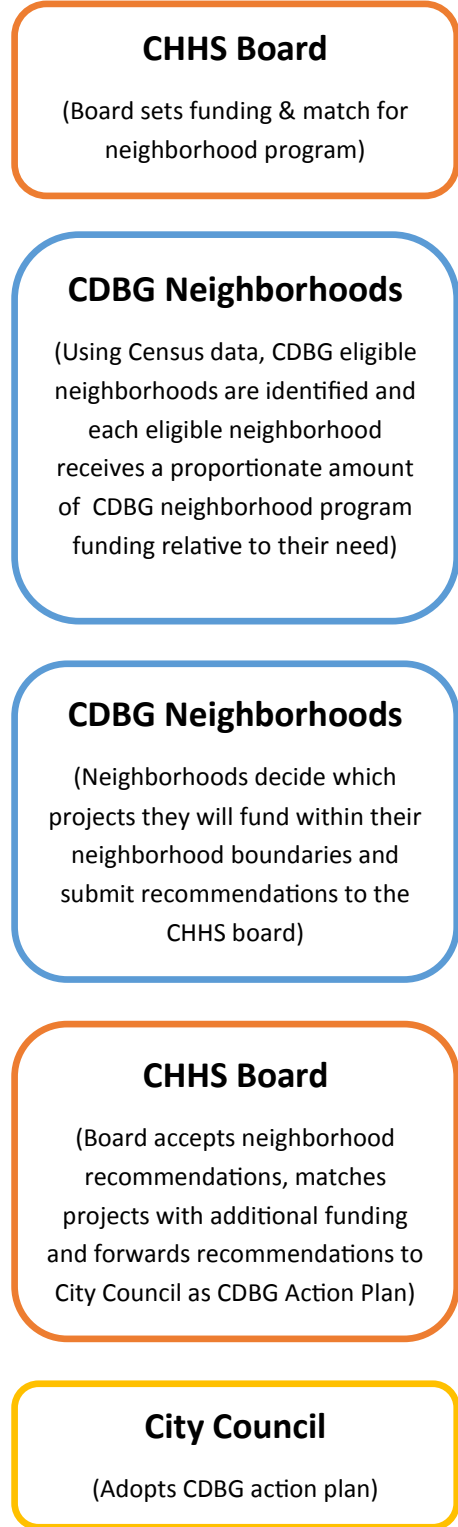
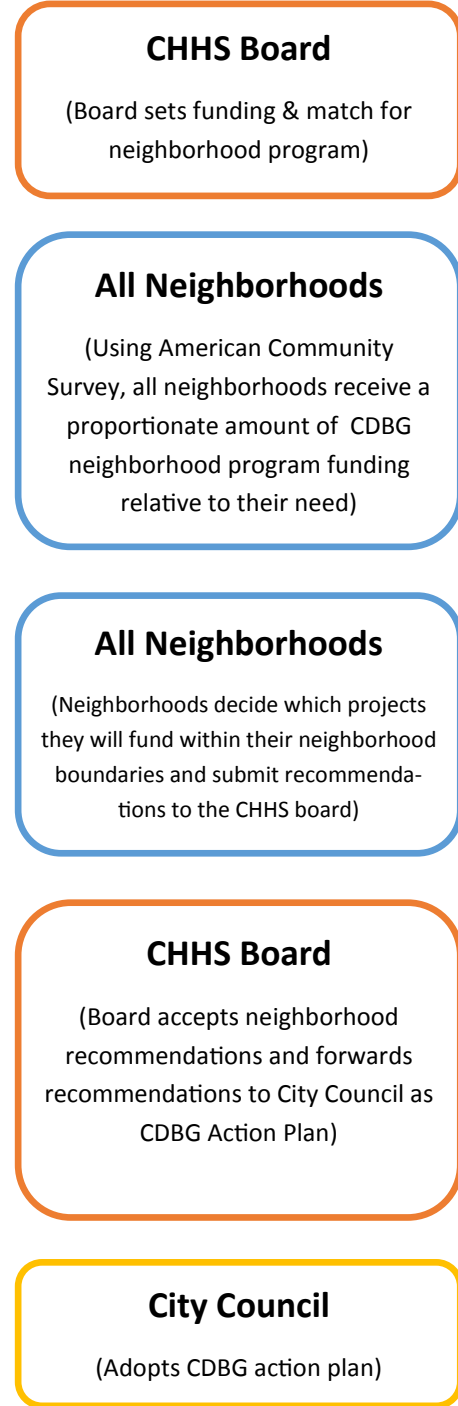


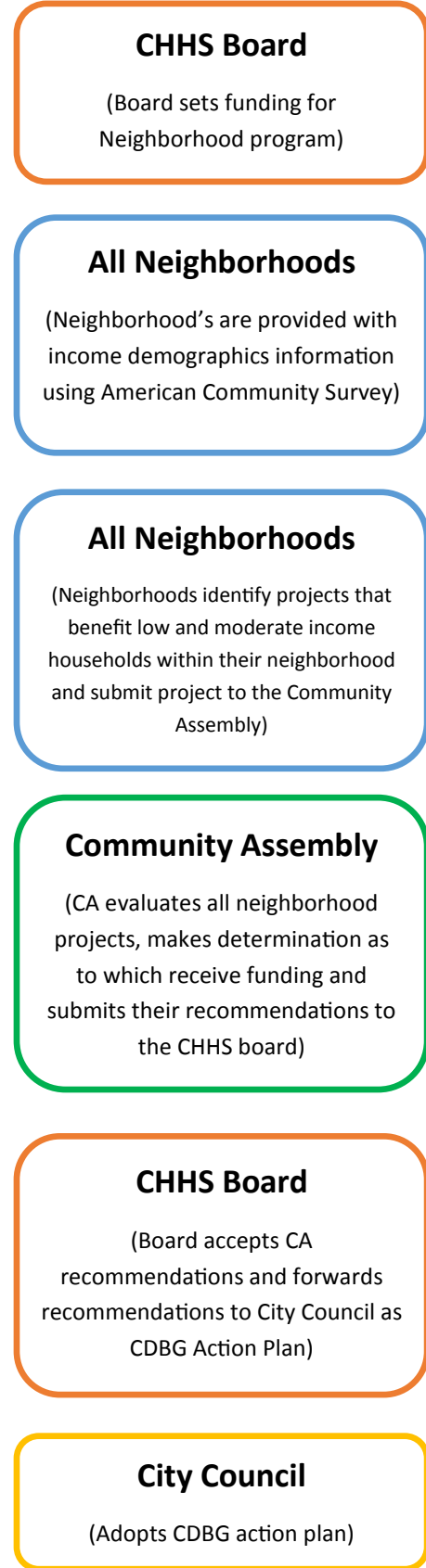
Current CDBG Program



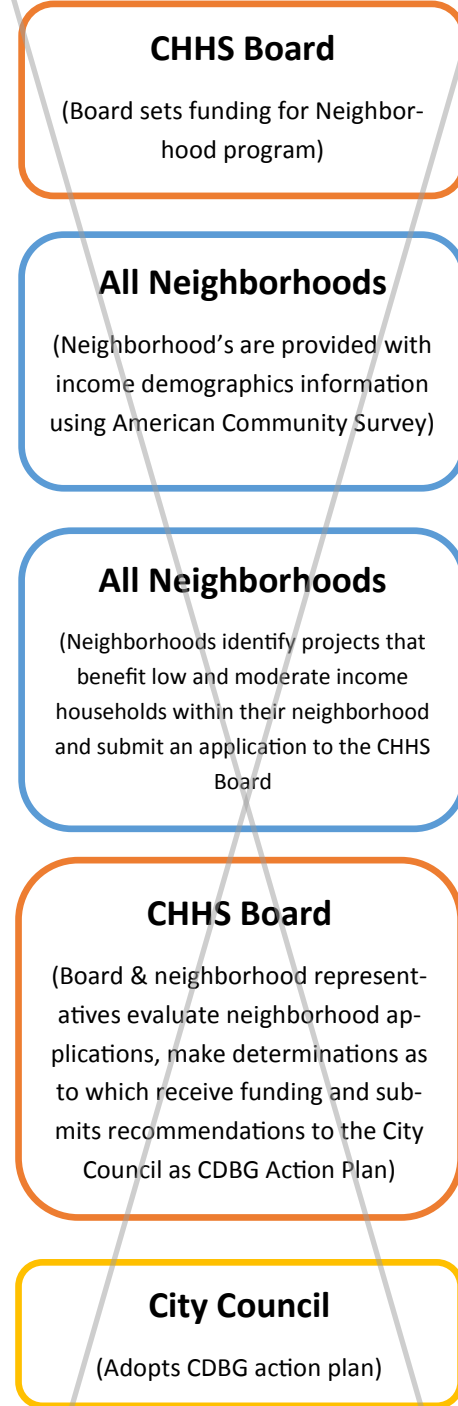
Option 1 Modified Direct Allocation (2015)



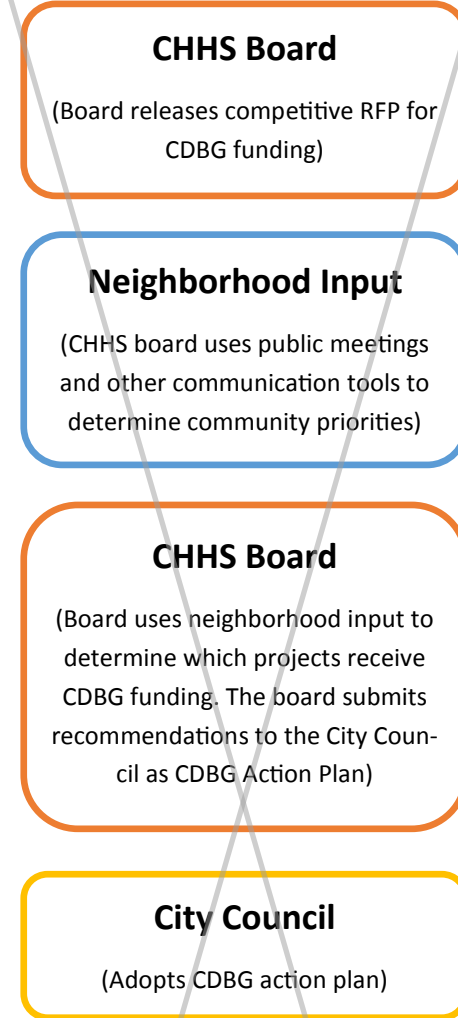
Option 2 All Neighborhood Non-competitive (2016)



Option 3 All Neighborhood Competitive



Option 4 Board Led Competitive



Current CDBG Program

Summary: As determined by US Census data, neighborhoods with 51 percent or more low and moderate income households receive a direct allocation of CDBG funding. The qualifying 13 Neighborhoods host a public process to determine which projects receive funding in their neighborhood. The CHHS board matches single family home rehab and sidewalk neighborhood projects with additional funding.

	Single Family Home Rehab	Sidewalks	Other (CHED)
Funding level	\$157,838	\$229,368	\$265,594
Board match	\$473,514	\$229,368	\$0
Total	\$631,352	\$458,736	\$265,594
How is funding level determined?	US Census Data & proportionate neighborhood need	US Census Data & proportionate neighborhood need	US Census Data & proportionate neighborhood need
Who makes the decision?	CDBG eligible Neighborhoods	CDBG eligible Neighborhoods	CDBG eligible Neighborhoods

Pros:

1. Neighborhoods make direct decisions about CDBG investments
2. US Census data provides granular income data that can be used to develop well defined neighborhood boundaries.
- 3.
- 4.

Cons:

1. Neighborhoods with less than 51 percent low and moderate income households are excluded from decision-making
- 2.
- 3.

Option 1 Modified Direct Allocation (2015)

Summary: As determined by American Community Survey data all 27 neighborhoods receive a direct allocation of CDBG funding based on the proportionate amount of low and moderate income households in their neighborhood. Neighborhoods host a public process to determine which projects receive funding in their neighborhood.

	Single Family Home Rehab	Sidewalks	Other (CHED)
Total	\$631,352	\$458,736	\$265,594
How is funding level determined?	% of total CDBG grant funding	American Community Survey Data & proportionate neighborhood need	American Community Survey Data & proportionate neighborhood need
Who makes the decision?	First come, first served	All Neighborhoods	All Neighborhoods

Pros:

1. Neighborhoods make direct decisions about CDBG investments
2. All neighborhoods challenged with poverty are included in decision-making
- 3.
- 4.

Cons:

1. With up to 27 participating neighborhoods, direct allocations will be smaller and may be ineffective in creating positive change
2. American Community Survey data changes on an annual basis leading to unpredictability in neighborhood allocations
- 3.

Option 2 All Neighborhood Non-competitive (2016)

Summary: CDBG dollars are allocated to three separate neighborhood program categories (single family home rehabilitation, sidewalk repair/construction and Other/CHED). Applications for single family home rehabilitation are submitted by individual households and funded on a first come, first served basis, city-wide. Neighborhoods host a public process to identify where sidewalks need to be repaired/installed as well as other projects that need to be completed in their neighborhood. The resulting list of sidewalks and projects is provided to the Community Assembly (CA). The CA undergoes a collaborative process to determine which projects are funded.

	Single Family Home Rehab	Sidewalks	Other (CHED)
Total	\$631,352	\$458,736	\$265,594
How is funding level determined?	% of total CDBG grant funding	% of total CDBG grant funding	% of total CDBG grant funding
Who makes the decision?	First come, first served	Community Assembly	Community Assembly

Pros:

1. Neighborhoods retain control of funding decisions through a trusted organization comprised of neighborhood representatives
2. Neighborhoods do not compete against each other for funding
- 3.
- 4.

Cons:

1. Neighborhoods lose some control in funding decisions
- 2.
- 3.

Option 3 All Neighborhood Competitive

Summary: CDBG dollars are allocated to three separate neighborhood program categories (single family home rehabilitation, sidewalk repair/construction and Other/CHED). Applications for single family home rehabilitation are submitted by individual households and funded on a first come, first served basis, city-wide. Neighborhoods host a public process to identify where sidewalks need to be repaired/installed as well as other projects that need to be completed in their neighborhood. Neighborhoods use this information to develop applications and submit them to the CHHS board. The CHHS board forms an application review committee comprised of board members and neighborhood representatives to evaluate and score applications. The highest scoring applications receive funding.

	Single Family Home Rehab	Sidewalks	Other (CHED)
Total	\$631,352	\$458,736	\$265,594
How is funding level determined?	% of total CDBG grant funding	% of total CDBG grant funding	% of total CDBG grant funding
Who makes the decision?	First come, first served	CHHS Board	CHHS Board

Pros:

1. The principle of competition is to ensure the best ideas are funded first
2. Neighborhoods are involved in the application scoring and evaluation
- 3.
- 4.

Cons:

1. Neighborhoods lose some control in funding decisions
2. Neighborhoods compete against each other which could result in conflict and reduce neighborhood collaboration
- 3.