

# The <u>Community Development Block Grant</u> Program



## Overview of CDBG

□ Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) enacted by Congress as Title I of Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

□ The primary objective of CDBG is "the development of viable communities through improvement of living conditions, housing and the expansion of economic opportunities in cities and counties, principally for persons of low-and moderate income."

## Overview (Cont.)

- Local governments can implement a broad range of activities as long as they further the National Objectives of the Act
- National Objectives are:
  - Majority benefit to low and moderate income persons through services and job creation
  - □ Prevention or elimination of slums and blight
  - Meeting urgent needs that pose a threat to the health and welfare of the community

- Types of Grants
  - □ Single Activity: up to \$500,000
    - Neighborhood Revitalization
      - > Rehabilitation
      - > Reconstruction
      - > Acquisition
      - > Relocation
      - ➤ Demolition
    - Infrastructure Improvements
      - > Sewer
      - > Water
      - > Streets
      - > Drainage

- Types of Grants
  - □Single Activity: up to \$500,000
    - ■Public Buildings
      - > Health Departments
      - > Senior Centers
      - Community Centers
      - >Head start
  - □Multi-Activity: up to \$800,000
    - Neighborhood Revitalization PLUS Infrastructure/Building Activities

- □Apply for Annual Competition
  - Applications due First Monday in April
- □Applicant must be Local Government
  - □ Grant application writing / Administration
  - Local Government
  - □ RDC's
  - Private Administrators

Funds may be channeled through Non-Profits or other CBO's

PLAN TO ATTEND!!!

CDBG

Applicants' Workshop

December 2 - 4, 2015

Callaway Gardens

Registration information TBA

dca.ga.gov

## Revitalization Area Strategy (RAS) Designation:



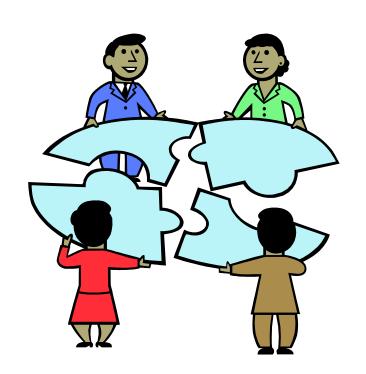
- Long-term vision for the area
- Well-defined area that included comprehensive activities
- □ Grassroots involvement from area residents
- Commitment from other funding partners
- Documented commitment from funders and stakeholders

## Revitalization Area Strategies Rewards:

- Can apply for CDBG every year, provided that current CDBG project meets timeliness criteria
- □ Provides up to 20 bonus points on CDBG Annual Competition applications that are proposed within the RAS area
- □ Designation is effective for 3 years, then can re-apply



## CDBG Revitalization Strategies RAS Program Scoring



<u>Threshold</u> – 5 points

<u>Economic Development Tools</u> – 5 points

<u>Collaboration</u> – up to 5 points

<u>Investment Partnerships</u> – up to 5 points

## CDBG Revitalization Strategies

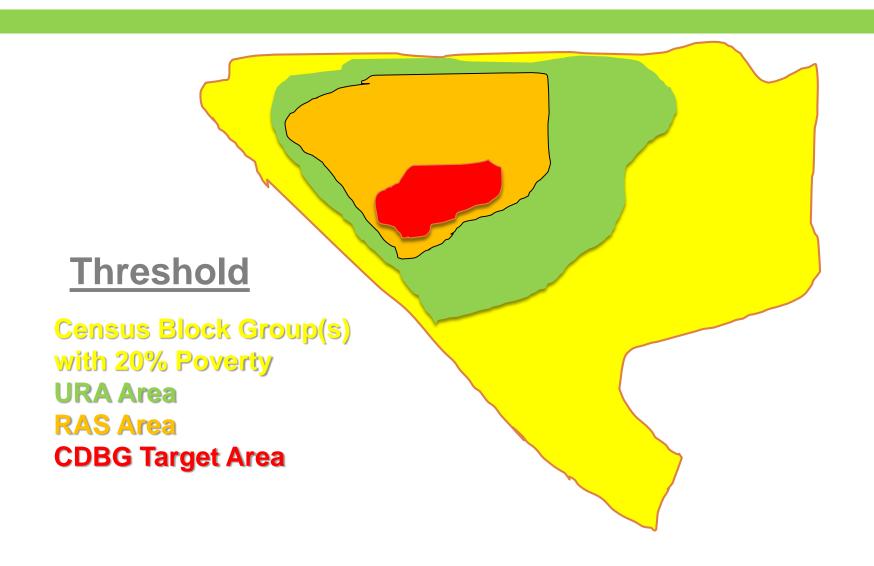
## Threshold Criteria – 5 points

- ■RAS must be completely within eligible census block group(s) 20% or greater poverty rate
- ■RAS must be completely within Urban Redevelopment Area with an adopted Urban Redevelopment Plan (O.C.G.A. 36-61)
- ■CDBG Citizen Participation process



Note: Your CDBG Target Area must be located within the RAS Area

## CDBG Revitalization Strategies



#### **RAS Threshold**

Must be within an Urban Redevelopment Area with plan adopted according to O.C.G.A. 36-61

- □ A URP is a general blueprint for redevelopment and targeting of public investments
- □ Gives municipalities powers to redevelop blighted or threatened areas of the community

#### **Urban Redevelopment Plan**

"A masterplan with teeth"

- □ Allows for limited condemnation (where necessary) of property for the implementation of the plan
  - □ Check with City/County Attorney for procedures—note changes to eminent domain law that took effect in 2006

## CDBG Revitalization Strategies RAS Program

<u>Threshold</u> – up to 5 points

<u>Economic Development Tools</u> – up to 5 points

<u>Collaboration</u> – up to 5 points

<u>Investment Partnerships</u> – up to 5 points

#### City of Washington - Making the Pieces Fit

- □ The City of Washington secured designations and public/private partnerships that included:
  - > The establishment of an Urban Redevelopment Authority (URA)
  - Enterprise Zone/Opportunity Zone
  - Historic Preservation Tax Credits
  - Brownfield Programs and Incentives
  - ➤ GICH (class of 2011)
  - > Entrepreneur Friendly Designation
  - Camera Ready and Work Ready
  - > UGA Small Business Development Center

## CDBG Revitalization Strategies

#### Economic Development tools – 5 points

Washington established an Enterprise Zone

Developed Nuisance Ordinance and Non-Conforming Use Ordinance as a way to handle properties that contribute to blight



## CDBG Revitalization Strategies

#### Collaboration – up to 5 points

#### **Washington:**

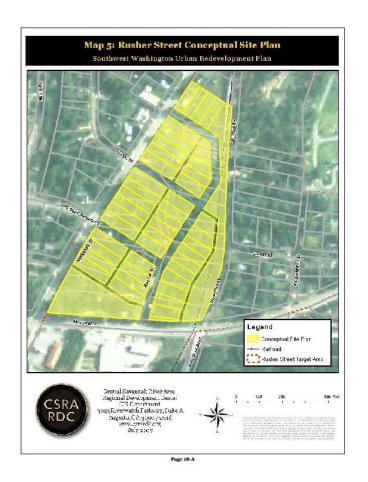
Homebuyer Education workshop--DCA
Rusher Street Memorial Park--Committee
Credit Counseling /Financial Literacy classes
with area banks
Housing Expo—now an annual event
Home Buyer Ed, 1 on 1—with DCA



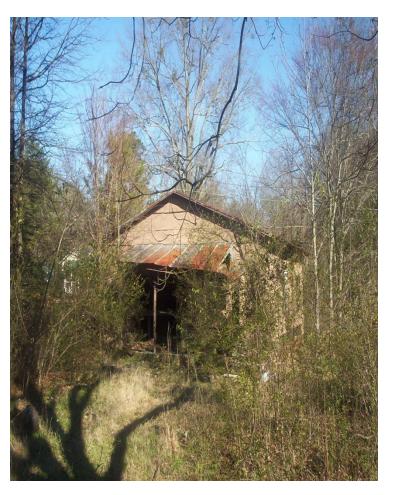
Partners—Washington Housing Expo

#### Washington - Implementing an Urban Redevelopment Plan































# CITY OF WASHINGTON NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION "RUSHER STREET SUBDIVISION PROJECT"



A Collaborative Partnership with

The Georgia Department of Community Affairs (DCA)

Community Development Block Grant Funding

# D HALL GENERAL CONTRACTORS LLC COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL

www.dhallgeneralcontractors.com

## Rusher Street Ribbon Cutting









#### Using CDBG / CHIP to Implement Urban Redevelopment Plan

#### Design Guidelines

#### CHAPTER 4: LAND USE

overall goals of the URP. Other than increasing the overall inventory of housing stock in standard condition, significant changes in the type of residential and non-residential structures in the area is not necessary.

(b.) Land Development Ordinances. Major revisions to the Washington zoning map and zoning text are not necessary to accommodate the goals of the URP. While some targeted rezoning of parcels may be necessary over time, the zoning districts that are currently applied throughout the majority of the Redevelopment Plan Area allow for a wide variety of potential residential building types and commercial development. Subdivision and other land development regulations also do not serve as significant barriers to the redevelopment pattern proposed in the URP.

Land development regulation amendments will be limited to those dimensional standards (private property and public rights-of-way) that are necessary to apply the city's preferred design pattern as indicated in Subsection 3-B-L(c), Appendix F and Chapter 6. These revisions will be accommodated via a package of ordinance text amendments and/or the development of overlay, planned development or traditional neighborhood zoning districts.

(c.) Design Guidelines. While the replacement or rehabilitation of dilapidated and deteriorated structures within the Redevlopment Plan Area may provide for a marked improvement to current conditions, bapharard design of new buildings may limit the area's full development potential. Without design guidelines, replacement buildings may be designed and located on a site in a manner that is not aesthetically pleasing and fails to attract additional quality private investment. Conversely, the establishment of stringent design guidelines in an area that has exhibited little past development potential may further suppress interest by the nivate sector.

New development in the Redevelopment Plan Area will be subject to a variety of basic design guidelines based on the ideas generated in Appendix F as a result of the design charrette conducted on March 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>rd</sup>, 2007 by the University of Georgia's Center for Community Design. The guidelines have been drafted in recognition of the need to balance uniform design standards with affordability. The City of Washington may choose to apply some – or all – of the design ideas (or similar versions) via zoning overlay districts, restrictive covenants or a series of code amendments. Washington should initially limit the amplication of



Design guidelines can balance the need for redevelopment that is sensitive to historic housing patterns, yet conducive to modern materials that are affordable and energy efficient. (Image Courtesy

initially limit the application of the University of Georgia, Center for Community Design) prescriptive design standards to the Rusher Street Target Area and individual parcels throughout other portions of the Redevelopment Plan Area that it may acquire as a result of URP implementation. Future application of design standards to other areas within or outside of the Redevelopment Plan Area should be considered by Washington on a case-by-case basis only after the community can become familiar with the resulting style of development.





Future residential to follow URP design guidelines.
Owners will enjoy EZ tax exemption.

#### Using CDBG / CHIP to Implement Urban Redevelopment Plan





Two homes to undergo rehabilitation using CHIP funds

#### Coordination- Making the Pieces Fit

- •Home ownership classes started in 2008, teaching financial literacy and credit worthiness.
- Homebuyer Expo started in 2008.
- •Homeowners Club met in 2009 and 2010, focusing on 25 people committed to becoming 1st time home-buyers
- Marketing materials prepared to solicit prospective homebuyers



### CDBG Revitalization Strategies

#### Investment partnerships

- up to 5 points

Thomasville:
Habitat for Humanity builds
home in Revitalization Area





Note: Urban Redevelopment Plan includes Design Guidelines with 25 plans for homes

### CDBG Revitalization Strategies

## Collaboration – up to 5 points

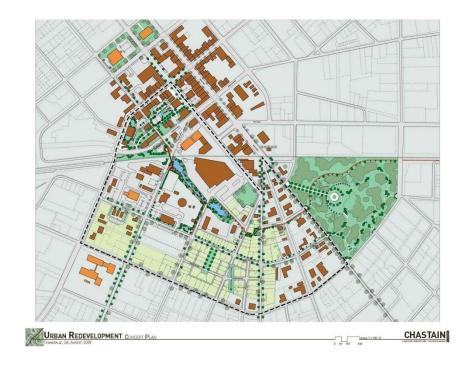
Thomasville:
Victoria Place Park
Hands On Thomas County
volunteers construct park with
donations and building material
discounts.

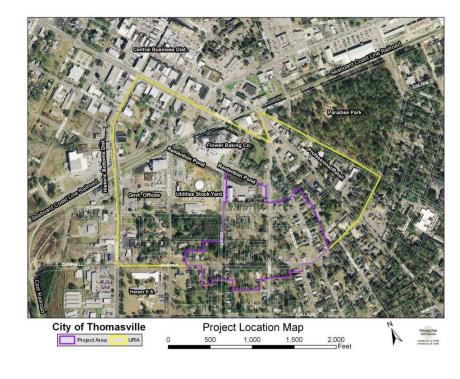


<u>Local Tools</u> – 5 points

**Thomasville/Thomas County Land Bank** 

## Thomasville: Using CDBG / CHIP to Implement an Urban Redevelopment Plan





Thomasville Urban Redevelopment Plan Concept Drawing and Aerial showing URP and RAS project area

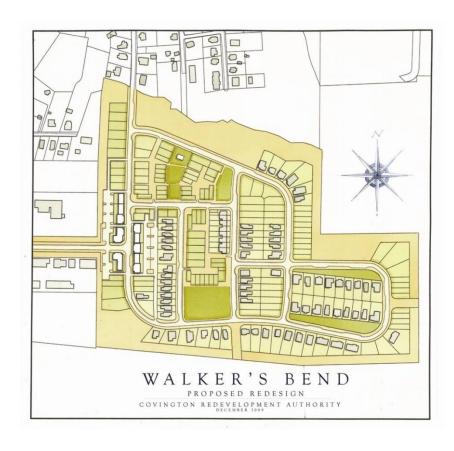
### Implementing an Urban Redevelopment Plan, cont'd.

Thomasville:
Victoria Place Revitalization Area
Before / After
CHIP grant rehabilitation





### Other Partnerships —City of Covington



Multiple partnerships and a new Urban Redevelopment Plan will address a declining partially developed subdivision near downtown Covington.

## Partnerships —City of Covington Walker's Bend Redevelopment



### Other Partnerships —City of Covington





NSP1 – Newton County Habitat For Humanity and City of Covington partnered to purchase 9 homes with \$455,000 NSP1 funds

### Partnerships -City of Macon

### **NSP1** funds Bartlett Crossing—the former Macon Homes

- 75 units, 2,3,4 bedroom single family homes, Earthcraft-certified
- Community / fitness center
- \$15 million budget to develop a tax-delinquent, abandoned, foreclosed multi-family complex



### Macon – Macon Homes

### Before:



# Macon – Bartlett Crossing project After...



### Partnerships -City of Macon

### The former Macon Homes—now Bartlett's Crossing





### Other Partnerships -City of Newnan



This foreclosed home was rehabbed by the Housing Authority of Newnan—one of 6 under a "lease to purchase" program through HAN.

The city partners with the Housing **Authority of Newnan** and Newnan Coweta Habitat for Humanity to implement NSP1 funds of \$2.1 million to purchase and rehab 26 foreclosed homes.

### Other Partnerships -City of Newnan

### "Win-win" for all parties:

- □ City administers program, furthering housing goals without creating duplicate agency.
- □ HAN and Habitat oversee construction, provide home buyer counseling in accordance with HUD requirements.
- □ Agencies provide income-eligible buyers who are pre-qualified through existing programs.
- □ HAN and Habitat receive housing stock, reducing families on waiting list.

