent with the category as a whole: a combined 87% of all renter housing problems, regardless of income, consisted of affordability issues. Of this 87%, 44% of total renters with housing problems were spending more than 50% AMI on rent, while 43% were spending more than 30% AMI on rent.

For homeowners, the same dynamic exists, with the caveat being that fewer overall households have housing problems of any kind (609 homeowner households vs. 1273 renter households). To the extent that homeowners experience housing problems, those problems overwhelmingly relate – as they do with renters – to housing affordability. In the category of total homeowners with housing problems, none have problems of severe overcrowding, and only nominal numbers have basic overcrowding (approximately 2%), substandard housing (approximately 3%) or zero/negative income (approximately 2%). Instead, 39% of the total group of homeowners with one or more housing problems put more than 50% AMI toward basic housing costs, and 53% put more than 30% AMI toward basic housing costs, for a total combined overall housing affordability problem of 92% relative to other problems. The same problem hierarchy is generally reflected in every income bracket, with 0%-30% AMI households being hit hardest by affordability issues (with 64% of housing problems in that category relating to a housing cost over 50% of AMI and an additional 9% with housing costs exceeding 30% AMI).

Local data documents the general ongoing need for housing assistance. The latest data shows Community Action's Homeless Crisis Response (HCR) program serving 33 persons (vs. 41 at the time of the 2018 Consolidated Planning Cycle), the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program serving 461 persons (vs. 431 at the time of the 2018 Consolidated Planning Cycle), and the Supportive Services for Veterans' Families (SSVF) program serving 155 persons (vs. 160 at the time of the 2018 Consolidated Planning Cycle). To summarize percent change, use of the HCR program relative to 2018 is down 20%, use of the HCV program relative to 2018 is up 7%, and use of the SSVF program is up 5%. The total percent change in the number of persons served by these programs is up 3% relative to the same point in time in 2018 (with the 2018 total being 632 and the present total being 649).

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

Statistically speaking, Marietta's housing affordability problem hits the lowest income bracket harder than any other income category.

In real numbers, 625 renter households reported housing affordability problems in the 0%-30% income category. Meanwhile, in the 30%-50% bracket, 365 renter households (just over half as many) reported these problems. 114 renter households in the 50%-80% bracket reported these problems (roughly 1/5

as many as the 30%-50% category), while no moderate income households (80%-100%) reported any rental affordability issues.

Similarly, in real numbers, 240 homeowner households in the 0%-30% income bracket reported affordability issues. By comparison, 124 (just over half of that number) reported affordability issues in the 30%-50% income bracket. 125 households in the 50%-80% category reported affordability issues (a number roughly equal with the 30%-50% bracket), and 75 households in the homeowner category reported affordability issues. (This last number is interesting, considering that renters in this bracket did not report affordability problems.) But in real, overall numbers, the fact remains that a total average of 564 “overall” homeowners reported affordability problems in the studies conducted by the US Census Bureau, compared to 625 renters in the 0%-30% AMI renter category alone. This strongly suggests that renters routinely face housing affordability hurdles that are substantially less likely to affect homeowners. This is logical, considering that many (if not most) people who rent do so because they cannot afford to buy. Although there are those who prefer not to be tied down to a mortgage, such as college students and younger people who intend to move, it seems likely that much of Marietta’s rental market is driven by lack of sufficient resources to own.

Speaking more generally and less quantitatively, households affected by affordability problems may tend to include single parents, disabled individuals, uneducated or illiterate individuals, and individuals suffering from mental health and substance abuse issues. In any case, these housing problems certainly tend to affect those in lower income brackets without the potential for high earnings.

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

The characteristics of these families include lack of education, lack of economic opportunity, substance abuse issues and mental health issues. Additionally, many are disabled and are on fixed incomes with no potential to increase their incomes.

The needs of these populations include livable wage jobs, adequate mental health and substance abuse treatment, affordable childcare, and affordable housing options. Since the assistance they receive is usually short-term, some of the people in these populations are still searching for livable wage jobs or waiting on SSI approval.

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

N/A

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

The main factors linked with instability and homelessness within Marietta are substance abuse and mental health issues, lack of education, and the scarcity of living wage employment. At present, there has also been some consideration given to whether the effects of COVID-19 might be an additional temporary driver of these issues. Some feel that demand for temporary homeless housing resources has gone up during the COVID-19 pandemic, although the Point in Time count waiver for homelessness counts in 2019 and the present unavailability of 2020 Point in Time data make this a hard question to analyze with data. However, an on-the-ground tour of known street homeless camp sites revealed to the Development Director the reality of this issue irrespective of cause, as homeless persons were observed at or near certain sites and there was clear evidence of homeless site usage at others (in the form of debris, camp fire remnants, a cardboard “God Bless You” sign, clothing and other common indicators).

Discussion

A comparison of the data from this Consolidated Planning cycle against the data from the 2018-2020 Consolidated Planning cycle reveals that the number of very low income households has increased significantly. This numerical increase in very low income households in the context of declining populations and households – when considered in conjunction with widespread housing affordability issues and stagnant (at best) earning power – suggests that resources for LMI housing will continue to be a community need. Housing conditions can be expected to decline, and unit owners can be expected to have great difficulty keeping up the condition of their properties. All of this dictates that housing needs should continue to be prioritized during this Consolidated Planning cycle.

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

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

Introduction

While the number of non-white persons experiencing disproportionately greater need in the category of housing problems is small in number, data analysis reveals that the groups of American Indian/Alaska Natives and Hispanics are disproportionately impacted (more than 10% impact on a subcategory relative to the category as a whole) by these problems in the category of 0%-30% AMI (the lowest income level measured). The same analysis shows that the categories of White, Black / African American, Asian, and Pacific Islander are not disproportionately impacted at this or any other income level.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	935	185	75
White	790	185	75
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	75	0	0

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	540	500	0
White	515	400	0

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Black / African American	0	8	0
Asian	0	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	245	825	0
White	245	800	0
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	79	460	0
White	79	455	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

An analysis of the categories of 30%-50% AMI, 50%-80% AMI and 80%-100% AMI reveals that no subcategory is disproportionately impacted by housing problems in these income brackets. However, an analysis of the category of 0%-30% AMI leads to a different conclusion within that income bracket. The category as a whole in the 0%-30% AMI bracket shows 78% to be affected by one or more of four housing problems. Whites in this bracket experience one or more of four housing problems at the rate of 75%. Blacks / African Americans, Asians and Pacific Islanders in this income bracket do not appear by this data to experience one or more of four housing problems. However, 100% of the American Indian/Alaska Natives and Hispanics in the 0%-30% AMI bracket report one or more of four housing problems. In real numbers, this represents 25 persons in this category who identify as American Indian/Alaskan Native and 75 persons in this category who identify as Hispanic.

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

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

Introduction

The analysis of disproportionate impact of severe housing problems is very similar to the analysis of disproportionate impact of basic housing problems. Again, small American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic populations seem to be disproportionately impacted by these problems, while no other categories seem to suffer disproportionate impact.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	760	355	75
White	660	310	75
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	60	15	0

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	129	910	0
White	129	790	0
Black / African American	0	8	0

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Asian	0	40	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	30	1,045	0
White	30	1,015	0
Black / African American	0	20	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	14	525	0
White	14	520	0
Black / African American	0	0	0
Asian	0	4	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	0	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

At the AMI levels of 30%-50%, 50%-80% and 80%-100%, no subcategory seems to be experiencing severe housing problems at a rate which is more than 10% greater than that of the category as a whole. However, in the 0%-30% AMI block, the categories with disproportionately greater need seem to be American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic. 100% of the 25 American Indian / Alaska Natives and 80% of the 75 Hispanics shown in this category reported one or more of the four possible severe housing problems. An analysis of the data pertaining to the categories of White, Black/African American, Asian, and Pacific Islander did not reveal any disproportionately greater need for any of these populations relative to the category as a whole.

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

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

Introduction:

An analysis of the data pertaining to Disproportionately Greater Need in the category of Housing Cost Burdens shows that 32% of the total jurisdictional population pays more than 30% of AMI to secure housing. Meanwhile, 15% of the total jurisdictional population commits more than 50% of AMI to housing.

As under other categories analyzing the disproportionate impact of housing needs, the categories of White, Black/African American, Asian and Pacific Islander are not disproportionately impacted by housing cost burdens. None of these categories experiences housing cost burdens at a rate 10% or greater than that of the category as a whole.

However, the data suggests that the categories of American Indian/Alaska Native and Hispanic – while few in number relative to the category as a whole – do spend a substantially larger percentage of AMI to secure basic housing (which, given the fact that they also seem to be disproportionately affected by one or more housing problems or severe housing problems, also may be substandard). In these categories, 100% of American Indian / Alaska Natives have housing cost burdens greater than 50% of AMI (which also includes the subcategory of housing cost burdens greater than 30% of AMI), while 100% of the Hispanic category spends more than 30% of AMI on housing costs and 80% spends more than 50% of AMI on housing costs. This analysis suggests disproportionately greater need in these racial/ethnic categories.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,020	980	885	75
White	3,880	905	780	75
Black / African American	45	0	0	0
Asian	45	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	15	60	0

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Discussion:

N/A

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

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

The only income category showing disproportionately greater need as to any racial or ethnic groups is the 0%-30% income category. 100% of all American Indian/Alaska Natives (cumulatively 25 persons citywide) and Hispanics (cumulatively 75 persons citywide) experience one of the four basic housing problems. The numbers are slightly lower (80%) with respect to Hispanics when it comes to one of four severe housing problems, but 100% of American Indians/Alaska Natives experience one of four severe housing problems.

In all other income categories, however, there is no greater need for any ethnic group than the need experienced by the income category as a whole.

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

Going beyond the data, it is difficult to identify any other needs. Judging by the most recently available U.S. Census Data, the City of Marietta does not have large Native American or Hispanic populations relative to the size of the total population group. US Census data estimates effective July 1, 2019 show 1.1% of the population (approximately 147 individuals) to be Native American and 1.5% of the population (approximately 200 persons) to be Hispanic/Latino. Per the same data source, 2.2% of the population (approximately 294 persons) is Black / African American, 1.0% of the population (approximately 134 persons) is Asian, 2.3% of the population (approximately 307 persons) is mixed-race, and 92.3% of the population (approximately 12,328 persons) is Non-Hispanic White. The 2019 population estimates do not show any Pacific Islanders/Hawaiian Natives in Marietta. Due to the small number of each non-white population and the lack of racial and ethnic advocacy groups in the community, it is difficult to identify the existence of any specific non-data-estimated minority needs.

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

24 CFR 91.210(a) prompts each jurisdiction to state how it defines “area of minority concentration” for the purpose of identifying and describing any areas within the jurisdiction with concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities. For this purpose, the City of Marietta would understand this term to mean any census tract with a non-white population of 51 percent or more.

Marietta reflects the racial and ethnic composition of its region (southeastern Appalachian Ohio). The city is overwhelmingly populated by non-Hispanic whites. Minority populations are scattered throughout the various neighborhoods of the city at a very low rate. Given its 92% white population, there are no areas or neighborhoods within Marietta which are evenly or predominantly non-white in composition. This is confirmed by checking the eCon Planning Suite mapping data. There may be a

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heavier concentration of non-white persons attending Marietta College (a private school) than on average elsewhere in the city, as it attracts international students and American students from outside the local region who tend to be racially diverse. However, this positive point of community diversity does not come close to qualifying the relevant census tract under Marietta’s definition of “area of minority concentration.”

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

There are no publicly owned or operated housing units within the City of Marietta.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	0	406	0	394	0	9	0

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	0	0	0	10,830	0	10,880	0		6,215
Average length of stay	0	0	0	4	0	4	0		0
Average Household size	0	0	0	2	0	2	0		3

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	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	0	67	0	66	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	0	165	0	163	0	1
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	0	406	0	394	0	9
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	0	398	0	386	0	9	0
Black/African American	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	0	403	0	391	0	9	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Washington/Morgan Community Action is the jurisdiction's Public Housing Agency, and the City of Marietta's knowledge of public housing needs comes from consultation with Community Action. It would appear from the data considered earlier in NA-10 that public housing tenants and applicants on the waiting list for accessible units would be affected by the same primary housing problem affecting the LMI community at large: housing costs disproportionate to means.

Given that public housing programs are specifically designed to make housing available for eligible individuals who otherwise could not afford housing without assistance (including Marietta residents), the existence of these Community Action-administered programs tends to address the existence of these problems within the Marietta Community.

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

The most immediate need of Public Housing residents is to be admitted off the waiting list into public housing programs. Per most recent discussions with Community Action, there is an active waiting list of 303 consisting mostly of single-parent, disabled, or displaced families. This compares to an active waiting list of 1,269 in 2018 during the last Consolidated Planning process. Community Action is making great strides at meeting community housing public assistance needs.

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

The housing affordability needs are the same.

Discussion

As to Section 504, the City of Marietta does not operate public housing, but has long operated homeowner rehabilitation assistance programming to preserve and rehabilitate Low-Mod private residences for those meeting eligibility criteria. Pursuant to HUD's CPD Notice 00-09, "A family that will receive CDBG or Home Funds for the rehabilitation of an owner-occupied unit is not subject to the requirements of Part 8 since it is the ultimate beneficiary of the funds, and not a recipient of Federal financial assistance." Accordingly, Marietta's homeowner assistance programs helping Low-Mod beneficiaries do not trigger Section 504 obligations.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Marietta's homeless population has traditionally been difficult to quantify. The 2021 Point in Time Count waiver due to COVID-19 prevented countywide Point in Time data from being collected this January. Community Action reports to the Marietta Development Department that internal records document 30 homeless individuals during the 2020 point in time count (with Salvation Army reporting 22 homeless individuals, and Washington County Sheriff's Office reporting 8).

Looking to past Community Action data, the 2019 Washington County Point in Time count documented 20 homeless persons. Marietta Times reporting cites 16 Washington County homeless as documented in the 2018 Point in Time count. This data suggests that homelessness may be on a recent rise, although point in time counts are by nature imprecise given the transient nature of homelessness. In particular, the 50% increase in homelessness revealed by the 2020 count relative to 2019 suggests an ongoing upward trend which may be accelerating.

One difficulty presented by this data is the inability to quantify how many documented homeless were actually found in the City of Marietta versus elsewhere in the county. Community Action advises that most Washington County homeless are located in Marietta, with no homeless documented in rural areas and few being found in other population centers.

An alternate measure of Marietta homelessness may be the number of persons participating in homelessness-oriented voucher programs. Community Action did not operate a homeless Hotel/Motel voucher program in 2019, but that new program in 2020 assisted 44 individuals. There was also a documented increase in the use of Community Action's Homeless Veterans' program, with 79 persons using that program in 2020 versus 70 in 2019 (suggesting a 13% increase in use of this particular program). The Salvation Army also says that since September 2020, the Salvation Army has offered substantial homelessness assistance through emergency hotel shelter, and on top of that has made at least 68 written referrals (and additional oral referrals) to Community Action's Homelessness Crisis Response Program.

Community Action is the source of the estimates in the data table below. The most recent data provided by Community Action for use in the formulation of Marietta's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan estimates that 35 persons are homeless in Marietta on any given night, with only 4 being unsheltered. However, given that overnight voucher programs are available on a limited basis, this suggests that persons who receive assistance through these programs may often be unsheltered. Thus, the raw number of total homeless persons occasionally sheltered through these programs may be higher than estimated, which may reflect a higher street homeless population on a given night in Marietta higher than the numbers presented in the data table.

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Furthermore, an on-the-ground homeless coordinator and advocate expresses the view that Community Action’s estimates are too low. This gentleman provided the Development Director with an in-person citywide survey of known homeless camp sites during daytime hours, and there was clear evidence of recent homeless site use at many locations visited (with some apparently homeless persons seen on the ground at certain sites). Known homeless camp sites include “the compound” in West Marietta, a yellow house just outside of West Marietta city limits, a collapsing structure near the outskirts of town which is hidden from view from most vantage points, several forested areas both within and outside of town, in a structural hollow under the Putnam St. Bridge, and areas near the I-77 interchange near Duck Creek (both under the bridge and across the river in a forested clearing).

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	11	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	20	4	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Child	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

City of Marietta-specific data for homelessness is not separately identified during Community Action’s homelessness data collection process, although Community Action advises that most of the Washington County homeless persons documented during Point in Time counts are found in the City of Marietta. Unfortunately, hard data is not available to provide categorical estimates about the number of homeless persons that would be considered “chronically homeless,” “homeless families with children,” “homeless veterans and families” or “homeless unoccupied youth,” just as hard data is not available to document the number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year or the number of days that persons experience homelessness. However, the homeless coordinator consulted advises that the jurisdiction has a year-round permanent homeless population, train-bound itinerants and transient homeless, and seasonal returning homeless. He further advises that the demographic of homelessness is trending increasingly younger, driven in his view by drug addiction. While he attempts to find housing for the homeless population he encounters, he says that it is relatively easy to place pregnant women and veterans while substance abusers and felons exiting incarceration are difficult to place.

Specific examples of tent sleeping – prior to witnessing evidence of it on the ground – had already come to the attention of the Development Director through past consultations with police officers and the Marietta Municipal Court Chief of Probation/Court Administrator. It is known that unrelated homeless persons sleep in common tents in the City of Marietta, both in secluded areas and on private property where landowners allow them to camp. Specific numbers of total homeless persons sheltering under these circumstances are impossible to quantify since these circumstances are only discovered through interactions with Law Enforcement and the Probation Department (neither of which institutionally maintains specific counts). Persons living in these circumstances tend to be “chronically homeless” individuals with substance abuse issues, as families with children and veterans seem more likely in general to seek out and qualify for housing assistance (as is confirmed by

the homeless coordinator). Unaccompanied youth may tend to experience street homelessness on a short-term basis, but may also “couch surf.”

Since unrelated tent and R.V. sleepers who would not otherwise shelter together in permanent households are documented (if not quantified), and since homelessness can promote social transience including couch surfing, some city officials are increasingly concerned that these cramped sheltering arrangements make it impossible for members of unrelated households to socially distance from one another. The concern is that where it is impossible to socially distance in sleeping quarters, the homeless population at large (which tends to socialize among its own numbers) is especially susceptible to the spread of communicable diseases including COVID-19. This, in turn, tends to put the larger community at greater risk. First responders who come into contact with homeless persons while conducting investigations, for example, would tend to be at risk, spreading those risks on to their families and the other community members with whom they interact.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source

Comments:

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

The City of Marietta through consultation with Community Action estimates that single-parent families are more likely in general than two-parent families to need housing assistance, but exact numbers reflecting this category of need are unavailable.

The City of Marietta initially estimated based on consultation with Community Action that approximately 30 veterans/veteran families within Washington County are in need of housing assistance. However, 79 persons actually used the Homeless Veterans' program in 2020, which is more than twice the core estimate. This larger number may reflect family members who seek shelter with veterans.

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

In Marietta, homelessness appears to have a stronger correlation to economic disadvantage, addiction and lack of supportive social connection than to race or ethnicity. With Marietta's citywide demographic being predominantly non-Hispanic white, the homeless population in Marietta should not be expected to draw as heavily from other racial and ethnic minority groups as would be the case in non-Appalachian regions and larger jurisdictions. Neither the City of Marietta nor Washington-Morgan Community Action maintains data tracking homelessness by racial and ethnic group. Anecdotally, large populations of minority homeless persons have not been noted on Marietta's streets.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

A present (and outgoing) Salvation Army administrator, who arrived in Marietta in 2018, prioritized homelessness outreach by initiating the SleepSAfe program. During the winter of 2018-19, she had a budget of \$1,000 and used that money to provide 17 homeless persons with a night in the Super 8 hotel. During the winter of 2019-20, with a budget of \$5,500, the SleepSAfe program provided 82 nights of accommodations to 85 persons (including repeat accommodations for some, and assistance to larger families). This winter (2020-21), she reports that the SleepSAfe program has provided at least 141 overnight accommodations for 77 homeless persons (up to a maximum of 3 nights' worth of assistance per person). She states that some of the persons assisted by SleepSAfe are in transition or temporarily homeless, but that others are chronically homeless. She further states that the SleepSAfe program ran out of funding by the end of January, but was able to continue its operations for a few more weeks when additional funding was received from an anonymous source. It bears emphasis that while this was going on, Community Action was also running its own parallel homeless hotel voucher program which saw growing participation relative to the availability of resources, and that Community Action was receiving referrals from Salvation Army when the SleepSAfe program's demand exceeded capacity.

It is true that available estimates from Community Action show low numbers of street homeless. There is no reason to doubt that many homeless persons in Marietta do double up or "couch surf" between friends and family, as has traditionally been true. However, the cumulative program participation data presented by the Community Action and Salvation Army programs appears to show a demand for shelter which rises generally in proportion to the availability of resources.

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction:

The City of Marietta has a large population of very-low and low-income households relative to the “households” category as a whole. To analyze Marietta’s households in very general categories, 55% of Marietta households can be described as “very low income” or “low income,” while the remaining 45% of households can be described as ranging from “moderate income” to well-off. Renting households tend to experience housing problems (primarily affordability issues) at roughly double the rate of owning households. It is presumed that certain categories of persons with special needs are LMI.

The needs of disabled persons, domestic violence victims, the elderly, and those eligible for public housing seem to be generally met by local service providers. The City of Marietta itself has not traditionally funded or administered supportive housing programs for special needs populations, but a network of local specified agencies has addressed these needs. Independent providers provide housing for the elderly, MRDD provides housing for persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, Washington County Behavioral Health Board provides housing for alcohol and drug addiction, and EVE, Inc. provides housing for victims of domestic violence.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

According to the 2011-2015 HUD-prepopulated dataset, the estimated population of Marietta, OH is 13,995. This population consists of an estimated 5,955 households, with an ACS-estimated average household size of 2.08 persons. This is the dataset which is used to determine the extent of “extremely low income,” “low income,” “moderate income” and “middle income” populations.

In the category of “extremely low income,” HUD-provided 2011-2015 CHAS data estimates that 1,190 households have an income of 0-30% HAMFI. In the category of “low income,” the same dataset shows 1,040 households to have an income of 30%-50% HAMFI and 1,075 households to earn between 50%-80% HAMFI. In the category of “moderate income,” 545 households are shown with between 80% and 100% HAMFI. “Middle income” is a category which is hard to precisely estimate based on the CHAS dataset (given that it does not further subdivide between middle and high-earners), but it can be characterized as an undefined subset of the greater than 100% HAMFI income group, which is shown by the HUD data to consist of 2,105 households.

Crunching these numbers, 20% of Marietta’s households are estimated to be “very low income” (under 30% HAMFI), 35% of Marietta’s households are estimated to be “low income” (between 30-80% HAMFI), 9% can be characterized as “moderate income” (between 80% and 100% HAMFI) and the remaining 35% of households is split between an indefinite mix of “middle income” and “high income” (more than 100% HAMFI). Thus, by area-wide standards, most of Marietta’s households are not well-off.

While it is difficult to describe in exact numbers, the City of Marietta's special needs population can be characterized as largely aging and elderly. The HUD-provided 2011-2015 data set estimates that a total of 2,120 Marietta households (35% of the whole category of households) contain at least one person 62 years of age or older, with 910 of these households (15% of the whole category of households) including at least one person over the age of 75. As time passes, the citywide demographic is increasingly skewing older.

The 2015-2019 US Census data set (available at <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/mariettacityohio>) provides estimates useful for considering the extent of disabled housing and supportive service needs. According to the 2015-2019 dataset, 17.7% of the population under the age of 65 suffers from a disability. One of the largest needs of the disabled population at large is accessible public accommodations, given that Marietta is a historic city designed in an era that did not accommodate disability. It is important that citywide infrastructure and facilities be accessible to the disabled going forward.

Since the City of Marietta does not operate public housing programs, the public housing residents in Marietta are those housed through the various programs operated by Community Action, the jurisdiction's Public Housing Agency, or the various social service agencies which provide housing to special subpopulations. The primary need of those temporarily in public housing who are nearing the end of their assistance include the need for self-sustaining employment opportunities in order to avoid future displacement or eviction.

Two increasing community problems strongly correlated with special needs populations are alcohol and drug addiction and domestic violence. Meanwhile, the small number of persons with mental, physical, and / or developmental disabilities appears to continue to remain steady.

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

The City of Marietta itself has not traditionally funded or administered supportive housing programs for the non-homeless at-need populations specified in 24 CFR 91.205(b) and (d) because a network of local specified agencies addresses these needs. To name some of the major providers serving at-risk non-homeless populations, the Washington County Board of Developmental Disabilities (formerly MRDD) provides housing for persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities. Washington County Behavioral Health Board provides housing for alcohol and drug addiction. EVE, Inc. provides housing for victims of domestic violence, while independent providers provide housing for the elderly. The housing and supportive service needs of these populations are determined by the individual entities that provide for their care. The City of Marietta keeps apprised of these needs through institutional knowledge and ongoing consultation with service providers.

Affordable senior housing may be a growing need due to the aging demographics of the Marietta population. Moreover, although housing for persons with mental, physical and/or developmental

disabilities is plentiful, funding for the operation of facilities to serve these populations continues to decrease, resulting in potential gaps in identified needs. Beyond housing, Marietta's substantial aging population is in need of public infrastructure and facilities which are ADA-accessible, since the trend as a population ages is toward greater disability.

Supportive services for alcohol- and drug-addicted persons is on the rise in Marietta in response to an identified regional problem of growing addiction. The Oriana House offers both a residential halfway house and an intensive outpatient treatment program. However, a treatment facility cannot be a long-term residential solution, and the general expectation is that those who complete Oriana or other rehabilitation-oriented programs (such as Westbrook in Parkersburg, WV or The Counseling Center in Portsmouth, OH) will be able to provide for their own housing needs in the longer run of their recovery, after being directed in the shorter run to supportive housing and other services through Community Action and the Department of Jobs and Family Services (JFS). This implies a need for gainful employment.

Housing for victims of domestic violence is difficult to precisely measure due to the nature of domestic violence (which, once identified in the criminal justice system, tends to result in temporary displacement of either the victim or the offender). Facilities are in place to address short-term domestic violence victim needs, but they provide only short-term placements for displaced victims who do not qualify to stay in their own homes during the pendency of court proceedings.

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

The most recent annual Department of Health HIV report ("HIV Surveillance Annual Report, 2019"), at page 26, notes that "Each of Ohio's 88 counties had people living with diagnosed HIV infection at the end of 2019. The number of persons living with diagnosed HIV varies across geographic areas of the state, with the fewest number of prevalent cases and lowest rates of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection observed in the less densely populated, rural counties..."

Washington County is mostly rural (estimated population of 59,911 persons with 631.97 square miles, countywide average of 97.8 persons per square mile) situated between several even more sparsely populated rural counties in Ohio and West Virginia (Noble County, OH with a population density of 36.8 persons per square mile; Morgan County, OH with a population density of 36.2 persons per square mile; Monroe County, OH with a population density of 32.1 persons per square mile; Tyler County, WV with a population density of 35.9 persons per square mile; and Pleasants County, WV with a population density of 58.5 persons per square mile, all per the 2010 Census), as well as two counties containing larger urban centers with higher population densities (Athens County, OH with a population density of 128.6 persons per square mile and Wood County, WV with a population density of 237.4 persons per square mile, both per the 2010 Census). As such, Washington County should be on the low end of statewide HIV infections.

The Ohio Department of Health in 2019 did not document an increase in Washington County HIV infections. Although the Development Department sent emails requesting data, the Marietta/Belpre Health Commissioner, the County Health Department and Marietta Memorial Hospital did not respond to a request for HIV-specific data. This suggests a low AIDS rate within the county, as it appears that ODH calculates infection rates based on new reported cases.

However, notwithstanding the lack of recent diagnoses, Figure 16 on page 28 of the statewide Report (“Rate of Reported Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection by County”) shows Washington County to have an HIV/AIDS-positive subpopulation. The 2019 Department of Health report estimates that 83.5 persons per 100,000 population live with HIV/AIDS in Washington County (which amounts to an HIV positivity rate of .08%). Multiplying the .08% estimate against the baseline 2019 ACS population figure of 59,911, we estimate a countywide HIV/AIDS population of around 48 persons.

Many Washington County, OH individuals who live with HIV/AIDS likely reside in Marietta, considering the greater population density in Marietta relative to elsewhere in the county. Within the 8.4 square miles that comprise Marietta, approximately 1,612 people reside per square mile. (Belpre, OH, which is a smaller town by area, does have a greater population density than Marietta and is geographically situated closer to the much larger population center of Parkersburg, WV. This population density may suggest that a fair share of Washington County’s HIV/AIDS population is also concentrated in Belpre.)

Extrapolating generally from the characteristics determined statistically statewide, HIV/AIDS affects males more often than females, persons in their 20s more often than those in any other age bracket (followed by 30s and then 40s, with a large drop-off corresponding to age), and same-sex persons and intravenous drug users are at elevated risk relative to heterosexual persons and non-intravenous drug users. There is no reason to believe that HIV/AIDS risk factors are different for Marietta or Washington County than for the State of Ohio as a whole.

Source: <https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/hiv-aids-surveillance-program>

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

The City of Marietta, marked by its historical status as the oldest permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory and a small town with architecture emblematic of an earlier age, has increasingly become a destination for history tourists. This interest has been driven not only by the 2019 publication of historian David McCullough's *The Pioneers*, but also by Marietta's inclusion in published ranked lists of the most beautiful American small towns. It is also a unique river city long known as a sternwheeler destination, with its downtown area being situated at the intersection of the Ohio and Muskingum Rivers. As is the case in any community that seeks to increase its attractiveness as a tourism destination, public facilities improvements are desired. Tourism tends to boost the Marietta economy, which may indirectly contribute to the creation of LMI jobs.

Marietta's status as a local tourism and significant historical destination dovetails well with the fundamental desire of its residents for the development of parks and recreational facilities to improve the suitability and healthiness of their living environment. Revitalized and functional public facilities provide local residents with a sense of community pride and wellbeing. Thus, in Marietta the improvement of public facilities plays a dual role in community life: not only does it provide a more suitable day-to-day living environment for residents, but it also improves the local economy by promoting Marietta as an attractive destination within a larger Appalachian region which trends toward decline. In short, public facilities help Marietta build and maintain cultural and social status and momentum.

How were these needs determined?

Traditionally, during Marietta's open call for CDBG-eligible projects, community residents have appeared at public meetings requesting specific public facilities improvements. However, the need for public facilities is less susceptible than housing needs to being demonstrable through "hard" data such as US Census numbers. To the extent that the City of Marietta wishes to make improvements to public facilities citywide, one good strategic approach to this goal would be to direct funding to special projects removing architectural barriers or other material impeding ADA accessibility in existing facilities.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Beyond the creation of better public facilities to serve LMI areas, a suitable living environment requires that existing streets, sidewalks, alleys and other public improvements be appropriately reconstructed, rehabilitated and improved. Community members at public meetings have traditionally requested this category of improvements. Although this is the hardest type of need to identify with data, it is an area of need frequently and consistently identified by citizen participation.

How were these needs determined?

Some of the most requested CDBG expenditures at Marietta community meetings typically include better streets, alleys and sidewalks. These requests were prevalent during the 2021-2025 consolidated planning cycle, with the community meetings held in 2020 in particular having documented the community's desire for public improvements. These 2020 meetings generally reflected public meetings as they were conducted in past years, as much of the community input for many years has related to specific public improvement projects.

Reviewing Marietta's 2020 Roadway Conditions map, one finds that there are a relatively large number of streets and alleys designated as "failed", "very poor" and "poor." These streets are often dead-end residential streets which are not traffic thoroughfares or especially well-traveled. Many of these streets and alleys tend to be located in LMI residential areas, serving local neighborhoods. These are also the kinds of streets that default annual roadwork plans tend to miss, given the need of such plans to rate highly on infrastructure funding applications which are filed with the state. CDBG could respond well to community need by selecting streets, alleys and points of LMI neighborhood infrastructure which are in the most need of repair (particularly those which are not heavily traveled, which makes it more appropriate to designate an LMI service area) and focusing on improvements to the suitability of LMI living environments.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

COVID-19 has resulted in a (hopefully temporary) contraction of the local economy, fueling greater community economic need. The dilemma with CDBG tends to be that there are more public service needs than CDBG could possibly fund, and that CDBG-funded public services are limited both by the 15% public service cap and the principle that CDBG can be used only to fund a new public service or a quantifiable increase in service for activities which Marietta otherwise supports through state or local funding sources.

Traditionally, transportation has been a particularly important public service need in Marietta since there is very little public transportation locally or regionally available. For those without vehicles and lacking driver's licenses, it can be hard to get around Marietta without relying on friends and family. Marietta's sizable single and elderly populations are two demographics which typically contribute to demand for public transportation. Although the city is not large by urban standards, most residents are unable to walk significant distances (particularly when carrying groceries or other necessities), and many residential sectors of the city tend to be far away from major shopping places. Although there are limited taxi services and there may be Uber or Lift entrepreneurs in the area, these services tend to be less affordable to the LMI population than busing services.

Community Action reports that in its needs assessment process, transportation is always identified as an important community need. The Community Action Bus Line (CABL), a service which has traditionally relied on leveraged support from CDBG for local match purposes to access other dollars, offers low-fare rides which are affordable to LMI persons. The fares are \$.80 rides on city routes to the general public, free transportation for children under six years old, and \$.40 rides to seniors (65+) and persons with disabilities. The bus line also offers generally affordable rides between Marietta and other local population centers.

City efforts to address homelessness are also best accomplished through support for homeless-oriented public services.

How were these needs determined?

Consultations with Community Action documented the community need for an affordable community bus line, since there is otherwise no generally-available public transportation bus line. The only other regular busing in Marietta is special-purpose busing: school busing provided for school children through local school districts, and busing for seniors through the O'Neill Senior Center. The community survey and a review of other community needs assessment documents also highlighted the need for public transportation.

The community needs assessment survey and consultations with various homeless advocates also suggested that homeless services ought to be prioritized relative to the lack of any specific programmatic emphasis on this category of services in the past.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The City of Marietta's existing housing stock has mostly continued to age and deteriorate in the past 25 years, due to landlocked geography which provides little available property for new construction and the fundamental age of existing home structures. The housing market can be characterized as predominantly older houses with significant deferred maintenance (particularly the low-to-moderate income owner-occupied housing). Deferred maintenance by homeowners tends over time to escalate into larger problems requiring emergency repair.

The housing stock available to serve persons with disabilities and special needs appears to be sufficient as there are currently no waiting lists. As to public and assisted housing there is an ever increasing need for available units while condition of these units remains constant or in decline. The City of Marietta currently has no regulatory barriers to affordable housing.

The City of Marietta's economy can be characterized as plateaued due to the stall of oil and gas companies, the decline of well-paying blue collar jobs, the uncomfortable fit between low-education unemployed and available specialized-education employment, and the continued rise of part-time and non-living wage service work (such as food service, even as traditional retail work is declining in the face of online commerce).

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

Introduction

US Census Bureau definitions given at <https://www.census.gov/construction/charts/definitions/> define “Attached and Detached Single-Family Housing Units” to mean “fully detached, semi-detached (semi-attached, side-by-side), row houses, duplexes, quadruplexes, and townhouses [which are separated by a ground-to-roof wall, have a separate heating system, have individual meters for public facilities, and have no units located above or below].” “Structure, Type of” is defined by reference to the structural characteristics of the building: the one-unit structure category is a single-family home, including fully detached, semidetached (semiattached, side-by-side), row houses, and townhouses, while “multifamily structures” are classified by the number of housing units in the structure. A “Manufactured (mobile) Home” is defined as “a movable dwelling, 8 feet or more wide and 40 feet or more long, designed to be towed on its own chassis, with transportation gear integral to the unit when it leaves the factory, and without need of a permanent foundation.”

Using HUD-provided data and bearing in mind the above definitions, most (66%) of Marietta’s housing stock consists of single-unit detached (65% of total) (including houses and garage apartments) or attached (1% of total) structures (including units that are separate but share one or more walls). 13% of Marietta’s total housing stock consists of 2-4 unit structures. 19% of Marietta’s housing stock is situated within 5-19 unit (11% of total) or 20+ unit (8%) structures. Only 2% of Marietta’s housing stock consists of mobile homes, RVs, vans, house boats, etc.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	4,425	65%
1-unit, attached structure	80	1%
2-4 units	895	13%
5-19 units	730	11%
20 or more units	530	8%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	155	2%
Total	6,815	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	15	0%	125	5%
1 bedroom	90	3%	790	30%
2 bedrooms	910	27%	1,005	38%

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
3 or more bedrooms	2,305	69%	705	27%
Total	3,320	99%	2,625	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

The City of Marietta does not own or operate public housing units. Washington/Morgan Community Action, as the county Public Housing Agency (PHA), administers housing assistance and rehabilitation programs using federal dollars. The City of Marietta has traditionally endeavored to support the preservation of LMI owner-occupied housing units each year through its homeowner rehabilitation assistance programming.

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

The City of Marietta does not anticipate the loss of Section 8 contracts within the next three years. However, there is an expected loss of affordable housing units outside of those units made available through Section 8. The biggest apparent driver of loss of affordable housing stock, considering the data, appears to be Marietta's rapidly-rising rental market. Particularly in the aftermath of the 2008 housing crisis, there was a strong business incentive to acquire traditionally LMI-owned properties at low prices for long-term rental purposes (since LMI persons could not afford to buy and rehabilitate these properties). If those units were affordable in the past, they are less likely to be so now. The recent nationwide seller's market has exacerbating these preexisting dynamics.

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

Marietta renters are much more likely than owners to live in no-bedroom (0% of owners / 5% of renters live in this category of unit) or one-bedroom (3% of owners / 30% of renters live in this category of unit) housing units. Two-bedroom units in Marietta tend to be roughly equally available to owners and renters (27% of owners / 38% of renters live in 2-bedroom units). Three-plus bedroom units are much more likely to be occupied by owners than renters (69% of owners / 27% of renters live in this category of unit). Thus, in general, the larger the housing unit in Marietta, the more likely it is homeowner-occupied; the smaller the housing unit, the more likely it is renter-occupied.

In general, low income rentals are scarce regardless of the size of the unit. Rent also appears to have been rising in recent years disproportionately to true market value per structure rented. A comparison of the last-two HUD-provided datasets is illuminating. While the 2005-2009 ACS base year data showed Marietta median home value to be \$98,600, 2011-2015 ACS data showed median home values to be

\$96,200 (a -2% decline in home prices). However, comparing the same datasets, median rents were shown to have increased by 16% over the same period (while median home values were in decline). The HUD-provided 2011-2015 dataset considered in MA-15 shows that 58% of renters pay less than \$500 a month, while 41.1% pay between \$500 and \$999 a month. The same data shows median monthly rent per unit type to be as follows: (A) efficiency/no bedrooms = \$550; (B) 1 bedroom = \$576; (C) 2 bedroom = \$737; (D) 3 bedroom = \$917; (E) 4 bedroom = \$1,062. This data suggests that many smaller units are fairly expensive (hence unaffordable) to LMI families and households relative to living space. Where housing unaffordability exceeds the means of LMI persons (extremely-low income persons in particular), it is hard to conclude that housing units are truly available even where – as in Marietta – there is a significant number of vacant properties.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

The greatest need within the City of Marietta would seem to be affordable 3 to 4 bedroom houses and apartments for lower-income large families. Using HUD-provided data, approximately 44% (105 families) of the total number of families (240 families) classified as “large families” fall somewhere on the LMI continuum. It seems unlikely that such families are able to afford to easily acquire or rent appropriate housing space.

Although no-bedroom through two-bedroom housing appears to be available both to owners and renters (with owners typically choosing to acquire 2-bedroom or larger units), the greatest need associated with access to housing seems to be a better match between means and market. Given Marietta’s housing vacancy statistics, the declining population numbers and largely stagnant housing stock, one would expect housing to be plentiful for LMI persons. In theory, it is. In reality, the mismatch between property values and LMI resources makes the housing market a significant LMI challenge.

Discussion

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

Introduction

Please see data below.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	98,600	96,200	(2%)
Median Contract Rent	412	477	16%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	1,525	58.0%
\$500-999	1,080	41.1%
\$1,000-1,499	0	0.0%
\$1,500-1,999	15	0.6%
\$2,000 or more	0	0.0%
Total	2,620	99.6%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	305	No Data
50% HAMFI	1,175	520
80% HAMFI	2,190	1,194
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,623
Total	3,670	3,337

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	550	576	737	917	1,062
High HOME Rent	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source Comments:

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

No. Low income rentals are scarce, especially for houses with more than two bedrooms. Most 3-to-4 bedroom houses and apartments are not affordable to low income persons. Units with fewer bedrooms appear to be available to rent, but rent levels seems to be high relative to housing stock age and LMI means.

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

Housing unaffordability is likely to continue to worsen. Notwithstanding the temporary post-2008 financial crisis decline in residential property values, home values in Marietta are once more on the rise. The city is experiencing a seller's market, as many of the otherwise LMI-available properties appear to have been taken off the market by landlords during the last buyer's market following the 2008 financial crisis, and as recent national trends have intensified this preexisting dynamic. Previous homeowner-occupied units have been converted to rentals. New housing is not being built or developed within the city limits, much less LMI-focused housing. Under these circumstances, rental rates will likely increase, reducing available rental housing for low and moderate income persons. Meanwhile, the condition of available low- and low-to-moderate income housing (which is overwhelmingly of advanced age) is on track to continue to decline, even as availability remains limited and cost remains high.

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

N/A

Discussion

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

Introduction

Using the HUD-provided dataset, 50% of Marietta’s housing stock (split between 57% of homeowner-occupied units and 42% of renter-occupied units) were built before 1950. 33% of the housing stock (split between 33% of homeowner-occupied units and 34% of renter-occupied units) was built between 1950 and 1979. 14% of the stock (split between 9% of homeowner-occupied units and 20% of renter-occupied units) was built between 1980-1999. This leaves less than 3% (split between 2% of homeowner-occupied units and 4% of renter-occupied units) that was built since 2000. Analysis of the housing stock by Buckeye Hills Regional Council, meanwhile, found the median home age in Marietta to be 1946, with 45% of units having been built in 1939 or earlier.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey, 745 housing units in Marietta were estimated to be vacant out of a total estimated housing stock of 6,495 units (with 5,750 housing units being occupied). This equates to a housing unit vacancy rate exceeding 11%. According to the 2015-2019 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile for Marietta, 656 housing units in Marietta were estimated to be vacant out of a total estimated housing stock of 6,532 units (with 5,876 housing units being occupied). This equates to an estimated vacancy rate around 10%. ACS 2011-2015 data tables from data.census.gov estimate 6,811 total housing units to exist in Marietta, with 5,953 being occupied and 858 being vacant, for a total estimated vacancy rate of 11.8%. It seems reasonable to surmise from these ACS survey estimates that Marietta’s vacancy rates are presently hovering somewhere in the neighborhood of 10-12%, trending downwards. It is unknown precisely how many of these vacant units are abandoned, in foreclosure proceedings, or sitting on the market. The Marietta Development Department lacks sufficient data to provide a reasonably reliable estimate of what specific proportion of these housing units would be suitable for rehabilitation. Accordingly, the values supplied in the last (2018) Consolidated Plan are supplied again here.

Considering HUD-provided LMISD data, 52% of the overall population of Marietta qualifies as LMI. LMI persons generally lack the necessary means to put significant resources into home improvement. Furthermore, vacant houses tend not to be well-maintained, and Marietta has a significant number of vacant homes. As a result, LMI-owned housing – which generally is older and in worse repair than the housing of higher earners – tends to be in declining condition.

Definitions

The State of Ohio, Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development uses the following definitions of building conditions, which reflect Marietta’s understanding of the relevant terms as applied to housing units:

“Excellent” condition is considered to be outstanding or new; no repairs are required and/or the building is free from wear (excellent; superior, or exceptional condition).

“Good” condition is considered to be effective, intact, solid, and safe; the building may require minor repairs and show some signs of wear (good; intact, safe; solid and suitable for its purpose).

“Fair” condition is considered to be average, decent, and satisfactory; the building may require moderate repairs and structure defects, while not critical, are evident (fair and adequate; neither good nor bad).

“Poor” condition is considered to be below average, inferior, substandard, or inadequate for current usage; the building may have major structural deficiencies (poor; inadequate for its purpose, substandard).

“Critical” condition is considered to be unsafe, dangerous, and failing; the building requires major repairs and/or may not be functioning; it may be near or at the end of its useful life (critical; dangerous, hazardous or unsafe).

Marietta would define “standard condition” to mean those buildings which are in “Excellent,” “Good” or “Fair Condition” according to these understandings. Marietta would further define “substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation” to generally mean buildings in “Poor” condition, with buildings in “Critical” condition unlikely to generally be suitable for rehabilitation. Good examples of "standard condition" buildings would be those which meet HUD Housing Quality Standards (HQS) and all state and local codes. Good examples of "substandard condition" buildings would be those units which are in poor condition or worse and which are both structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	655	20%	1,115	42%
With two selected Conditions	10	0%	90	3%
With three selected Conditions	10	0%	0	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	2,650	80%	1,420	54%
Total	3,325	100%	2,625	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	54	2%	110	4%
1980-1999	290	9%	525	20%
1950-1979	1,085	33%	890	34%

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Before 1950	1,885	57%	1,110	42%
Total	3,314	101%	2,635	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	2,970	90%	2,000	76%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	85	3%	10	0%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Total Units) 2011-2015 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	691	523	1,214
Abandoned Vacant Units	35	488	523
REO Properties	40	0	40
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

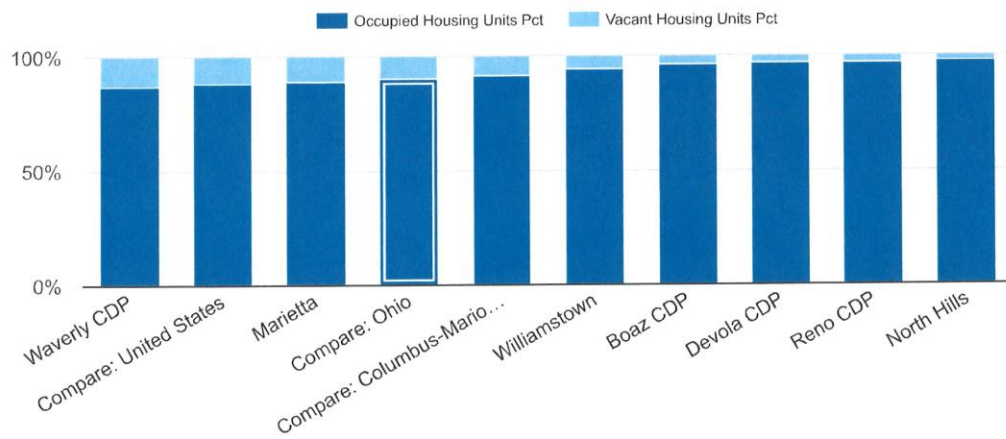
Alternate Data Source Name:

Housing Market Analysis

Data Source Comments:

Current precise data on vacant units subdivided between suitable and not suitable for rehabilitation is unavailable. The data set supplied is from the City of Marietta's 2018 Consolidated Plan, on the assumption that actual numbers of vacant units and REO Properties (as divided between suitable and not suitable for rehabilitation) have not meaningfully changed, and is intended by way of estimate rather than precise data set. This old dataset is supplemented by an attachment providing current estimates of currently vacant units (relative to nearby communities) from internet research.

Figure 35: Occupied and Vacant Housing units in Marietta, OH



Occupied and Vacant Housing Units

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

57% of the owner-occupied housing units and 42% of the renter-occupied housing units within the City of Marietta were constructed before 1950, according to the housing data. The newest of this housing stock is now over 70 years old. Meanwhile, 52% of the population is classified as low-to-moderate income, according to the latest HUD-provided data. It stands to reason that a significant proportion of the overall category of property owners – particularly where extremely old housing stock overlaps with LMI ownership – likely lacks the necessary means to rehabilitate and improve the condition of Marietta housing stock.

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

83% of the City of Marietta’s total housing stock was built before 1979, with the median year of construction of a Marietta home being 1946 and 45% of the housing stock having been built in 1939 or earlier. These were the U.S.’s prime lead-based paint years.

According to U.S. EPA statistics available at Protect Your Family from Sources of Lead | Lead | US EPA (<https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-sources-lead#:~:text=If%20your%20home%20was%20built,under%20layers%20of%20newer%20paint.>), the U.S. government in 1978 banned the use of lead-based paint. Up until 1939, however, 87% of houses built contained lead-based paint. Between 1940-1959, 69% of homes constructed continued to use lead-based paint. Between 1960 and 1977 (until discontinuation in compliance with the 1978 ban), 24% of homes built used lead-based paint.

It is mathematically difficult to estimate the precise number of LMI-occupied houses in Marietta which contain lead-based paint, as hard data about paint type per housing unit does not exist. Also, for many housing units which were repainted in the interim years, subsequent lead-based paint remediation may have sometimes resulted in elimination of lead paint hazards in houses that originally used such paint. However, Marietta does appear in the Ohio Lead Hazardous Properties database due to the age of its housing, with known and documented cases of lead poisoning leading to documented properties. The City of Marietta estimates that the 2,970 owner-occupied housing units built before 1980 and the 2,000 renter-occupied housing units built before 1980 all present some risk of lead-based paint, with the extent of that risk depending on the relevant year of construction indexed against the prevalence of lead paint usage during the relevant era.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The City of Marietta lacks public housing units and does not itself administer public housing-related programs.

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available				487			0	0	0
# of accessible units									

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

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

N/A

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

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

N/A

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

N/A

Discussion:

N/A

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

Introduction

The following entities operate Marietta-based facilities and services which assist the homeless in some capacity:

- EVE Shelter (addressing emergency and transitional homelessness for domestic violence victims)
- City of Marietta through Washington County Behavioral Health Board (Shelter Plus Care Program to provide supportive housing for those with dual diagnoses)
- County Home (provides transitional homeless housing)
- Cornerstone Emergency Shelter for the Homeless (faith-based shelter)
- Community Action Housing Crisis Response Program (HCRP) (helps individuals and families who are homeless or nearly homeless to maintain present housing or move to more stable housing)
- Community Action Supportive Services for Veterans' Families Program (SSVF) (assists eligible veterans through case management to secure stable housing if facing eviction or homelessness, including temporary financial assistance)
- Gospel Mission Food Pantry (free food, clothing and supplies)
- First Congregational United Church of Christ (affiliated with the Greater Marietta Community Food Pantry and providing free community breakfasts)
- Washington County Homeless Project (in 2021 starting a winter daytime homeless drop-in center at the First Congregational United Church of Christ parsonage providing warming facilities, shower and laundry facilities, and referrals to local social service agencies)
- Salvation Army – SleepSAfe program (provides homeless hotel vouchers for up to three nights)
- Saint Mary's Church – Saint Vincent de Paul Society (provides food vouchers, temporary food and lodging limited to one to two nights, limited to assistance once per calendar year)

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	8	0	0	3	0
Households with Only Adults	0	0	0	90	6
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments:

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

- EVE, Inc. provides case management to those in transitional housing.
- Shelter Plus Care contracts with Washington County Behavioral Health Board to provide mental health treatment, addiction treatment and employment services.
- Local healthcare and addiction treatment providers provide healthcare and recovery services for qualified recipients of Medicaid, and Emergency Room services continue to be available for treatment of those without access to any form of health insurance (including the homeless).
- The Veterans' Administration (VA) pays healthcare costs for qualified veterans, including homeless veterans.
- L&P Services provides mental health assessments and counseling (including recovery counseling) both to homeless and non-homeless persons.
- The Marietta Municipal Court Probation Department provides supportive services to both homeless and non-homeless offenders who are placed on probation, and prioritizes the connection of underserved probationers with allied social services providers. The Probation Department focuses on promoting stability in housing and employment as part of its addiction recovery-driven approach to community control.
- The Washington County Drug Court serves felony drug offenders, using a treatment-focused alternative to traditional criminal punishment to attempt to promote recovery and long-term stability (including assistance to obtain stable living arrangements) in lieu of long-term prison commitments for low-level drug offenders.
- The Oriana House treatment facility and the affiliated Rigel Recovery Services assist both the homeless and non-homeless populations who tend to struggle with addiction.

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

Shelter Plus Care serves those who are homeless and dually diagnosed with mental health and addiction. Six beds are available for those individuals. Individuals living in the Shelter Plus Care project must be receiving treatment. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) provides financial assistance and case management for veterans and their families. Financial assistance can be used for rent and utilities as well as emergency needs that arise. The previously-listed services under the preceding headings generally serve chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth (although their services are not limited to any particular subgroup).

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

Introduction

The following special needs facilities and services exist in Marietta:

- Shelter Plus Care Program
- Washington-Morgan Community Action local PHA holds apartments dedicated to developmentally-disabled clients.
- The Oriana House (Marietta halfway house facility) and affiliated Rigel Recovery Services (providing intensive outpatient treatment and inpatient withdrawal management for adult men and women)
- The O’Neill Senior Center hosts services including an adult day center, homemaker aided living assistance, Medicare counseling, senior prescription assistance, an automated telephone reassurance program, and a senior-focused Medical Transportation Service.
- The Washington County Home (situated just outside of city limits) provides residential facilities and services with a personalized program of care and rehabilitation for each resident, to promote each resident’s maximum functioning within the constraints of his or her condition, without regard to age or any legally-relevant personal characteristic

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

Supportive housing needs include drug and alcohol treatment, mental health services, case management, and employment services. The facilities identified in MA-30 and under the subheading above represent a fair rundown of many of the major community service providers, including providers of supportive housing for special-needs populations. Some of these services are residential in nature.

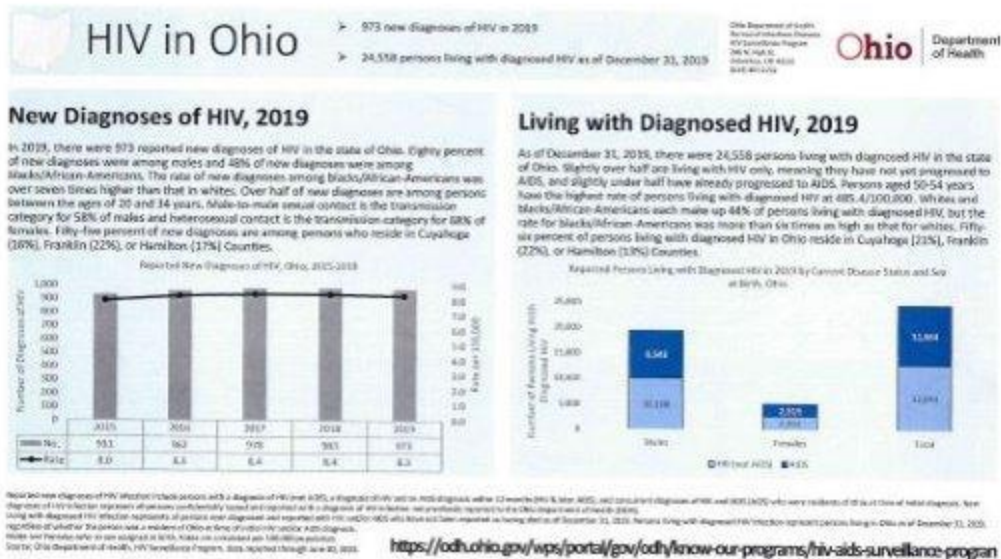
Presently, much of the residential support for the elderly and frail elderly comes in the form of either in-home health aides or elder homes / nursing facilities. Nursing homes and elder-focused residential facilities presently include Heartland of Marietta, Arbors at Marietta, Harmar Place Rehab and Extended Care, Marietta Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, Elmcroft of Marietta and Glenwood Community.

Additionally, the Washington County Commissioners and the Washington County Jobs and Family Services (JFS) Administrator as part of Consolidated Planning consultation informed the Marietta Development Department of a current effort to develop 50+ duplex-style housing units on a large piece of acquired farmland to serve future elderly housing needs. If successful, the County plans to use this first elder housing development as a future template for the creation of additional housing units. This effort is to be situated right outside of Marietta city limits near the Washington County Home, but

should serve the Marietta elder population as a component part of the larger countywide elder population. Efforts such as this at the county level may in the future be a useful adjunct to limited affordable housing and limited new construction within city limits.

Summary of HIV in Ohio by selected characteristics, 2019, Ohio

Characteristic	2019 diagnoses of HIV infection			Living with diagnosed HIV infection as of 2019			2019 Deaths among persons with diagnosed HIV infection		
	Rate ^a	No.	%	Rate ^a	No.	%	Rate ^a	No.	%
Sex & birth									
Male	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Female	3.3	165	20%	6.8	3,332	21%	3.2	159	23%
Age at diagnosis or death (y)									
13-14	-	-	-	2.2	84	<1%	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	<1%	6.8	337	<1%	-	-	<1%
20-24	6.8	42	6%	15.1	744	<1%	-	-	-
25-29	20.2	109	14%	12.4	598	5%	6.8	6	2%
30-34	20.5	108	14%	20.5	1,013	8%	5.7	16	4%
35-39	19.8	103	13%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
40-44	19.8	103	13%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
45-49	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
50-54	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
55-59	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
60-64	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
65-69	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
70-74	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
75-79	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
80-84	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
85-89	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
90-94	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
95-99	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
100+	17.8	93	12%	16.2	789	6%	3.5	10	3%
Race/ethnicity^b									
White	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Black/African American	3.3	165	20%	6.8	3,332	21%	3.2	159	23%
Hispanic/Latino	12.1	62	6%	12.1	598	5%	5.7	16	4%
Asian	4.4	404	42%	10.0	493	4%	8.1	23	6%
Native Hawaiian	16.0	81	4%	16.0	81	4%	16.0	81	4%
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual activity^c and sex at birth									
Men who have sex with men	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Men who have sex with women	3.3	165	20%	6.8	3,332	21%	3.2	159	23%
Women who have sex with men	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Women who have sex with women	3.3	165	20%	6.8	3,332	21%	3.2	159	23%
Transgender	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Other	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Geography^d									
Cuyahoga	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Franklin	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Hamilton	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%
Other	13.3	773	80%	20.5	10,652	79%	8.1	397	77%



HIV in Ohio

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

Shelter Care Plus serves those who are homeless and dually diagnosed with mental health and addiction issues. Six beds are available for those individuals. Individuals placed in the Shelter Plus Care project must be receiving treatment.

The Marietta Probation Department works with probationers upon release from jail commitments to improve the stability of their housing and employment conditions, and to promote recovery efforts for those with identified substance abuse issues.

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

The City of Marietta in conjunction with local PHA, Washington-Morgan Community Action will continue to administer and support these programs at current levels.

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

N/A

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The City of Marietta has not identified the existence of public policies which per se negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment. Given the age and deteriorating condition of some housing stock, city policy efforts in recent years have turned toward slum and blight elimination. These efforts have included pursuing acquisition of abandoned properties, some of which were residential in their original use. This effort has proceeded slowly, however, and has not seriously contributed to the loss of affordable housing given the small number of properties affected by these efforts, the commercial nature of certain buildings, and the general unsuitability of these properties for rehabilitation. Although the slum and blight elimination initiatives do result in the elimination of structures, these efforts are not proceeding at a rapid enough pace to impact the affordable housing supply (even setting aside the fact that the structures acquired and demolished to date have been considered to pose dangers to health and safety).

The City of Marietta's tax policies do not negatively impact affordable residential development. Property taxes in Washington County are low relative to much of Ohio, and property taxes within the city beyond county taxes consist of voter-approved levies which would not be expected to impact investment. City income taxes in Marietta have historically rarely been raised, and increases in income tax when they occur tend to be modest and calibrated to stabilize core city services and functions.

Marietta does not have a restrictive citywide land use plan or zoning laws which discourage affordable residential development. Rather, Marietta's present zoning ordinances, which have been extant for many years, are more laissez faire than what might be seen in more modern codified zoning ordinances. The zoning ordinances permit variances upon application and create appellate remedies, including redress through city council consideration of variance requests where prospective property developers are unhappy with basic commission determinations.

Building codes, fees and charges are reasonable and affordable by comparison with other jurisdictions.

Marietta's primary affordable housing barrier is that posed by its age and geography. Because of the age of the city and its small-town footprint, most of the land available for residential development within city limits has already been developed. Environmentally speaking, the significant amount of floodplain within the City limits negatively affects 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 achieving its intended purpose in certain neighborhoods. The general cross-cutting requirement for federally-assisted properties to maintain FEMA-qualified flood insurance creates a deterrent to certain low-income homeowners in need of assistance.

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

Introduction

Marietta appears by the data to be a healthcare and low-wage employment hub. Marietta’s “hottest” employment sector by far is “Healthcare and Education,” representing 43% of total available jobs and 25% of the market’s workers. The large gap between available work and available workers in this market sector likely reflects the specialized nature of the work and the advanced educational attainment required to work in this sector. If these jobs go unfilled, they are not available to a large proportion of the local and regional population likely looking for work. The next-healthiest market sector – trailing significantly – is “arts, entertainment and accommodations.” This category seems to group together food service, hotel employment, and arts-and-culture workers, accounting for 15% of total Marietta jobs and 13% of total workers. Jobs in this category seem to be available at a slightly higher rate than they can be filled. Retail trade is the third-largest employment sector, speaking for 11% of jobs and 15% of workers. However, retail work is in general decline due to e-commerce.

The least-healthy employment sectors appear to be manufacturing, transportation and warehousing, agriculture, mining & oil/gas extraction and information. While workers qualified to work in these kinds of fields that are unable to find employment may find work in fields such as food service, accommodations and retail trade, they will typically be unqualified to work in the high-demand fields of healthcare and education without the acquisition of additional credentials.

Other market sectors in Marietta appearing to have decent employment prospects for those with appropriate skills and credentials include finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale trade; professional, scientific and management services; and construction. Taken together, these fields account for 22% of Marietta’s jobs and 21% of its workforce.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	116	96	2	1	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	598	1,561	13	15	2
Construction	274	329	6	3	-3

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Education and Health Care Services	1,206	4,613	25	43	18
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	354	998	7	9	2
Information	68	20	1	0	-1
Manufacturing	614	311	13	3	-10
Other Services	196	402	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	280	514	6	5	-1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	699	1,185	15	11	-4
Transportation and Warehousing	161	122	3	1	-2
Wholesale Trade	191	519	4	5	1
Total	4,757	10,670	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

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

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	6,420
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	5,860
Unemployment Rate	8.63
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	14.90
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	5.48

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	1,140
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	210
Service	855
Sales and office	1,440
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	335
Production, transportation and material moving	230

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	4,990	89%
30-59 Minutes	490	9%
60 or More Minutes	115	2%
Total	5,595	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	235	35	365

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,300	120	745
Some college or Associate's degree	1,555	150	580
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,350	65	225

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	4	25	10	55	160
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	195	240	105	200	315
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	660	400	410	1,355	1,270
Some college, no degree	915	510	285	610	375
Associate's degree	120	220	235	420	85
Bachelor's degree	160	335	225	535	355
Graduate or professional degree	0	95	180	265	185

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	10,333
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20,205
Some college or Associate's degree	24,564
Bachelor's degree	39,067
Graduate or professional degree	53,208

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

See introductory comments. The top-three major employment sectors within the City of Marietta are health care services and education (leading by a lot) followed by arts, entertainment and accommodations and retail trade.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

The infrastructure needs of the Marietta business community seem to relate to hospitals and other healthcare facilities, educational institutions (such as Marietta College, Washington State Community College and Washington County Career Center), and facilities hosting food service, hotel/motel accommodations, and retail/grocery trade. Of course, fundamental transportation-related infrastructure is important to the business community and community residents alike.

While jobs are available and advertised in certain fields, many businesses seeking to hire report a difficult time in finding employable workers who are able to pass standard drug testing. Furthermore, as previously noted, some of Marietta's healthiest industry sectors tend to employ persons with specialized credentials or with specific educational attainment qualities.

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

The decline of oil and gas industry development in the local area (which was expected to create an economic boom which failed to seriously materialize) and the general decline in regional economic opportunity are challenging enough when taken alone. These challenges were compounded in 2020 when the Coronavirus pandemic arrived in Ohio, leading to a statewide lockdown and an ongoing ban on gatherings of more than 10 persons. While many businesses were allowed to reopen after the initial period of quarantine, reopenings proceeded cautiously far short of full capacity. Nearly every economic sector was affected by the shutdown, and further effects were felt in the workforce as illnesses disrupted workplaces and caused spot-shutdowns when infections were identified. Even businesses and institutions that continued operations tended in general to operate subject to cutbacks and restricted hours. The present pandemic trend appears to be toward greater control and management of the virus with the development of several effective vaccines, but the lack of universal vaccination at the present time continues to prompt statewide social distancing policies. There is hope that conditions will continue to improve throughout 2021, but at the present time conditions remain challenging.

The major expected effect of the pandemic on Marietta has been to reduce jobs, limit or reverse business growth, and arrest community development. When the pandemic ends and businesses are able to return to full capacity, it is hoped that there will be a general trend toward economic recovery. However, it is unclear how significantly the recent economic retraction will affect Marietta citizens' already low earning power, and how this in turn will affect local market demand and the ability of local businesses to truly operate at full capacity or in growth mode. For this reason, it is unclear what

workforce support needs will emerge in the aftermath of this pandemic. However, workforce development needs in the local economy have traditionally included skilled trade workers (CDL drivers, welders, equipment operators) and office staff (including supportive staff for healthcare providers).

Infrastructure needs to support Marietta industry tend to be minimal due to the city's approach to water, wastewater, and road use maintenance agreements. COVID-19 does not seem to have seriously affected local infrastructure or facilities, except to the degree that business has been conducted in facilities subject to reduced or limited hours.

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

Educational attainment in Marietta largely tracks employment opportunity, according to the HUD-provided data. Of the approximately 9% of the workforce dataset that did not complete a high school credential or equivalent, 63% were unemployed or not in the labor force; only 37% were employed. Of the approximately 32% of the dataset that did not pursue further education after graduating from high school or earning a GED, 40% were unemployed or not in the labor force and 60% were employed. Of the approximately 33% of the dataset who had some college (without a degree) or an Associate's degree, 32% were unemployed or not in the labor force and 68% were employed. Of the 24% of the dataset who had a Bachelor's degree or higher, only 18% were unemployed or not in the labor force, and 82% were employed. Clearly, educational attainment has a high correlation to employment in Marietta.

However, it is unclear what percentage of the persons employed in every field are underemployed. The data does not tell us, for example, how many employed persons with advanced degrees were working in fields that actually required the degrees they possessed. We also cannot say how often those with specialized training or skills end up working in fields unrelated to those skills or training. We can say, however, that the education and skills of the workforce match up with local employment opportunities to some degree. Careers in healthcare and education, for example, seem available to those who pursue appropriate credentials. But with accommodations and (declining) retail trade being the new standard in career opportunities and with these careers not typically requiring degree credentials, it is surprising to find such a large percentage of persons without a high school degree or less who are not employed. This data suggests a trend toward employers hiring college-educated people for jobs that traditionally would have required no formal degree. This may suggest the skills and education of the workforce do not map especially well with the current opportunities in the job market, and it should also be noted that many white collar jobs which require specialized credentials tend to go unfilled by local residents in many cases.

The Washington County Career Center offers welder, machine operator and healthcare-oriented training programs which map well with demand both from the traditional regional manufacturing base and healthcare providers. The Career Center also trains mechanics, cosmetologists, electricians, carpenters, etc. These technical skills programs seem likely to map well with specific market needs.

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

Pioneer Pipe's workforce training initiative for welders is now in three surrounding counties' high school career centers. The initiative allows high school seniors to complete a welding program with on-the-job training. This training results in a certification and a job opportunity within the company upon graduation.

Washington State Community College in Marietta, as well as community colleges in surrounding counties, have instituted or expanded programs to train chemical operators. To the degree that plant jobs continue to exist in the region, those jobs tend to be in the chemical industry.

Efforts like these help to support Marietta's Consolidated Plan by creating a stable workforce suitable for the more specialized jobs that continue to exist within Marietta, Washington County and the surrounding communities. Traditional "good jobs" such as these tend to promote stability in at-risk neighborhoods by creating meaningful opportunities for homeownership.

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

No

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

Other local and regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth include plans developed by Washington-Morgan Community Action, South Eastern Ohio Port Authority, Jobs Ohio, Buckeye Hills Hocking Valley Regional Development District, Governor's Office of Appalachia, Eastern Ohio Development Alliance, Appalachian Partnership for Economic Growth, Workforce Investment Board, Ohio Conference of Community Development and the Small Business Development Center. The City of Parkersburg, W.V. also recently published a city plan that would be regionally relevant.

Discussion

Marietta's employment numbers should be considered in a wider regional context. According to the Purdue University Center for Regional Development's data snapshot of the Buckeye Hills Region (composed of Washington, Morgan, Monroe, Noble, Perry, Hocking, Athens and Meigs counties), pg. 22-23, 13.9% of total regional jobs were lost between 2013 and 2018, with 66.7% of "Stage 4" establishments in the region disappearing (defined as companies with 500+ employees) and 59.3% of jobs in such companies also disappearing. Although there was an apparent uptick in small business

during the same period (with “Stage 0” self-employment jobs increasing by 14.4%, “Stage 1” 2-9 employee company jobs increasing by 11.5%, “Stage 2” 10-99 employee jobs increasing by 8.5% and “Stage 3” 100-499 employee jobs increasing by 9.6%), these increases were not enough to offset the loss of large employer-created jobs. Moreover, sales levels were down in the same period across every single category of enterprise, except for Stage 2 employers (which only showed 1.8% sales growth). Percent change in sales for “Stage 0” companies was -13.2%; “Stage 1” companies experienced a 25.3% decline in sales; “Stage 3” companies’ sales declined by 14%; and “Stage 4” sales declined by 58.8% (a number presumably reflecting the loss of a large percentage of such employers). The worst aspect of these regional statistics would seem to be the extreme mismatch between small business numbers: as increasing numbers of small businesses opened (possibly in reaction to the loss of the traditional large institutional employers), small business sales were down. The source of the Center for Regional Development’s data was youreconomy.org (an annual establishment-level time-series online research tool used by academic researchers, policymakers and economic development analysts following companies at unique locations across the U.S.).

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary defines “concentration” to mean “the amount of a component in a given area or volume.” This is an appropriate definition for present purposes.

Parts of census tracts 205, 208 and 210 tend to have the highest concentrations of households with multiple housing problems within the city.

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

24 CFR 91.210(a) prompts each jurisdiction to state how it defines the “area of minority concentration” for the purpose of identifying and describing any areas within the jurisdiction with concentrations of racial/ethnic minorities. For this purpose, the City of Marietta (in line with the definition of “concentration” given above) would understand this term to mean any census tract with a non-white population of 51 percent or more. There are no areas in the city of Marietta where racial minorities are concentrated (based on percentage).

Employing the same understanding of “concentration” (low income concentration 51% or more), low income families within the City of Marietta tend to be concentrated based on percentage in areas of census tracts 205, 208 and 210.

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

The neighborhoods in Marietta’s low-income concentrated areas have a housing market consisting of aging single-family homes built prior to 1940 that are in a state of continuous deterioration. Persons living in these areas of the city tend to lack the necessary means to keep up the conditions of their properties.

Very few housing units in these neighborhoods tend to be bought and sold on the open market. The general means of turnover in these areas include foreclosures and property owner deaths. When these units become available, almost all properties suitable for rehabilitation are purchased by property management entities for future rental use. Those units which are in an advanced state of deterioration and unsuitable for rehabilitation are often left empty to fall further into blight.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Each of these neighborhoods have valuable community assets in the form of one or more city parks. Each neighborhood also has its own unique assets and character.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The City of Marietta, through CDBG, has traditionally sought to conduct activities which benefit these areas. The City has also tried over time to promote stabilization in these areas through programs such as housing rehabilitation programming, Sidewalk Repair Program, ADA Curb Ramps and neighborhood parks upgrades.

One strategic opportunity in the future may be historic preservation work of appropriate properties, as Historic Harmar and Central Business District in particular are neighborhoods with historic character where many properties are considered to be contributing structures to the historic district. However, the challenge associated with historic preservation work tends to be the restrictions on work methods and materials and the need to coordinate all aspects of the work with the State Historic Preservation Office. Also, the substantial limitations on what qualifies for residential historic preservation make it difficult to use this CDBG category. In sum, it requires significant expertise to conduct historic preservation properly through CDBG. While this may appear on the surface to be a strategic opportunity in Marietta, in reality Marietta's residential historic districts may tend to work against its CDBG program.

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

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

According to the FCC's National Broadband Map (<https://broadbandmap.fcc.gov>), broadband internet service is plentiful throughout the City of Marietta. Service typically ranges from three to seven providers, depending on location. According to <https://broadbandnow.com/Ohio/Marietta>, residential service is available from the following providers: Suddenlink Digital Cable, AT&T, Frontier Communications, ViaSat, HughesNet, CASCable and King Street Wireless. IPBB and Cable are the most common forms of household internet in Marietta. With this level of coverage, there is no one in the City of Marietta without physical access to broadband infrastructure. The only barriers to LMI access would seem to be cost or lack of desire (both market factors which are hard to address through CDBG).

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

The City of Marietta has above-average broadband competition within the region. Competition exists in the market, and Marietta consumers who pursue broadband access have ample choices.

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

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

The most recent (Fourth) National Climate Assessment (NCA), available at <https://nca2018.globalchange.gov>, is recommended in National Register Publication 81 FR 90997 for analyzing increased natural hazard risks. According to the NCA, more frequent and intense extreme weather and changes in average climate conditions may occur which may be disruptive, impacting aging and deteriorating infrastructure, stressed ecosystems and economic inequality. Already vulnerable people in lower income and marginalized communities are expected to suffer greater impact.

According to NCA, “[r]egional economies and industries that depend on natural resources and favorable climate conditions, such as ... tourism ... are vulnerable to the growing impacts of climate change.” However, in the near term, a rise in global temperatures may not harm every community: “Some aspects of our economy may see slight near-term improvements in a modestly-warmer world.” The fear is that long-term, climate-driven disruptions may have spiraling effects: “Extreme weather and climate-related impacts on one system can result in increased risks or failures in other critical systems, including water resources...” With respect to water levels, NCA says: “Rising air and water temperatures and changes in precipitation are intensifying droughts, increasing heavy downpours, reducing snowpack, and causing declines in surface water quality, with varying impacts across regions.”

Marietta's greatest natural hazard risk is posed by its two major rivers, the Ohio and Muskingum. When these rivers absorb the impact of extreme precipitation, water levels in both of these rivers, Goose Run Creek (which flows through town) and Duck Creek (a 30-mile long tributary of the Ohio River which meets the Ohio River east of Norwood) rise. Depending on water levels, much of downtown Marietta and many LMI neighborhoods can flood. Historically, Marietta experienced floods in 1813, 1832, 1884, 1913, 1937 and 1964 when snow rapidly melted and the watershed caused the rivers to rise.

In 2004, Hurricane Ivan resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency in Marietta. Most of downtown, the Historic Harmar neighborhood, parts of Norwood and many Pike Street businesses flooded. Areas adjacent to Duck Creek further north also flooded. According to www.arcgis.com, Marietta in general has a high level of social vulnerability to flooding. Flood mitigation measures in Marietta since 2004 have included the installation of flood gauges and sensors to monitor flood stage levels and alert residents and emergency management of impending danger.

Climate change, marked regionally by increasing average temperatures and/or more extreme weather, may produce similar effects.

Extreme heat and cold seems to be a more remote danger, as Marietta has traditionally been neither extremely warm nor extremely cold. Small increases or decreases in average temperature when

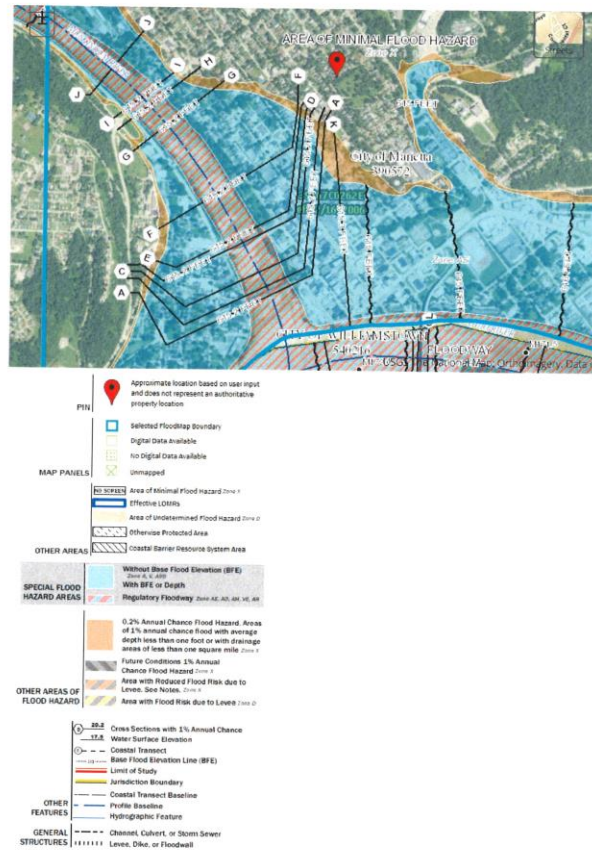
considered apart from water levels would not seem to present significant risk to community life or health, where current weather averages tend to be moderate: January averaging 22 (L) and 39 (H); February averaging 24 (L) and 43 (H); March averaging 32 (L) and 54 (H); April averaging 41 (L) to 66 (H); May averaging 51 (L) to 75 (H); June averaging 59 (L) to 82 (H); July averaging 64 (L) and 85 (H); August averaging 63 (L) and 85 (H); September averaging 56 (L) and 79 (H); October averaging 43 (L) and 67 (H); November averaging 34 (L) and 55 (H); and December averaging 27 (L) and 44 (H). (Data source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).)

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

If climate change proceeds as predicted, Marietta's most immediate risk seems to be the danger of rapidly-rising water levels and the corresponding hazard to real property, personal property and infrastructure. Marietta's low-to-moderate population would be expected to experience the greatest impact from extreme weather-driven flooding due to the location of many of Marietta's LMI-concentrated residential neighborhoods in the 100-year floodplain. A review of floodplain maps and past flooding data shows an unfortunately large overlap between Marietta's Low-Mod concentrated communities and areas of floodplain risk.

If climate change were to impact Marietta's weather by causing average temperatures to rise, it is unlikely that most residents would feel serious impact. However, LMI persons, due to their lack of resources to upgrade existing heating and cooling systems, could be disproportionately impacted by weather changes. For instance, due to the age of much of Marietta's housing stock, most homes were originally built without air conditioning units or central heating and cooling. Although many homes have been retrofit with central heating, central cooling is less prevalent. Summer cooling can therefore be a challenge for low-mod residents without access to air conditioners. If average temperatures increase in the future, this is likely to be more of an annoyance than a serious health risk to most low-mod households.

Heating tends to be less of a concern, as most housing units are outfitted with appropriate furnaces and most have central heat, even in low-mod neighborhoods. Furnaces tend to be a regional necessity in the winter months. It is not anticipated that any change in climate would fundamentally change what is needed to stay warm in the winter, or seriously threaten local residents' ability to do so.



FEMA Flood Map

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Data analysis, consultation, research and various forms of public input informed the City of Marietta's identification of high-priority Low-to-Moderate Income needs for FY 2021-2025. Once needs were identified, strategies were developed to address them. The following high-priority needs were identified:

- Decent affordable housing
- Public infrastructure improvements
- Neighborhood revitalization
- Transportation
- Homeless Assistance

Economic development could have been identified as a need, but was not added to the list of priority needs due to the more immediate demand for programming in other areas, the rich variety of sources of public funding for economic development which are presently available through ARPA and other resources, the high level of difficulty associated with administering an economic development program, and the limited capacity of the City of Marietta to successfully administer such a program type. An unfortunate reality of CDBG is that there will always be more needs than resources to address those needs, and that prioritization necessarily requires tough choices to be made.

Because CDBG is designed to be a flexible, locally-directed Federal program, and because the City of Marietta receives limited CDBG funding, the 2021-2025 Marietta CDBG program might have been structured many different ways. However, the Development Department's data analysis, consultations and public input provided a blueprint for what kind of activities would be most likely to produce LMI-targeted benefit. This strategic plan allocates resources to categories of need in basic proportion to their relative identified importance and the expected capacity of the City of Marietta to implement programming, subject to the caveat that activities in the category of public services are artificially limited regardless of need due to the applicable cap.

The City recognizes that there is no perfectly predictive crystal ball for program demand or participation. If conditions prevent the City from spending down planned funds within any given funding year, the City is prepared where necessary to shift focus away from the present strategic plan to promote CDBG timeliness. In that case, the city will submit any amendments which may be necessary, following the requirements of its citizen participation plan.

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

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	City of Marietta
	Area Type:	Citywide
	Other Target Area Description:	Citywide
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	
	Other Revital Description:	
	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	
	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	
	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	
	Identify the needs in this target area.	
	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	
	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

The City anticipates allocating a substantial proportion of its CDBG resources toward citywide goals across categories of need. To the extent that resources will be directed at specific areas of town, neighborhood revitalization and improvement activities will be targeted at defined Low-Mod service areas unless the activities are of a nature that would benefit an LMI limited clientele. Neighborhood revitalization resources in particular must be strategically targeted at LMI-qualified areas where environmental clearance analysis will allow such activities to proceed within the limited capacity of the Development Department.

Because the City of Marietta is small both in terms of population and geography, it makes little sense to formally designate geographic target areas. Rather, a better approach is to identify concrete examples of more generally recognized need, and then to target resources through established programs or project allocations where those particularly identified challenges exist without regard to geographic location (provided a national objective can be reasonably documented). In the definition of service

areas to meet the LMA national objective, since so many census tract block groups in Marietta are more than 51% LMI and the city as a whole exceeds 52% LMI concentration many eligible activities may have service areas which combine multiple census tract block groups to meet the LMA threshold. Moreover, the high number of LMI concentrations citywide means that means-tested assistance to households or individuals (LMH or LMC) may often be a better measure of LMI benefit than designation of LMI service areas, depending on the nature of the activity.

HUD's mapping tool provides the following information about the characteristics of Marietta's various census tracts and block groups:

The citywide (GEOID 3947628) LMI percentage is 52.55%.

Historic Harmar (Census Tract 205, Block Group 1) has an LMI percentage of 69.37%.

Norwood North (Census Tract 210, Block Group 3) has an LMI percentage of 68.84%.

Indian Acres neighborhood (Census tract 208, Block Group 1) has an LMI percentage of 55.36%.

East Muskingum Park to Mound Cemetery / Core Historic Marietta (Census Tract 208, Block Group 3) has an LMI percentage of 58.22%.

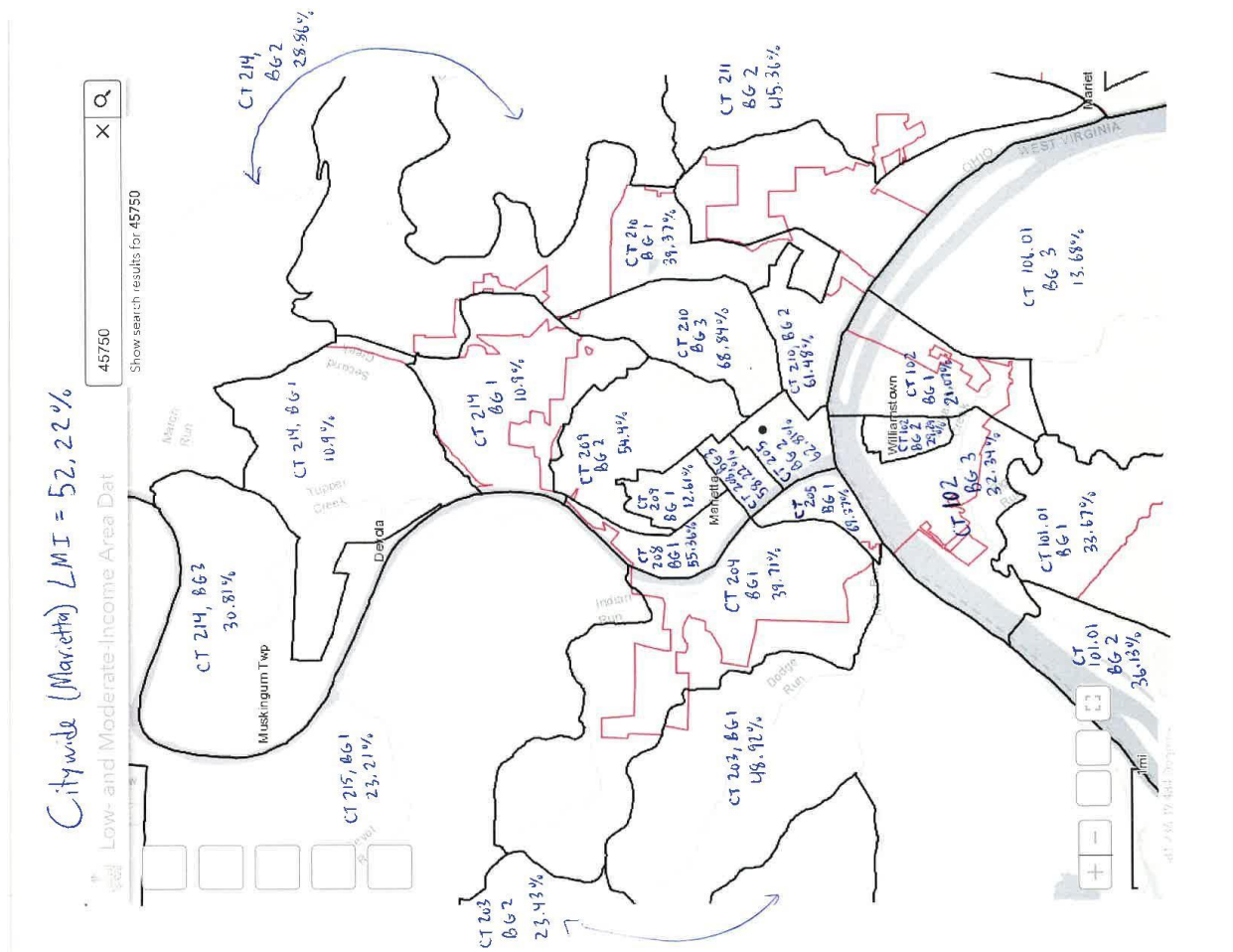
The Central Business District / Historic Downtown Marietta (Census Tract 205, Block Group 2) has an LMI percentage of 62.81%.

Norwood South / retail district (Census Tract 210, Block group 2) has an LMI percentage of 61.48%.

North Central Marietta (Census Tract 209, Block Group 2) has an LMI percentage of 54.4%.

The main non-LMI concentrated areas of Marietta are Harmar Hill (Census Tract 204, Block Group 1 - 39.71% LMI) (which significantly exceeds the bounds of the city limits), the area in east Marietta designated as Census Tract 210, Block Group 1 (39.37% LMI) (which block group significantly exceeds the boundaries of the city limits), west-central Marietta (Census Tract 208, Block Group 2) with 25.66% LMI, and northwest Marietta (Census Tract 209, Block Group 1) with 12.61% LMI (which tract significantly exceeds the bounds of the city limits). See the attached map for notations of specific LMI concentrations by block group.

Observing the map and taking note of city limits relative to block group positions, one general common characteristic of Marietta neighborhoods (with the exception of Census Tract 208, Block Group 2) is that the more wholly-contained a census tract block group is within the city limits, the more likely the census tract block group in question is to be 51+% LMI. Similarly, the more a block group includes areas outside of city limits, the more likely that block group is to be less than 51% LMI (and in many cases, substantially so).



Marietta and surrounding block groups with LMI percentages noted

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

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Decent Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Preservation of LMI Housing
	Description	Marietta's existing homeowner-occupied housing stock - facing the combined negative headwinds of advanced age, deferred maintenance, and low-means ownership - is in general need of repair-oriented support. As creation of new LMI housing units has plateaued within city limits, it is imperative to retain in decent condition the housing that presently exists. Programming to retain LMI-owned or occupied homes will enable struggling households to avoid homelessness, and will contribute to the general suitability of the citywide living environment. This type of programming inherently counteracts slum and blight and promotes economic wellbeing, as access to housing assistance will mean that limited LMI household dollars can be used to address needs other than home repair. A home repair program also tends to support the presumed-LMI category of elderly persons over the age of 62, as homeownership is more likely to be realized at that stage of life (even as fixed incomes often put home repair out of budgetary reach).

	Basis for Relative Priority	The retention of LMI-owned and -occupied housing stock is the City's top priority. With approximately 45% of citywide housing stock having been constructed before 1940 and with most of the newer housing being built prior to 2000, keeping LMI homes citywide in suitable living condition is a challenge. This need is also clearly reflected in the feedback from the City of Marietta's 2021 Community Needs Assessment Survey. A focused home retention-oriented housing program specifically tailored to Marietta's geographical environment is necessary to meet this priority need. Ranking this need highly also tends to address the need for neighborhood stabilization, as houses which are kept in livable condition are less likely to fall into abandonment and irreversible decay.
2	Priority Need Name	Public Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Infrastructure and Facilities

	Description	<p>Many Marietta streets, alleys, sidewalks, curb ramps, and other infrastructure and facilities need rehabilitation or reconstruction, particularly along residential streets in low-to-moderate neighborhoods which are off the beaten path. Unlike the routes prioritized for state infrastructure funding (which tend to be high-use), CDBG infrastructure improvements that relate to more than the removal of barriers to ADA accessibility should be LMA-limited: in some sense, the less well-traveled such streets are the more appropriate they will be for CDBG investment (for the purpose of improving the suitability of living environments).</p> <p>Moreover, Marietta, as a historic city, was not originally designed or constructed with the needs of the severely disabled or elderly in mind. Architectural barriers were constructed which now pose challenges to universal access. The City of Marietta must prioritize elimination of these barriers citywide as it otherwise improves or maintains its infrastructure. Moreover, as non-architectural materials are identified which impede ADA access, the City of Marietta should work to remove these existing materials and reconstruct infrastructure and facilities in a manner calculated to promote universal access.</p>
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	Basis for Relative Priority	<p>As far as general neighborhood infrastructure goes, the City of Marietta has noted an issue with "orphan streets" which, although less well-traveled than the main thoroughfares, are an important part of the lives of local residents. Marietta's most failing and poor-conditioned streets, alleys, sidewalks and related infrastructure tend to be located in places which serve a smaller subset of persons. Often, those persons are LMI. Addressing these challenges would be a very good use of CDBG resources, and is nearly as important to residents as making resources available to keep up the conditions of their homes.</p> <p>Similarly, the City has been working on an ADA transition plan, and implementation of the plan is a high city priority. Although the 2021 Community Needs Assessment survey generally ranked neighborhood revitalization as the CDBG-eligible category of least overall importance, improvements to infrastructure such as streets and sidewalks were recognized as a meaningful need. The most achievable goal with the widest community impact within this category of need would appear to be the removal of architectural barriers and materials which impede ADA access. Furthermore, activities of this limited nature have the benefit of being favored by federal public policy, such that Marietta's extensive 100-year floodplain areas and historic districts may present less of an obstacle to activity delivery.</p> <p>ADA-oriented improvements which remove existing barriers to accessibility not only serve a presumed-LMI limited clientele (which is their primary purpose), but also tend to have the positive side effect of generally improving neighborhoods and contributing to a suitable living environment wherever such improvements occur. The ultimate goal of the City's ADA transition efforts is for all citywide infrastructure to eventually be ADA accessible. Relative to promoting decent housing (which also serves the purpose of stabilizing neighborhoods) and addressing pandemic-accelerated economic trends and the needs of the homeless and near-homeless, this need is somewhat less important in relative terms, and is therefore funded at a proportionately lower level in this consolidated plan. Nevertheless, this remains an important long-term goal which should receive CDBG funding.</p>
3	Priority Need Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Preservation of LMI Housing Neighborhood Revitalization
	Description	Various issues of neighborhood revitalization were brought to the attention of the Marietta Development Department during community discussions in 2020 with citizens. Given the apparent importance of neighborhood revitalization efforts to average Mariettans, it should be a goal of the City to use CDBG resources to target efforts at improving neighborhoods.

	Basis for Relative Priority	One of the core purposes of CDBG is to create suitable living environments. Along with preserving and promoting decent housing citywide, neighborhood improvements to facilities and infrastructure would advance the goal of making Marietta a better place to live for the average person. Furthermore, such efforts indirectly benefit tourism efforts, as Marietta is a historic city and is a more attractive destination when it is a clean city with attractive improvements. Because residents of various neighborhoods place substantial importance on the conditions in which their homes are situated, neighborhood revitalization should be a high-priority need that could encompass a wide variety of potential improvement activities. In general, the activities associated with this goal may be similar to those associated with the related infrastructure goal.
4	Priority Need Name	Transportation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Families with Children Elderly Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services

	Description	Public transportation in the City of Marietta is extremely limited. The City of Marietta itself does not operate or directly sponsor a system of public transportation. There is a need which would be appropriately served through CDBG to assist affordable public transportation activities sponsored by other entities. Although the City of Marietta is small enough that it no longer has specific "target areas" under this Consolidated Plan, the geographic areas affected by the support for this service are Census Tract 208, Block Group 3; Census Tract 205, Block Group 2; Census Tract 210, Block Group 3; Census Tract 210, Block Group 2; Census Tract 210, Block Group 1; Census Tract 211, Block Group 1; Census Tract 211, Block Group 3; Census Tract 211, Block Group 2; Census Tract 204, Block Group 1; Census Tract 205, Block Group 1; and Census Tract 208, Block Group 3.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public transportation is a public service. Funding is limited within the category of public services. However, there was substantial community feedback in favor and support of public transportation, and the needs assessment documents produced by various community organizations tended to identify public transportation as a region-wide weakness. Public transportation is also crucial in support of economic development efforts, since not all of the available LMI workforce has the ability to drive or access to means of private transportation.
5	Priority Need Name	Homeless Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	Citywide
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Provide resources in support of homeless public service initiatives

Basis for Relative Priority	<p>Although Marietta's homeless population is small relative to larger communities, the size of the homeless population appears to be growing. Homeless support services received strong support in the 2021 Marietta Needs Assessment community survey, and this is an area where a relatively small investment (proportional to the relatively small need) could potentially make a large impact. Identification of homelessness as a need and creating a public service goal in support of this need further tends to contribute to the associated need and goal of neighborhood revitalization. The city has an opportunity to collaborate with an emerging citizen-led nonprofit effort to provide winter month daytime drop-in center accommodations to the homeless, and support for this emergent mission is consistent with this identified priority goal. However, because the city appears to have a fairly small homeless population relative to total population, this priority goal is most appropriately subordinated to all other goals.</p>
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Narrative (Optional)

By analyzing data and considering existing community resources, the City concludes that support to retain existing affordable LMI housing is the most important priority and its funding level should only be limited by projected qualified demand and administrative capacity. This priority was also reflected in a community needs assessment survey, the results of which generally concurred with the data - most survey respondents indicated that LMI access to affordable decent housing is a standout categorical community need. The City lacks the resources, undeveloped space and institutional delivery structure to create or manage new housing units, and this makes it all the more imperative to retain that LMI housing which presently exists.

Community input, delivered over time in CDBG public meetings, has consistently focused on the importance of public infrastructure and neighborhood conditions to Marietta citizens. Although these needs were rated relatively lower by the mix of survey respondents that included non-resident community stakeholders, the City considers these two areas of need to be high priority. Moreover, the City's activity delivery system makes it feasible for the Community Development Department, working in conjunction with other city departments, to make a tangible difference in the community within these categories. Assistance for neighborhood infrastructure improvements should include the elimination of existing barriers to ADA access where applicable, which will promote a suitable living environment for all. ADA barrier removal promotes justice for those seeking full participation and integration into the infrastructure of our society. Due to the age of the city and the need for infrastructure improvements that remove barriers to access, this has been and remains a very important goal, along with the more general goal of improving the suitability of living environments through improvement, rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing infrastructure and facilities.

Survey respondents further indicated that public services (including transportation, homeless assistance, behavioral health services and youth services/after school activities) were a key goal. Unfortunately, CDBG public services are strictly capped relative to each year's allocated funding and program income, and hard choices must be made about which categories of public service activities to fund. After considering the existing behavioral health services which already exist in the community and the present existence of community youth-oriented programming, it was determined that continued support for the only source of generally available, low-cost public transportation in Marietta (without which support continued operation would likely be impossible due to inability to access matching sources of service funding) was a more important need, with homeless programming also being appropriate.

Economic Development is not listed as a recognized need, even though available data suggests a job market which has over time led to declining opportunity for low-to-moderate income people. The CDBG program – particularly one with limited funding - cannot transform an economy. There are always more needs than can reasonably be addressed through CDBG. Although pandemic conditions have caused many persons of limited means to lose their jobs, whether temporarily or permanently, substantial Federal stimulus has been directed through other avenues at protecting jobs and preserving vulnerable businesses. For now, the City of Marietta will continue to focus its efforts on the listed high-priority needs, while keeping economic conditions in mind as something to monitor.

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Community Action provides tenant-based rental assistance, and the City of Marietta's limited CDBG funds should in general not be spent to duplicate these efforts.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Social service providers generally serve these needs, and the City of Marietta's limited CDBG funds should in general not be spent to duplicate these efforts.
New Unit Production	As a city with a high property vacancy rate and declining population and household demographics, and as a city where new construction is generally difficult given an extensive floodplain footprint and large historic districts, new construction is not and should not be a city priority.
Rehabilitation	Marietta is home to an aging and rapidly deteriorating housing stock. No matter how many resources are ultimately dedicated to arresting deterioration, CDBG resources will never be sufficient to address the full scope of the problem or cover the full need. As Marietta is already well-developed and new sources of LMI housing are not forthcoming, LMI single-family units must be retained. LMI unit retention must be the most important focus of Marietta's housing efforts.
Acquisition, including preservation	Acquisition of housing for full-scale rehabilitation would be an expensive strategy relative to CDBG resources and expected benefit given present high property values relative to age and condition of housing; targeted rehabilitation to fix existing identified housing problems in individual structures to assist LMI-qualified households is more strategically appropriate and individually targeted. However, acquisition of abandoned structures could be part of a larger strategy of neighborhood stabilization, where the end goal is elimination of points of decay in order to develop community assets. This may be a type of activity which, in conjunction with others, could constitute part of the city's neighborhood revitalization strategy.

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Marietta anticipates receiving approximately \$2,059,593 in CDBG funding through the amended five-year period of the plan, provided the current funding level is maintained. Including reprogrammable funding from prior program years covered under the 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan, this leaves approximately \$2,339,025 worth of resources available between 2021 and 2025. The City of Marietta does not receive HOME funding, ESG, HOPWA or HTF. Section 8 funds are administered by Washington-Morgan Community Action rather than the City of Marietta. Marietta also does not anticipate receiving Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds, HOME match or ESG match funds. With the substantial amendment of the City's 2018 Consolidated Plan, 2019 Action Plan and 2020 Action Plan in Program Year 2022, the City has an additional \$279,432 worth of resources available to reprogram, adding to the expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan.

Furthermore, the expected amount available for the remainder of Con Plan is based upon estimated amounts, including an estimate of \$412,000 in new PY 2022 funding. The draft PY 2022 Action Plan as it has been developed for public notice purposes includes contingency provisions to explain how funding will be allocated between programs if the amount of PY 2022 CDBG funding (projected to be announced in May) is ultimately greater or less than presently estimated. It should be noted that the "expected amount available remainder of Con Plan" below is based upon four years' worth of funding estimated at \$412,000 per year. This amount will be changed as appropriate within this draft amended plan once the actual PY 2022 allocation is known, and the amount that will be displayed as "expected amount available remainder of Con Plan" will be changed to reflect four years' worth of funding at the actual PY 2022 amount. It should be further noted that the known reprogrammable prior year resources are not included in the table below under "expected amount available Year 1" since that amount was not expected to be available when the Year 1 action plan was initially developed.

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	411,593	0	0	411,593	1,927,432	Projected estimated amounts based on recent funding trends. Anticipated resources include the 2021 allocation, the expected PY 2022 award, and expected PY 2023, 2024 and 2025 funding, plus calculated rollover funding to be reprogrammed from prior years.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

Per information from Washington-Morgan Community Action, approximately \$35,000-\$40,000 worth of CDBG assistance to Community Action in any given year allows approximately \$600,000 additional dollars in Public Transit Funding to be leveraged for the Community Action Bus Line (CABL). Although this money does not end up in the hands of the City of Marietta, these additional funds produce wide leveraged community benefit to Marietta's LMI citizens by allowing Community Action to run several dedicated bus lines in Marietta.

Additionally, resources allocated to ADA and neighborhood improvement programs have often been able to leverage additional ODOT funding, as a local match, for city paving projects. Although this is not true every year since the ODOT funding source is competitive (and although this additional funding was not secured in 2021), it has traditionally been a successful strategy and could continue to be a successful strategy in the

future. Partnering some or all CDBG neighborhood infrastructure funds with City of Marietta paving or other infrastructure improvement projects could bring additional money into the city if the interdepartmental partnership is structured correctly.

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

The City of Marietta owns public parks and other facilities that benefit low and low-moderate income families. City-owned property in historic areas contributes to tourism, generally promoting community economic development. City-owned infrastructure such as sidewalks, streets and curbs meet the community need for a suitable living environment, and appropriate CDBG investment in that type of infrastructure generally benefits the community. City parks include Buckeye Park (100 Fay Ave.), 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.), Muskingum East Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Front St.), Muskingum West Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Gilman Ave.), Ohio Riverfront Park (along the Ohio River near the levee), Camp Tucker (Quadranau) 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 easier than others in which to site public improvements, given proximity to floodplains or historic districts.

Discussion

Because citywide need always exceeds CDBG Block Grant funding, the city seeks out strategies to use CDBG funds as a match to draw money from other sources. Although "matching" cannot be the main orientation of CDBG, it is strategically important to take note of opportunities for investments serving core CDBG goals which also allow access to additional funding sources.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
CITY OF MARIETTA	Government	Economic Development Ownership Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Washington Morgan Community Action	PHA	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental public services	Jurisdiction

Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The City of Marietta is the key institutional player in the program delivery system. The City through its various departments in partnership with Development administers a vast majority of the CDBG-funded programs. The City of Marietta also administers CDBG through the formation of third-party contracts.

Washington-Morgan Community Action is the local Public Housing Authority and has been successful in this role for over 25 years, and also successfully operates the Community Action Bus Line (CABL).

City of Marietta Development Department and Washington-Morgan Community Action work together on strategic planning, consultation, and program execution every year, and will continue to do so through the term of the 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan.

However, additional community partners may from time to time also receive CDBG support or be program collaborators. These partners may include other government agencies, nonprofit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, philanthropic organizations, private industry, or continuum of care entities.

The primary strength of the institutional delivery system has traditionally been the timely accomplishment of CDBG objectives and the execution of programs. However, an identified weakness in local institutions that could assist in program delivery is the fact that so many potential partners lack formal institutional structure, as required by the Office of Management and Budget (as set forth, along with other requirements, in HUD's "Playing by the Rules" subrecipient handbook). As a result, opportunities for collaboration that would otherwise serve the needs of Marietta's LMI community may not always be appropriate given cross-cutting Office of Management and Budget federal requirements.

Another institutional delivery system weakness is the small size and limited resources of the Marietta Development Department. Although Development has frequently collaborated with other city departments in the delivery of CDBG programs, the small size and limited resources of the Development Department limits its capacity.

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

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

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

The City of Marietta in collaboration with Community Action, offers Section 8 vouchers, tenant based vouchers, supportive housing for veterans, a family unification program and Continuum of Care programming. The City of Marietta does not offer HIV-specific housing programs. Most public services seem to be available to the homeless through proper application, but a gap in institutional delivery seems to be the lack of a direct point of contact between the homeless community and other resources. Although this point-of-contact role can be played by probation and parole officers, Community Action or community volunteers, the major gap in services tends to occur when homeless persons are hesitant to approach formal institutions which they deem to be points of authority (such as Community Action or the City of Marietta Development Department), or when they choose to opt out of available social services and support systems.

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

The City of Marietta and Washington-Morgan Community Action in collaboration successfully provide counseling, advocacy, mortgage assistance, rental assistance, utilities assistance, mobile clinics, education, employment training and transportation. Gaps that are being addressed include referrals for legal assistance, drug and alcohol abuse, child care, health care and mental health counseling.

At this time, due to the extremely low number and associated need of AIDS/HIV-positive persons in and around Marietta, HIV/AIDS-specific programming is not a priority. However, programming and services which are otherwise generally available are also available to AIDS/HIV-positive persons.

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

Institutional delivery system gaps can best be strategically addressed by improving coordination with community contacts who often come into contact with vulnerable populations. The key is to become aware of specific needs through coordination, and to then take action which connects specific needs to the resources suitable to address them. In some cases, this may require organizational capacity building for prospective partner organizations that seek to collaborate with the CDBG program.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preservation of LMI Housing	2021	2025	Affordable Housing	City of Marietta	Decent Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$683,080	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 60 Household Housing Unit
2	Infrastructure and Facilities	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Public Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$751,855	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 566 Persons Assisted
3	Neighborhood Revitalization	2021	2025	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$552,011	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2021	2025	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Transportation Homeless Assistance	CDBG: \$352,079	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 255 Persons Assisted

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preservation of LMI Housing
	Goal Description	Marietta's housing programs fund the repair or replacement of substandard housing systems/features for low-to-moderate income homeowners, with a particular focus on the elimination of emergency housing conditions that threaten health and safety. The City provides assistance in the form of a deferred loan, which is forgiven provided that the owner does not sell and continues to reside in the unit at the end of the loan period.
2	Goal Name	Infrastructure and Facilities
	Goal Description	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 architecture and other materials constituting accessibility barriers
3	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	The City's neighborhood improvement and stabilization goals will be served in 2021-2025 by activities to revitalize residential neighborhoods.
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide services for low-income and vulnerable populations.

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

The City of Marietta will promote decent affordable housing within the community by sponsoring activities which preserve and address the suitability of existing Low-to-Moderate income housing. Many lower-income households are devastated when a furnace, roof or other housing feature fails. Often, these households are already cost burdened. The City is seeking to continue and improve its CDBG-funded housing repair programs to provide better access to home repair at no added cost to lower-income households. In this regard, these programs aid lower-income households in achieving housing affordability. See AP-20 of the 2021 Action Plan for additional details on the City's housing rehabilitation programming.

Another longstanding City of Marietta strategy to promote affordable housing is to contract with Washington-Morgan Community Action to provide Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is *not* CDBG funded; however, this is an important

adjunct to the City’s CDBG strategy for facilitating affordable housing. See AP-60 of the 2021 Action Plan for additional detail on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

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

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

Inapplicable. There are no public housing units in Marietta, and there is no applicable Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

The City of Marietta generally wishes to encourage low-to-moderate income homeownership. However, the City does not own or operate public housing units.

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

No

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City of Marietta has not identified the existence of public policies which per se negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment. Given the age and deteriorating condition of some housing stock, city policy efforts in recent years have turned toward slum and blight elimination. These efforts have included pursuing acquisition of abandoned properties, some of which were residential in their original use. This effort has proceeded slowly, however, and has not seriously contributed to the loss of affordable housing given the small number of properties affected by these efforts, the commercial nature of certain buildings, and the general unsuitability of these properties for rehabilitation. Although the slum and blight elimination initiatives do result in the elimination of structures, these efforts are not proceeding at a rapid enough pace to impact the affordable housing supply (even setting aside the fact that the structures acquired and demolished to date have been considered to pose dangers to health and safety).

The City of Marietta's tax policies do not negatively impact affordable residential development. Property taxes in Washington County are low relative to much of Ohio, and property taxes within the city beyond county taxes consist of voter-approved levies which would not be expected to impact investment. City income taxes in Marietta have historically rarely been raised, and increases in income tax when they occur tend to be modest and calibrated to stabilize core city services and functions.

Marietta does not have a restrictive citywide land use plan or zoning laws which discourage affordable residential development. Rather, Marietta's present zoning ordinances, which have been extant for many years, are more laissez faire than what might be seen in more modern codified zoning ordinances. The zoning ordinances permit variances upon application and create appellate remedies, including redress through city council consideration of variance requests where prospective property developers are unhappy with basic commission determinations.

Building codes, fees and charges are reasonable and affordable by comparison with other jurisdictions.

Marietta's primary affordable housing barrier is that posed by its age and geography. Because of the age of the city and its small-town footprint, most of the land available for residential development within city limits has already been developed. Environmentally speaking, the significant amount of floodplain within the City limits negatively affects 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 achieving its intended purpose in certain neighborhoods. The general cross-cutting requirement for federally-assisted properties to maintain FEMA-qualified flood insurance creates a deterrent to certain low-income homeowners in need of assistance.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Because the City of Marietta has not identified public policies which cause negative effects on affordable housing and residential investment, there is no action to be taken.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City of Marietta through the Public Housing Authority (PHA) Washington-Morgan Community Action has traditionally offered counseling, case management and referral to unsheltered persons through means of the 2-1-1 system community housing network. Washington-Morgan Community Action also offers the Homeless Crisis Response Program (HCRP) to help those who are homeless or on the brink of homelessness.

Another approach to reaching out to the homeless which is being worked into this strategic plan is rental assistance for a facility necessary to host a non-threatening public service daytime homeless drop-in center. This public service fills a gap in preexisting programming, as the homeless may be reluctant to reach out directly to persons in positions of perceived authority (such as Community Action, the City and their representatives may sometimes be perceived to be). The creation of a daytime warming center housed in a church-owned facility and staffed by volunteers creates a nonthreatening point of contact which will connect the homeless to other available services and encourage their use. Once contact and trust is established, this point of homeless community contact and direct outreach may result in increased access to shelter opportunities, or even employment opportunities in the long term.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelter and transitional housing needs are presently met by a variety of nonprofit resources. The Eve Shelter offers emergency and transitional housing support to victims of domestic violence and other violent family crime. The Cornerstone shelter offers emergency homeless assistance to certain homeless persons. The City of Marietta works with the Behavioral Health Board on the Shelter Plus Care program, which provides transitional housing for those with dual diagnoses. The County Home also provides transitional housing for homeless persons in need of stabilization.

As for emergency housing, the Salvation Army's Sleep SAfe program has recently provided emergency shelter through motel vouchers to homeless persons during the winter months. Community Action has also offered similar programming in recent years. Other local organizations also provide similar emergency-oriented homeless overnight services.

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.

Community Action's Supportive Services for Veterans Families (SSVF) program provides financial assistance to homeless veterans, while its Housing Crisis Rapid Response Program (HCRP) provides rapid rehousing for low-income persons.

Various other types of CDBG-funded activities also help in a transition out of homelessness. For example, CDBG support of the Community Action Bus Line (CABL) makes it possible for low-income persons without vehicles – a group which includes the subset of street homeless – to get around town. This form of transportation can provide access to employment, community resources, and necessities. Job creation-oriented business loans and microenterprise assistance, meanwhile, could play a role in helping the formerly homeless stabilize their circumstances if they are employed as a result of such a program. To the extent that the formerly homeless are eventually able to secure housing, housing repair programs may help them preserve their homes.

It is further anticipated that support for a daytime drop-in center could provide the basic platform for some homeless persons to begin to make a transition out of homelessness as part of a larger continuum of care.

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

The first step toward avoiding community homelessness is to facilitate a culture which promotes opportunity and personal independence for those who can support themselves and extra support for those who need it. Those who are powerless to control their own futures are more likely to fall prey to the social conditions that drive and aggravate homelessness. Similarly, when those who need extra help are unable to access that help, this also drives homelessness. For example, home improvement assistance makes it financially feasible for LMI homeowners to continue to live in their homes.

Similarly, support for public transportation tends to promote independence. For the elderly and very low-income population that cannot drive, a local busing network tends to provide access to the full range of services otherwise available in the city to those able to access transportation. Support for transportation can also help those discharged from publicly funded institutions make appointments, take advantage of health care or mental health resources, or hold down jobs.

As a whole, this Consolidated Plan is oriented at improving the lives of LMI people through a variety of strategic approaches. Taken together - some directly and some indirectly - the cumulative effect should be to reduce the number of persons who fall into or remain in homelessness.

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

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

The City of Marietta has traditionally assisted and will continue to assist in the identification and remediation of lead based paint in connection with homeowner rehabilitation programming.

Outside of the CDBG program, the City of Marietta addresses lead-based paint hazards through the City Health Department. The Health Department conducts thorough lead assessments throughout the city. Their efforts include identification, education and ultimate referral to the PHA's administered Community Housing Improvement Program (CHIP) for final remediation.

Washington-Morgan Community Action also addresses Marietta lead-based paint hazards independent of the City through CHIP.

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

The City of Marietta prioritizes homes with children when referred by the City Health Department.

Community Action also attempts immediate contact with all City Health Department referrals in the administration of CHIP.

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

Present policies and procedures tailored to the housing assistance programs require lead paint contractor certification and implement lead paint testing and remediation as part of the paint program rehabilitation process unless a regulatory exception to the lead-based paint rule can be identified and documented. More comprehensive policies and procedures are presently being developed to address most aspects of CDBG, and presumably lead-based paint hazards will be addressed as part of those policies. Preexisting practices to prioritize remediation assistance for lead-based paint-identified homes with children should continue under any new forthcoming policies and procedures.

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

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

Poverty has for generations been endemic in Appalachia. The City of Marietta has no control over social dynamics or weaknesses in the regional economy or local job market. However, this Consolidated Plan's strong focus on targeted assistance is calculated to provide a hand up to impoverished Marietta citizens. Through targeted assistance to those in poverty who are striving to improve their conditions, support for essential public transportation services and an increased focus on support for homeless assistance programming, we hope to create ripples of opportunity for poverty-level families.

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

One of the greatest drivers of poverty is when too much of a household's income goes into housing costs. By the same token, one of the greatest drivers of housing costs is home repair and necessary improvement. For the average person of any means, home improvement and repair expenses tend to be expensive. When a person is LMI, the unaffordability of home improvement is intensified. One unanticipated emergency can escalate a condition from a potential problem to an urgent hazard requiring immediate action. When this happens, small savings can be wiped out and large debts can be incurred, which tends to keep families in poverty or plunge them back into poverty when they are on the margins. In some cases, these emergencies could lead to the loss of homeownership and avoidable homelessness.

This Consolidated Plan recognizes that in an older city with housing which tends to be very old (particularly when owned or occupied by LMI persons), one of the biggest drivers of poverty can be home condition. When an old home vacuums up a homeowner's resources, this is a good predictor of poverty. By creating programs tailored to addressing the realities of existing housing stock and oriented at meeting community needs, the City of Marietta hopes to combat poverty through home improvement.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

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

Written policies and procedures are the key to compliant implementation of CDBG activities. File checklists, standard forms, higher-level review of activities and a system of checks and balances are all important. Monitoring standards will be included in the City's comprehensive CDBG policies and procedures that are presently being developed, and these monitoring standards will be followed to ensure that other city departments, subrecipients and contractors are implementing their CDBG-assisted programs in accordance with federal requirements. The City will also undertake efforts to better educate and counsel collaborators and policymakers about federal requirements. Strategic site visits and record checks will be an important component of the CDBG program.

The City of Marietta's standards and procedures for compliance monitoring have traditionally included:

- Subrecipient agreements
- Monitoring of the performance of those agreements, including through subrecipient reporting
- Collaboration and guidance with sub-recipients, internal departments and contractors.
- Pre-planning
- Site visits throughout the course of projects
- Education and Counseling about HUD policies and procedures.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The City of Marietta anticipates receiving approximately \$2,059,593 in CDBG funding through the amended five-year period of the plan, provided the current funding level is maintained. Including reprogrammable funding from prior program years covered under the 2018-2020 Consolidated Plan, this leaves approximately \$2,339,025 worth of resources available between 2021 and 2025. The City of Marietta does not receive HOME funding, ESG, HOPWA or HTF. Section 8 funds are administered by Washington-Morgan Community Action rather than the City of Marietta. Marietta also does not anticipate receiving Low-Income Housing Tax Credits, competitive McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act funds, HOME match or ESG match funds. With the substantial amendment of the City's 2018 Consolidated Plan, 2019 Action Plan and 2020 Action Plan in Program Year 2022, the City has an additional \$279,432 worth of resources available to reprogram, adding to the expected amount available during the remainder of the Consolidated Plan.

Furthermore, the expected amount available for the remainder of Con Plan is based upon estimated amounts, including an estimate of \$412,000 in new PY 2022 funding. The draft PY 2022 Action Plan as it has been developed for public notice purposes includes contingency provisions to explain how funding will be allocated between programs if the amount of PY 2022 CDBG funding (projected to be announced in May) is ultimately greater or less than presently estimated. It should be noted that the "expected amount available remainder of Con Plan" below is based upon four years' worth of funding estimated at \$412,000 per year. This amount will be changed as appropriate within this draft amended plan once the actual PY 2022 allocation is known, and the amount that will be displayed as "expected amount available remainder of Con Plan" will be changed to reflect four years' worth of funding at the actual PY 2022 amount. It should be further noted that the known reprogrammable prior year resources are not included in the table below under "expected amount available Year 1" since that amount was not

expected to be available when the Year 1 action plan was initially developed.

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	411,593	0	0	411,593	1,927,432	Projected estimated amounts based on recent funding trends. Anticipated resources include the 2021 allocation, the expected PY 2022 award, and expected PY 2023, 2024 and 2025 funding, plus calculated rollover funding to be reprogrammed from prior years.

Table 54 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

Per information from Washington-Morgan Community Action, approximately \$35,000-\$40,000 worth of CDBG assistance to Community Action in any given year allows approximately \$600,000 additional dollars in Public Transit Funding to be leveraged for the Community Action Bus Line (CABL). Although this money does not end up in the hands of the City of Marietta, these additional funds produce wide leveraged community benefit to Marietta's LMI citizens by allowing Community Action to run several dedicated bus lines in Marietta.

Additionally, resources allocated to ADA and neighborhood improvement programs have often been able to leverage additional ODOT funding, as a local match, for city paving projects. Although this is not true every year since the ODOT funding source is competitive (and although this additional funding was not secured in 2021), it has traditionally been a successful strategy and could continue to be a successful strategy in the

future. Partnering some or all CDBG neighborhood infrastructure funds with City of Marietta paving or other infrastructure improvement projects could bring additional money into the city if the interdepartmental partnership is structured correctly.

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

The City of Marietta owns public parks and other facilities that benefit low and low-moderate income families. City-owned property in historic areas contributes to tourism, generally promoting community economic development. City-owned infrastructure such as sidewalks, streets and curbs meet the community need for a suitable living environment, and appropriate CDBG investment in that type of infrastructure generally benefits the community. City parks include Buckeye Park (100 Fay Ave.), 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.), Muskingum East Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Front St.), Muskingum West Park (along the Muskingum riverfront on Gilman Ave.), Ohio Riverfront Park (along the Ohio River near the levee), Camp Tucker (Quadranau) 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 easier than others in which to site public improvements, given proximity to floodplains or historic districts.

Discussion

Because citywide need always exceeds CDBG Block Grant funding, the city seeks out strategies to use CDBG funds as a match to draw money from other sources. Although "matching" cannot be the main orientation of CDBG, it is strategically important to take note of opportunities for investments serving core CDBG goals which also allow access to additional funding sources.

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	Preservation of LMI Housing	2021	2023	Affordable Housing	City of Marietta	Decent Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization	CDBG: \$116,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 12 Household Housing Unit
2	Infrastructure and Facilities	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Public Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$113,444	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 114 Persons Assisted
3	Neighborhood Revitalization	2021	2023	Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Public Infrastructure Improvements	CDBG: \$50,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 50 Persons Assisted
4	Public Services	2021	2023	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development	City of Marietta	Neighborhood Revitalization Homeless Assistance	CDBG: \$50,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 51 Persons Assisted

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preservation of LMI Housing
	Goal Description	Marietta's homeowner rehabilitation assistance programs fund the repair or replacement of substandard housing systems/features for low-to-moderate income homeowners, with a particular focus on the elimination of emergency housing conditions that threaten health and safety and the stabilization of neighborhoods. The City provides assistance in the form of a deferred loan, which is forgiven provided that the owner does not sell and continues to reside in the unit at the end of the loan period.
2	Goal Name	Infrastructure and Facilities
	Goal Description	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 architecture and other materials constituting accessibility barriers. This programming may include street, alley, sidewalk, curb ramp, or other infrastructure or facilities-related improvements, rehabilitations or reconstructions.
3	Goal Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Goal Description	The City's neighborhood improvement and stabilization goals will be served in 2021-2023 by activities to revitalize residential neighborhoods. All eligible activities within this category will be in play (including those otherwise implicated in the infrastructure goal), provided they are sited in residential neighborhoods.
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide services for low-income and vulnerable populations. More particularly, public services should serve the identified priority goals or public transportation or support for homeless assistance programming.

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Planned projects for FY 2021 will consist of the implementation of strategic programming to direct resources at identified community needs. Activities will be carried out through established projects formulated to address the identified needs.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	General Program Administration
2	Preservation of LMI Housing
3	Public Infrastructure
4	Neighborhood Revitalization
5	Public Services

Table 56 – Project Information

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

The City of Marietta assessed and weighed a variety of factors in developing the CDBG 2021 Annual Action Plan. Concerted data analysis, consultations with local community contacts, survey results seeking wide community input, and a series of public meetings held both before and after this formal period of study all combined to help identify themes of priority community need. In several instances, follow-up emails and phone calls (and some in-person meetings) provided the opportunity to discuss specific needs. A broad spectrum of data and written resources were also reviewed beyond the HUD data, including local plans and surveys by other community organizations. The City of Marietta, as a result of its study through the Development Department of community issues, deems the following as high priority needs which are suitable to be addressed with CDBG assistance (subject to successful navigation of environmental factors): (1) Decent, affordable housing for households with incomes at or below 80% HAMFI; (2) Public infrastructure improvements; (3) neighborhood revitalization; and (4) transportation. Economic development, although identified as a need, was designated as low-priority this funding cycle due to factors explained in greater detail in the City's strategic plan.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	General Program Administration
	Target Area	City of Marietta
	Goals Supported	Preservation of LMI Housing Infrastructure and Facilities Neighborhood Revitalization Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Housing Public Infrastructure Improvements Neighborhood Revitalization Transportation
	Funding	CDBG: \$82,319
	Description	General administration of the CDBG program, capped at 20% of annual allocation.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The benefit of program administration is citywide. Over 52% of the city's population is LMI, and qualified persons in these categories will qualify for housing rehabilitation assistance (although the amount of funding provided for this programming will create a limit to the number of households that may be assisted). Infrastructure improvements and neighborhood rehabilitation activities made possible by program administration are expected to benefit Low-to-Moderate Income residential areas (if not entire census tracts, then at least concentrated areas of benefit where LMI homes are concentrated). Transportation activities supported through the administration project are expected to benefit a minimum of 41 public transit riders per year but will provide actual benefit to the population of the census tract block groups in which assisted bus lines operate, while homeless programming to receive assistance should serve a minimum of 10 beneficiaries per year.
	Location Description	Housing activities will be carried out citywide on the basis of income qualification and the suitability of program assistance to the problems sought to be addressed. 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. Assistance for transportation is limited to defined bus routes in designated LMI-concentrated areas. The homeless population is assisted citywide.

	Planned Activities	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	Project Name	Preservation of LMI Housing
	Target Area	City of Marietta
	Goals Supported	Preservation of LMI Housing
	Needs Addressed	Decent Affordable Housing Neighborhood Revitalization
	Funding	CDBG: \$115,830
	Description	The City of Marietta's housing programming is structured to offer assistance to LMI-qualified owner-occupants who apply and qualify for assistance.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The budget allocated for homeowner rehabilitation assistance activities in 2021 is estimated to be sufficient to provide program assistance to at least 12 households. Although it is impossible to project total demand for this programming, the City of Marietta aspires to assist twelve households with the funding allocated for home preservation-oriented activities.
	Location Description	Activities will be citywide without regard to census tract block group, based on income qualification and documented need suitable to be addressed through assistive programming.
	Planned Activities	Depending on the characteristics of the request for assistance, either \$5,000 or \$10,000 worth of program assistance may be provided to homeowner households facing minor or emergency repair needs.
3	Project Name	Public Infrastructure
	Target Area	City of Marietta
	Goals Supported	Infrastructure and Facilities
	Needs Addressed	Public Infrastructure Improvements
	Funding	CDBG: \$113,444
	Description	The public infrastructure project will work toward the creation of more suitable living environments through LMA-based road, alley, sidewalk, curb or facilities improvement work, LMC-based ADA accessibility work (potentially citywide), and potential combinations thereof.

	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public infrastructure activities will be conducted either in LMI-qualified residential areas (as determined by census tract block group and designation of service areas) or in conjunction with other citywide public infrastructure improvement activities when limited to the elimination of barriers to ADA accessibility.
	Location Description	Low-to-moderate income areas as defined by census tract block group and service area designations will be served by the public infrastructure and facilities improvement project. To the extent that there are citywide activities undertaken, it will be in order to accomplish ADA-oriented improvements to eliminate barriers presented by present city infrastructure or facilities not constructed to ADA standards (or decayed to the point of creating ADA impediments).
	Planned Activities	Activities under the category of public facilities and infrastructure improvements are anticipated to include sidewalk improvements and reconstructions, curb cutting and potential road repaving on select underserved residential streets which are not major thoroughfares for itinerant traffic (where service areas can be reasonably designated). Additionally, reconstruction, improvement or rehabilitation activities which do not constitute maintenance may be undertaken in support of existing qualified public facilities (including in city parks), although no new public facilities are anticipated to be created due to the difficulty of successfully navigating new facility construction in areas of heavy floodplain and in historic districts.
4	Project Name	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Target Area	City of Marietta
	Goals Supported	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Needs Addressed	Neighborhood Revitalization
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Targeted improvements limited to LMA-qualified neighborhoods beyond the more general scope of the Infrastructure/Public Facilities project.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that approximately 50 families will benefit from neighborhood revitalization activities.

	Location Description	Neighborhood revitalization activities will be carried out in low-to-moderate income qualified residential areas of the city, as determined via formal designation after consultation of census tract block groups.
	Planned Activities	Activities may include the same general variety of activities implicated in the Infrastructure/Public Facilities program, albeit limited specifically to low-to-moderate residential areas. Additionally, efforts to remediate spot-identified points of slum and blight may proceed provided that environmental hurdles can be appropriately navigated before program assistance is committed, although this is not actually anticipated to be the case in PY 2021 (and may not be the case for some time going forward, depending on what strategic approach is taken by the city in its ongoing efforts).
5	Project Name	Public Services
	Target Area	City of Marietta
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Transportation Homeless Assistance
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	The Community Action Bus Line (CABL) is a nonprofit-provided service facilitated under contract with Washington County rather than the City of Marietta and which does not receive state or local funding from the City of Marietta to support its operations. With CDBG assistance, CABL can maintain its present service hours and leverage the allocated funding to access additional resources. \$40,000 is to go to support of continued CABL service. Support for the Washington County Homeless Project's daytime drop-in center in winter 2021-2022 is another public service, and \$10,000 is to go toward support of this service (toward payment of facility rent). The Washington County Homeless Project nonprofit organization has established winter month drop-in center programming. \$10,000 in program funding is allocated to directly pay rent on the facility (space) used to host the service.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

<p>Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities</p>	<p>The transportation goal is to provide transportation availability along designated support routes which serve census tract block groups meeting LMI area qualification standards. This public service supports a subset of bus routes which operate in LMI-qualified census tracts in a city in which over 52% of the population qualify as LMI, providing access for those without other means of transportation to go to jobs, transact business and meet other daily needs. The City of Marietta itself does not provide a bus line, and the only other routine busing opportunities in the City of Marietta are targeted at particular sub-populations (such as the elderly or school children). Estimated benefit includes the full population of the service areas within which assisted lines operate, although the original estimate was 41 persons per year.</p> <p>The homeless services goal is for at least 10 LMI-qualified persons per year to be assisted by the winter Drop-In Center, although it is hoped that use numbers for the service will exceed this goal. This nature-and-location based public service is offered to a limited clientele of LMI-qualified persons homeless persons. The City does not provide a homeless shelter or support this or any other homeless facility or service with general fund dollars, and the CDBG investment is in providing a backbone of support so that the nonprofit can build upon and grow its present operations and service capacity. The amount of assistance relative to overall CDBG resources and programming is proportional to assessed need for these services.</p>
<p>Location Description</p>	<p>The Community Action Bus Line (CABL) routinely runs designated bus 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). The designated lines achieve significant city coverage between residential and commercial areas, with the overall area of supported operations being LMA qualified.</p> <p>The Washington County Homeless Project's daytime winter drop-in center (warming shelter) has in the past operated on Front St. near downtown Marietta and within walking distance of known areas of homeless congregation. It is anticipated that future operations will continue in the same location.</p>
<p>Planned Activities</p>	<p>Continued support for the Community Action Bus Line has been determined to be the biggest public service need and will accordingly constitute the activity associated with this project. Support for homeless outreach is a new area of CDBG investment, and serves a newly-identified priority need.</p>

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

Although the City of Marietta has certain small pockets with fewer low-to-moderate income households than the city as a whole (which is 52.22% LMI per the most recent Census-based data), most Marietta neighborhoods have LMI concentrations which exceed 51%. As a result, CDBG-funded investment in most areas of the city, to the extent that LMA service areas are primarily residential, would be appropriate.

However, most of the programming chosen for the Consolidated Planning cycle which includes this Action Plan is not site-based. In a geographically small city with so many low-to-moderate income areas, it makes less sense to designate “target areas” than in a larger city with a more extreme income divide. Rather, the default concept underlying this Consolidated Plan is to meet specific points of documented need on a citywide basis, so long as an appropriate national objective can be documented.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City of Marietta	100

Table 57 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Geographically, Marietta has numerous challenges to navigate in making CDBG investments. For example, some of the highest concentration low-to-moderate income residential areas are affected by floodplains. Moreover, large swaths of the city’s residential neighborhoods are located in designated historic districts. Some of the otherwise most obvious prospects for CDBG area investment – such as Historic Harmar, to the west of the Muskingum River, where most structures are considered to be contributing structures to a historic district – combine historic district challenges with floodplain challenges. As such, the key to investing in those areas seems to be to choose investment types which are largely within the scope of the City’s programmatic agreement with SHPO, and which are also favored by public policy exceptions to floodplains analysis. Rather than fight Marietta’s geography, the intent of this action plan is to strategically invest in neighborhoods on an income-qualified spot basis in a manner that allows these unique geographic challenges to be harmonized with meaningful community benefit. In working toward the improvement of living environments and to promote affordable housing, the best strategy to make CDBG work in a city like Marietta is to rehabilitate and reconstruct what is already there rather than to change the fundamental nature of the infrastructure or facilities.

Discussion

Because Marietta’s geography presents significant CDBG investment challenges (particularly for a two-

person Development Department in a city without a dedicated environmental unit), this action plan prioritizes public policy-favored investments which respond to identified community needs which simultaneously avoid the types of development which are most likely to tempt noncompliance.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Marietta, Ohio is a small city. It is home to a university and a community college, which are significant relative to city population (particularly when considered together). It is also an important regional center of commerce and culture relative to the surrounding rural areas, and its real estate market is in high demand and limited supply, with minimal new residential development. All of these factors serve to drive up local housing costs. Additionally, HUD-provided and other data gathered for consolidated planning purposes shows that an overwhelming percentage of the city housing stock is aging. There is very little room within city limits for new construction. Community consultations – the 2021 Needs Assessment survey in particular – concur in the need to preserve Marietta’s existing LMI-owned and occupied housing stock. The latest Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data also firmly demonstrates the extreme cost burden homeowners in Marietta face, before the cost of addressing home conditions is ever considered as part of homeownership. These challenges are intensified for elderly homeowners living on fixed incomes who encounter unexpected expenses. The City of Marietta’s planned CDBG FY 2021 affordable housing strategy is designed to offer relief to lower income homeowners.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	60
Non-Homeless	30
Special-Needs	25
Total	115

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	400
The Production of New Units	0
Rehab of Existing Units	13
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	413

Table 59 - 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 the decency of housing without incurring added cost or moving. These programs increase the affordability of continued homeownership for lower income homeowners. Many lower-income households locally are devastated when a furnace, roof or other housing feature fails. Often, these households are already cost burdened. The City’s CDBG-funded housing repair program is designed to

allow repair of housing units at no added cost to lower-income households.

Another strategy the city will continue in FY 2021 is to contract with Washington-Morgan Community Action to administer a Section 8 Housing Choice vouchers program. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program is not CDBG funded, but it is an important part of the City's CDBG strategy for facilitating the availability of affordable housing to LMI persons in need of housing assistance. Washington-Morgan Community Action also administers CHIP on a countywide basis.

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 by the jurisdiction's Public Housing Agency, Washington-Morgan Community Action.

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

Not applicable. There are no public housing units in Marietta, Ohio. The City of Marietta contracts with Washington-Morgan Community Action to locally administer the Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers Program.

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

Not applicable, as there are no public housing units in Marietta, Ohio.

The City of Marietta's CDBG focus, as an adjunct to Community Action's Section 8 efforts, is to promote good citizen management of the conditions of their properties 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 public assistance for LMI residential upkeep. While Marietta does not directly offer "public housing," its programmatic goals are similar: ensuring that low-to-moderate people have the opportunity to access safe, decent and affordable housing. These efforts also tend to stabilize neighborhoods and create better community-wide living environments.

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

Introduction

The City of Marietta will address homelessness by coordinating CDBG programming with existing resources and collaborating with outside agencies that take part in the Continuum of Care. An expansion of past homelessness programming is anticipated in the new consolidated plan, with facility support for a winter homeless drop-in center factored into the plan.

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

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

The Washington County Continuum of Care, and Community Action and Salvation Army in particular, have in the past few years expanded homeless programming. Both Community Action and Salvation Army's Sleep SAfe Program provide seasonal (winter) hotel sleeping vouchers for the homeless, and the homeless community has discovered and made good use of these programs during the short time that they have existed. These programs will continue to be key to homeless outreach efforts within the community.

Additionally, the City of Marietta wishes to increase its focus on homelessness assistance efforts. Accordingly, this Action Plan is designed to support programming for a daytime drop-in center during the winter months which can be a point of on-the-ground contact with the homeless. This service will be provided by a nonprofit organization (the Washington County Homeless Project), while CDBG support is planned to be used to directly pay rent for the facility necessary to facilitate this service.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Washington-Morgan Community Action and Salvation Army, respectively, have initiated programs which address emergency shelter and transitional housing needs. The Salvation Army program not only provides hotel accommodations, but also offers transportation to a homeless shelter in Parkersburg, W.V. when permanent shelter cannot immediately be found in Marietta. Other local churches also offer one-night homeless hotel stays to address emergency situations. The City of Marietta has taken these ongoing efforts into consideration in the formulation of its consolidated plan and 1-year action plan. What appears to be missing from current homelessness efforts is a nonthreatening primary point of contact both to provide temporary comfort and accommodations to the homeless and to put them in touch with further resources. Accordingly, facilities-oriented public service support for the Washington County Homeless Project's vision of a winter months daytime drop-in center has been made a part of

this action plan.

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

Community Action, as the jurisdictional public housing agency, offers a number of programs oriented at minimizing homelessness and helping the homeless transition to permanent housing and independent living.

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 oriented at providing decent and affordable housing, and at promoting self-sufficiency and targeting services at those in the program through case management.

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

The biggest challenge for these programs tends to be the existence of a waiting list. However, in coordination with the other existing emergency shelter and transitional housing programs, and given that the wait list is presently shorter than it was three years ago at the onset of the last consolidated plan, these efforts work in conjunction to shorten the period of time during which families and individuals experience homelessness.

Marietta's one-year goal is to see that these challenges continue to be addressed by the Public Housing Agency through its existing, proven programs.

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

Marietta's 2021-2025 Consolidated Plan, and this Action Plan in particular, delivers assistance designed to push back against some of the conditions which create homelessness.

For example, livability conditions in old houses (and the unaffordability of upkeep) can easily push marginal households into homelessness by making it impossible for low-income people to remain in present housing. A housing program designed to identify and correct housing problems in the community fights homelessness by keeping an aging housing stock occupied.

One of the biggest challenges for those in greatest need and in danger of ongoing homelessness is an affordable system of public transportation. Those without access to private transportation often have no choice but to travel by bus, and it is anticipated that support for the Community Action Bus Line (CABL) will provide access to housing, healthcare, social services, employment and education for those in the greatest need of such services.

Discussion

Homelessness has traditionally existed in Marietta on a smaller scale than what is seen in many metropolitan areas. Washington County is a rural county, and Marietta is best described as a small town which is geographically isolated from many major metropolitan centers. Nonetheless, homelessness does exist in Marietta, even when it is hard to see. In addition to a local homeless population which includes persons with mental health and addiction challenges, additional homeless are known to come to Marietta by way of Interstate Route 77, State Route 7, and by railroad. There seems to be reason to suspect that homeless numbers have been slowly increasing in recent years, even as many local homeless persons continue to be seasonally transient. Programs operated by Community Action, other local nonprofits and faith-based organizations will continue to be core staples addressing homelessness in the community. The City of Marietta will collaborate in ongoing efforts through CDBG support for a facility necessary to fill a present service gap.

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

Introduction:

The City of Marietta has not identified the existence of public policies which per se negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment. Given the age and deteriorating condition of some housing stock, city policy efforts in recent years have turned toward slum and blight elimination. These efforts have included pursuing acquisition of abandoned properties, some of which were residential in their original use. This effort has proceeded slowly, however, and has not seriously contributed to the loss of affordable housing given the small number of properties affected by these efforts, the commercial nature of certain buildings, and the general unsuitability of these properties for rehabilitation. Although the slum and blight elimination initiatives do result in the elimination of structures, these efforts are not proceeding at a rapid enough pace to impact the affordable housing supply (even setting aside the fact that the structures acquired and demolished to date have been considered to pose dangers to health and safety).

The City of Marietta's tax policies do not negatively impact affordable residential development. Property taxes in Washington County are low relative to much of Ohio, and property taxes within the city beyond county taxes consist of voter-approved levies which would not be expected to impact investment. City income taxes in Marietta have historically rarely been raised, and increases in income tax when they occur tend to be modest and calibrated to stabilize core city services and functions.

Marietta does not have a restrictive citywide land use plan or zoning laws which discourage affordable residential development. Rather, Marietta's present zoning ordinances, which have been extant for many years, are more laissez faire than what might be seen in more modern codified zoning ordinances. The zoning ordinances permit variances upon application and create appellate remedies, including redress through city council consideration of variance requests where prospective property developers are unhappy with basic commission determinations.

Building codes, fees and charges are reasonable and affordable by comparison with other jurisdictions.

Marietta's primary affordable housing barrier is that posed by its age and geography. Because of the age of the city and its small-town footprint, most of the land available for residential development within city limits has already been developed. Environmentally speaking, the significant amount of floodplain within the City limits negatively affects 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 achieving its intended purpose in certain neighborhoods. The general cross-cutting requirement for federally-assisted properties to maintain FEMA-qualified flood insurance creates a

deterrent to certain low-income homeowners in need of assistance.

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

Because the City of Marietta has not identified public policies which negatively affect affordable housing and residential investment, there is no action to be taken.

Discussion:

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

The Marietta Development Department is focusing during this consolidated planning cycle on programmatic improvements and restructuring. This action plan focuses resources on meeting underserved needs, maintaining the existing housing stock, and making resources available to those in poverty. The Development Department is also presently in the process of refining the City of Marietta's program delivery structure and improving efforts to collaborate with community partners on gauging community need and opportunities for program delivery.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Although there will never be enough CDBG resources to meet all community needs, the best way to minimize underserved need is to strategically direct resources at obvious community problems. Public transportation is an underserved need. Assistance to homeowners allowing them to fully realize the benefits of homeownership meets an underserved need. Neighborhood revitalization activities meet an underserved need. Seeking to facilitate facility and infrastructure improvements to underserved streets, alleys and sidewalks and to expand ADA accessibility in a city originally designed without ADA accessibility in mind serves an underserved need. In sum, by considering communitywide input and combining that input with data analysis, the core programs which collectively make up Marietta's 2021 Action Plan are oriented at meeting underserved community needs.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Housing affordability has many dimensions. The cost of initially acquiring housing is obviously one aspect of affordability, but in a seller's market with limited available units this aspect of affordable housing may be the most difficult to meaningfully address with a limited budget. Therefore, Marietta's housing program has strategically chosen to address other sources of unaffordability where it is easier to make a definite impact.

In a city like Marietta, housing upkeep presents a major unaffordability challenge for the low-to-moderate income population. Because LMI homes in Marietta are on average very old (and because homes owned by low-to-moderate persons tend to be in "deferred maintenance" mode with older homes needing more attention), home emergencies are common. The cost of a new roof or furnace which becomes a sudden necessity, for instance, can easily wipe out modest household savings and prevent low-to-moderate income people from putting their resources toward other needs or pursuing opportunity. Credit may also be difficult to access in some circumstances for low-to-moderate income persons facing an immediate need to borrow, and a robust home repair program addresses this market shortcoming.

Housing affordability problems also tend to have an outsized impact on the elderly who live on fixed incomes. Unlike the young, who may presently be of low-to-moderate income but later may have the

means to increase their earnings, fixed-income LMI living may mean choosing between food, utilities or prescriptions. At the same time, Marietta's demographic is of increasingly advanced age. Therefore, programming to preserve existing housing will likely help the elderly population, which is more likely to consist of homeowners residing in aging homes.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The City of Marietta has developed policies and procedures to guide home rehabilitation assistance efforts, including coordination of lead-safe efforts. The City's program has in the past used and will continue to use EPA-certified RRP contractors and EPA-certified lead inspectors. The City requires the use of lead-safe rehabilitation practices in home rehabilitation and repair projects which involve residential properties built before 1978.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

The best remedy for poverty is making resources available to those who would otherwise lack access to them. One such resource provided in this action plan is support for low-cost public transportation, which will allow low-income people to travel to jobs they may otherwise have no means to access.

Assistance for low-to-moderate income home repair is another resource which will make it possible for program participants to avoid falling further into poverty as a result of owning a home. The idea is to ensure that homeownership is the benefit that it is supposed to be, rather than a never-ending money pit that makes it impossible to escape poverty. Specifically, the Marietta CDBG program will assist with home repair in a way that rewards the hard work and investment which homeownership represents.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

One weakness of Marietta's CDBG program is its limited staffing and the limited institutional capacity that goes along with a two-person department, particularly in the context of challenging geography. While it is impossible to address the geographic features which make development in Marietta difficult, the first step toward improving limitations in institutional structure is to design a focused, limited and therefore more sustainable program administered subject to policies and procedures. In 2021, with the benefit of HUD-provided technical assistance, Marietta was able to redesign its CDBG program in an attempt to refocus its efforts in a manner appropriate to its limited staffing capacity. Ongoing efforts through the end of the year will include the development of a formal set of policies and procedures.

Future actions planned to develop institutional structure include educating partners in other city departments about CDBG requirements, and to promote more efficient and informed collaborations in the administration of all CDBG programming.

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

service agencies

The Marietta Department of Development intends to dedicate more time to community collaborations. Besides board memberships and participation in formal deliberations, the Development Director intends to forge interpersonal relationships with those in the community who are directly involved in issues of community concern.

The 2021-2025 Consolidated Planning process involved an intense, concentrated effort – primarily through online and remote forms of contact, but also through some in-person meetings – to gauge community need above and beyond the data analysis. One specific Development Department course of action which will be a priority going forward is a greater emphasis on year-round contact with agency representatives, local government officials and businesspeople with potential insight into community need. There is no reason that the consultation process for Consolidated Planning should be concentrated into a narrow window of time, and numerous benefits should follow from keeping an ear open for input at all times. The same goes for ongoing contact to coordinate the implementation of existing programming.

Furthermore, if and when COVID-19 truly subsides and it becomes safe to do so, there should be a greater emphasis on interpersonal consultations with the same community stakeholders. Relationship-building is part of an effective CDBG program, and relationship-building is best done in person.

Discussion:

The City of Marietta will continue to seek and pursue any and all avenues that may lead to the enhanced ability to foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination while mitigating obstacles to meeting underserved needs within the community.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

The City of Marietta does not anticipate receiving program income from any of the 2021 planned activities. The city will not be utilizing Section 108 loan guarantees in 2021. The city does not have Urban Renewal Settlements. The city does not anticipate any returned grant funds in 2021. The city does not have float-funded activities.

The city anticipates directing 100% of its 2021 non-administrative CDBG allocation to benefit persons of low and moderate income through furthering the various LMI-oriented national objectives (LMA, LMH, LMJ and LMC) within the city of Marietta, although it is possible that slum and blight spot activities could in the future reduce that percentage.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

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

The City of Marietta will continue to seek opportunities to foster and maintain affordable housing, evaluate and reduce lead based paint hazards, reduce the number of poverty-level families, develop institutional structure and enhance coordination while mitigating obstacles to meeting underserved community needs.

Attachments

Citizen Participation Comments



CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT CITY OF MARIETTA OHIO

Pursuant to Section 104(a)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, this Citizen Participation Plan is hereby adopted to ensure that the citizens of Marietta (hereinafter referred to as the Applicant), particularly persons of low and moderate income residing in slum and blighted areas in which Community Development Block Grant (hereinafter referred to as CDBG) funds are proposed to be used, are encouraged to participate in the planning and implementation of CDBG funded activities.

The City of Marietta will encourage said citizen participation through the following means:

Public Hearing

A public hearing or public hearings will be the primary means of obtaining citizen views and responding to proposals and questions related to community development and housing needs, proposed CDBG activities and past CDBG performance.

The City of Marietta will conduct a minimum of two (2) public meetings during the request for proposal period of the CDBG application process to gain citizen input as to the needs of community development and housing, including the needs of very low and low income persons, as well as other needs in the community that might be addressed through the CDBG program. At each hearing the city will give an overview of the CDBG program including the budget amount requested, read proposals received and receive verbal and written proposals from citizens. The Development Administration will accept proposals for a minimum of thirty (30) days from the final public hearing.

Formal notification of these public hearings will be advertised in a local newspaper, posted on the city website and posted in government offices. Hearings will be held at times and locations convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries and with accommodations for persons with disabilities. In the case of a public hearing where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate, arrangements will be made to have an interpreter present.

Funding

The City of Marietta will conduct a public hearing prior to submitting a final CDBG application to the State of Ohio to give citizens input as to the application to be submitted. At the hearing the city will review the proposed CDBG activities, their benefiting locations, overall cost and proposed financing, and the implementation schedule. In addition, the past performance of the city in carrying out CDBG responsibilities will be reviewed. Compliance with historic requirements of the CDBG program, if any, will also be discussed.

A summary of the proposals will be advertised in a local newspaper and copies of the final application will be made available for public viewing in the Community Development Office, City Hall and the Public Library for a minimum of thirty (30) days prior to submittal to the state of Ohio. Development Administration will accept comments on the proposals for a minimum of thirty (30) days from the final public hearing prior to submitting the final application to the State of Ohio and will include all comments with the application.

Notice of the public hearing will be advertised in a local newspaper, posted on the city website and posted in government offices. Hearings will be held at times and locations convenient to potential and actual beneficiaries and with accommodations for persons with disabilities. In the case of a public hearing where a significant number of non-English speaking residents can be reasonably expected to participate, arrangements will be made to have an interpreter present.

Public Information and Records

In accordance with the provisions of the Community Development Department's Public Records Policy, provided and posted in the Community Development Department, information and records regarding the proposed and past use of CDBG funds will be available in Community Development offices at 304 Putnam Street during regular office hours. The public will be informed of this by public notice. Special communication aids will be made available to persons with disabilities upon request.

Written Comments and Response

The City of Marietta will respond to written complaints and grievances, in writing, in a timely manner. When at all possible, such written responses shall be made within fifteen (15) working days.

“EACH PUBLIC REQUEST MUST BE SUBMITTED ON THE REQUIRED FORM, AND SIGNED WITH CONTACT INFORMATION BY THE CITIZEN OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO THAT IS MAKING THE REQUEST. THERE ARE NO EXCEPTIONS TO THIS POLICY. ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING FORMS, COMPLETING FORMS AND SUBMITTING FORMS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.”

HUC memorandum dated April 9, 2020

CARES Act Flexibilities for CDBG Programs Used to Support Coronavirus recovery and plan amendment waiver.

Description of Program Flexibility: Amend Citizen Participation Plan to establish expedited procedures to draft, propose, or amend consolidated plans. Expedited procedures must include notice and reasonable opportunity to comment of no less than 5 days. The 5 day period can run concurrently for comments on the action plan amendment and amended citizen participation plan.

Marietta Times Print Ad Proof

ADNo: 191134 Customer Number: L19885
 Customer Name: Company: MARIETTA CITY
 Address: ATTN: MAYOR'S OFFICE 301 PUTNAM STREET
 City/St/Zip: MARIETTA ,OH 45750
 Phone: (740) 373-3495 Solicitor: DW
 Category: 5 Class: 5 Rate: Z7-0 Start: 7-3-2020 Stop: 7-3-2020
 Lines: 56 Inches: 5.45 Words: 187

Credit Card: Expire:
 Order Number: CDBG MEETING
 Cost: 94.66 Extra Charges: .00 Adjustments: .00
 Payments: .00 Discount: .00
 Balance: 94.66

Public Meeting Notice:
 CDBG Program FY2021
 Action Plan & 5 Year
 Consolidated Plan

The City of Marietta's
 Community Development
 Department will hold pub-
 lic meetings to solicit input
 for the planning process of
 CDBG 2021 Annual Plan
 and 5 Year Consolidated
 Plan. These meetings will
 provide an opportunity for
 residents, businesses, and
 organizations to provide
 input. The City of Marietta's
 Office of Community Plan-
 ning will be holding these
 public meetings at the
 City of Marietta. All meetings are
 open to the public.

First meeting will be
 Monday, July 13, 2020
 5:30 PM at Armory Com-
 munity Room 241
 Front Street

Second meeting will be
 Monday, July 20, 2020
 5:30 PM at Armory Com-
 munity Room 241
 Front Street

Third meeting will be
 Monday, July 27, 2020
 5:30 PM at Armory Com-
 munity Room 241
 Front Street

For additional informa-
 tion, or if you require an
 accommodation for hearing,
 printing, and need assis-
 tance call (740) 373-3495
 or email city@cityofmarietta.org
 or visit the website at
 www.cityofmarietta.org
 Community Development Department,
 301 Putnam Street
 Marietta, OH 45750
 through August 3, 2021.
 Marietta
 Development Director
 Joshua Schlichter, Mayor
 June 8, 2020 11:11 AM

For 2021 Budget Requests
 Neighborhood/Community Development Block Grant Public Meeting
 Monday, July 13, 2020
 Armory
 5:30 P.M.

SIGN IN SHEET

<u>PRINT NAME</u>	<u>ADDRESS</u>	<u>PHONE #</u>
Tom Fenton	413 Fort St.	740 706 8664
Peter Pridge	519 Third MITA	574-8474
Jackson Patterson	328 1/2 Gilman Ave	740-706-4682
LINDA VERALDO	211 Gilman Ave	740 525-6239
Sandy Grady	209 Market St.	740-373-7906
Ed Engle	407 Fort St.	740-373 7445
Cathy Engle	" "	" "
Mora Douglas		
Juday Allen		
Alysha Patterson		
GEOFF SCHENKEL	214 PUTNAM AVE	740 525-3324
Nancy Luthy	123 S. 4 th St.	740-525-6530
Roger G. Carter	138 E Spring St.	740-525-1833
Jann Adams	1725 Gendle Rd	740-525-5862
Mark O Swaney	511 Fort St.	373-9965
Art Huck	"	"
Don & Ellen Swaney	215 Gilman Ave.	740-516-1113
Dennis E. Mwangbe	105 Worcester St	740-516-1113

July 13, 2020
CDBG Public Meeting for CDBG 2021 Budget
Armory Building 1st meeting

Mike Gulliver – Development Director opened the meeting.

Requests –

- Linda Veraldo, 211 Gilman Avenue – requesting sidewalk improvements in (6) areas in her neighborhood.
- Ellen Swaney, 215 Gilman Avenue - requesting sidewalk improvements in (6) areas in her neighborhood.
- Tom Fenton, 413 Fort Street – will submit a written request for – 115 & 117 Gilman Street removal of slum and blight houses.
- Ed Engle, 407 Fort Street – request for 115 & 117 Gilman Street removal of slum and blight houses.
- Geoff Schenkel, 214 Putnam Avenue – request for 115 & 117 Gilman Street removal of slum and blight houses.

Requests received prior to 7/13/20 public meeting – written requests

- Mike Scales, 501 Oak Avenue – requests \$10,000 to \$15,000 for security light along the River Trail. This is a continuing project started in 2019.
- Dawn Rauch, WMCAP, CARI – requests \$40,000 for public transportation.
- Susan Joyce, Public Facilities – requests \$20,000 per year for 2021, 2022, 2023 for upgrades at the Marietta Family Aquatic Center.
- Michael Bishman, Professional Pool Management - requests \$20,000 per year for 2021, 2022, 2023 for upgrades at the Marietta Family Aquatic Center.
- Roger Kaller, 138 E. Spring Street – requesting \$35,000 for Marietta Community Policing – training of bicycle police officers and other agencies mental health, health department and service providers for sustainable interaction for crime prevention.
- Roger Kaller – 138 E. Spring Street – request \$6,000 to support Friends of the Historic Harmar Bridge Company for repairs on the railroad bridge.

For 2021 Budget Requests

Neighborhood/Community Development Block Grant Public Meeting

Monday, July 20, 2020

Armory

5:30 P.M.

SIGN IN SHEET

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Lisa Forshey	City	
MICHAEL GUICARUBI	NEWEN DR	373-9354
STEVE WERT	CITY SSD	373-1387
Sarah Stenrod	CITY IT	376-6840
LEAH MURPHY	515 4th Street	740 706 2575
CASSIDY SHOAT	525 3rd St.	321-210-3231
Jackson Patterson	328 1/2 Gilman	740-706-4632
Myra Douglas	Marietta Lane	304-553-8053
GEOFF SCHENKEL	210 PULMAN AVE MARIETTA 30460	(740) 525-3324
Ed Engle	407 Fort St, Marietta	(740) 373-7945
Kim Hest	511 FORT MARIETTA	740 373-9965
Mark D Gilman	"	"
DONALD SWANEY	215 GILMAN AVE	740-516-1113
ELLEN SWANEY	215 GILMAN AVE	740-516-1112
Sandy Shady	209 Market St.	740-373-7906
LINDA VERALDO	211 Gilman Ave	740-525-6239

July 20, 2020

CDBG Public Meeting for CDBG 2021 Budget

Armory Building – 2nd meeting

Mike Gulliver – Development Director opened the meeting.

Requests –

- Leight Murray – representing 2 local organizations and one is Broughton Foundation and they have created 3 area bike trail maps. Requesting funding to erect 3 bike trail maps at Amory, Indian Acres and Walmart area.
- Civil War Roundtable – request funding to erect 2 markers to commemorate, 1 for Brigadier General J. Warner, and Charlotte Scott.
- Farmer Group – the neighborhood group attended and asked additional questions regarding sidewalks and ADA ramps.

For 2021 Budget Requests

Neighborhood/Community Development Block Grant Public Meeting

Monday, July 27, 2020

Armory

5:30 P.M.

SIGN IN SHEET

PRINT NAME

ADDRESS

PHONE #

Lisa Forshey	City	
Linda Veraldo	211 Gilman Ave - Marietta	740-525-6239
Sandy Brady	209 Market St, Marietta	740-373-7906
James R Bennett	825 Ridge Marietta	740-373-2717
Tom Fenton	413 Fort St Marietta	740-706-0604
Sharon Fenton	413 Fort St. Marietta	740-706-0605
Carol Engel	407 Fort St. Marietta	740-373-7445
Ed Engel	407 Fort St. Marietta	740-373-7445
Wayne Riemann	City CE	740-373-9355
Hurt Brackley	224 Rubin St Marietta	740-706-9023
Don Swaney	215 Gilman Ave	740-516-1113
Ellen Swaney	215 Gilman Ave	740-516-1162
GEOFF SCHENKER	214 PUTNAM AVE	
KERRI HUCK	511 FORT ST.	740-373-9965
Marsha Buletch-Ward	132 Gilman Ave. Marietta, GA	740-373-2918
Miki Givens	CITY ENGINEER	373-9354

CDBG Public Meeting
2021 Budget Request
July 27, 2020

Mike Gulliver – Development Director opened the meeting.

Hurt Brawley, Peoples Bank Theatre – requesting \$7,500.00 for a ADA access at 3rd Street side door for handicap impaired. They want a scissors lift style.

James Bennett – make repairs to reopen Grandview Avenue.

Linda Veraldo – request trash receptacles for Harmar neighborhood.

Marietta Times Print Ad Proof

ADNo: 191244 Customer Number: L18885
 Customer Name: Company: MARIETTA CITY
 Address: ATTN: MAYOR'S OFFICE 301 PUTNAM STREET
 City/St/Zip: MARIETTA ,OH 45750
 Phone: (740) 373-5495 Solicitor: DW
 Category: 5 Class: 5 Rate: Z7-0 Start: 9-9-2020 Stop: 9-9-2020
 Lines: 51 Inches: 4.93 Words: 161

Credit Card: Expiry:
 Order Number:
 Cost: 85.90 Extra Charges: .00 Adjustments: .00
 Payments: .00 Discount: .00
 Balance: 85.90

Public Hearing Notice:
 CDBG 3C18 2020-8
 Year One Report Plan
 The City of Marietta
 Community Development
 Department will hold pub-
 lic hearing to discuss
 issues and to respond to
 questions regarding the
 report. The scheduled
 3-year plan and 2020 A-
 rray Action Plan. Each
 hearing will have a
 separate agenda. The
 agenda will be posted
 in the City Development
 Department, 301 Putnam
 Street, Marietta, OH
 45750 and on the City
 website, mariettaohio.
 Location is hard copy ac-
 cessible.
 Public Hearing date:
 Tuesday, September 24,
 2020 3:00 PM at Arroyo
 Community Room 10 241
 East Street.
 Public Hearing date:
 Monday, September 28,
 2020 3:00 PM at Arroyo
 Community Room 10 241
 East Street.
 For additional informa-
 tion, or if you require an
 interpretation of the hearing
 material and need assist-
 ance call 740-373-0354
 (T) 373-0354 or email
 cdd@mariettaohio.gov
 suggestions may be sub-
 mitted to Community
 Development Department,
 301 Putnam Street,
 Marietta, OH 45750,
 Maria Sullivan,
 Development Director
 Email: msullivan@cityofmariettaohio.gov
 Sep. 9, 2020 11:00 AM

WARRANT NUMBER

DATE PAID

10-20-2020

C.D

FUND

Allowed as a valid claim against appropriations as shown below.

85.90

Marietta Times

Authorized Signature

Payee

DEPARTMENT

SUB DEPARTMENT

PERSONAL SERVICES

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

CONTINGENCY

CONTRACTUAL

BOND & NOTE REF. PAYMENT

1. BONDS

2. NOTES

3. INTEREST

EQUIPMENT

OTHER OPERATIONS & MAINT.

24 LIBRARY

REPAIRS

TRAVEL & LODGING

UTILITIES

TRANSFERS:

1020-2059

218/605.51317

This Public Hearing was req by Council & Administration for discussion only

AGENDA

Regular Meeting

MARIETTA CITY COUNCIL

October 15, 2020, 7:30 PM

Armory Building, 241 Front Street Room 10

(Zoom + Facebook Live)

Call to Order – Susan Vessels, Council President

Roll Call – Jennifer Starkey, Council Clerk

Pledge of Allegiance – Susan Vessels, Council President

Approval of October 1, 2020 Regular Council Meeting Minutes
(Requires Action)

Public Hearing – Susan Vessels, Council President

Call on Officials – Susan Vessels, Council President

1. Mayor – Joshua Schlicher
2. Safety Services Director – Steven Wetz
3. ASD/HR Director – Jeff Skinner
4. Budget & Procurement Director – Bill Do
5. City Law Director – Paul Bertram

Call on Visitors – Susan Vessels, Council President

The Marietta City Council welcomes you here and thanks you for your time and concerns. Should you wish to address the council, this is the time set on the agenda for you to do so. When you are recognized, please step to the podium and state your name and address prior to addressing council. Your comments will be limited to three minutes. The council may not respond to your comments this evening, rather they may take your comments and suggestions under advisement and your questions may be directed to the appropriate staff person for follow-up. In the event of a violation of decorum, the council president will give one warning. Should a violation continue, the council president may revoke the speaking privileges, and the speaker may be subject to removal from the council chambers by the sergeant-at-arms.

Unfinished Business / Pending Legislation – Susan Vessels, Council President (Requires Action)

Legislation Third Reading

- Ordinance No. 115 (20-21) An Ordinance to create the position of Administrative Assistant in the Mayor's Office of the City of Marietta, Ohio, to abolish the positions of Mayor's Secretary and Mayor's Clerk in the Mayor's Office of the City of Marietta, Ohio, and declaring an EMERGENCY. (BOYER) (HARNSWORTH)

2021 CDBG Budget
Labeled - not
discussion

CDBG CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN City of Marietta, Ohio

The City of Marietta is required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), pursuant to 24 CFR 592.105, to have a detailed Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) which contains the City's policies and procedures for public involvement in the three-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan process and the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). This CPP is available to the public.

OVERVIEW OF ANNUAL ACTION/CONSOLIDATED PLAN PROCESS

The policies and procedures in this CPP relate to several stages of action mentioned in law or regulation. In general, these stages of events include:

- Identification of housing and community development needs;
- Preparation of the draft use of funds for the upcoming year, known as the proposed "Annual Action Plan;" or the development of the new three-year proposed plan known as the "Consolidated Plan;"
- Formal approval by City Council of final Annual Action Plans and/or final three-year Consolidated Plan;
- Substantial necessary change to the use of budgeted funds in an Annual Action Plan, or change to the priorities established in the three-year Consolidated Plan;
- Annual Performance Report to HUD at program year completion drafted for public review and comment.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Citizens are encouraged to participate in the development of the Consolidated Plan, any substantial amendments to said plan, the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice (AIFHC)/amendments to the AIFHC, and the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER).

The City especially encourages participation particularly from persons living in slum and blighted areas, and in areas in which CDBG funds are proposed to be used and by residents of predominantly lower income neighborhoods. The City also strongly encourages participation from its minority and non-English speaking residents as well as persons with disabilities residing in Marietta.

CITIZEN COMMENT ON THE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN AND AMENDMENTS

The City will provide citizens with a reasonable opportunity (no less than 15 calendar days) to publicly review and comment on its Citizen Participation Plan and any subsequent substantial amendments to said plan. The plan's availability for review will be advertised in the local newspaper, the Marietta Times, at least 15 calendar days prior to the first day of the review and comment period. The Citizen Participation Plan will also be made available in electronic and alternative formats upon request. The adopted plan will be considered public and available for citizen review, upon request, in the Development Department, located in the City Administration Building at 304 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio during normal City of Marietta business hours.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The City will hold two public hearings at different stages of the Consolidated Plan preparation to obtain citizen views and to respond to questions or concerns. All public hearings will be advertised in the local newspaper of circulation (the Marietta Times) not less than 15 calendar days before the scheduled public meeting. All advertisements published in relation to the development of the Consolidated Plan will be placed in easily readable type in the non-legal section of the newspaper. Each advertisement published will state the date, time and place of the public hearing.

One public hearing will be held prior to the onset of the *Consolidated Plan* preparation process (before the adoption of said plan) in order to invite comments, suggestions or questions pertaining to the development of priority needs and the solicitation of project proposals that can be considered by the City for funding. The City will make available the following information at this hearing: the amount of assistance that the City expects to receive (including grant and program income) and the range of activities that can be undertaken, including the estimate amount that will benefit persons at lower income levels as well as the City's plan to minimize the displacement of persons. The newspaper advertisement for this hearing will also summarize the above-noted information that is to be made available to the public at the hearing. A second public hearing will be held to provide the public with the opportunity to comment on the final draft of the *Consolidated Plan* and list of proposed activities before submission to HUD.

The proposed *Consolidated Plan* will be published in order to afford citizens, public agencies, and other interested parties a reasonable opportunity to examine its contents and to submit comments to the City. In accordance, the City will advertise the availability of the document in the *Marietta Times* at least 15 calendar days prior to the first day of the 30-day review and comment period. The *Consolidated Plan's* availability for said review and comment period will be for no less than 30 calendar days. This will enable the public adequate time to review the plan and submit its comments to the City for further consideration. The City will identify, within the newspaper advertisement, the location(s) where the proposed draft of the plan may be viewed. A draft of the *Consolidated Plan* will also be made available on the City's website (www.mariettaoh.net) for review and comment. At a minimum, the draft will be available for review in the Development Department, located in the City Administration Building, 304 Putnam Street; however, the local public library and other locations may also be made available by the City as needed. The newspaper advertisement announcing the *Consolidated Plan's* availability for review and public comment will also contain a brief summary of said plan. This summary will include a description of the contents and purpose of the *Consolidated Plan* and a list of the location(s) where copies of the entire proposed Consolidated Plan may be examined. The City will consider any comments or views of citizens received in writing or orally at the public hearings in preparing the final *Consolidated Plan*.

The City will make available, upon request, up to 20 free copies of the Executive Summary portion of the *Consolidated Plan* to low-income persons and groups (limit of one per household or group) during the advertised 30-day review and comment period. The free copies will be available on a first-come, first-serve basis through the Development Department, 304 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio. A draft of the *Consolidated Plan* is also available in electronic format, and upon request, can be e-mailed to interested parties.

SUBSTANTIAL AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED PLAN

The City of Marietta encourages citizens to participate in the development of any substantial amendments to the *Consolidated Plan*. The City will hold at least one public hearing prior to the adoption of any substantial amendment to the approved *Consolidated Plan*.

A *Substantial Amendment* is defined as any change to the approved *Consolidated Plan* that includes one or more of the following criteria:

1. A change in the allocation priorities as set forth in the City's *Consolidated Plan*, including any change in the method of distributing funds;
2. Plans to carry out any activity using funds from any program covered by the City's *Consolidated Plan* (including Program Income), not previously described in the *Annual Action Plan*;
3. To change the purpose, scope, location and/or beneficiaries of an activity (to include changes in the use of CDBG funds from one eligible activity to another); and
4. Any increase or decrease in any activity 25 percent (25%) or more of the amount originally budgeted for that specific activity.

The public will be provided a period not less than 30 calendar days to review and comment on any substantial amendment to the *Consolidated Plan*. The public hearing will be advertised in the local newspaper of circulation (the *Marietta Times*) not less than 15 calendar days before the scheduled hearing. Any written comments received by the City during the 30-day public comment period as well as any written or oral comments submitted during the public meeting will be considered prior to the approval of any substantial amendment to the *Consolidated Plan*. As part of its submission of the substantial amendment to the *Consolidated Plan* to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the City will summarize the manner in which any and all comments were considered with regard to the proposed substantial amendment. The City will also summarize any comments not accepted as part of its consideration and the reasons therefore.

PERFORMANCE REPORTS

The City encourages citizens to participate in the development of the *Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER)*. Citizens will be provided with a newspaper (the *Marietta Times*) advertisement notice at least 15 calendar days prior to the first day of public review/comment that the CAPER is available for public review and comment for a period of no less than 15 calendar days. The City will consider any comments or views received in writing or orally. A summary of any comments or views received during the period will be attached to the performance report and made a part of the submission made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

PUBLIC HEARINGS

At least two public hearings will be held each year to obtain citizens' views and to respond to proposals and questions. Said hearings are to be conducted within two different quarters during each program year. Together, these hearings must address housing and community development needs, development of proposed activities, and review of program performance. At least one of these hearings is to be held before the proposed *Consolidated Plan* is published for comment.

**Citizen Participation Plan
City of Marietta, Ohio**

All public hearings will be advertised in the local newspaper of circulation (The Marietta Times) not less than 15 calendar days before the scheduled public hearing. All advertisements published in relation to the development of the Consolidated Plan will be placed in easily readable type in the non-legal section of the newspaper. Each advertisement will state the date, time and place of the public hearing. All public hearings will be held in locations providing complete handicap accessibility and in locations centrally located in the community to provide easy access to all residents. All public hearings will begin and be completed within timeframes when the local public transportation system (The C&D Public Transit) is in operation, making the hearing more accessible to persons who might be potential or actual beneficiaries. Persons requiring added public hearing accommodations may make requests in advance (as noted within the newspaper advertisement announcing that specific public hearing).

As already noted, the City does not have high concentrations of non-English speaking persons. The City will, however, make every effort to encourage participation at all public hearings by non-English speaking persons by providing interpretation and translation if requested in advance (as noted within the newspaper advertisement announcing that specific public hearing). The cost of such services will be paid for by the City using CDBG funds and will not be passed along to those persons being assisted.

Citizens providing commentary at public hearings must adhere to the following procedures:

- Citizens are to refrain from making commentary on information presented until the public comment portion of the hearing is announced;
- Those making public comment must state their name and address for the record;
- Those making public comment are limited to 3 minutes;
- Staff will not engage in dialogue with the public during this time.

MEETINGS/PUBLIC FORUMS

In the event any meetings are held, citizens are encouraged to attend. Notices will be placed at least 7 calendar days in advance of said meetings on various bulletin boards throughout the City Administration Building located at 304 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio. A "brief" will also be published in the Marietta Times at least 7 calendar days prior to the meeting/public forum. Both the notices and briefs will state the date, time and place of the meeting.

AVAILABILITY TO THE PUBLIC

The Consolidated Plan (as adopted), any substantial amendments to the Consolidated Plan, A of A of A, and the CAPER will be available to the public upon request. This includes the availability of materials in a format accessible to persons with disabilities upon request. Requests must be made to the Development Department, located at the City Administration Building, 304 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio during normal City of Marietta business hours on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. (except during City holidays). Materials can be obtained in either hard copy or via e-mail for electronic format.

ACCESS TO RECORDS

All records, documents and reports pertaining to the preparation, adoption and implementation of the City's Consolidated Plan, CAPER, A of A of A, and Community Development Block Grant program are kept in the office of the Development Department, 304 Putnam Street, Marietta, Ohio 45750 (Phone: (740) 373-9334; Fax: (740) 373-2574). Documents will be made available to the public upon request during regular business hours as stated above. Records pertaining to the City's Consolidated Plan and Community Development Block Grant program will be retained in accordance with applicable Public Record Retention laws, but in no case for a period less than five years.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Technical assistance will be provided to any group representative of persons at lower income levels that request such assistance in developing proposals for funding assistance under any of the programs covered by the *Consolidated Plan*. Technical Assistance is limited to answering any questions/providing clarification in relation to any written guidance related to the development of proposals for funding.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

The City will provide a timely and substantial written response within 15 calendar days to any complaints received regarding the preparation, implementation or performance reporting of the *Consolidated Plan* or any other aspect of the Community Development Block Grant program.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Public hearings and community meetings will be held in locations accessible to persons with restricted mobility. All public hearings will be held at times when the CAEL Public Transit is in operation. The CAEL Public Transit is the local public transit system. Its vehicles are accessible to persons with disabilities. Upon request, copies of all written materials are available in alternative formats.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

Based on figures from the 2000 Census, the City does not have high concentrations of non-English speaking persons. The City will, however, make every effort to provide interpretation and translation if provided at least 72 hours' advance notice. The cost of such services will be paid for by the City using CDBG funds and will not be passed along to those persons being assisted.

ANALYSIS OF IMPEDIMENTS TO FAIR HOUSING CHOICE (A of I)

The City encourages citizens to participate in the development of the A of I. No less than two public forums will be conducted in accordance with the provisions set forth above. Citizens will be provided with a newspaper (the Marietta Times) advertisement notice at least 15 calendar days prior to the first day of public review/comment that the A of I is available for public review and comment for a period of no less than 15 calendar days. The City will consider any comments or views received in writing or orally. A summary of any comments or views received during the period will be attached to the submission made to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

WAIVER

CARES Act Flexibilities for CDBG Funds Used to Support Communities

The City reserves the option to shorten aforementioned reasonable notice and public comment number of days in order to utilize any waivers made available by HUD. The City also reserves the option to hold election of/broadcast public meetings (allowing for remote public comment) resulting from national or state emergencies/disasters.

[Faint, illegible handwritten notes]

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET			
Project:	CDBG Needs Assessment Public Meeting 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan FY 2021 Annual Action Plan	Meeting Date:	March 11, 2021
Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	304 Putnam Street

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET			
Project:	CDBG Needs Assessment Public Meeting 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan FY 2021 Annual Action Plan	Meeting Date:	March 11, 2021
Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	304 Putnam Street

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET			
Project:	CDBG Needs Assessment Public Meeting 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan FY 2021 Annual Action Plan	Meeting Date:	March 11, 2021
Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	304 Putnam Street

Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	304 Putram Street
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Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	304 Putram Street
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[illegible]

CDBG Needs Assessment Public Hearing Minutes
2021 – 2023 Consolidated Plan
FY 2021 Annual Action Plan
March 11, 2021

The first of two public hearings was held to provide general community development basics of the CDBG Program, to share information and data which the Development Department will use in developing a 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan.

Development Director Danie Everson presented a power point presentation of informational presentation for the purpose of explaining CDBG and planning data.

Within the presentation topics were:

- Topic 1 – Past year performance review
- Topic 2 – Publicize information about the range of activities. What is CDBG?
- National Objectives
 1. Low-Mod Area (LMI)
 2. Slum and Blight Elimination
 3. Urgent Need
- Federal Law – Environmental Review
- Eligible Activities and Limitations
- Non-Eligible Activities
- Topic 3 – Estimated CDBG allocation and program income in 2021
- Topic 4 – Presentation of Consolidated Planning Data
 - Housing Needs
 - Non-housing Community Development Needs, including Public Improvements Needs and Public Service Needs
 - Economic Needs – Market Analysis
 - General Housing Needs Data
 - Broadband Needs and Hazard Mitigation
- Resources links provided
- Asked for comments and participation
- Encouraged the importance to take our Needs Assessment Survey
<http://www.mariettaoh.net/index.php/government-and-services/planning-and-transportation/community-development>

Questions and comments through Facebook. We would like for people to tell us what they think the community needs are. The questions that are received, I will get back to you and answer them. You can read the questions for the record and I will make a note of what they are at the appropriate time follow up on them.

- Janelle Patterson - Marietta Times – How are participants supposed to make questions or comments if it's scheduled in the middle of the day when most people are working?
- Daniel Everson - Development Director – Our Citizen Participation Plan requires that we do this while the public transportation is working. We had a facility at the Armory for people who didn't have the ability from their home, but traditionally you don't do this at night, you do it through the daytime.
- O'Neill Senior Center - question through chat - will future meetings be advertised, if so where, how?
- Daniel Everson - Development Director - Yes, they will be. They will be on city website, notices in the newspaper, posted on City building bulletin boards, and sent out first to a 100-person email to tell people about the survey.
- Janelle Patterson – representing, Marietta Times. I am requesting to be officially noted in the public hearing minutes and report to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as present virtually, given coronavirus social distancing measures.
- Janelle Patterson - In your opinion, Mr. Everson, are there any areas in Marietta that would qualify for incidental floodplain exception?
- Daniel Everson - basically what you have to show is the actual site work is not in the floodplain.
- Janelle Patterson – How does avoiding low-income spending in a floodplain not put low-income residents at risk of gentrification and poverty displacement?
- Daniel Everson – This would not be something to take up with the Development Department but rather the Environmental Regulations of Federal Government. You have to abide by federal law and yes there are risks.
- Janelle Patterson - Can “proven” sub-recipient policies leave the City open to exclusivity and leaving out vulnerable communities within the City?
- Daniel Everson - No, as per our HUD Representative. We could do everything in house and beyond that it would be the City's discretion with who to collaborate with. You would have to do it with a 501(c)(3) registered organization and they would need to be in good standing.
- Janelle Patterson - Do sidewalks and curb ramps along state highways count as general government functions prohibited to be funded by CDBG dollars?

- Daniel Everson - Along State Highways doesn't have relevance to this. The relevance is who does it serve? You have to be able to document a notion of objective. It would need to be an eligible construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation activity. You can't do maintenance and everything is case by case.
- Sandy Nissen Isard, Kimberly Washburn Goodman - Lancaster Street - sidewalk work between State Route 7/Fort Harmer Drive and Kinslow Lane.

Please email me with any other questions at danieleverson@mariettaoh.net

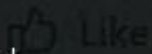
- The O'Neill Senior Center - asked if there will be future meetings?
- Daniel Everson - Yes there will be other meetings as needed. When planning the Consolidated Plan there are (2) public meetings.

▪ **Lancaster Street** sidewalk work between State Route 7/Fort Harmer Dr. and Fairview Lane



Like

Sandy Nissen Isard
Kimberly Washburn Goodman



Comment

Share



Comment as Marietta Ohio



[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Pin](#) · [Message](#) · 1m



Janelle Patterson

Can "Proven" sub-recipient policies leave the city open to exclusivity and leaving out vulnerable communities within the city?

...

[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Pin](#) · [Message](#) · 2m



Janelle Patterson

Do sidewalks and curb ramps along state highways count as general government functions prohibited to be funded by CDBG dollars?

...



[Like](#) · [Reply](#) · [Pin](#) · [Message](#) · 1m

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 2m



Janelle Patterson

In your opinion, Mr. Everson,
are there any areas in Marietta
that would qualify for
Incidental Floodplain
Exception?

...

<https://files.hudexchange.info/./Incidental-Floodplain...>

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 1m

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 30m



Jackson Patterson ...
What?????????

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 1m



Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 57m



Jackson Patterson

When was this publicly announced? I would have been there



Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 2m



Janelle Patterson

Janelle Patterson, representing The Marietta Times. 1. I am requesting to be officially noted in the public hearing's minutes and report to the U.S.

Department of Housing and Urban Development as present virtually, given coronavirus social distancing measures. 2. How long will the public, who are often working during the day and unable to physically attend a 1 p.m. hearing, be able to provide comment to this for review before a public comment period is closed?

...

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 1m

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 15m



Janelle Patterson

How does avoiding low-income spending in a floodplain not put low-income residents at risk of gentrification and poverty displacement?

Like · Reply · Pin · Message · 1m

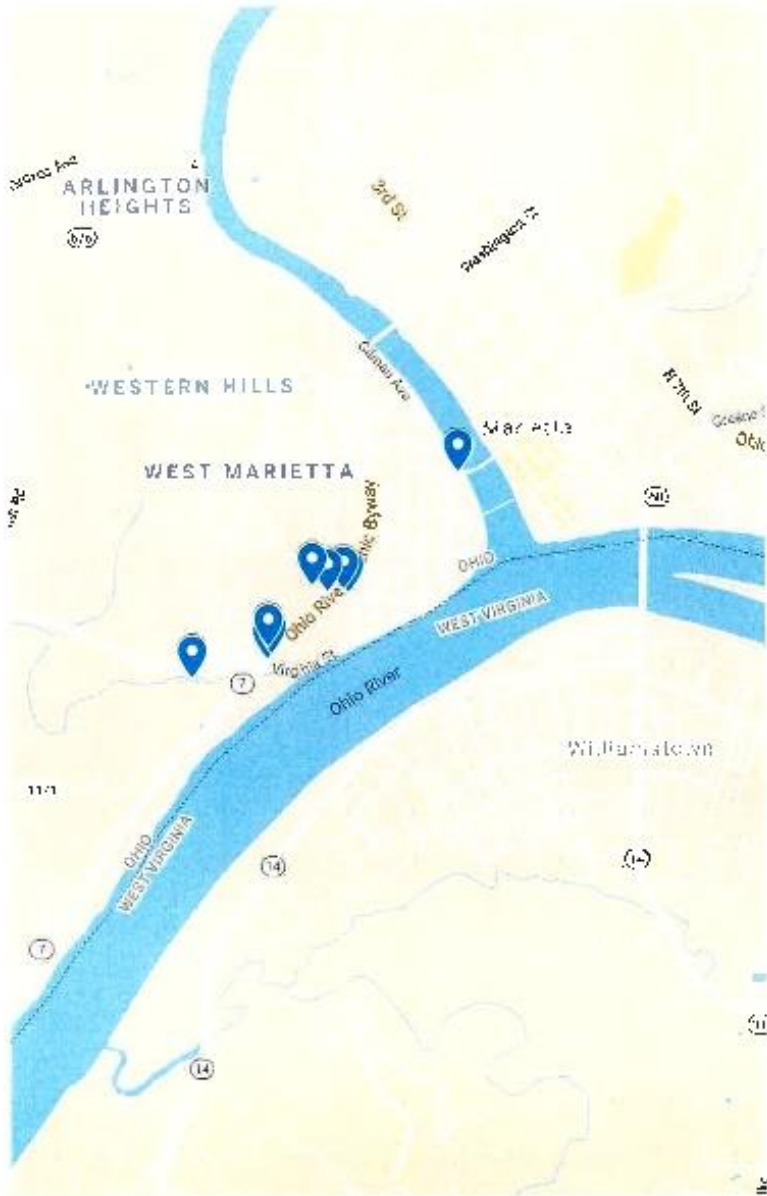
Homelessness Map

Untitled layer

- Homeless Point 1
- Homeless Point 2
- Homeless Point 3
- Homeless Point 4
- Homeless Point 5
- Homeless Point 6
- Homeless Point 7
- Homeless Point 8
- Homeless Point 9

Untitled layer

Based on a tour of homeless sites pointed out by Jackson Patterson





Untitled form

Questions Responses

35 responses



Accepting responses ☒

Summary

Question

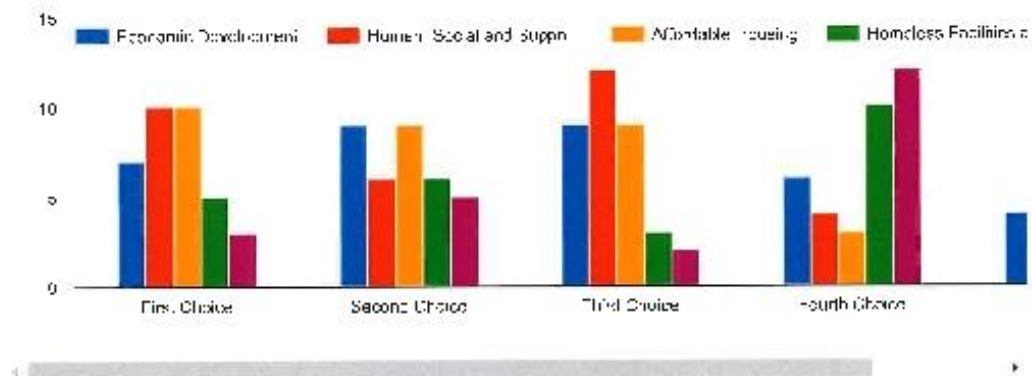
Individual

Are you completing this survey as a Marietta citizen or on behalf of an organization?

34 responses

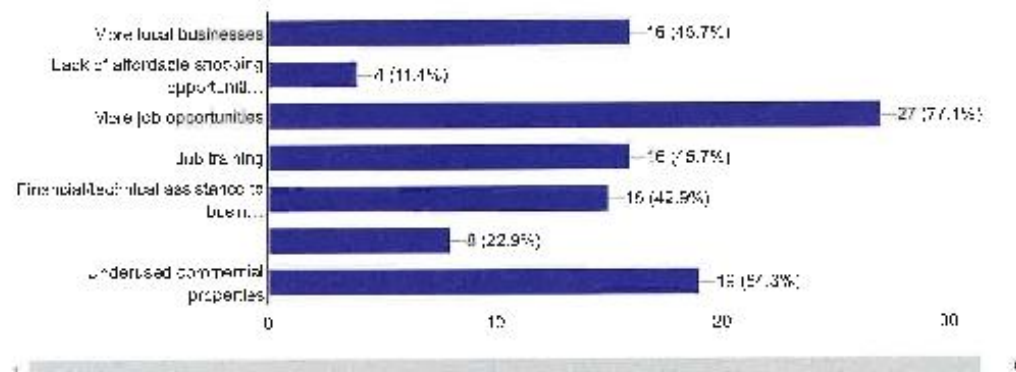


Please rank the following community needs in order from 1 to 5

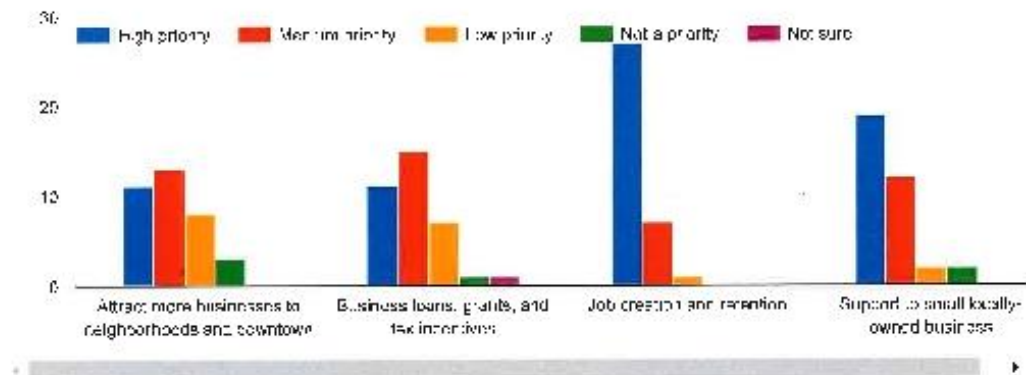


With regard to economic development, what do you believe are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? (Please select 3 choices.)

85 responses

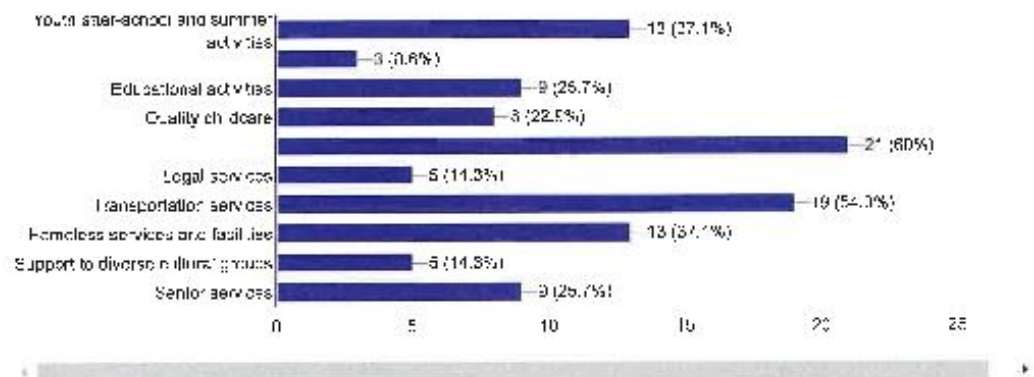


How should the community prioritize the spending of Economic Development funds?

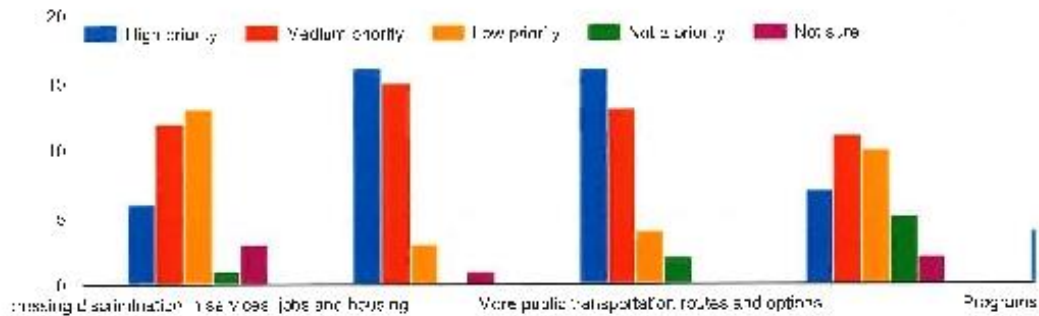


With regard to human, social and supportive services, what do you believe are the top 3 needs/ issues facing our community? (Please select three choices.)

35 responses

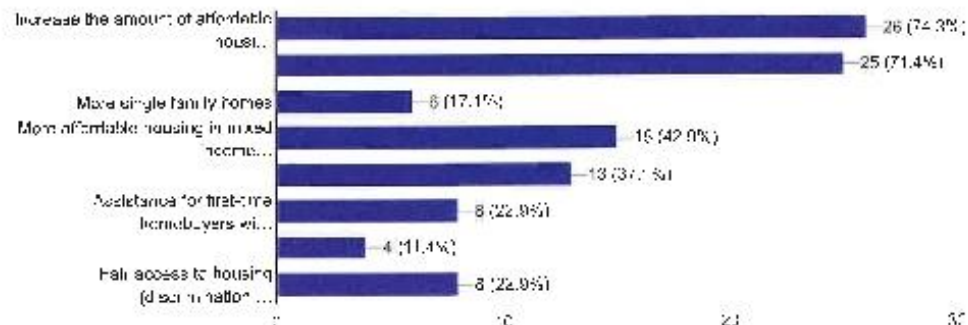


How should the city prioritize the spending of human, social and supportive services funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

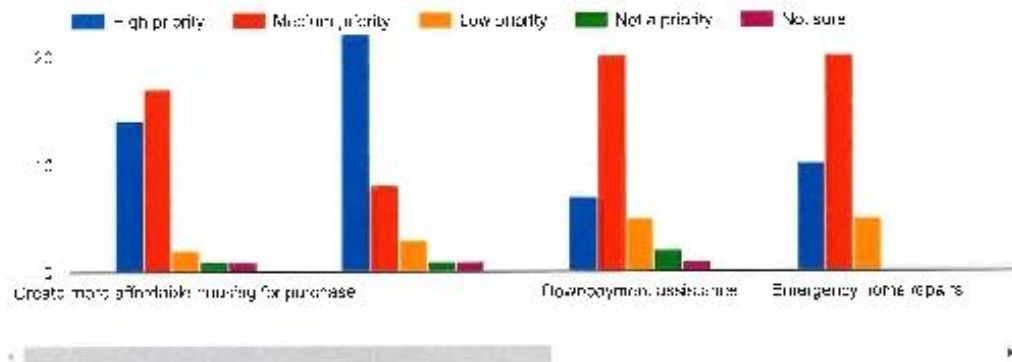


With regard to affordable housing, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? (Please select three choices.)

36 responses

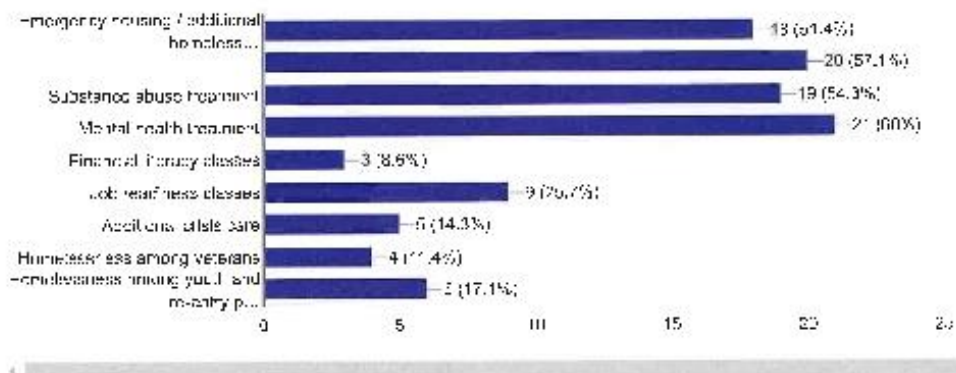


How should the city prioritize the spending of affordable housing funds in the community?
(Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.)

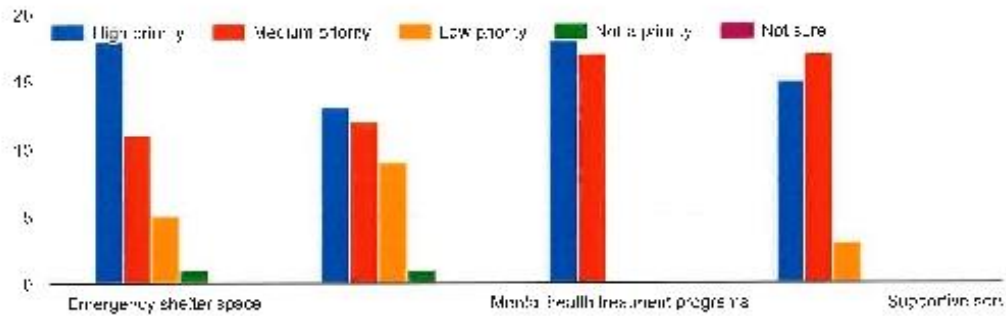


With regard to homeless facilities and services, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? (Please select 3 choices)

55 responses

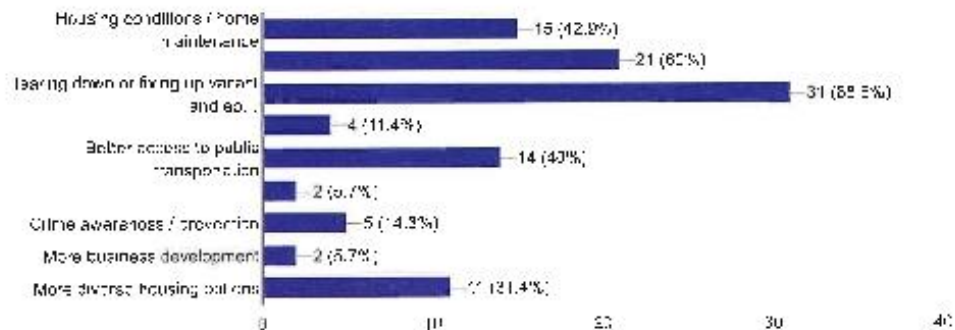


How should the city prioritize spending of homeless facilities and services funds in the community? (Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.)

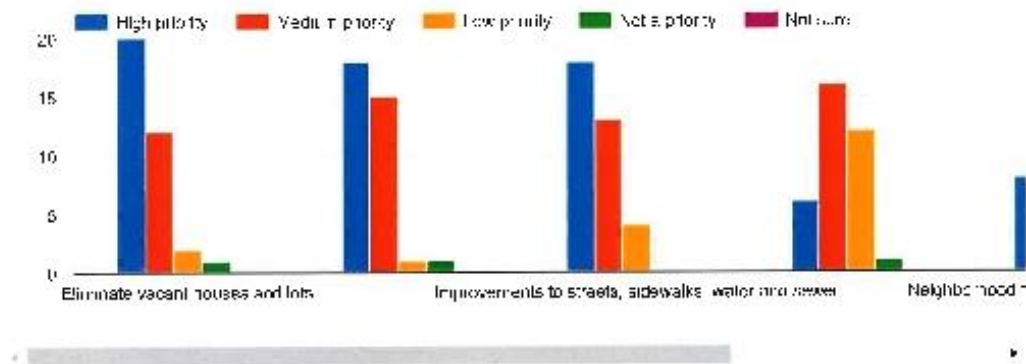


With regard to neighborhood revitalization, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? (Please select 3 choices)

35 responses



How should the city prioritize spending of neighborhood revitalization funds in the community? (Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.)



OPTIONAL: Please list any other community needs that you believe should be considered as part of the consolidated plan.

7 responses

I'm a big believer in the broken windows theory. If we continue to allow businesses and homes to operate in our downtown in disrepair, our citizens will never have pride in the area and individuals will feel larger scale crime is ok. I think we should survey local businesses and start with literal broken windows. Give business owners 6 months or a year to make repairs, and if left undone assess a fine that will fund other community development. If a landlord is renting a home in obvious disrepair, the same structure could be used.

This would improve our public image, discourage crime, decrease the carbon footprint and demand on the power/gas grid heating and cooling these properties, and fund ongoing efforts to improve our streets. As an added bonus, landlords housing tenants by leaving their homes in disrepair would be discouraged from continuing to do so.

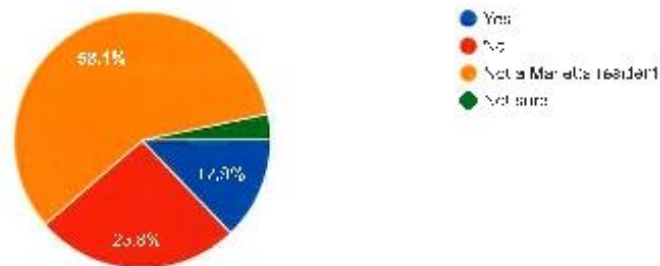
Our low income families need safe, affordable housing.

I believe the City would be remiss if they did not recognize the valuable partnership and resource that Marietta Community Foundation is to our county.

Also, I believe to help our homeless populations, we should focus on long-term assistance. For instance, the Salvation Army has worked with several individuals to get them into housing through a minimal budget. Imagine what they could do if they received resources specifically focused on those types of

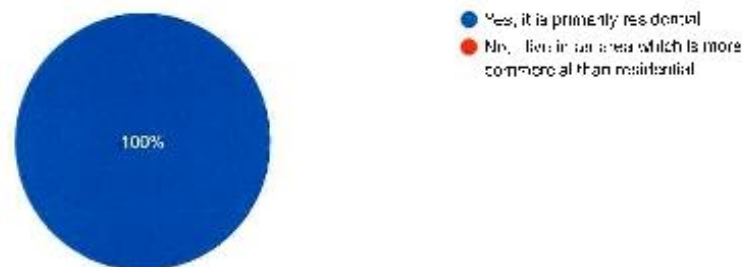
OPTIONAL: If you are a Marietta resident, do you live in an area that HUD considers to be a Low-to-Moderate Income area? (Please use the tool provided to determine the answer to this question: click on the link provided below, type in "45750" in the search box in the upper right-hand corner, zoom into the map until you can see individual census tracts, and click into the portion of the map showing the area where you live. A data box will appear. Look at the number which appears next to the category "Lowmod_pct", which is the 13th data category listed - if the number displayed is 51 or more, the answer to this question is "yes." If the number which appears is less than 51, the answer to this question is "no". See <https://hud.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ffc049/e8af24f88b501b7e7f326bedd>.)

37 responses



OPTIONAL: Is the neighborhood where you live primarily residential?

21 responses





Untitled form

Questions Responses

35 responses



Accepting responses

Summary

Question

Individual

OPTIONAL: Please list any other community needs as part of the consolidated plan.

< 13 of 15 >

OPTIONAL: Please list any other community needs that you believe should be considered as part of the consolidated plan.

28 responses

To encourage businesses to come to our region of the state there are a few things that could be done. First we need to improve local school districts by passing levy's and educate voters how important schools are. If schools are in poor shape families are not willing to relocate for job opportunities. The second thing is discouraging meaningful businesses from moving to Marietta is all of the zoning regulations. This is why there are so many businesses opening on State Route 821 or moving out of town.. If businesses choose not to come to our area, more high school and college graduates are going to move away and therefore the potential tax revenue. To me I see the city of Marietta is doing more damage to its self. Elected officials are in office to improve the community not to improve their own personal interest. This county has very few opportunities to offer its younger residents and they will move away to better themselves and their families.

Response

I'm a big believer in the broken windows theory. If we don't sue to allow businesses and homes to operate in our downtown in disrepair, our citizens will never have pride in the area and individuals will feel larger scale crime is ok. I think we should survey local businesses and start with literal broken windows. Give business owners 6 months or a year to make repairs, and if left undone assess a fine that will fund other community development. If a landlord is renting a home in obvious disrepair, the same structure could be used. This would improve our public image, discourage crime, decrease the carbon footprint and demand on the power/gas grid heating and cooling these properties, and fund ongoing efforts to improve our streets. As an added bonus, landlords abusing tenants by leaving their homes in disrepair would be discouraged from continuing to do so.

Response

The biggest issue facing housing in this area is the overwhelming amount of rental properties. For middle class families looking to buy there are very few options in town. Good middle class homes are rental properties which cost a double a mortgage payment in rent. That leaves very little chance to save enough to make a decent down payment. People rent for years, have nothing to show for it, and nothing to pass down to future generations, unlike the upper class. The lower middle class stays low.

Response

I believe the City would be remiss if they did not recognize the valuable partnership and resource that Marietta Community Foundation is to our county. Also, in order to help our homeless populations, we should focus on long term assistance. For instance, the Salvation Army has worked with several individuals to get them into housing through a minimal budget. Imagine what they could do if they received resources specifically focused on these types of efforts.

Response

Develop a strategic plan of taxing income, real estate, sales, etc. that supports community needs. The balance among alternative taxes can help or hinder community development.

Response

More community green spaces (i.e. parks, trails, gardens, etc.) - Not necessarily more square footage but continue to upgrade and maintain the space we already have.

1 response

Our low income families need safe, affordable housing.

1 response

< >

Marietta CDBG Needs Assessment Community Survey (for Consolidated Planning Cycle 2021-2023)

An opportunity to provide standardized feedback about community needs

1. Are you completing this survey as a Marietta citizen or on behalf of an organization?
(circle one)

Marietta citizen

Organization

2. Please rank the following needs in order from 1 to 5 by writing the number in the box before the category.

1	Economic Development
3	Human, Social and Supportive Services
4	Affordable Housing
5	Homeless Facilities and Services
2	Neighborhood Revitalization

3. With regard to Economic Development, what are the top 3 needs / issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- ☒ Community and Economic Development
- ☐ Human, Social, and Supportive Services
- ☐ Affordable Housing

- Homeless Facilities and Services
- Neighborhood Revitalization

4. How should the city prioritize *economic development funds* in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes under each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Attract more businesses to neighborhoods and downtown	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business loans, grants, and tax incentives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job creation and retention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Support to small, minority, and locally-owned businesses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. With regard to *human, social and supportive services*, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- ☒ Youth after-school and summer activities
 - Healthcare providers
 - Educational activities
- ☒ Quality childcare
- ☒ Behavioral health services (i.e., mental health, addiction)
 - Legal services
 - Transportation services

- Homeless services and facilities
- Support to diverse cultural groups
- Senior services

6. How should the city prioritize the spending of human, social and supportive services funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Addressing discrimination in services, jobs and housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
After-school programs and childcare	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
More public transportation routes and options	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Health care providers		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Programs for diverse cultural groups	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Senior programs and services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Homelessness prevention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

7. With regard to affordable housing, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- Increase the amount of affordable housing (including disabled, seniors and homeless)
- Provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy and affordable housing
- ☒ More single family homes
- ☒ More affordable housing in mixed income neighborhoods

- ☒ Better quality of houses (construction / maintenance)
 - Assistance for first-time homebuyers with downpayment or purchase costs
 - More housing near areas with jobs
 - Fair access to housing (discrimination issues)

8. How should the city prioritize spending of affordable housing funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Create more affordable housing for purchase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Create more affordable rental housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Downpayment assistance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Emergency home repairs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
General home repairs for homeowners		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Homebuyer education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Modifications to homes of disabled residents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Foreclosure prevention (loan modification)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

9. With regard to homeless facilities & services, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- ☒ Emergency housing / additional homeless shelters
 - Additional transitional / supportive housing
- ☒ Substance abuse treatment
 - Financial literacy classes
 - Job readiness classes

- Additional crisis care

☒ Homelessness among veterans

- Homelessness among youth and refugee populations

11. How should the city prioritize spending of *homeless facilities and services funds* in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Emergency Shelter Space		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Programs for Job Readiness and Unassisted Literacy		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Mental Health Treatment Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Substance Abuse Treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Supportive Services for Domestic Violence Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Homebuyer Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Vouchers/Supportive Housing Programs		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Transitional / Supportive		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

12. With regard to *neighborhood revitalization*, what are the top 3 needs / issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- Housing conditions / maintenance

☒ Infrastructure improvements (i.e. lighting, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.)

☒ Tearing down or fixing up vacant and abandoned houses

- More community green spaces (i.e. parks, trails, gardens, etc.)

- Better access to public transportation

☒ Support to neighborhood organizations and civic associations

- Crime awareness / prevention
- More business development
- More diverse housing options

12. How should the city prioritize spending of neighborhood revitalization funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Eliminate vacant houses and lots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Fix up vacant or abandoned houses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Improvements to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Funding for community groups and organizations		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Neighborhood redevelopment / revolving plans		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Crime prevention / violence reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

13. Please list any other community needs that you believe should be considered as part of the consolidated plan.

- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____

14. OPTIONAL (circle the appropriate response): If you are a Marietta resident, do you live in an area that HUD considers to be a Low to Moderate income area? (Using a computer or cell phone application, please us the tool provided to determine the answer to this question: click on the link provided below, type in "45750" in the search box in the upper right-hand corner, zoom into the map until you can see individual census tracts, and click into the portion of the map showing the area where you live. A data box will appear. Look at the number which appears next to the category "Lowmod_pct", which is the 13th data category listed – if the number displayed is 51 or more, the answer to this question is "yes." If the number which appears is less than 51, the answer to this question is "no." See <https://hud.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=ff0597efaf24038b501b7e77325b6c0d>

☐ YES

☒ NO

☐ Not a Marietta resident

☐ Not sure

15. OPTIONAL: Is the neighborhood where you live primarily residential? (Circle one.)

☒ Yes, I am primarily residential

☐ No, I live in an area which is more commercial than residential

Marietta CDBG Needs Assessment Community Survey (for Consolidated Planning Cycle 2021-2023)

An opportunity to provide standardized feedback about community needs

1. Are you completing this survey as a Marietta citizen or on behalf of an organization? (circle one)

Marietta citizen

☒ Organization

2. Please rank the following needs in order from 1 to 5 by writing the number in the box before the category.

Economic Development

Human, Social and Supportive Services

Affordable Housing

Homeless Facilities and Services

Neighborhood Revitalization

3. With regard to Economic Development, what are the top 3 needs / issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- Community and Economic Development



- Human, Social, and Supportive Services

- Affordable Housing





Homeless Facilities and Services

- Neighborhood Revitalization

4. How should the city prioritize economic development funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Attract more businesses to neighborhoods and downtown		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Business loans, grants, and tax incentives	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Job creation and retention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Support to small, minority, and locally owned businesses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

5. With regard to human, social and supportive services, what are the top 4 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 5 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- Youth after-school and summer activities
- Healthcare providers
- Educational activities
- Quality childcare
- ☒ Behavioral health services (i.e., mental health, addiction)
- Legal services
- ☒ Transportation services



Homeless services and facilities

- Support to diverse cultural groups
- Senior services

6. How should the city prioritize the spending on *human, social and supportive services* *found* in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Addressing discrimination in services, jobs and housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
After-school programs and childcare	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
More public transportation routes and options	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Healthcare providers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Programs for diverse cultural groups			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Senior programs and services		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Homelessness prevention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

7. With regard to affordable housing, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.



• Increase the amount of affordable housing (including disabled, seniors and homeless)



• Provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy and affordable housing

- More single family homes
- More affordable housing in mixed income neighborhoods

- Better quality of homes (construction / maintenance)
- Assistance for first-time homebuyers with downpayment or purchase costs
- More housing near areas with jobs

☒ Fair access to housing (discrimination issues)

8. How should the city prioritize spending of affordable housing funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Create more affordable housing for purchase		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Create more affordable rental housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Downpayment assistance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Emergency home repairs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
General home repairs for homeowners	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Homebuyer education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Modifications to homes of disabled residents	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Foreclosure prevention (loan modification)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			

9. With regard to homeless facilities & services, what are the top 3 needs/issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- ☒ Emergency housing / additional homeless shelters
- ☒ Additional transitional / supportive housing
- Substance abuse treatment
- Financial literacy classes
- Job readiness classes



Additional crisis care

- Homelessness among veterans
- Homelessness among youth and re-entry populations

9. How should the city prioritize spending of *homeless facilities and services funds* in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Emergency Shelter Space	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Programs for Job Readiness and Financial Literacy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Mental Health Treatment Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Substance Abuse Treatment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Supportive Services for Domestic Violence Victims	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Homebuyer Education		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Veterans/Supportive Housing Programs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Transitional / Supportive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				

11. With regard to *neighborhood revitalization*, what are the top 3 needs / issues facing our community? Please select up to 3 choices by circling the bullet point before the category.

- Housing conditions / maintenance
- Infrastructure improvements (i.e., lighting, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.)
- ☒ • Tearing down or fixing up vacant and abandoned houses
- More community green spaces (i.e., parks, trails, gardens, etc.)
- Better access to public transportation
- ☒ • Support to neighborhood organizations and civic associations

- Crime awareness / prevention

- ~~More business development~~

- ☒ More diverse housing options

12. How should the city prioritize spending of neighborhood revitalization funds in the community? Please indicate priority by checking one of the boxes after each category.

	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Eliminate vacant houses and lots	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fix up vacant or abandoned houses	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improvements in streets, sidewalks, water and sewer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Funding for community groups and organizations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Neighborhood redevelopment / rezoning plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Crime prevention / violence reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Please list any other community needs that you believe should be considered as part of the consolidated plan.

- More help for the homeless population
- Make funds available for helping the homeless get into homes.
- Do not be so against an emergency shelter.
- Build more affordable rental units
- Do more to help prevent homelessness from happening

14. OPTIONAL (circle the appropriate response): If you are a Marietta resident, do you live in an area that HUD considers to be a Low-to-Moderate income area? (Using a computer or cell phone application, please use the tool provided to determine the answer to this question: click on the link provided below, type in "45756" in the search box in the upper right-hand corner, zoom into the map until you can see individual census tracts, and click into the portion of the map showing the area where you live. A data box will appear. Look at the number which appears next to the category "Lowmod_pct", which is the 15th data category listed. If the number displayed is 51 or more, the answer to this question is "yes." If the number which appears is less than 51, the answer to this question is "no." See

<https://hud.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=0d0597e8at24f865501b7c7632e2edd>

- YES
- NO
- ☒ • Not a Marietta resident
- Not sure

15. OPTIONAL: Is the neighborhood where you live primarily residential? (Circle one.)

- Yes, it is primarily residential
- No, I live in an area which is more commercial than residential

Survey respondents	37 total respondents (Note: 4, 3 is different between surveys error)
Responding for organization	26
Responding as individual on own behalf	10
No answer	1

Fundamental Needs

Housing, Social and Supportive Services	1st choice = 10	2nd choice = 6	3rd choice = 14	4th choice = 4	5th choice = 3
Affordable Housing	1st choice = 10	2nd choice = 10	3rd choice = 9	4th choice = 4	5th choice = 4
Economic Development	1st choice = 8	2nd choice = 9	3rd choice = 9	4th choice = 7	5th choice = 4
Homeless Facilities and Services	1st choice = 6	2nd choice = 6	3rd choice = 3	4th choice = 10	5th choice = 12
Neighborhood Revitalization	1st choice = 3	2nd choice = 6	3rd choice = 2	4th choice = 12	5th choice = 14

Humane, Social and Supportive Services	1st or second choice = 16	Bottom two priorities = 7
Affordable Housing	1st or second choice = 20	Bottom two priorities = 8
Economic Development	1st or second choice = 17	Bottom two priorities = 11
Homeless Facilities and Services	1st or second choice = 12	Bottom two priorities = 22
Neighborhood Revitalization	1st or second choice = 9	Bottom two priorities = 26

Economic Development needs

Rankings in top 3 needs

More local businesses	16
Lack of affordable shopping opportunities	4
More job opportunities	27
Job training	16
Financial assistance to bus. and small bus. owners	5
Improve appearance of business district	8
Underused commercial properties	19

How to Prioritize spending of Economic Development Funds

Attract more businesses to neighborhoods and downtown	Hi P. = 11	Med. P. = 13	Low P. = 8	Not a P. = 3
Business loans, grants, and tax incentives	Hi P. = 11	Med. P. = 15	Low P. = 1	Not a P. = 1
Job creation and retention	Hi P. = 27	Med. P. = 7	Low P. = 1	
Support to small locally owned business	Hi P. = 19	Med. P. = 12	Low P. = 2	Not a P. = 2
Attract more businesses to neighborhoods and downtown	High/med/low = 24		Low/Not = 11	
Business loans, grants, and tax incentives	High/med/low = 26		Low/Not = 3	

Job creation and retention
Support to small locally-owned business

High/Medium = 34
High/Medium = 31
Low/Not = 1
Low/Not = 4

Human, Social and Supportive Services Needs
Rankings in top 3 needs

Youth after-school and summer activities
Educational activities
Behavioral health services
Legal services
Quality child care
Transportation services
Homeless services and facilities
Support to diverse cultural groups
Senior services
Healthcare providers

14
9
23
5
9
20
14
5
9
3

Human, social and supportive service funding priorities

Addressing discrimination in jobs/services
After-school programs and childcare
More public transportation routes and options
Healthcare providers
Programs for diverse cultural groups
Senior programs and services
Homelessness prevention

Hi P. = 8 Med. P. = 12 Lo P. = 13 Not a P. = 1 Not sure = 3
Hi P. = 18 Med. P. = 5 Lo P. = 3 Not sure = 1
Hi P. = 19 Med. P. = 13 Lo P. = 4 Not a P. = 2
Hi P. = 8 Med. P. = 12 Lo P. = 10 Not a P. = 5
Hi P. = 5 Med. P. = 8 Lo P. = 13 Not a P. = 7
Hi P. = 10 Med. P. = 17 Lo P. = 7 Not a P. = 2
Hi P. = 19 Med. P. = 13 Lo P. = 3 Not a P. = 2

Addressing discrimination in jobs/services
After-school programs and childcare
More public transportation routes and options
Healthcare providers
Programs for diverse cultural groups
Senior programs and services
Homelessness prevention

High/Medium = 20 Low/Not = 17
High/Medium = 33 Low/Not = 4
High/Medium = 31 Low/Not = 6
High/Medium = 20 Low/Not = 17
High/Medium = 13 Low/Not = 24
High/Medium = 27 Low/Not = 10
High/Medium = 32 Low/Not = 5

Affordable Housing Needs
Rankings in top 3 needs

Increase amt. of aff. housing
Provide asst. to maintain safe, healthy and affordable housing
More single-family homes

27
26
7

Affordable Housing funding priorities
 Create more affordable housing for purchase
 Create more affordable rental housing
 Downpayment assistance
 Emergency home repairs
 General home repairs for homeowners
 Homebuyer education
 Modifications of homes of disabled residents
 Foreclosure prevention (loan modification)
 Create more affordable housing for purchase
 Create more affordable rental housing
 Downpayment assistance
 Emergency home repairs
 General home repairs for homeowners
 Homebuyer education
 Modifications of homes of disabled residents
 Foreclosure prevention (loan modification)

Homeless Facilities and Services Needs
 Rankings in Top 3 needs

More affordable housing in mixed income neighborhoods
 Better quality of houses (construction/maintenance)
 Assistance to first-time homebuyers
 For access to housing (discrimination issues)
 More housing near areas with jobs

HI P. = 15 Med. P. = 18 Lo P. = 2 Not a P. = 1 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 24 Med P. = 8 Lo P. = 3 Not a P. = 1 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 8 Med. P. = 21 Lo P. = 5 Not a P. = 2 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 11 Med. P. = 21 Lo P. = 5 Not a P. = 2 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 8 Med. P. = 18 Lo P. = 10 Not a P. = 1 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 9 Med. P. = 13 Lo P. = 12 Not a P. = 2 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 15 Med P. = 16 Lo P. = 2 Not a P. = 3 Not Sure = 1
 HI P. = 9 Med. P. = 21 Lo P. = 6 Not a P. = 1 Not Sure = 1

High/Medium = 33 Low/Not = 4
 High/Medium = 32 Low/Not = 5
 High/Medium = 29 Low/Not = 8
 High/Medium = 32 Low/Not = 5
 High/Medium = 26 Low/Not = 11
 High/Medium = 22 Low/Not = 15
 High/Medium = 31 Low/Not = 5
 High/Medium = 30 Low/Not = 7

Emergency housing / additional homeless shelters
 Additional transitional / supportive housing
 Substance abuse treatment
 Mental health treatment
 Job training classes
 Additional crisis care
 Homelessness among veterans
 Homelessness among youth and re-entry populations
 Financial literacy classes

10
 11
 8
 9
 4
 20
 21
 20
 21
 9
 6
 5
 6
 3

Homeless facilities and services funding priorities

Emergency shelter space
Programs for job readiness and financial literacy
Mental health treatment programs
Substance abuse treatment
Supportive services for domestic violence victims
Homeless education
Veterans / supportive housing programs
Transitional / supportive

Hi P. = 10	Med P. = 12	Lo P. = 5	Not a P. = 1
Hi P. = 14	Med P. = 13	Lo P. = 9	Not a P. = 1
Hi P. = 20	Med P. = 17		
Hi P. = 17	Med P. = 17	Lo P. = 3	
Hi P. = 20	Med P. = 14	Lo P. = 3	
Hi P. = 2	Med P. = 17	Lo P. = 16	Not a P. = 2
Hi P. = 15	Med P. = 16	Lo P. = 4	Not a P. = 2
Hi P. = 16	Med P. = 16	Lo P. = 4	Not a P. = 2

Not sure 1

Emergency shelter space
Programs for job readiness and financial literacy
Mental health treatment programs
Substance abuse treatment
Supportive services for domestic violence victims
Homeless education
Veterans / supportive housing programs
Transitional / supportive

High/Medium = 31	Low/Not = 6
High/Medium = 27	Low/Not = 10
High/Medium = 37	Low/Not = 2
High/Medium = 34	Low/Not = 3
High/Medium = 34	Low/Not = 3
High/Medium = 19	Low/Not = 18
High/Medium = 31	Low/Not = 6
High/Medium = 32	Low/Not = 5

Neighborhood revitalization needs

Ratings in top 3 needs

Housing conditions / home maintenance	15
Infrastructure improvements (lighting, streets, sidewalks, sewers, etc.)	22
Tearing down or fixing up vacant and abandoned houses	33
More community green spaces (parks, trails, gardens, etc.)	4
More diverse housing options	12
Better access to public transportation	14
Support to neighborhood organizations and civic associations	4
Crime awareness / prevention	5
More business development	7

Neighborhood revitalization spending priorities

Eliminate vacant houses and lots
Fix up vacant or abandoned houses
Improve streets, sidewalks, water and sewer

Hi P. = 22	Med P. = 12	Lo P. = 2	Not a P. = 1
Hi P. = 20	Med P. = 15	Lo P. = 1	Not a P. = 2
Hi P. = 19	Med P. = 14	Lo P. = 4	

Funding for community groups and organizations	Hi P. = 7 Med P. = 17	Lo P. = 12	Not a P. = 1
Neighborhood redevelopment / zoning plans	Hi P. = 9 Med P. = 17	Lo P. = 13	
Crime prevention / violence reduction	Hi P. = 13 Med P. = 15	Lo P. = 14	Not a P. = 3
Eliminate vacant houses and lots	High/Medium = 33	Low/Not = 3	
Fix up vacant or abandoned houses	High/Medium = 35	Low/Not = 2	
Imps to streets, sidewalks, water and sewer	High/Medium = 33	Low/Not = 4	
Funding for community groups and organizations	High/Medium = 24	Low/Not = 13	
Neighborhood redevelopment / zoning plans	High/Medium = 26	Low/Not = 11	
Crime prevention / violence reduction	High/Medium = 28	Low/Not = 9	
Residency status of respondents	(Optional question)		
Not a Marietta Resident	19		
Marietta resident of non-LM area	5		
Marietta resident of LM area	4		
No answer given	4		
Not sure	.		
Do you live in a primarily residential area?	(Optional question)		
Yes	22		
No answer	15		

ADNo: 191615 Customer Number: L18885
 Customer Name: Company: MARIETTA CITY
 Address: 30 PUTNAM STREET
 City/St/Zip: MARIETTA, OH 45750
 Phone: (740) 373-5495 Solicitor: SW
 Category: 5 Class: 5 Rate: Z7-0 Start: 6-11-2021 Stop: 6-11-2021
 Lines: 152 Inches: 14.80 Words: 508

Cred1 Card: Expire:
 Order Number:
 Cost: 259.44 Extra Charges: .00 Adjustments: .00
 Payments: .00 Discount: .00
 Balance: 259.44

**PUBLIC HEARING
 NOTICE: CCR3
 2021-2023 Consolidated
 Plan, associated 2021
 Action Plan and Substan-
 tial Amendment to 2019
 Action Plan**

The Marietta Development Department has prepared the City's 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan and associated 2021 Action Plan. The purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to assess community needs, develop priorities, and create a long-term strategic vision to use Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding. The Action Plan is the first year of the Consolidated Plan. The focus of CDBG is the improvement of living circumstances for low-to-moderate income (LMI) persons, both through housing and assistance and improvements to the suitability of living environments. The 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan seeks to advance these objectives by funding home rehabilitation assistance, infrastructure improvement, neighborhood revitalization, transportation support and resource assistance.

The Marietta Development Department also proposes to substantially amend the City's 2019 Action Plan to apply for available CDBG-CV funding to be administered by Community Action in providing rental and utilities assistance to qualifying applicants.

The City's Consolidated Plan, associated 2021 Action Plan, and the proposed substantial amendment to the 2019 Action Plan will be considered at a City Council committee meeting on June 23, 2021 at 4:00 p.m. in Sumner Community Room 10, 241 Front St. Council as a whole will thereafter consider the adoption of legislation to endorse the filing with HUD of the Consol-

dated Plan and proposed 2021 Action Plan and the substantial amendment to the 2019 Action Plan, with such legislation subject to receive three readings on July 1, July 15 and August 5 (during session of Council to accelerate readings or change hearing dates). Each Full City Council meeting in consideration of the resolution will be held in the Armory Building, Community Room 101 at 7:00 p.m.

Starting on June 26 and through July 26, 2021, the drafts of the Consolidated Plan, amended 2019 Action Plan and substantially amended 2016 Action Plan may be viewed electronically on the City of Marietta's Community Development webpage, or in hard copy at the Marietta Development Department offices in 304 Vulcan St., 1st floor. Comments on any of these plans received during this period ending July 26 will be included with the first plans to be filed with HUD, and can be emailed to development@marietta.ga.net, mailed in hard copy or hand-delivered to 304 Vulcan St., Marietta, GA 30060. Considering the urgency of the plans which will be reviewed at a public hearing to be held in the Armory Building, 304 First Street, Community Room 101 on Monday, July 12 at 2:00 p.m. At that hearing, the Development Department will also give a public summary of the contents of the Consolidated Plan 2021 Action Plan and substantially amended 2019 Action Plan before community suggestions.

For additional information about the public notice process, to request public hearing accommodations or to request interpretation or translation with accommodation, interpretation or translation requests to be made at least three days ahead of the July 12 hearing; please contact: Derrick Lyndon, Development Director at development@marietta.ga.net or 780-578-3354. Carol Everson, Community Projects/Joint Use Solicitor, Mayor Jim H. 2021-11-11

MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

Project:	CDBG Public Hearing 2021-2023 Consolidated Plan FY 2021 Annual Action Plan Substantial Amendment to 2019 Action Plan	Meeting Date:	July 12, 2021
Facilitator:	Development Department	Place/Room:	Armory Room 10

[illegible]



2019 Action Plan Substantial Amendment Stakes a claim to secure special CARES Act funding (CDBG-CV) with an application deadline of August 16 (same deadline as 2021-23 Consolidated Plan / 2021 Action Plan)

- Special rules of CDBG-CV money: spent by the end of 6-year period, with any unspent balance reverting to HUD
- If 80% not spent by end of third year, HUD recaptures balance between unspent funds and 80% (leaving jurisdiction, in any case, with 20% of the total funding)

Total amount of Marietta entitlement CARES Act CDBG-CV funding: \$345,204 split into two funding rounds

- Original funding round (claimed in 2020) was \$242,989
 - Was directed into four main programs with a small administrative balance:
 - Gospel Mission Food Pantry food/toiletries/cleaning supplies (\$25,000)
 - Greater Marietta Community Food Pantry same (\$25,000)
 - Buckeye Hills Regional Council small business assistance (\$95,450)
 - Community Action rent and utilities assistance (\$95,450)
 - *The draft substantial amendment does not reallocate the previously allocated funds*
- Second funding round (to be claimed by August 16) is \$102,215
 - To be directed into the previously-established Community Action rent and utilities assistance program

Why focus on rental assistance?

- Trend towards COVID-19 vaccination and getting back to work makes a food, toiletries and cleaning supply focus less relevant than during early days of the pandemic
- Small business assistance program is also less relevant once businesses are again widely transacting business (as is the trend)
- *The expiration of the moratorium on rental evictions is expected to be the greatest driver of future COVID-19 related need, and we already have a program established to address that need.*
 - Moves to evict tenants who remain unemployed and are struggling with or behind on rental payments is likely with the expiration of the moratorium (which cannot last forever): rental assistance to qualifying LMI tenants helps both transitioning renters and long-suffering landlords who rely on rental property income
 - This area of assistance also addresses the #1 priority need in the Consolidated Plan to assist with decent affordable housing: even though the 2019 Action Plan is not associated with the 2021-23 Consolidated Plan, this substantial amendment supports the goals of that plan.



Marietta Community Development - Pre-Application Public Hearing
Monday, July 12, 2021 at 7:00 (Armory Room 111)

Purpose of Meeting: comply with 24 CFR 570.431(b)(3) and Marietta Citizen Participation Plan

- Corresponding to notice and comment period June 26, 2021 through July 26, 2021 for filing of 2021-23 Consolidated Plan / Associated 2021 Action Plan and Substantial Amendment to 2019 Action Plan

Meeting Agenda:

- Provide general information about drafts of 2021-23 Consolidated Plan, associated 2021 Action Plan and substantial amendment to 2019 Action Plan
- Invite public comment

Consolidated Plan (longer-term strategic vision/funding application) and **Action Plan** (to implement strategic plan by allocating one-year funding) developed under substantial time pressure and less than ideal circumstances (application deadline August 16); consists of:

- Housing and Non-Housing Needs Assessment
- Market Analysis
- Strategic Plan

Priority Needs (ranked in order of priority):

- Decent affordable housing
- Public infrastructure improvements
- Neighborhood revitalization
- Transportation
- Homeless assistance

Strategic Plan and Action Plan Goals: Each Action Plan goal is approximately 1/3 of the corresponding Strategic Plan goal

- Preservation of LMI housing: S.P. goal = 36 units, A.P. goal = 12 units
- Infrastructure and public facilities: S.P. goal = 341 persons, A.P. goal = 114 persons
- Neighborhood revitalization: S.P. goal = 150 persons, A.P. goal = 50 persons
- Public services: S.P. goal = 153 persons, A.P. goal = 51 persons

Projects: \$411,763 worth of funding distributed so as to address priority needs

- Preservation of LMI housing project = \$116,000
- Public infrastructure = \$113,444
- Neighborhood revitalization = \$50,000
- Public services = \$50,000
- Program administration = \$82,319

Final notice and comment period – no comments to attribute to final (post-draft publication) notice and comment period:

On July 12, 2021 at 2:00 p.m., the Marietta Development Department hosted the second of two public hearings in 2021 related to the City of Marietta's 2021-23 Consolidated Plan and 2021 Action Plan. The July 12, 2021 public hearing was a post draft, pre-submission hearing conducted during the 30-day pre-submission notice and comment period, including a forum for oral feedback on the draft plans. The hearing also served as a public forum to invite public comment on a substantial amendment to the City of Marietta's 2019 plan to claim Round 3 CDBG-CV (COVID-19 CDBG dollars under the CARES Act). In addition to the aforementioned plans, the hearing also covered issues relating to affirmatively furthering fair housing and anti-displacement obligations.

Although the meeting was preceded by public notice concerning the hearing published in the Marietta Times on June 11 and on bulletin boards in the city administration building of 304 Putnam, and although the public had over two weeks during which to review the draft plans posted on the city website (and made available in hard copy in the Development Department Office), there were only five participants in the public hearing: meeting facilitator Daniel Everson (Development Director), Development Department Clerk Lisa Forshey, and hearing attendees Michael Scales, Joshua Schlicher and Bill Dauber. During and immediately following the presentation regarding the plans, questions were asked and answered. Aside from those questions, no comment on any of the plans set for submission was orally submitted. Minutes of the meeting and the sign-in sheet relating to the meeting are attached.

During the written notice and comment period running from June 26, 2021 through July 26, 2021, no written commentary was received by mail, in-person delivery, email or any other method. There is therefore no supplemental post-draft 2021 public comment to be included with the final submission of the plan, whether in the category of commentary accepted or commentary not accepted.

RESOLUTION NO. 97 (20-21)

A resolution to adopt and approve the 2021-23 Community Development Consolidated Plan and associated 2021 Action Plan and to authorize the filing of same with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), and declaring an EMERGENCY

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO:

- Section 1: That the Community Development 2021-23 Consolidated Plan and Associated 2021 Action Plan shall be and is hereby established, adopted and approved as more fully set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, being the City of Marietta's plan for the use of entitlement program funds under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
- Section 2: That the Community Development 2021-23 Consolidated Plan and Associated 2021 Action Plan shall be filed with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), along with forms SF 424, SF 424D, the jurisdiction's mandatory certifications, general attachments, and a summary of comments received and comments not accepted current as of July 26, 2021, which date is the close of the 30-day public notice and comment period as detailed in the notice published in the Marietta Times pertaining to submission of the relevant documents.
- Section 3: That the Marietta Department of Development shall be authorized without the need for further Council or other formal action beyond that which may be required for essential regulatory compliance to make any and all relevant changes to the plans, or to give any and all relevant responses to HUD questions or comment as may be required or invited by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) after the date of original filing, in the event that HUD invites responses or conditions acceptance of either plan on one or more revisions.
- Section 4: That this resolution is hereby declared to be an EMERGENCY measure necessary

RESOLUTION NO. 97 (20-21)

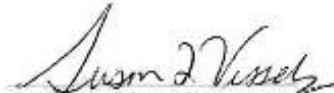
PAGE TWO

for immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety of the City of Marietta, Ohio, and for the further reason that the 2021-23 Consolidated Plan and associated 2021 Action Plan must be adopted and submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) on or before the statutorily unwaivable deadline of August 16, 2021 to avoid loss of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) entitlement funding. WHEREFORE this Resolution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon its passage and approval by the Mayor.

Introduced by the Finance and Taxation Committee, Mike Scales, Chairman.


Chairman

Passed this 5th day of August, 2021.


President of Council

ATTEST:

Clerk of Council

Approved this 5 day of August, 2021.


Mayor

First Reading July 1, 2021

Second Reading July 15, 2021

Third Reading August 5, 2021

Grantee SF-424's and Certification(s)

OMB Number: 4842-0046
Expiration Date: 09/30/2021

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424			
* 1. Type of Submission: <input type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Change/Corrected Application		* 2. Type of Application: <input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	
		* 3. Revision, select appropriate box(es): <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify): <input type="checkbox"/>	
* 3. Date Received: [Redacted]		4. Applicant Identifier: [Redacted]	
6a. Federal Entry Identifier: [Redacted]		6b. Federal Award Identifier: [Redacted]	
State Use Only:			
6. Date Received by State: [Redacted]		7. State Application Identifier: [Redacted]	
B. APPLICANT INFORMATION:			
* 1. Legal Name: [Redacted]			
* 2. Entity/Agency Identification Number (UNIT ID): 11-010022		* 3. DUNS: 831111111111	
d. Address: * Street: [Redacted] * City: [Redacted] * State: [Redacted] * Zip: [Redacted]			
e. Organizational Unit: Department Name: [Redacted] Division Name: [Redacted]			
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted re matters involving this application: Prefix: [Redacted] First Name: [Redacted] Middle Name: [Redacted] Last Name: [Redacted] Title: [Redacted]			
Organizational Affiliation: City of Marietta			
* Telephone Number: [Redacted]		* Fax Number: [Redacted]	
* Email: [Redacted]			

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
* 8. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text" value="City of Marietta Government"/>	
Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type: <input type="text"/>	
* Other (specify): <input type="text"/>	
* 10. Name of Federal Agency: <input type="text" value="U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)"/>	
11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number: <input type="text" value="14.218"/>	
CFDA Title: <input type="text" value="Community Development - Local Public Housing"/>	
* 12. Funding Opportunity Number: <input type="text" value="C2 - 01-35-0318"/>	
* Title: <input type="text" value="COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT"/>	
13. Competition Identification Number: <input type="text"/>	
Title: <input type="text"/>	
14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.): <input type="text"/> <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/> </div>	
* 16. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project: <input type="text" value="City of Marietta Community Development Block Grant, Entitlement City"/>	
Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions. <div> <input type="button" value="Add Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachments"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachments"/> </div>	

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424	
16. Congressional Districts Of:	
* a. Applicant: <input type="text" value="GA"/>	* b. Program/Project: <input type="text" value=""/>
Attachments (if any) (Program/Project/ Congressional Districts): <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
17. Proposed Project:	
* a. Start Date: <input type="text" value="01/01/2022"/>	* b. End Date: <input type="text" value="12/31/2022"/>
18. Estimated Funding (\$):	
* a. Federal:	<input type="text" value="101,573,000"/>
* b. Applicant:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* c. State:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* d. Local:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* e. Other:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* f. Program Income:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* g. TOTAL:	<input type="text" value="101,573,000"/>
* 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12872 Process? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12872 Process for review. <input type="text" value=""/> <input type="checkbox"/> b. Program is subject to E.O. 12872 but has not been selected by the State for review. <input type="checkbox"/> c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12872.	
* 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If "Yes" provide explanation in attachment: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="Delete Attachment"/> <input type="button" value="View Attachment"/>	
21. By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that a false, fictitious, or fraudulent statement or claim may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 28, Section 1391) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I agree-- The list of certifications and assurances on an attached sheet where you may obtain this form is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.	
Authorized Representative:	
Title:	<input type="text" value="Mr."/> <input type="text" value="Joshua"/>
First Name:	<input type="text" value="Joshua"/>
Middle Name:	<input type="text" value=""/>
Last Name:	<input type="text" value="Joshua"/>
Suffix:	<input type="text" value=""/>
* Title:	<input type="text" value="Mayor"/>
* Telephone Number:	<input type="text" value="740-373-1387"/> <input type="text" value=""/>
* Fax Number:	<input type="text" value="740-373-1387"/>
* Email:	<input type="text" value="joshua@joshuacontact.net"/>
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	<input type="text" value="Joshua"/>
* Date Signed:	<input type="text" value="8-12-21"/>

PUB's reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of the collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0345-0042), Washington, DC 20503.

PLEASE DO NOT RETURN YOUR COMPLETED FORM TO THE OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET. SEND IT TO THE ADDRESS PROVIDED BY THE SPONSORING AGENCY.

NOTE: Certain of these assurances may not be applicable to your project or program. If you have questions, please contact the Awarding Agency. Further, certain Federal assistance awarding agencies may require applicants to certify to additional assurances. If such is the case, you will be notified.

As the duly authorized representative of the applicant, certify that the applicant:

1. Has the legal authority to apply for Federal assistance, and the institutional, managerial and financial capability (including funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs) to ensure proper planning, management and completion of the project described in this application.
2. Will give the awarding agency, the Comptroller General of the United States and, if appropriate, the State, through any authorized representative, access to and the right to examine all records, books, papers, or documents related to the assistance; and will establish a proper accounting system in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards or agency directives.
3. Will not dispose of, modify the use of, or change the terms of the real property title, or other interest in the site and facilities without permission and instructions from the awarding agency. Will record the Federal interest in the title of real property in accordance with awarding agency directives and will include a covenant in the title of real property sold in whole or in part with Federal assistance funds to assure non-discrimination during the useful life of the project.
4. Will comply with the requirements of the assistance awarding agency with regard to the drafting, review and approval of construction plans and specifications.
5. Will provide and maintain competent and adequate engineering supervision in the construction site to ensure that the complete work conforms with the approved plans and specifications and will furnish progress reports and such other information as may be required by the assistance awarding agency or State.
6. Will initiate and complete the work within the applicable time frame after receipt of approval of the awarding agency.
7. Will maintain safeguards to prohibit employees from using their positions for a personal financial constitutes or presents the appearance of personal or organizational conflict of interest or personal gain.
8. Will comply with the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. §§4729-4765) relating to prescribed standards for merit systems for programs funded under one of the 19 statutes or regulations specified in Appendix A of OPM's Standards for a Merit System of Personnel Administration (5 C.F.R. 900, Subpart F).
9. Will comply with the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. §54201 et seq.) which prohibits the use of lead-based paint in construction or rehabilitation of residence structures.
10. Will comply with all Federal statutes relating to non-discrimination. These include but are not limited to: (a) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color or national origin; (b) Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended (20 U.S.C. §§1651-1680 and 1680-1699) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex; (c) Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (20 U.S.C. §724) which prohibits discrimination on the basis of handiicap; (d) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§6101-6107), which prohibits discrimination on the basis of age; (e) the Drug Abuse Control and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of drug abuse; (f) the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-616), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination on the basis of alcohol abuse or dependence; (g) §§523 and 527 of the Public Health Service Act of 1912 (42 U.S.C. §§293 dd-5 and 293 dd-3), as amended, relating to confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records; (h) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1958 (42 U.S.C. §§3601 et seq.), as amended, relating to nondiscrimination in the sale, rental or financing of housing; (i) any other nondiscrimination provisions in the specific statute(s) under which application for Federal assistance is being made; and, (j) the requirements of any other nondiscrimination statute(s) which may apply to the application.

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Standard Form 424D (Rev. 7-07)
Prescribed by DMB Circular A-102

11. Will comply, or has already complied, with the requirements of Titles II and III of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-646) which provide for fair and equitable treatment of persons displaced or whose property is acquired as a result of Federal and Federally-assisted programs. These requirements apply to all interests in real property acquired for project purposes regardless of Federal participation in construction.
12. Will comply with the provisions of the Lush Act (40 U.S.C. §§1501-1508 and 7324-7328) which limit the political activities of employees whose principal employment activities are funded in whole or in part with Federal funds.
13. Will comply, as applicable, with the provisions of the Davis Bacon Act (40 U.S.C. §§276a to 276a-7), the Copeland Act (40 U.S.C. §276c and 18 U.S.C. §864), and the Contract Work Hours and Safety Standards Act (40 U.S.C. §§327-333) regarding labor standards for federally-assisted construction subagreements.
14. Will comply with flood insurance purchase requirements of Section 102(j) of the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-234) which requires recipients in a special flood hazard area to participate in the program and to purchase flood insurance if the total cost of long-term reconstruction and acquisition is \$10,000 or more.
15. Will comply with environmental standards which may be prescribed pursuant to the following: (a) institution of governmental quality control measures under the Federal Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-190) and Executive Order (EO) 11514; (b) notification of violating facilities pursuant to EO 11738; (c) protection of wetlands pursuant to EO 11580; (d) evaluation of flood hazards and floodplains in accordance with EO 11586; (e) assurance of project consistency with the approved State management program developed under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. §§1451 et seq.); (f) conformity of Federal actions in State (Clean Air) implementation Plans under Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§7401 et seq.); (g) protection of underground sources of drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, as amended (P.L. 93-523); and (h) protection of endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-205).
16. Will comply with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 (16 U.S.C. §§1271 et seq.) related to protecting components or potential components of the national wild and scenic rivers system.
17. Will assist the awarding agency in assuring compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. §470; EO 11533 (identification and protection of historic properties), and the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1944 (16 U.S.C. §§469a et seq.).
18. Will cause to be performed the required financial and compliance audits in accordance with the Single Audit Act Amendments of 1998 and OMB Circular No. A-133 "Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non Profit Organizations."
19. Will comply with all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, executive orders, regulations, and policies governing this program.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED CERTIFYING OFFICIAL 	TITLE MAYOR
APPLICANT ORGANIZATION	DATE SUBMITTED

SF-424D (Rev. 7-97) Back

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing.

Uniform Relocation Act and Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, (42 U.S.C. 4601-4655) and implementing regulations at 49 CFR Part 24. It has in effect and is following a residential anti displacement and relocation assistance plan required under 24 CFR Part 42 in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the Community Development Block Grant or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;
2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-114, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and
3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

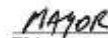
Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with Community Development Block Grant, HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant, and Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS funds are consistent with the strategic plan in the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1963 (12 U.S.C. 1701c) and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 75.



Signature of Authorized Official

8-20-21
Date



Title

Specific Community Development Block Grant Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that have been developed in accordance with the primary objective of the CDBG program (i.e., the development of viable urban communities, by providing decent housing and expanding economic opportunities, primarily for persons of low and moderate income) and requirements of 24 CFR Parts 91 and 570.

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. **Maximum Feasible Priority.** With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low- and moderate-income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include CDBG assisted activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available (see Optional CDBG Certification).

2. **Overall Benefit.** The aggregate use of CDBG funds, including Section 108 guaranteed loans, during program year(s) 2021, 2022 + 2023 [a period specified by the grantee of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years], shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period.

3. **Special Assessments.** It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds, by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

In addition, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and
2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location, which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction.

Compliance with Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e) and the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601-3619) and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, Subparts A, B, J, K and R.

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.



Signature of Authorized Official

8-20-21

Date

AA40R

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING CERTIFICATION:

Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$100,000 for each such failure.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name Assisted Housing Marietta, Ohio
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Washington-Morgan Community Action
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. To update information with new data compiled by Washington-Morgan Community Action. Total Number of Units: Vouchers total - 487, Tenant-based 462. Special Purpose Vouchers: Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing - 0, Family Unification Program 25, Disabled 0.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? To update data.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The geographic area of concentration is for the city of Marietta
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2020
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete
	2
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. Washington-Morgan Community Action	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. Updated information from Washington-Morgan Community Action.	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? To update aged information from PIC (PIH Information Center)	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? City of Marietta	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2020	

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Characteristics of Residents</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Washington-Morgan Community Action</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>Updated information from original source PIC (PIH Information Center)</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Update data</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>City of Marietta</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>2020</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
	4
<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>	
<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>	

5	Data Source Name 0% - 30% of Area Median Income
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. N/A
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. N/A
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? N/A
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? N/A
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? N/A
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? N/A
	6
Data Source Name 30% - 50% of Area Median Income	
List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. N/A	
Provide a brief summary of the data set. N/A	
What was the purpose for developing this data set? N/A	
How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? N/A	
What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? N/A	
What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? N/A	
7	Data Source Name 50% - 80% of Area Median Income

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>80% - 100% of Area Median Income</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>N/A</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>N/A</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Housing Market Analysis</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>City of Marietta, Ohio - Development Department</p>

	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	Provided in plan
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Unable to input data in the table provided by IDIS for MA-20 "vacant units".
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	Concentrated in Marietta's city limits only.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	Older numbers
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	In progress