Ohio | Development Services Agency

Proposed Program Year 2015 - 2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan

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The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.300(b)

The lead agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Office of Community Development (OCD) within the Ohio Development Services Agency. The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), which is responsible for awarding a portion of the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funds for housing development projects, also works closely with OCD staff in preparing the Consolidated Plan.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

OCD will provide citizens, public agencies and other interested parties with reasonable and timely written access to information and records relating to the state's Consolidated Plan and the state's use of this assistance under the programs covered by this Citizen Participation Plan during the preceding five years. Records pertaining to projects funded within the previous five years can be made available within 24-hours of written notice specifying which records for which access is being requested. Such notification must be sent to:

Deputy Chief

Office of Community Development

Riffe Center, 26th floor

77 South High Street

Columbus, Ohio 43215

PR-10 Consultation - 91.110, 91.300(b); 91.315(l)

OCD carried out a number of activities designed to obtain comments, perspectives, and opinions of citizens during the preparation of the FY 2015 Ohio Consolidated Plan. Notification of all public hearings and meetings was made at least 10 days in advance of the meetings through newsletters, direct mail and through posting on the OCD website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. Records of these actions and documentation are available for review at the OCD office, located on the 26th floor at 77 South High Street in Columbus, Ohio during regular business hours. The specific citizen participation activities are described as follows.

The state of Ohio nor any of its agencies are designated as a public housing authority nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities within the state. Insofar as the state can determine and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in the state of Ohio at the present time. The continued reductions in HUD funding to the state make it increasingly difficult for the state to continue to implement programs that assist local communities and persons, notwithstanding providing assistance to troubled public housing authorities. The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the OCD housing program regulations, OCD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request. It is not clear what resources the state could provide to assist a troubled public housing authority, especially prior to an agency being designated as such. Certainly, should a PHA be designated as "troubled", the state would attempt to provide support to the agency, most likely using available funds from the 2 percent technical assistance CDBG funds to provide third party, perhaps a peer-to-peer, mentoring or technical assistance.

OCD will coordinate its lead-based paint activities with staff of the Ohio Department of Health, which will include training, housing, and policy development. OCD will also coordinate with ODH on the development and implementation of a statewide Healthy Home/Housing plan.

Representatives from the Ohio Department of Mental Health will participate in the planning and review of the Homeless Crisis Response Program, Supportive Housing Program and balance of state Continuum of Care applications. Representatives also advise OHFA on provision of rental housing and necessary services for its population.

The state of Ohio will continue its continuum of care approach to homelessness in Ohio. This includes programs and services addressing each stage of the homeless continuum: homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, rapid re-housing, permanent-supportive housing and aftercare programs.

The state of Ohio has restructured these homeless programs to emphasize priority on preventing individuals and families from experiencing homelessness and, where homelessness does occur, rapidly moving individuals and families into permanent, sustainable housing.

The Ohio Development Services Agency, Office of Community Development and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio serve as the lead staffing agencies and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care. The two organizations work jointly with several homeless service providers in rural areas of the state to plan and implement strategies related to the Homeless Management Information Systems for Ohio's Balance of State (non-entitlement) communities.

The Ohio Balance of State Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) is a non-duplicative computerized data collection system designed to track Ohioans who are receiving homeless prevention assistance or are experiencing homelessness. The Ohio Development Services Agency awards funding to organizations, serving homeless persons or helping to prevent homelessness, to utilize the system. It allows the organization and the state to accurately track client intake, produce system-wide reports, and better provide homeless persons with needed services. The project is funded with a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars.

The policies and procedures for the operation and administration of HMIS can be found on the OCD website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_homelessmis.htm.

The state coordinates with units of general local government through a number of activities designed to encourage participation, review materials and receive training on programs established. Units of general local government are included as part of the Program Advisory Committee, the County Commissioner's Association of Ohio and the Municipal League assign representatives to review the draft plan at the Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee and multiple trainings are offered through the year to program administrators.

PR-15 Citizen Participation - 91.115, 91.300(c)

The process for updating the Needs Assessment began with meetings between planning staff and supervisors assisted with HUD funds and also involved consultation, input and a review of the previously established goals from various state agencies including:

- Ohio Department of Health
- Ohio Housing Finance Agency
- Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services
- Ohio Public Works Commission

The Office of Community Development established three separate e-committees, including Housing, Homelessness Prevention / Special Needs and Community Development / Economic Development. Once established these e-committees completed the surveys to provide feedback for the draft needs assessment. Based on input received through the e-committee process, the needs assessment was refined and posted as a draft on the ODSA website.

OCD held a public hearing on needs issues on September 17, 2014, in Room 1932 on the 19th Floor of the Riffe Center, in Columbus. OCD mailed Notification of the Public Hearing on Needs information to approximately 1,000 local communities, organizations and agencies throughout the state at least 30 days in advance. ODSA also published the notification on its website. The notification summarized the state's planning process for the Ohio Consolidated Plan, and solicited participation in OCD's Program Advisory Committee meetings. OCD accepted written comments on needs issues for 15 days prior to the meeting (from September 2, 2014 to September 17, 2014). OCD distributed comments made at the Public Hearing on Needs, or received by OCD prior to the conclusion of the hearing, to the advisory committee members for consideration during the planning process.

OCD held eight Program Advisory Committees on October 14 and 15, 2014 to review existing programs and determine if any changes are needed to the existing goals. At least 10 members comprised the Program Advisory Committees, including local officials, program administrators, nonprofit organizations, and other agencies, organizations and individuals familiar with OCD's programs and/or the Housing Development Assistance Program administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). OCD solicited participation on the Program Advisory Committees by directly mailing information to all local communities, organizations and persons on the OCD mailing list, which includes approximately 900 communities and organizations. The mailing also provided notification about the Public Hearing on Needs.

The Ohio Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee met on February 10, 2015, to review the Draft PY 2015 - 2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan and review the existing goals and programs prior to the public hearing. The Ohio Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee is comprised of 21 individuals who represent various public and private organizations involved with programs and issues related to housing and community development.

On February 28, 2015, OCD notified approximately 900 communities, agencies and organizations that the Draft PY 2015 -2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan and Executive Summary are available on ODSA's website for review and comment at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm . This notification also announced the beginning of the mandatory 30-day public comment period on the draft plan, including a public hearing on March 13, 2015, at 1:30 p.m. at 77 South High Street, Room 1932, Columbus, Ohio. All comments received have been included in the Ohio Consolidated Executive Summary.

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

The State of Ohio has utilized the 2007-2011 CHAS default needs assessment data, ACS data, results from the online survey, comments received during program advisory committee meetings and consultation to identify the affordable housing, community development and homeless needs for the next five years.

The following needs assessment is provided pursuant to the HUD Consolidated Plan requirements for the entire state, but a few issues should be kept in mind by the reader. First, the needs outlined in this section include needs for the entire state, which is how HUD provided this information, but the CDBG funds that the state uses annually to address these needs and a large portion of the HOME funds are provided to non-metropolitan areas of the state, where needs issues may be different. Unfortunately, the structure of the HUD (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) CHAS data tables did not allow for an analysis of the non-metro area needs separate from the entire state. OCD has provided county and census tract data to shed some light on the needs among different geographic areas in the state.

Except for a portion of the HOME funds administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, the state does not administer these programs directly, but (as required by the CDBG Program) awards these funds to local community housing programs. Because of this structure, the state decided that the local programs should also have the responsibility for determining local needs and activities. Each local program must perform an analysis of local needs as part of the Community Development Improvement Strategy (CDIS), which will be updated as part of the PY2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan from the previous Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS). Thus, the needs outlined here will serve as a general framework which will be the basis for the types of housing programs through which it will distribute HUD funds and the allocation of resources among those programs, but specific needs, strategies and activities are decided locally.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c)

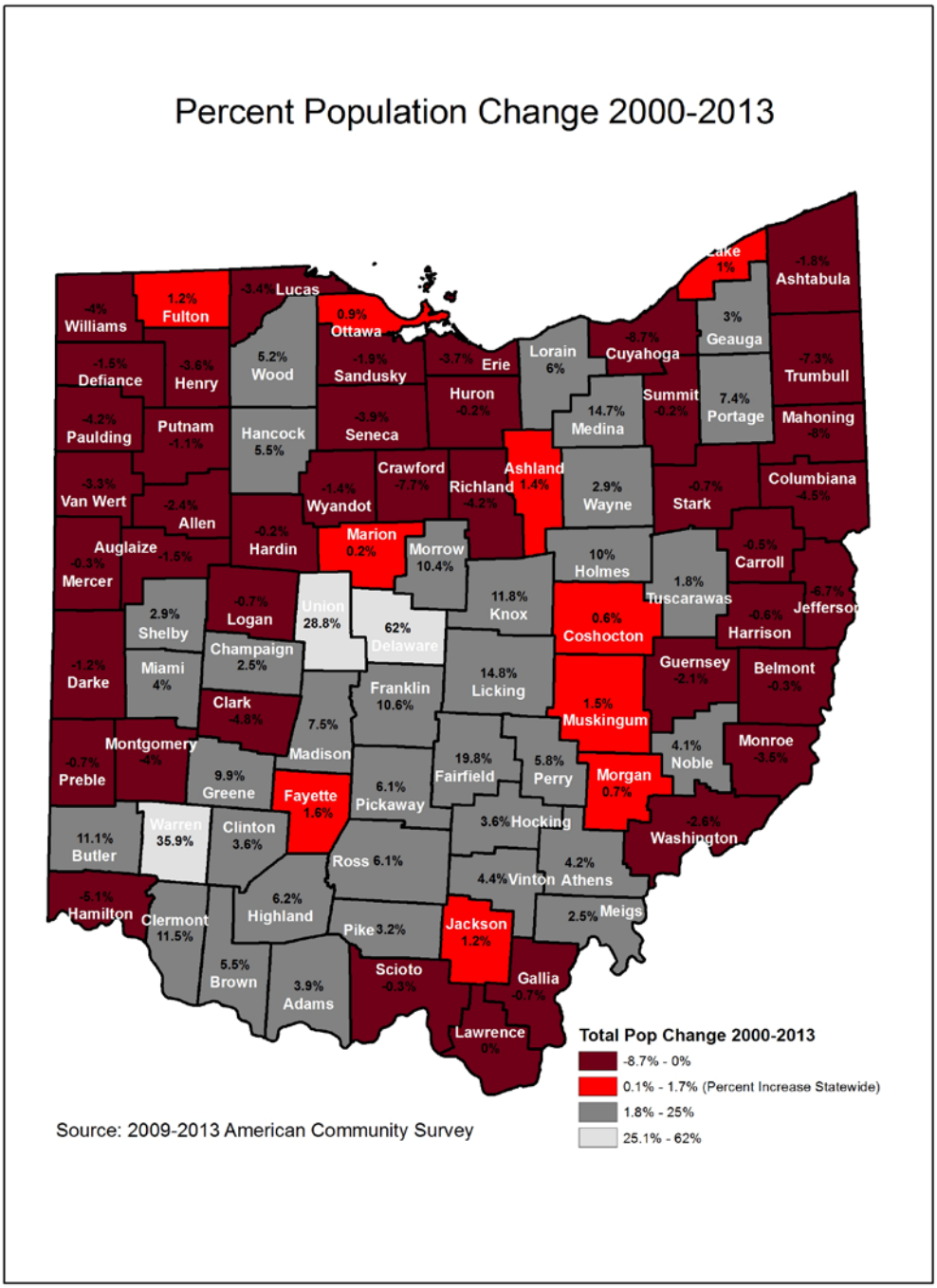
Summary of Housing Needs

The state of Ohio's population has remained relatively the same from 2000 - 2011, with only a slight 2% increase as indicated in the default table listed below with median income increasing by nearly 17%. The most current dataset available the 2009-2013 ACS data was used to illustrate in the following map where population growth has occurred by county during the period of 2000 – 2013. As indicated in the map much of the population growth has remained in urban areas along and near the Interstate 71 corridor, with areas in northwest and eastern Ohio experiencing larger population losses.

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	11,353,140	11,525,536	2%
Households	4,446,621	4,554,007	2%
Median Income	$40,956.00	$48,071.00	17%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)



OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table 2 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	563,395	516,150	769,100	470,315	2,235,040
Small Family Households *	181,785	152,035	262,255	183,360	1,244,010
Large Family Households *	33,045	31,405	54,005	38,585	184,200
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	76,290	98,685	158,110	97,985	393,720
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	70,630	123,910	141,955	57,325	146,450
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	110,865	76,470	118,105	70,340	223,535
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

Table 3 – Housing Problems Table

	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	10,655	6,760	5,870	2,110	25,395	2,940	3,085	4,000	1,920	11,945
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,725	1,425	1,865	675	6,690	240	445	530	310	1,525
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	8,650	5,845	4,975	1,880	21,350	1,725	2,520	4,565	2,750	11,560
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	239,475	67,090	10,300	1,075	317,940	100,105	74,830	61,145	15,050	251,130
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	41,925	125,900	96,235	11,730	275,790	26,285	70,720	136,905	84,350	318,260
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	36,035	0	0	0	36,035	15,465	0	0	0	15,465

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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Table 4 – 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	261,505	81,120	23,010	5,740	371,375	105,010	80,885	70,240	20,025	276,160
Having none of four housing problems	102,980	189,770	278,340	133,675	704,765	42,400	164,375	397,510	310,875	915,160
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	36,035	0	0	0	36,035	15,465	0	0	0	15,465

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 5 – 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	113,395	73,550	42,070	229,015	33,390	42,515	80,415	156,320
Large Related	20,645	13,090	5,620	39,355	7,175	10,330	19,035	36,540
Elderly	44,535	45,020	23,645	113,200	56,740	71,740	61,525	190,005
Other	119,950	70,640	38,690	229,280	32,510	24,595	40,255	97,360
Total need by income	298,525	202,300	110,025	610,850	129,815	149,180	201,230	480,225

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 5 – 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	98,025	23,730	2,305	124,060	28,945	26,175	23,890	79,010
Large Related	17,685	3,820	445	21,950	6,020	5,935	4,175	16,130
Elderly	32,845	17,695	5,375	55,915	40,235	29,390	20,415	90,040
Other	104,600	24,675	3,115	132,390	27,625	15,125	13,185	55,935
Total need by income	253,155	69,920	11,240	334,315	102,825	76,625	61,665	241,115

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 6 – Crowding Information (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	9,525	6,140	5,840	2,030	23,535	1,810	2,595	3,915	2,320	10,640
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,305	985	785	315	3,390	410	640	1,485	855	3,390
Other, non-family households	840	315	395	220	1,770	0	14	19	0	33
Total need by income	11,670	7,440	7,020	2,565	28,695	2,220	3,249	5,419	3,175	14,063

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 7 – Crowding Information with Children

	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	93,952	53,273	59,273	206,498	16,837	23,197	58,822	98,856

Data Source Comments: 2007-2011 CHAS Table 13 was used to determine the total number of households with children.

In the 2014 Point in Time Count, Ohio counted a total of 11,823 persons in need of housing assistance. Of this, 7,704 were single individuals and 4,119 were in families.

The Point in Time Count estimates that out of the 11,823 persons homeless in Ohio 1,412 of them were victims of domestic violence. Out of the 1,412 persons that had experienced domestic violence, 1,310 were sheltered and 102 were unsheltered. This number is likely larger since shelters that are specifically for victims of domestic violence are legally prohibited from participating in the Homeless Management Information System. We will have alternative reporting mechanisms for this population within the next year.

The Point in Time Count requested information on severe mental illness, chronic substance abuse and HIV/AIDS status, 5,468 persons were sheltered with one or more of these conditions and 7,749 were unsheltered with one or more of these conditions. Many of these conditions could be co-occurring so it is likely that people are double counted.

The most common statewide housing problems listed above include housing cost burden greater than 30% of income for owner households and a housing cost burden greater than 50% of income for renter households. Renters with 0-30% AMI have the highest percentage of having 1 or more of the severe housing problems, while owners between 0-30% AMI have the highest percentage of having 1 or more of the severe housing problems.

In renter households, other households, followed by small related households represent the largest proportion with a cost burden of greater than 30%. Within owner households, elderly, followed by small related, have the greatest number of households with a cost burden of greater than 30%. This also applies to households with cost burden greater than 50% as well. Single family households make up the largest proportion of all renter and owner households that experience crowding.

Individuals and families that are at imminent risk of homelessness tend to be in a doubled up situation and/or (most often and) have a history of evictions. A lack of income is generally the most prevalent cause of housing instability. Often times the income earner has been laid off for a long period of time or had an interruption in income because of a medical condition. Often times there are large utility arrears that must be paid before new utilities can be set up.

Formerly homeless individuals and families are most in need of higher incomes or long term vouchers to create stability. Utility assistance such at HEAP should also be provided.

It is hard to pinpoint the risk factors of homelessness, since many families experience long term instability and have several traditional risk factors and never experience homelessness. In Ohio's homeless population we often see individuals and families with several traditional barriers to stable housing. All are low income and most are extremely low income, a significant portion have zero regular income. Additionally, drug/alcohol addiction and severe persistent mental illness are common in our homeless population. Some communities have constructed permanent supportive housing to accommodate households recovering from opiate addiction.

Most families that experience homelessness have been in doubled up situations for long periods of time.

The most common housing problems listed in the following tables appears to be housing cost burden for both owner and renters, which was also listed as a priority need in the online survey results that are included in the appendix. Households in the 0-30% AMI make up the largest proportion of renters, with owners in the 50%-80% AMI making up the largest proportion of owner households. As indicated in the tables below that display the housing cost burden data by household type, there appears to be a large number of “Small Related” renter households, followed by “Other” renter households that have a cost burden greater than 30% and 50% of their income. Within owner-occupied households, “Elderly” households followed by “Small Related” households have a cost burden greater than 30% of their income.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)

Introduction

This section assesses 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. As defined by CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2), “For any of the income categories enumerated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, to the extent that any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, assessment of that specific need shall be included. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.” The four housing problems are:

- housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
- housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
- household is overcrowded (More than 1 person per room)
- household is cost burdened (over 30% AMI).

A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems

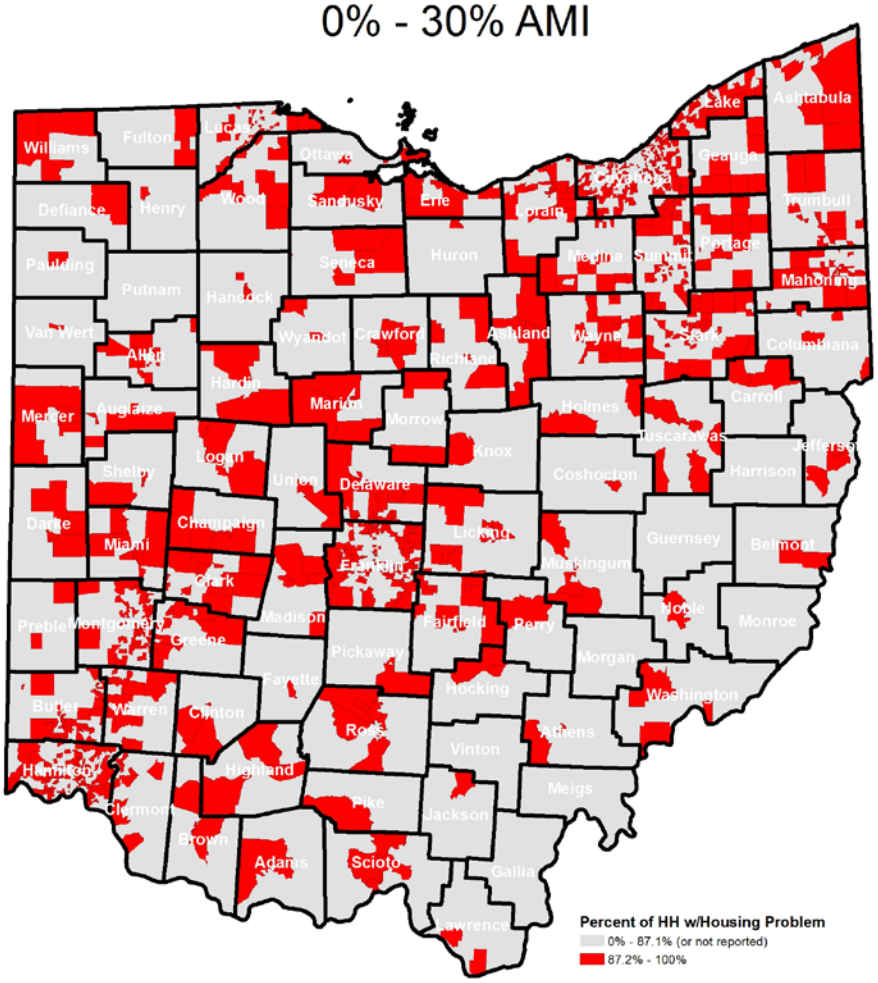
Table 8 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

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	457,695	90,211	46,076
White	310,536	62,269	27,524
Black / African American	117,078	23,882	14,733
Asian	5,233	572	1,490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,597	246	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	15,376	1,922	1,394

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Housing Problem 0% - 30% AMI



Note: There are 77.1% of all households statewide with at least one housing problem at 0%-30% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 1

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

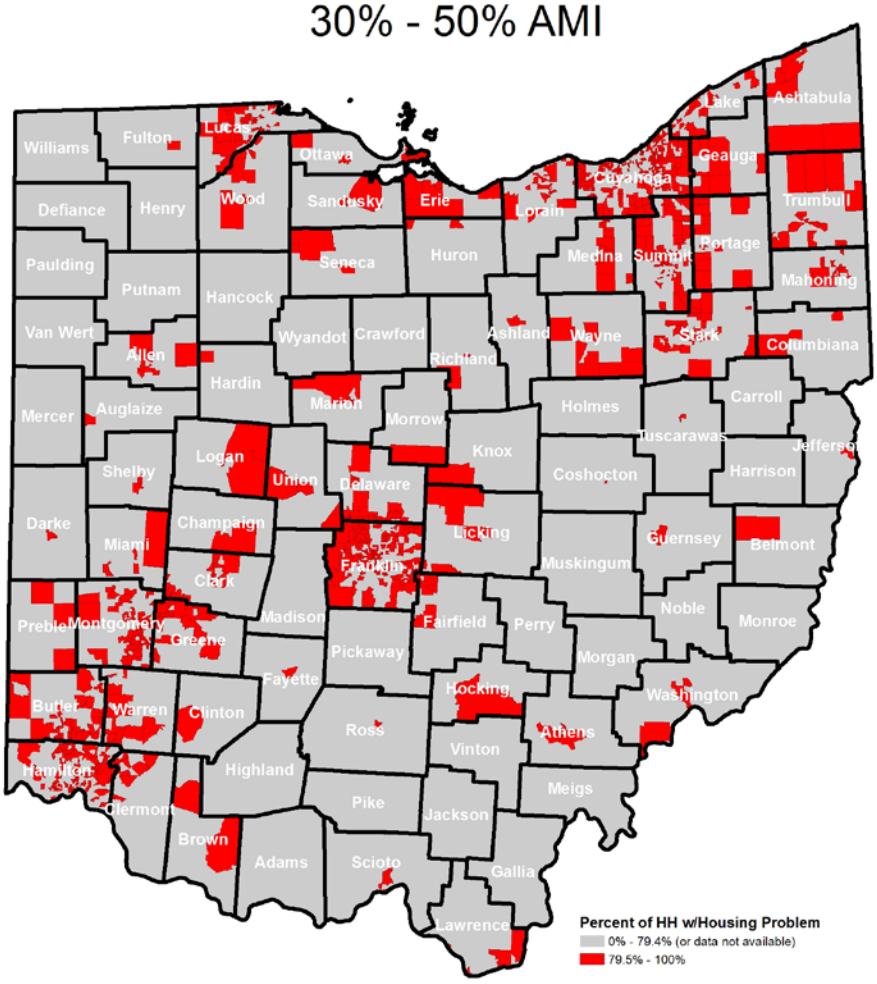
Table 9 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

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	350,131	183,012	0
White	267,439	153,593	0
Black / African American	63,624	22,161	0
Asian	3,742	1,245	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	803	321	0
Pacific Islander	49	10	0
Hispanic	10,472	3,621	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Housing Problem 30% - 50% AMI



Note: There are 69.4% of all households statewide with at least one housing problem at 30%-50% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 1

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

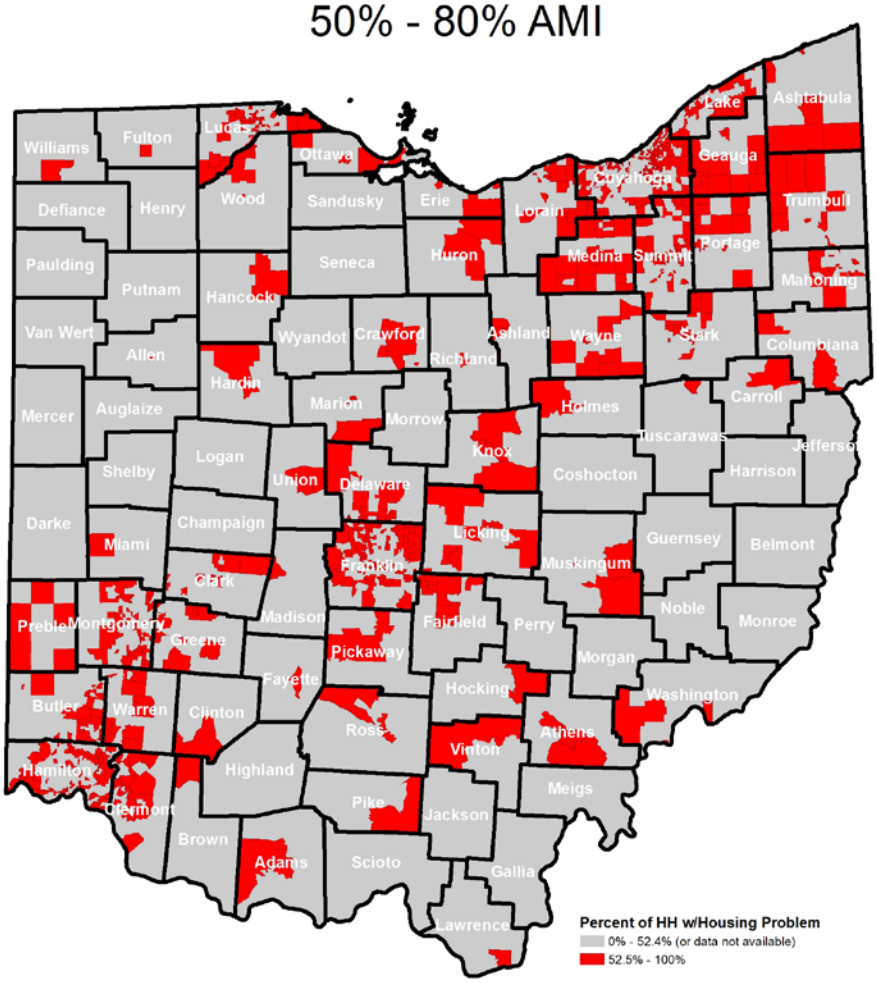
Table 1 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

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	311,115	498,940	0
White	253,690	419,566	0
Black / African American	42,785	59,640	0
Asian	3,836	4,039	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	537	743	0
Pacific Islander	14	89	0
Hispanic	7,066	10,572	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Housing Problem 50% - 80% AMI



Note: There are 42.4% of all households statewide with at least one housing problem at 50%-80% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

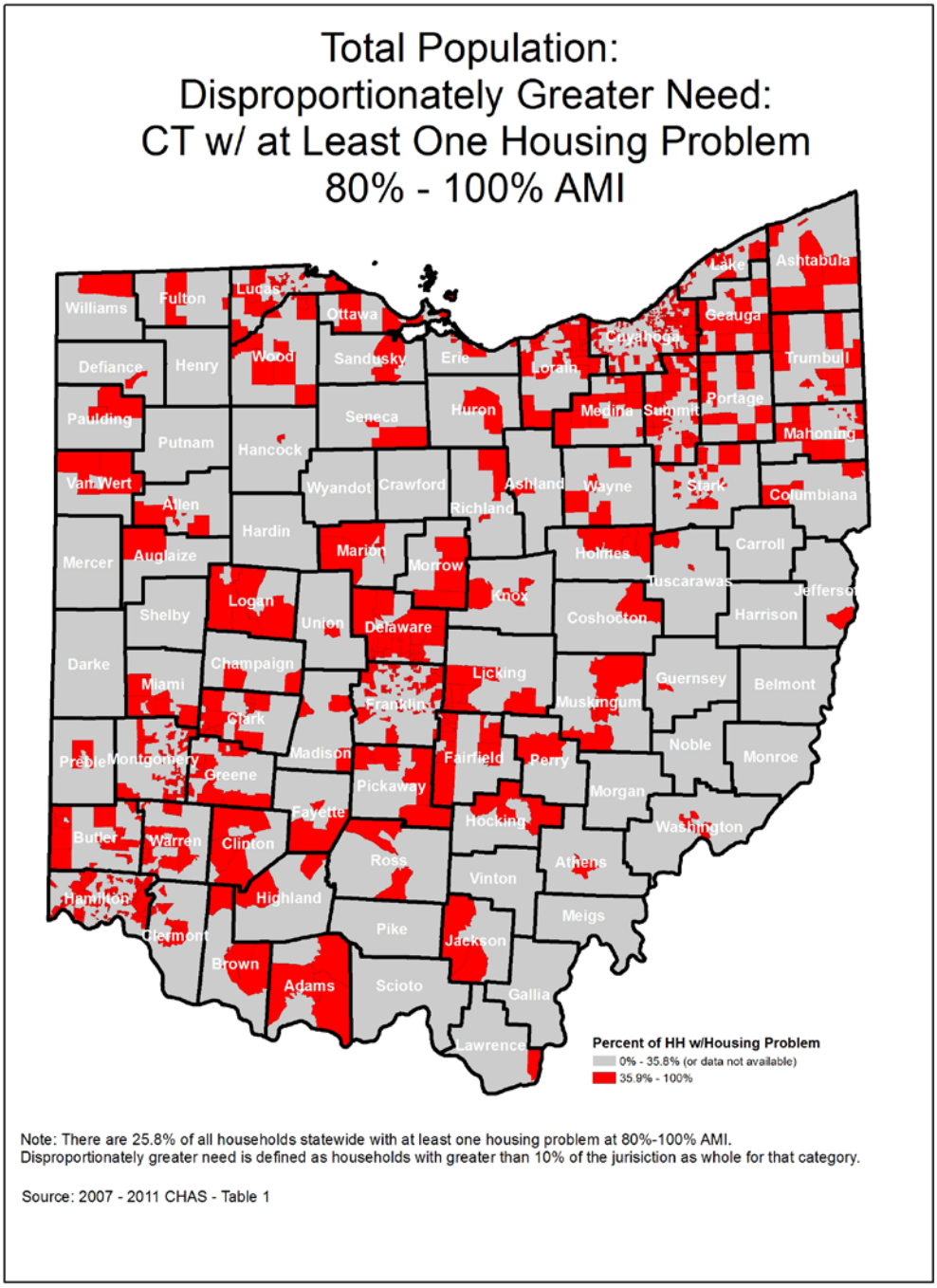
Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 1

Table 2 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

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	115,712	386,193	0
White	98,817	331,779	0
Black / African American	11,804	39,422	0
Asian	1,566	4,278	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	111	475	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	2,335	6,194	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%



Note: There are 25.8% of all households statewide with at least one housing problem at 80%-100% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 1

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Based on the data provided above it has been determined that households with disproportionately greater need based on housing problems that exist were relatively constant in terms of the overall percentage of households by race except for two categories.

There are a number of census tracts that contain race and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole for all income categories that can be seen in the maps included in this section. However, there are only a few instances where the total numbers of race and ethnic households have experienced disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole. Within the 30-50% of AMI, Asian (80.2%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (69.4%). Also, within the 50-80% of AMI, Asian (53.1%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (42.3%).

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)

This section assesses 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. As defined by CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2), "For any of the income categories enumerated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, to the extent that any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, assessment of that specific need shall be included. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole." The four severe housing problems are:

- housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities
- housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities
- household is overcrowded (More than 1.5 person per room)
- household is cost burdened (over 50% AMI).

A household is said to have a severe housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems

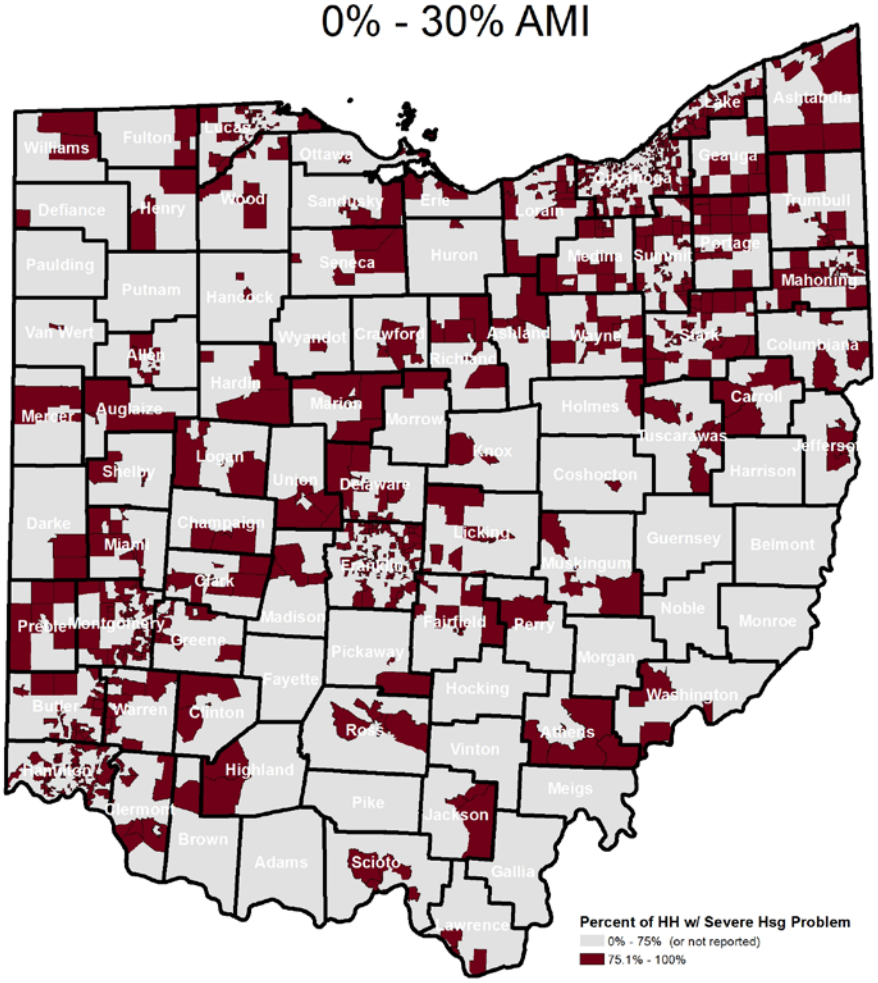
Table 3 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

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	374,392	173,427	46,076
White	251,510	121,299	27,524
Black / African American	97,346	43,591	14,733
Asian	4,628	1,167	1,490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,405	425	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	13,152	4,129	1,394

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Severe Housing Problem 0% - 30% AMI



Note: There are 65% of all households statewide with at least one severe housing problem at 0%-30% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 2

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

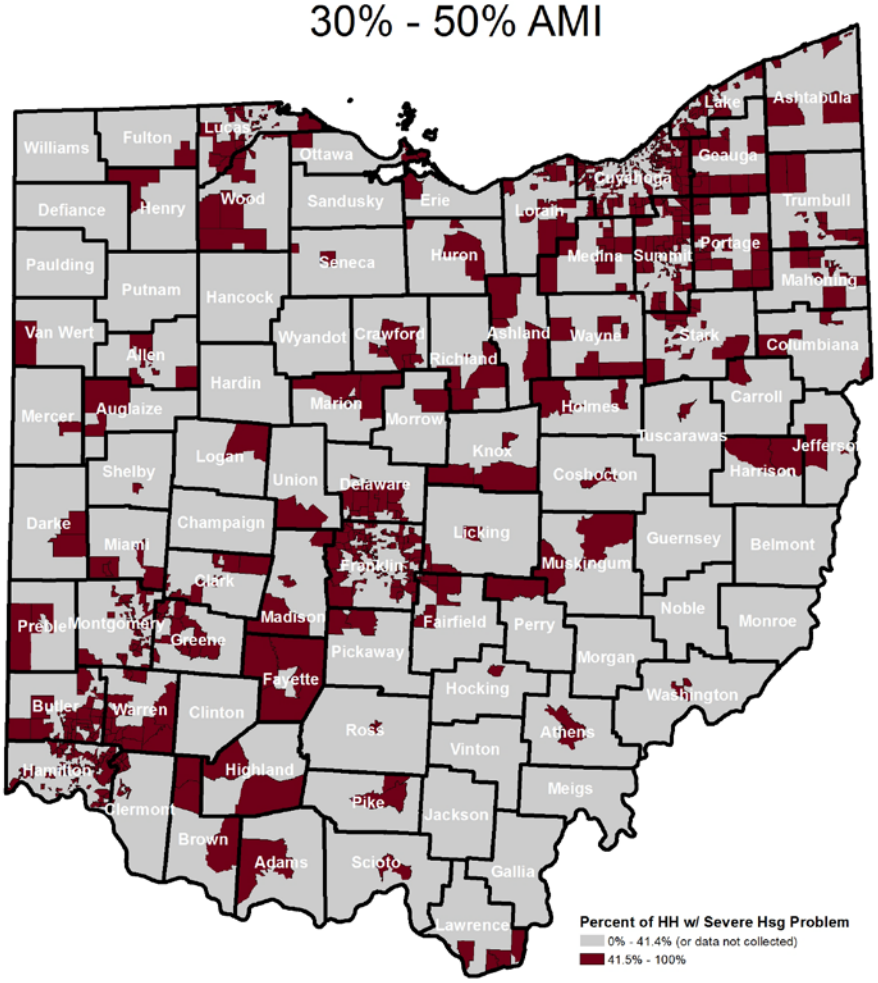
Table 4 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

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	147,510	385,376	0
White	112,979	307,883	0
Black / African American	25,797	60,007	0
Asian	1,897	3,103	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	397	719	0
Pacific Islander	19	40	0
Hispanic	4,601	9,488	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Severe Housing Problem 30% - 50% AMI



Note: There are 31.4% of all households statewide with at least one severe housing problem at 30%-50% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 2

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

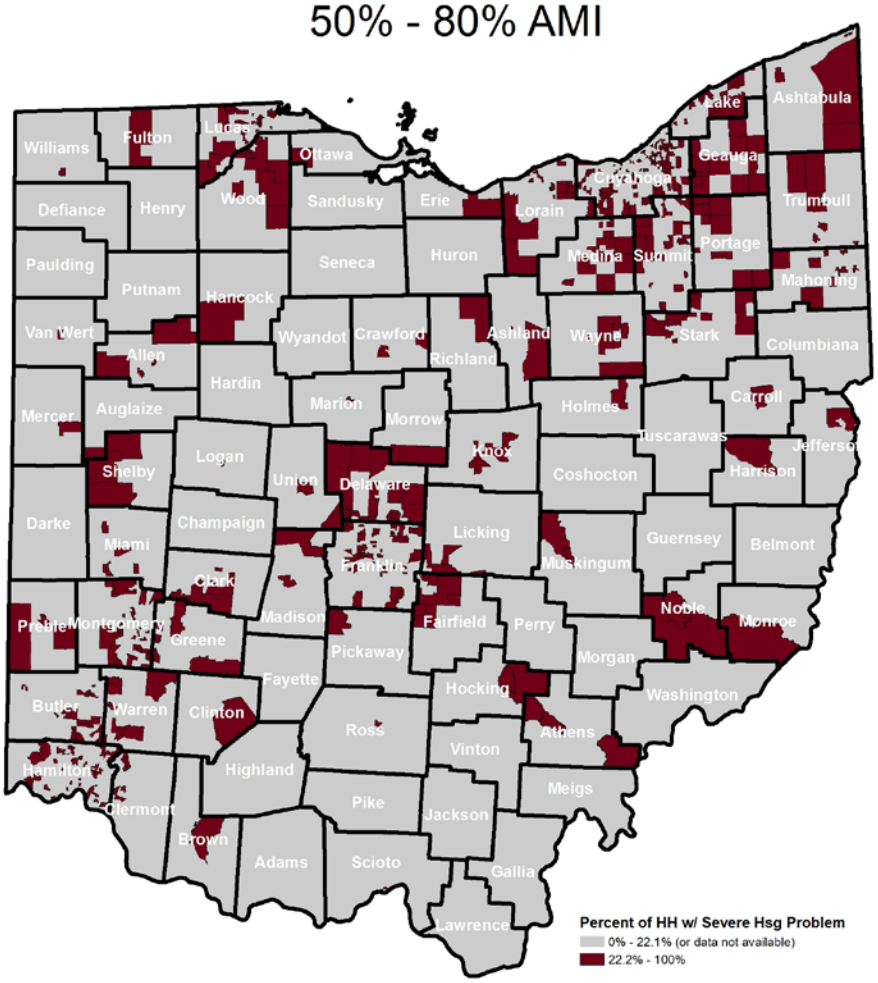
Table 5 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

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	81,444	728,846	0
White	67,382	606,003	0
Black / African American	9,556	92,878	0
Asian	1,410	6,480	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	227	1,049	0
Pacific Islander	0	103	0
Hispanic	2,100	15,520	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Severe Housing Problem 50% - 80% AMI



Note: There are 22.1% of all households statewide with at least one severe housing problem at 50%-80% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 2

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

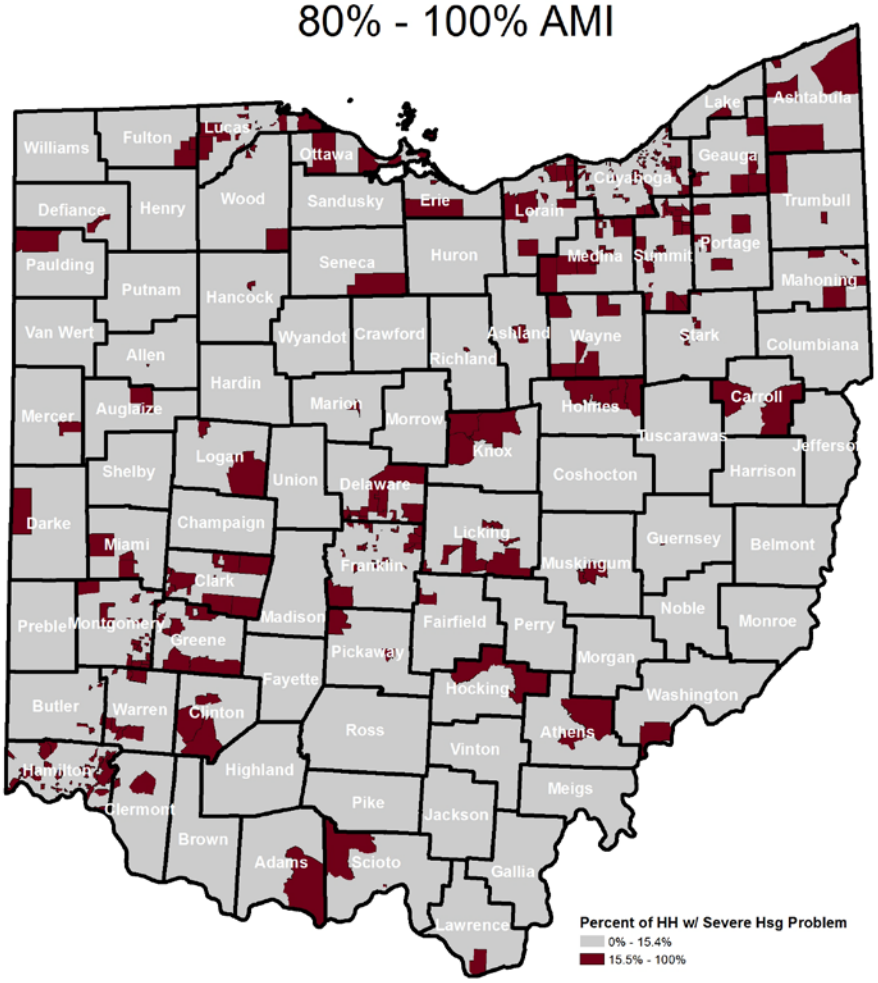
Table 15 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

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	22,646	479,270	0
White	19,019	411,604	0
Black / African American	2,079	49,146	0
Asian	527	5,318	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	582	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	764	7,758	0

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*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%

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ at Least One Severe Housing Problem 80% - 100% AMI



Note: There are 5.4% of all households statewide with at least one severe housing problem at 80%-100% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 2

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Based on the data provided above it has been determined that households with disproportionately greater need based on housing problems that exist were relatively constant in terms of the overall percentage of households by race except for two categories.

There are a number of census tracts that contain race and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole for all income categories that can be seen in the maps included in this section. However, there are only a few instances where the total numbers of race and ethnic households have experienced disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole. Within the 30-50% of AMI, Asian (41.5%) and American Indian/Native Alaskan (42.7%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (31.4%). Within the 50-80% of AMI, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (31.6%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (12.1%).

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2)

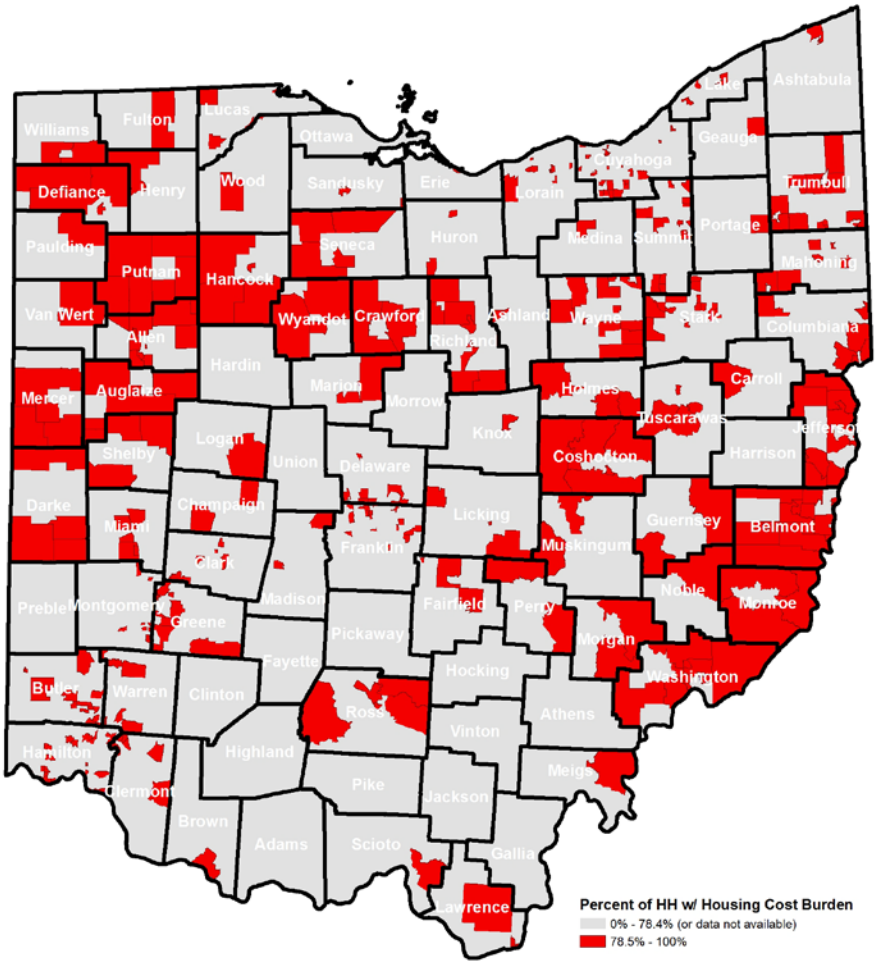
The following information is presented to highlight the housing problem of cost burden with respect to race as well as census tracts throughout the state that have housing cost burden greater than 30% and 50%. The information presented in the table provides an overview of the issue of housing cost burden as it relates to race throughout the state.

Table 16 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,124,879	765,573	588,317	48,283
White	2,739,776	616,588	426,629	28,586
Black / African American	265,004	112,799	126,159	15,498
Asian	40,648	9,029	7,640	1,635
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,628	1,298	1,808	231
Pacific Islander	705	78	27	15
Hispanic	49,177	17,244	17,377	1,613

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ Housing Cost Burden 0 - 30% AMI

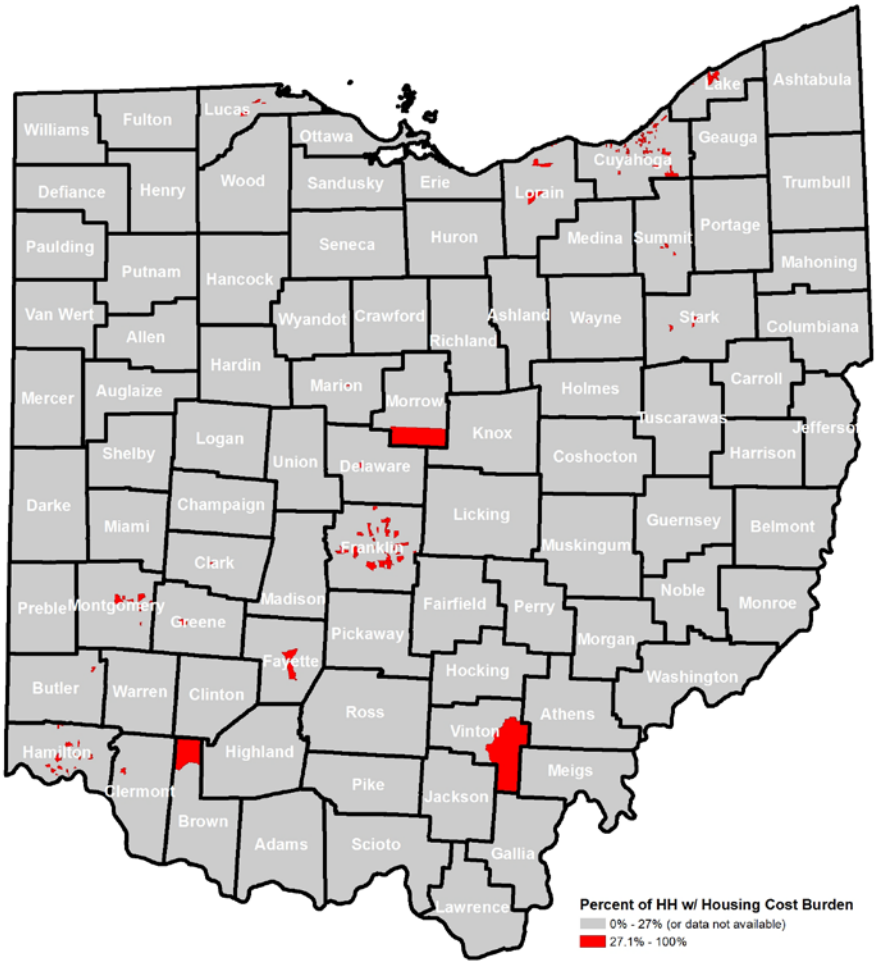


Note: There are 68.3% of all households statewide with housing cost burden 0 - 30% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 9

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ Housing Cost Burden 30 - 50% AMI

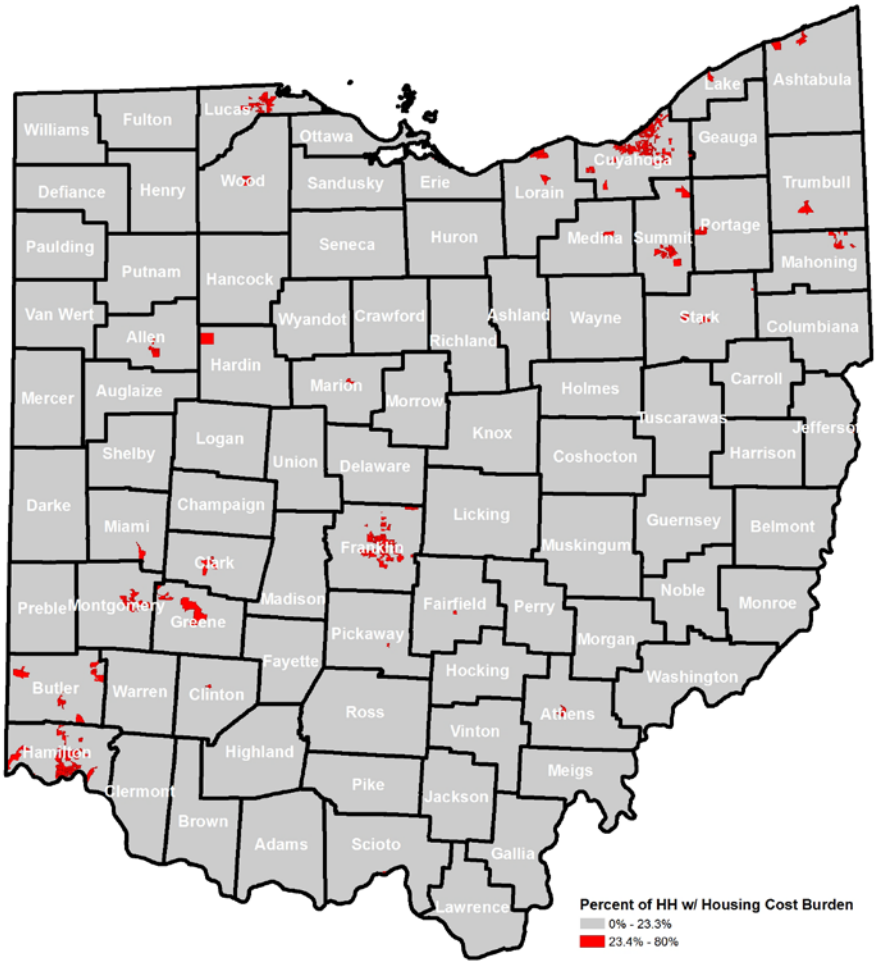


Note: There are 17% of all households statewide with housing cost burden 30 - 50% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 9

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Total Population: Disproportionately Greater Need: CT w/ Housing Cost Burden > 50% AMI



Note: There are 13.3% of all households statewide with housing cost burden > 50% AMI.
Disproportionately greater need is defined as households with greater than 10% of the jurisiction as whole for that category.

Source: 2007 - 2011 CHAS - Table 9

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

There are a number of census tracts that contain race and ethnic groups with disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole for all income categories that can be seen in the maps included in this section. Overall, there are only a few instances where the total numbers of race and ethnic households have experienced disproportionately greater need based on the state as a whole. Within the 0-30% of AMI, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (79.9%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (68.3%). Also, within the over 50% of AMI category, Black/African American (24.5%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (13.3%).

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.305 (b)(2)

The 2007-2011 CHAS tables presented above identify the statewide housing issues as they relate to both racial and income categories. The definition provided by HUD for a disproportionately greater need explains that it exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in category as a whole. Based upon this definition the racial and ethnic minority categories were compared to the state as a whole to determine if there is a disproportionately greater need that exists for all income categories in the housing cost burden, housing problems and severe housing problems categories.

Housing Problem

Within the 30-50% of AMI, Asian (80.2%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (69.4%). Also, within the 50-80% of AMI, Asian (53.1%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (42.3%).

Severe Housing Problem

Within the 30-50% of AMI, Asian (41.5%) and American Indian/Native Alaskan (42.7%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (31.4%). Within the 50-80% of AMI, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (31.6%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (12.1%).

Housing Cost Burden

Within the 0-30% of AMI, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (79.9%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (68.3%). Also, within the over 50% of AMI category, Black/African American (24.5%) has a disproportionate need compared to the state as a whole (13.3%).

Based on the maps included in the previous sections there appear to be a number of racial and ethnic groups that have disproportionately greater need than the state as a whole for all income categories. Overall, there are census tracts that contain race and ethnic groups disproportionately greater need than the state as a whole, but the Black/African American, Asian, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and American Indian groups appear to have a much higher need.

There are relatively few racial and ethnic minorities that have housing problems and severe housing problems that are disproportionately greater than the state as a whole. Pacific Islanders in the 30-50% HAMFI category have housing problems with disproportionately greater need, as well as, the Asian population in the 50-80% HAMFI. The only racial group that appeared to have a disproportionately greater need as it related to severe housing problems would be the Asian population in the 30-50% HAMFI.

The needs associated with the four components of housing problems appear to cover many of the statewide housing needs present. There are additional housing needs covered in other sections of the Consolidated Plan that are related to the issues of housing cost burden and housing quality.

While the data discussed above illustrates that some census tracts have a higher incidence of housing problems than others, this does not really explain the reasons behind these disparities. Clearly, one of the factors is that the most populous counties seem to have housing problems and cost burdened households located in large central and suburban cities. OCD believes that many of these particular issues are illustrated in the maps provided that indicate that the majority of housing problems and severe housing problems are located within these highly populated areas.

NA-35 Public Housing

The state of Ohio nor any of its agencies are designated as a public housing authority nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities within the state. Insofar as the state can determine and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in the state of Ohio at the present time. The continued reductions in HUD funding to the state make it increasingly difficult for the state to continue to implement programs that assist local communities and persons, notwithstanding providing assistance to troubled public housing authorities.

Table 6 - Public Housing by Program Type

	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	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321	1,355

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 18 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

	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	12	80	62	0	52	6	2
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	22	2,407	4,821	5	4,556	6	3
# of Disabled Families	0	62	2,893	11,347	6	10,008	30	60

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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
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Table 19 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

	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 *
White	0	214	8,687	24,008	15	22,148	77	276	1,286
Black/African American	0	72	2,053	5,124	2	4,950	11	43	69
Asian	0	1	19	44	0	43	0	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	29	150	0	147	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	30	0	29	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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Table 7 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

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	4	476	1,102	0	1,031	0	2	48
Not Hispanic	0	284	10,316	28,254	17	26,286	91	319	1,307
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

As the Office of Community Development doesn't administer public housing units the needs, number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant based rental assistance can be determined by contacting the local PHA at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/program_offices/public_indian_housing/pha/contacts/oh.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

The Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) is the lead entity for Ohio's Balance of State Continuum of Care (BOSCOC) which includes 80 of the state's 88 counties. The data used for the NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment was collected by the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) as part of Ohio's 2014 BOSCOC application. ODSA and COHHIO analyzed the data covering 80 of Ohio's rural counties in HMIS. The data included in the following tables provides an overview of services provided by the current inventory of facilities for assisting homeless families and persons in the BOSCOC.

Table 8 - 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)	145	1,507	7,509	3,558	7,447	112
Persons in Households with Only Children	3	0	3	3	3	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	413	1,738	8,600	5,614	6,118	66
Chronically Homeless Individuals	93	128	1,309	582	1,065	49
Chronically Homeless Families	26	35	365	223	435	119
Veterans	0	21	1,024	441	887	78
Unaccompanied Child	3	0	3	3	3	0
Persons with HIV	1	10	44	22	39	64

Data Source Comments: HMIS

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Table 9 - 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)	55	576	2,870	1,360	2,846	112
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	0	1	1	1	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	158	664	3,287	2,146	2,338	66
Chronically Homeless Individuals	36	49	500	222	407	49
Chronically Homeless Families	10	13	140	85	166	119
Veterans	0	8	391	169	339	78
Unaccompanied Youth	1	0	1	1	1	0
Persons with HIV	0	4	17	8	15	64

Data Source Comments: HMIS

The Rural Homeless Needs Assessment data isn't currently being reported by COHHIO as part of HMIS. The total number of rural homeless reported in this table was determined based on the proportion of rural population in non-entitlement areas throughout the state as reported by the U.S. Census Bureau at https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/urban-rural.html.

In the rural Balance of State, there were 3,806 total homeless persons during the point in time count. Of these, 3,247 were sheltered and 559 were unsheltered. There are 33 Appalachian counties in the Balance of State, and it is difficult to get an accurate count of the unsheltered individuals and families since much of this area is very inaccessible.

While this information is tracked through the Homeless Management Information System, the way that the data is structured makes this information difficult to report on. Within the year we can create a report to separate provider types so accurate information on these groups can be reported.

Table 10 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	1,142	137
Black or African American	241	5
Asian	3	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	0
Pacific Islander	1	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	66	2
Not Hispanic	1,441	143

Data Source Comments: HMIS

There were 227 veterans in need of housing assistance. It is unknown what their family status is. 571 families were in need of housing assistance. In the Balance of State, there were 3,806 total homeless persons during the point in time count. Of these, 3,247 were sheltered and 559 were unsheltered. There are 33 Appalachian counties in the Balance of State, and it is difficult to get an accurate count of the unsheltered individuals and families since much of this area is very inaccessible. Some areas of the Balance of State are more urban and suburban and unsheltered individuals and families may be staying in cars or on the streets.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d)

The state is responsible for reporting the number of persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, and any other categories the State may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs.

The state has designated all of the Special Needs populations as High priority because these populations are all person that are unable to care for themselves without support. A lack of services or housing not only would put these populations at risk of being homeless, but really at risk of injury and possible even death.

Table 11 – HOPWA Data

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	9,236
Area incidence of AIDS	288
Rate per population	80
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	950
Rate per population (3 years of data)	8
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	19,554
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	169
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	1,180

Data Source Comments: Ohio CAPER

Table 12 – HIV Housing Need

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	33
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	36

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

The special needs populations that are supported by state agencies include populations that are elderly, frail elderly, disabled, developmentally disabled, persons with HIV/AIDS, persons with mental illness and persons afflicted with alcoholism or drug abuse. These populations include persons that are unable to care for themselves without support. A lack of services or housing not only would put these populations at risk of being homeless, but really at risk of injury and possible even death. In fact, this is the reason that there are several state agencies that are charged with providing support for these populations. Many of the underserved populations are

being served by existing state and local government agencies and non-profit organizations. Yet when gaps occur in the service or housing system for this population, they need immediate attention, so all categories are considered “high priority”.

There are many housing and supportive service needs for the special needs populations listed above. The elderly, frail elderly and disabled population’s needs would include emergency home repair assistance to address immediate threats to health and safety, and to maintain the household in the housing unit. This population would also need modifications to their housing to improve accessibility and to avoid injury. The Center for Disease Control’s National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) works to reduce morbidity, disability, mortality, and costs associated with injuries. According to the NCIPC among older adults, falls are the leading cause of injury deaths and the most common cause of nonfatal injuries and hospital admissions for trauma.

Persons with severe mental illness and persons afflicted with alcoholism or drug abuse have housing needs quite different from elderly in that they generally would not have problems with accessibility. For persons with substance abuse problems, most other matters, including safe, decent, and sanitary housing, become secondary. Unfortunately, individuals affected by addiction often experience segments of homelessness during times of active use. These households often require supportive services, case management and/or treatment for addiction in order to get back on their feet with financial, familial, community, and housing responsibilities. Options such as permanent supportive housing offer the long-term support and stability that often enables households to regain stability and productivity in their lives. Persons with mental illness would have similar housing and service needs. The priority needs for this population would likely include some period of temporary rental or mortgage payment assistance to prevent homelessness.

The housing and service needs for the developmentally disabled population would vary considerably depending on the degree of disability and the household situation. In situations where the person could not remain in housing independently or with the support of parents or another person, it may be necessary to construct or acquire and modify existing units to house these persons, which could also house a caregiver on-site. Typically such housing is owned and managed by a local non-profit organization or a County Developmental Disability Board.

This population has unique housing and service needs. Currently, the total population of persons with HIV/AIDS in non-entitlement areas throughout the state is 4,306. Some persons with HIV/AIDS may be able to live independently with little or no housing assistance or services. However, for others as the illness progress may need increasing levels of support, which may require some modifications to the housing unit and require on-site support services, depending on the household’s circumstance, which may change over time. Needs may also include rental assistance and mortgage payments if the person cannot continue to work.

In addition to the special needs populations that are currently served by the Ohio Development Services Agency HOPWA program, special needs populations are handled by different

departments within the state. The many state agencies charged with providing support for special needs populations include the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD), the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) and Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (OOD). The table listed below includes information taken from the Ohio Department of Health's 2014 report http://www.odh.ohio.gov/~/media/ODH/ASSETS/Files/health%20statistics%20-%20disease%20-%20hiv-aids/WebTables12.ashx. The Area incidence of AIDS reported accounts for the total number of cases reported in 2013. The rate per population of AIDS cases reported as well as area prevalence is the number of persons with a reported diagnosis of HIV infection per 100,000 population calculated using 2012 U.S. Census estimates.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f)

Public Facilities

There are substantial public facility needs in smaller cities and rural counties throughout Ohio. The Ohio Council of Sections – ASCE includes on their website http://ohioasce.org/reportcard a report card to address public infrastructure throughout the state by explaining and illustrating the problems and difficulties the state of Ohio is having in maintaining its critical infrastructure. Recommended courses of action are also included in the report which covers aviation, bridges, dams, drinking water, electricity, parks and recreation, railroads, roads, schools transit and wastewater.

In addition to the statewide public facility needs identified in the Ohio Council of Sections report card, the online survey results completed by the e-committee in August of 2014, lists a number of public facility needs. The following needs include: extension of water and sewer; housing issues; statewide broadband; road improvements; transportation for rural areas; community centers; emergency shelters; downtown streetscapes; ADA compliance; fire sub-station and equipment

Community development public facility needs were identified as part of the citizen participation process through consultation with various statewide agencies, the public as part of the online e-committee survey and stakeholders as part of the Program Advisory Committee meetings. Community development needs have also been historically identified at the local level as part of the local level citizen participation process. Long-term planning has been a requirement of communities receiving funding as part of the state administered CDBG program. Long-term planning for each community has been comprehensive. Based upon the local level planning process communities have been able to identify community development public facility needs.

Public Improvements

There are substantial public improvement needs in smaller cities and rural counties throughout Ohio. The Ohio Council of Sections – ASCE includes on their website http://ohioasce.org/reportcard a report card to address public infrastructure throughout the state by explaining and illustrating the problems and difficulties the state of Ohio is having in maintaining its critical infrastructure. Recommended courses of action are also included in the report which covers aviation, bridges, dams, drinking water, electricity, parks and recreation, railroads, roads, schools transit and wastewater.

In addition to the statewide public improvement needs identified in the Ohio Council of Sections report card, the online survey results completed by the e-committee in August of 2014, lists a number of public improvement needs. The following needs include: water and sanitary sewer installation and repair; transit opportunities; sidewalk improvements, and road improvements.

Community development public improvement needs were identified as part of the citizen participation process through consultation with various statewide agencies, the public as part of

the online e-committee survey and stakeholders as part of the Program Advisory Committee meetings. Community development needs have also been historically identified at the local level as part of the local level citizen participation process. Long-term planning has been a requirement of communities receiving funding as part of the state administered CDBG program. Long-term planning for each community has been comprehensive. Based upon the local level planning process communities have been able to identify community development public improvement needs.

Public Services

The online survey results completed by the e-committee in August of 2014 list a number of public service needs. The following needs include: job/career training services for the elderly; enhanced transportation options; workforce development training; job assistance training; access to medical and mental health, and staffing for public service positions.

In addition to the items listed above the state has listed the public service activities funded on an annual basis as part of the Annual Performance Report. The need for the types of activities still exists although public service projects funded through the Community Development Allocation Program have decreased significantly since 2011, but the total number of beneficiaries has increased from previous years. During that period there has also been a decrease in total number of public service projects since 2011. The general public service category received the largest amount of funds at $8.4 million followed by homelessness prevention at nearly $6.2 million.

Community Development public service needs were identified as part of the citizen participation process through consultation with various statewide agencies, the public as part of the online e-committee survey and stakeholders as part of the Program Advisory Committee meetings. Community development public service needs have also been historically identified at the local level as part of the local level citizen participation process. Long-term planning has been a requirement of communities receiving funding as part of the state administered CDBG program. Long-term planning for each community has been comprehensive. Based upon the local level planning process communities have been able to identify community development public service needs.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

The Consolidated Plan regulations require a description of the significant housing characteristics of the State's housing markets. The first step in attempting to analyze the housing market is to examine the state's demographic characteristics and particularly the changes that have taken place since the 2000 decennial Census to determine what, if any, trends have emerged. Much of the housing data included in the following tables and maps is based on the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, 2007-2011 CHAS, as well as data provided by various state agencies.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.310(a)

The tables below provide information on the type of units in Ohio as well as unit size by tenure during 2011 and how those units have changed during from 2000 to 2011. As of 2011 the largest number of units were 1-unit detached structures, which represent 68% of all structures. Between the years 2000 to 2011 the state of Ohio saw an overall increase in total renter and owner units of over 670,000, which represents a 15.2% increase. One significant fact is that the percentage of each category remained relatively the same from 2000 to 2011 with the exception of 1-unit detached structures that saw an increase of nearly 70,000 units, which represents a nearly 42% increase.

The other tables listed below describe the composition of the housing stock based on the number of bedrooms in the unit. As of the 2011 the total number of owner occupied units throughout the state was nearly twice that of rental units. The largest category of owner occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, which represented 81% of all owner units. Since 2000 the total number of owner-occupied units has only increased by a total of 1.8%, with all categories of owner units remaining virtually the same.

With respect to rental units the state as a whole saw an overall increase in total rental units by nearly 4% from 2000 – 2011. The one rental categories that saw the greatest increase was for units with 3 or more bedrooms, which increased by over 24%. Both rental units with one or no bedrooms both saw nearly 10% decreases. Rental units with 2 bedrooms were the only category that remained relatively the same over that period of time.

Table 26 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,505,082	68%
1-unit, attached structure	236,810	5%
2-4 units	460,474	9%
5-19 units	446,651	9%
20 or more units	265,770	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	204,906	4%
Total	**5,119,693**	**100%**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 27 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,199	0%	40,807	3%
1 bedroom	44,498	1%	348,168	24%
2 bedrooms	544,088	17%	600,656	42%
3 or more bedrooms	2,534,621	81%	437,970	31%
Total	**3,126,406**	**99%**	**1,427,601**	**100%**

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

The state of Ohio provides both federal and state housing trust funds for housing activities that provide affordable housing and housing assistance to families and individuals whose incomes are equal to or less than 80% of the area median income.

Historically, the federal funds that are distributed to non-entitlement areas throughout the state have benefited on average approximately 1,500 households with over 95% owners and 5% renters. The largest income level category that has been provided federal funding for housing assistance have included beneficiaries in the 31% - 50% of area median income group, which have represented nearly 35% of all beneficiaries. The next largest income level groups have included beneficiaries in the 0 – 30% and 51% - 60% of area median income level categories that have each accounted for 25% of all beneficiaries served followed by beneficiaries in the 61% - 80% income level group that have accounted for nearly 15%.

The largest category of beneficiaries that have been by the state of Ohio through the use of federal funds have been elderly households that have accounted for approximately 30% of all housing assistance funding provided. Generally, areas with lower median income tend to have a greater proportion of elderly persons. As of 2012, the median age of the state of Ohio was 38.8 with a median income of $48,246, with the Ohio Appalachian median age of 40.5 and median income of $40,300. The comparison of the state of Ohio to the Ohio Appalachian region indicates that both age and income are related. The data based on the American Community Survey has been compiled and made available at http://development.ohio.gov/reports/reports_countytrends_map.htm. The next largest category of family types have been both the single/non elderly and related/two parent that have each accounted for nearly 25% of all housing beneficiaries followed by related/single parent at 15% and other at 5%.

One of the most important factors used by the Census Bureau to determine housing affordability is the Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income category for both owner and rental units. When comparing the 2000 US Census to the 2013 ACS data there have been significant increases in the percentage of renter and owner units that have monthly housing costs greater than 30% or more of their household income. As of 2013 nearly 50% all renters were paying 30% or more of their household income for housing, which represents over a 13% increase since 2000. The owner occupied units have seen an increase of 5.5% in this category over the same period of time. Based upon this data it is evident there is an increasing demand for affordable rental units due to the fact that over 220,000 rental units are no longer considered affordable. The same applies to homeowner units which have seen over 250,000 units no longer considered affordable.

Since 2009 there has also been a nearly 5% decrease in total units provided with HUD assistance in the state of Ohio from 543,398 to 522,095. Only the housing choice voucher program and the low income housing tax credit saw modest increases in the total number of

units. The section 8 program saw a nearly 12 percent decrease in units available from 2009 to 2013.

There are a number of other factors that have contributed to the loss of affordable housing units in the past. Two important indicators that have been used to gauge the condition of the affordable housing market have been foreclosure filings and employment indicators. Although the state of Ohio has seen a decrease in the unemployment rate from 10.2% in 2009 to 7.4% in 2013, as well as a decrease of nearly 20,000 foreclosure filings per year since the housing crisis of 2009 as indicated by the Policy Matters Ohio website http://www.policymattersohio.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Foreclosure-Tables34.pdf, the state has continued to deal with an affordable housing issue.

Overall there was a slight reduction of .6% in the total number of owner units from 2000 to 2013 based on Census data while the total number of renter units increased by almost 10% during that period. As indicated in the OHFA FY 2015 Annual Report one in nine housing units was vacant according to the American Community Survey data. As indicated in the report of homes, 8.5% are currently vacant statewide; of those actively for sale, the figure is 2.3 percent. The Development Services Agency has compiled population comparisons and future projections to show where population growth will take place. From 2010 to 2013 there has been population growth primarily located in urban counties, but statewide there has only been an increase in population of .09% as indicated here http://development.ohio.gov/reports/reports_pop_est.htm.

Based on the population data and projections it can still be assumed that many of the needs of the population are still centered on building more large rental housing units, but can also be accomplished by assisting renter households to become homeowners. Since 2000 the total occupants per room has remained relatively stable with over 98 percent of all housing units with 1 occupant or less per room. As indicated in the 2011 CHAS data that looks at overcrowding, predominately single family households compose the largest group that experience overcrowding. Virtually all of the housing programs covered by the Consolidated Plan involve households and individuals applying for assistance, and there is no way to accurately determine these numbers five years in advance.

As noted in the housing needs assessment, small related households include many single-headed households, both male and female. Construction of new rental units is a priority for these households that experience high housing costs and also are among the largest category of renter households. Rental assistance is proposed for the lowest income households.

As indicated in the previous section, with regards to the size of the units there is a need to construct new units and also for rehabilitation of some existing units to assist this population which has among the highest cost burden, especially for households below 50% of median income for large related families of 5 persons or more.

There is also a housing need for elderly households. Specific housing types that can benefit this group can include new construction for those with incomes below 50% of median income,

along with rental housing assistance, as elderly households in this income range experience a significant cost burden. Housing rehabilitation and repair goals are also proposed to address deficiencies in existing rental housing, which could include accessibility improvements, handrails, grab bars, etc.

It is somewhat difficult to establish goals for other households, as this group is somewhat undefined. Certainly this group includes many single households, which market data have increased substantially during the last 10 years. These households are highly rent burdened and consequently one goal is to provide rental assistance, especially to those in the 0-30% of median income range. There are also goals for construction of new rental units for this population, particularly those below 50% of median income. Some homeownership goals are also included for the higher income households in this population, though in general the households that are single and in this income range do not experience a significant cost burden nor would they be overcrowded so it is not expected that this should be a significant need for most households

MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

One of the indicators of the cost of housing and affordability is the amount that households are paying for gross rents as a percentage of their income. Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewer) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). The policy of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is that households are rent burdened if they are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, including utility costs. The tables listed below include the cost of housing, rent paid, housing affordability, monthly rent for all areas in the state of Ohio.

Table 28 – Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	100,500	135,600	35%
Median Contract Rent	423	543	28%

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Table 13 - Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	631,711	44.3%
$500-999	712,642	49.9%
$1,000-1,499	58,005	4.1%
$1,500-1,999	12,994	0.9%
$2,000 or more	12,249	0.9%
Total	***1,427,601***	***100.0%***

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 14 – Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	130,720	No Data
50% HAMFI	493,165	252,415
80% HAMFI	1,020,195	750,320
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,121,780
Total	***1,644,080***	***2,124,515***

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

An examination of 2007-2011 CHAS Table 10 was used to identify the problem of overcrowding with household characteristics and income levels included. These particular datasets could

potentially identify households that are at risk for homelessness. Based upon this data it appears that the issues of overcrowding and income appear to be relatively minimal statewide, but further analysis reveals that owner and renter households that currently experience overcrowding and homelessness risk are relatively consistent. An examination of non-family households, as well as, one family household with no subfamilies, provides an interesting picture as to the nature of overcrowding and risk for homelessness. Although data is available for one family household with at least one subfamily or more than one family this particular category represents a small portion of the overall housing market thus the focus tends to be on the other two housing categories. Both owner and renter households experience very similar characteristics with regards to the total percentage of persons per bedroom, income levels and housing household type. Although the data can indicate that there an overcrowding issue does exist and there are households that are at risk for homelessness it cannot be determined through this data alone that there is sufficient housing for households at all income levels.

The issue of having sufficient housing for households at all income levels can vary based upon geography as indicated by a number of reports and articles written about the shale natural gas activity in eastern Ohio. One such report *The Impact of Shale Development on Housing in Carroll County* https://www.ohiohome.org/research/documents/ShaleImpact.pdf prepared by the Ohio University in February 2013, examines how the housing market how been impacted in that particular area of the state. According to the report housing availability has decreased in Carroll County, with fewer houses for sale and it becoming increasingly difficult for low-income renters to obtain affordable rental properties.

Based upon an examination of Ohio's median income, home value and rent data from 2000 – 2013 it can be anticipated that the future affordable housing climate in the state will be impacted. During the period of 2000 to 2013 the state saw an increase in value of owner occupied housing by nearly 30 percent, as well as a nearly 40 percent increase in rent. During that same period the state only saw an increase in median household income of 17.9 percent. Based upon these indicators there will most likely be an increase in households paying in excess of 30 percent of their monthly income for housing, which currently stands at approximately 32 percent, a nearly 6 percent increase from 2000. With the increase in home values and rents housing affordability will be negatively impacted.

HUD's methodology used to develop annual fair market rents is based on calculating the rental rate ratio, which utilizes the median gross rent of the STCO and CBSA. The calculation produces the 2-bedroom fair market rent for the area. In order to develop a relationship a comparison of 2 bedroom fair market rents of each county throughout the state with median gross rent has been conducted. Based upon this relationship it can be assumed that the fair market rents in urban areas differ from rural areas, particularly evident in Appalachian areas. Of the 32 Appalachian counties only Pike County had a greater median gross rent than 2 bedroom fair market rent. Of the 27 counties that had greater median gross rent than 2 bedroom fair market rent 12 were located in Metro FMR areas. Based upon the fact that the majority of counties in rural Ohio have higher 2 bedroom fair market rents than median gross rents it can

be assumed that producing and preserving affordable housing in rural areas throughout the state could potentially be impacted.

MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

The U.S. Census Bureau provides data that directly speaks to the condition of the housing stock through the CHAS datasets and ACS. Overcrowding, which was discussed earlier, is an indication of need for housing, but not necessarily reflective of unit condition. Often units without plumbing or kitchen facilities are cited as indicators of condition, but all but a small fraction of units lack these features today. The vast majority of units that have old and unsafe electrical, heating or plumbing systems, outdated roofs and other structural problems usually have complete kitchen and plumbing facilities, though they may not meet today's health and safety standards. The variable ''Selected conditions'' is defined for owner- and renter-occupied housing units as having at least one of the following conditions: (1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, (2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, (3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, (4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 2011 greater than 30 percent, and (5) gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2011 greater than 30 percent. This information just provides a general indicator of overall housing need.

Substandard condition could be defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire, health and safety codes. Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation could be defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire, health and safety codes but is both financially and structurally feasible for rehabilitation.

Table 15 - Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	763,071	24%	628,701	44%
With two selected Conditions	14,601	0%	30,998	2%
With three selected Conditions	2,980	0%	3,829	0%
With four selected Conditions	72	0%	111	0%
No selected Conditions	2,345,682	75%	763,962	54%
Total	***3,126,406***	***99%***	***1,427,601***	***100%***

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 16 – Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	337,424	11%	107,699	8%
1980-1999	675,949	22%	292,138	20%
1950-1979	1,302,310	42%	615,121	43%
Before 1950	810,723	26%	412,643	29%
Total	***3,126,406***	***101%***	***1,427,601***	***100%***

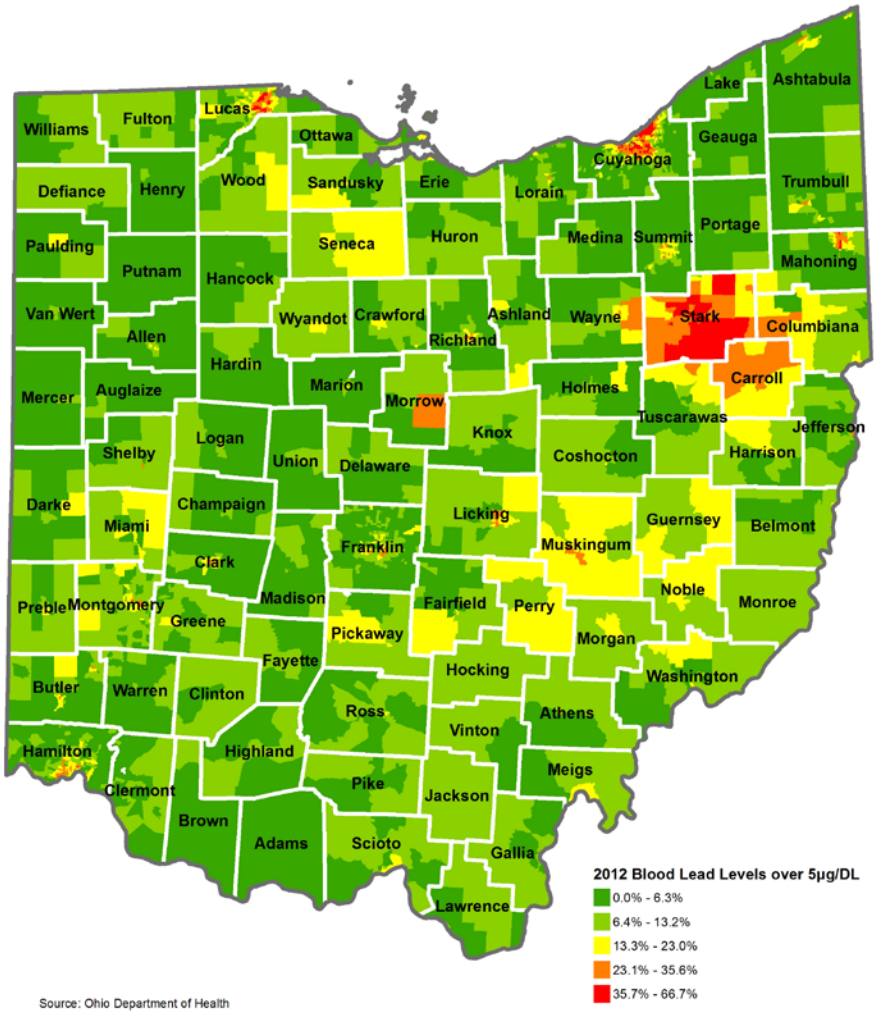
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 17 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	2,113,033	68%	1,027,764	72%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	179,735	6%	73,835	5%

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

2012 Census Tracts with Elevated Blood Lead Levels



Source: Ohio Department of Health

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Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Another possible indicator of housing condition is simply the age of the housing stock. The tables listed above estimate the need for rehabilitation of housing units based on the age of the unit. The estimate is derived from the sum of 68% of the owner units and 72% of rental units built before 1980, 26% of the owner units and 29% of the rental units built before 1950. The majority of all rental and owner housing units were constructed between 1950 to 1979. This method probably provides a more accurate indication of the need for housing preservation because the older the housing unit, the more likely it is to have obsolete mechanical systems or have deficiencies resulting from deferred maintenance.

Clearly, by far the most important goal for owner households is providing assistance to help rehabilitate and preserve their existing housing units. This would include emergency repairs to keep the unit habitable and prevent homelessness, repairs to systems, and accessibility improvements for elderly or disabled persons. Rehabilitation would address all systems in a housing unit so it would not require any substantial improvements for 15 years or more. Rehab would include energy improvements and lower maintenance costs, thus reducing housing costs to the owner. In some cases new construction may be a necessary alternative for units that are considered beyond cost-effective rehabilitation.

In order to determine the estimated number of housing units occupied by low or moderate income families with lead based paint hazards a number of datasets must be analyzed. The first piece of data that must be examined is the total number of low or moderate income persons to determine the total number of housing units that could potentially be impacted. Currently, the state as a whole has approximately 38 percent persons that have low or moderate income and a total of 3,140,797 housing units built prior to 1980, which equates to approximately 1,197,933 low incomes housing units based on the LMI percentage. The second step in determining the total number of low or moderate income housing units that contain lead based paint hazards involves the examination of the Ohio Department of Health's 2012 Observed Blood Lead Levels Census Tracts database to determine the total population with blood lead levels greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter. According to this dataset approximately 4 percent of the total population has blood lead levels greater than 5 micrograms per deciliter. In order to determine the total number of housing units with elevated blood lead levels the percentage of total persons with elevated blood lead levels was factored into the approximately 1,197,933 housing units with low or moderate income populations. In total, approximately 50,791 housing units occupied by low or moderate income families could potentially have lead based paint hazards. This number represents a nearly 5 percent decrease from the previously reported data in 2000.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

Introduction:

The state of Ohio nor any of its agencies are designated as a public housing authority nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities within the state. Insofar as the state can determine and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in the state of Ohio at the present time. The continued reductions in HUD funding to the state make it increasingly difficult for the state to continue to implement programs that assist local communities and persons, notwithstanding providing assistance to troubled public housing authorities.

Table 34 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

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	0	295	11,592	30,221	110	5,116	602	4,638	18,482
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

Introduction

The following section discusses the facilities, housing, and supportive services available that meet the needs of homeless persons, particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, and veterans and their families. The services include both targeted services to vulnerable populations and mainstream services such as health, mental health, and employment services.

Table 35 - Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons

	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)	2,385	71	1,033	896	0
Households with Only Adults	1,773	120	664	1,328	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	263	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Data Source Comments: HMIS

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Mainstream services are offered by non-homeless organizations, which provide housing services that often work with mental health, health and other community organizations to serve their clients that are experiencing homelessness. Statewide homeless policies will be coordinated through the Balance of State Continuum of Care Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from state agencies, statewide coalitions and associations, and local homeless providers. The Advisory Committee also includes representatives from the realty and banking communities. The Advisory Committee expects to meet three times during the upcoming year to identify gaps in the state's continuum of care and develop policies and strategies to address those gaps. In addition, the Advisory Committee will participate in planning and developing the state's 2015 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance grant to HUD.

The Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) will continue to promote a coordinated statewide approach to homelessness. For instance, during the past four years, the Ohio Departments of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Job and Family Services, Developmental Disabilities, Rehabilitation Services Commission and Aging have participated in planning and reviewing some ODSA applications.

Ohio has prioritized serving chronically homeless persons in PSH. It is required that PSH providers either dedicate beds to this population or prioritize their entry into the program. Ohio is very fortunate to have several strong programs operating housing programs for veterans and their families. Additionally, veterans are referred to community organizations that also prioritize veterans. The Shelter Standards in Ohio mandate that families must be served intact. The Balance of State is not urban and does not have shelters specifically for unaccompanied youth, however the urban entitlement areas have emergency shelters and transitional housing for the 18-24 population.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.310(c)

Introduction

Special needs population's facilities and services are provided by different departments within the state, including the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD), the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) and Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission (RSC). The Development Services Agency coordinates with these agencies and other service providers to determine facility and servicing needs.

Table 36 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	0
PH in facilities	86
STRMU	763
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	0

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Supportive services are provided by a number of organizations and agencies statewide. As in the past, the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS) and the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) will provide substantial resources and a variety of programs to assist special needs non-homeless populations in the state.

Housing is a fundamental element of a community support program. Housing denotes a sense of permanence, a place where persons intend to reside. Providing shelter is a temporary option for homeless persons when a more stable residential option is absent. It is the policy of ODMHAS that homeless shelters are not appropriate living arrangements for persons with mental illness. Patients being discharged from ODMHAS Behavioral Health Organizations/Hospitals are not to be discharged to a shelter or to the street.

Community Support Network (CSN) programs are required to have emergency housing plans in place in the event their clients undergo unexpected residential change. This emergency housing plan must be approved by the relevant ODMHAS Behavioral Health Organization's (BHO) Chief Executive Office, the contracting Board for the CSN program, and the BHO CSN Coordinator.

ODMHAS BHO and CSN programs, in conjunction with the responsible or contracting Board or agency, shall exhaust all reasonable efforts to locate suitable housing options for patients being discharged. Patients in ODMHAS BHOs shall not be discharged to homeless shelters and

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clients in an ODMHAS CSN program shall not be removed or relocated from community housing options to homeless shelters unless the responsible board or contract agency has been involved in the decision-making process, it is the affected person expressed wishes and other placement options have been offered to the affected person and refused. When a discharge or relocation to a homeless shelter occurs under these guidelines, the reasons shall be thoroughly documented in the person's chart and reviewed via the BHO's quality improvement process. Persons may not be discharged or relocated to homeless shelters for staff convenience, as a punitive measure, or for expediency. ODMHAS BHO policies shall be consistent with this directive.

ODSA will also provide funding for non-homeless special needs populations through the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program and Housing Assistance Grant Program. The HOPWA Program will provide nonprofit agencies with the resources to devise and implement long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of individuals and families with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases. The HOPWA Program provides the following housing and supportive services: short-term emergency rental and utility assistance, operating costs for community residences, assistance with finding affordable permanent housing, case management, respite care, day care, transportation, etc.

The Housing Assistance Grant Program will also continue to fund programs that provide housing assistance to the non-homeless special needs population. The Housing Assistance Grant Program will provide funding to programs that provide emergency home repair and accessibility modifications for low-income seniors.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As HUD itself noted in the March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than do entitlement jurisdictions and cited comments by a group representing state community development agencies that it was difficult for states to meet goals for affordable housing barrier removal because states have very minimal control over the major barriers identified by HUD (zoning, local fees, etc). Zoning and land use decision-making are an inherently local process, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

This is certainly true in Ohio, which has a long tradition of local “home-rule” self-governance. In recognition of this reality, OCD instead has required each of its local Formula Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and a schedule to address them. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to creating or accessing affordable housing. OCD requires communities to submit their Impediments Analysis for review. During this year and subsequent years, communities will be offered assistance to rectify any deficiencies that OCD staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315(f)

This section identifies economic sectors in the state of Ohio where job opportunities exist and identifies reasons why some employment sector positions are not being filed. As of 2014 the state of Ohio's CDBG non-entitlement areas includes all or portions of 78 counties. The data below is based on the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS), which includes all of the non-entitlement areas of the state in order to get a better understanding as to the economic conditions of the area that has the potential of benefitting from the state of Ohio's CDBG program.

Economic Development Market Analysis

Table 37- 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	20,416	20,205	1	1	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	198,626	164,529	11	12	1
Construction	86,890	67,800	5	5	0
Education and Health Care Services	344,177	233,925	19	17	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	95,510	55,864	5	4	-1
Information	28,873	18,677	2	1	-1
Manufacturing	366,602	325,721	21	24	3
Other Services	66,361	51,038	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	130,748	78,522	7	6	-1
Public Administration	4	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	257,140	216,544	15	16	1
Transportation and Warehousing	76,455	60,541	4	4	0
Wholesale Trade	94,155	69,199	5	5	0
Total	1,765,957	1,362,565	--	--	--

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

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Table 38- Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	2,484,520
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	2,266,970
Unemployment Rate	8.50
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.10
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	6.50

Data Source Comments: ACS

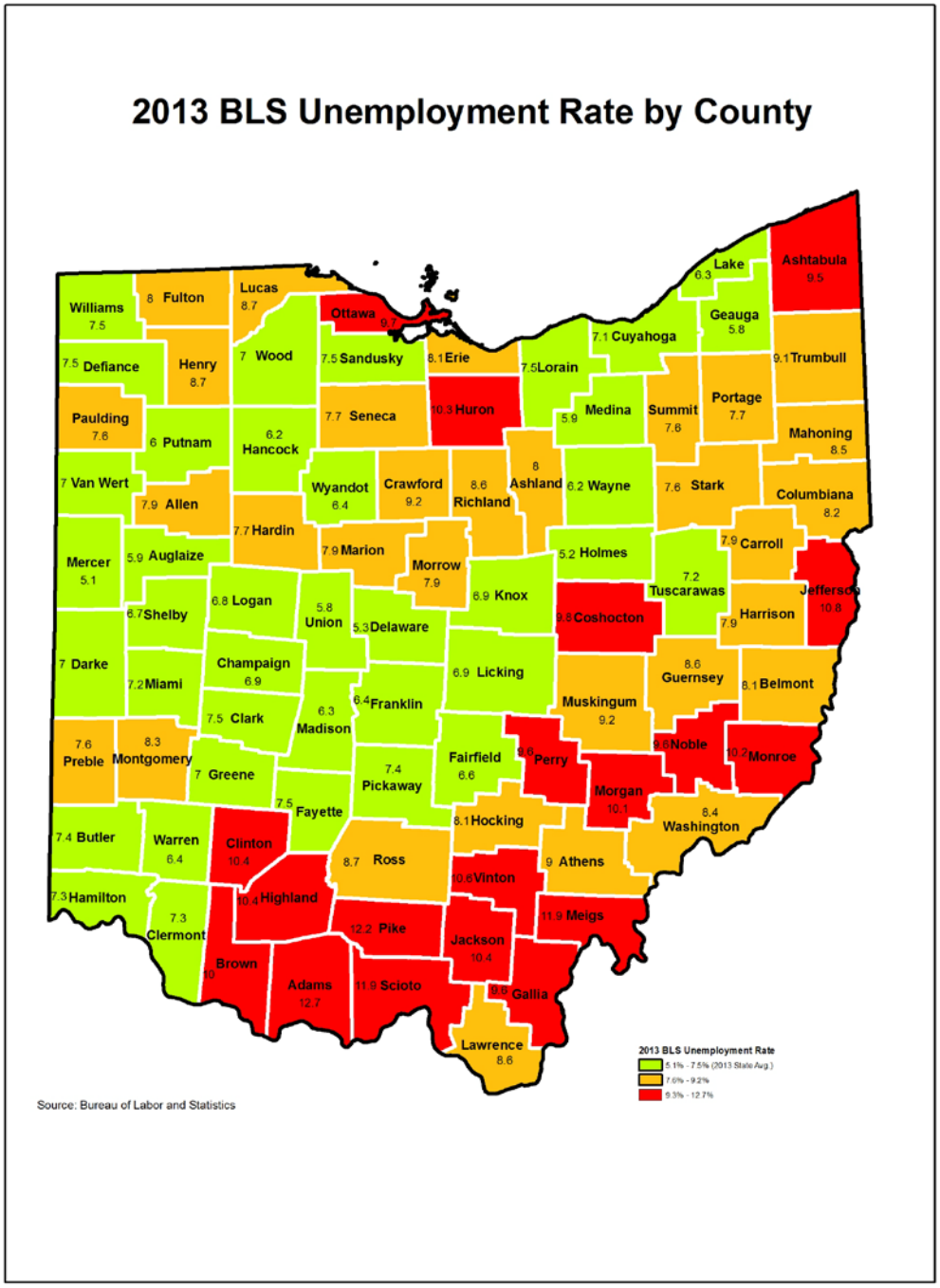

2013 BLS Unemployment Rate by County
Williams 7.5
8 Fulton
Lucas 8.7
Ottawa 9.7
Lake 6.3
Ashtabula 9.5
Geauga 5.8
7.1 Cuyahoga
7.5 Defiance
Henry 8.7
7 Wood
7.5 Sandusky
8.1 Erie
7.5 Lorain
9.1 Trumbull
Paulding 7.6
6 Putnam
6.2 Hancock
7.7 Seneca
10.3 Huron
5.9 Medina
Summit 7.6
Portage 7.7
Mahoning 8.5
7 Van Wert
7.9 Allen
Wyandot 6.4
Crawford 9.2
8.6 Richland
8 Ashland
6.2 Wayne
7.6 Stark
Columbiana 8.2
7.7 Hardin
7.9 Marion
Morrow 7.9
5.2 Holmes
7.9 Carroll
Mercer 5.1
5.9 Auglaize
6.9 Knox
7.2 Tuscarawas
Jefferson 10.8
6.7 Shelby
6.8 Logan
5.8 Union
5.3 Delaware
9.8 Coshocton
7.9 Harrison
7 Darke
Champaign 6.9
6.9 Licking
8.6 Guernsey
7.2 Miami
6.4 Franklin
Muskingum 9.2
8.1 Belmont
7.5 Clark
6.3 Madison
7.6 Preble
8.3 Montgomery
7 Greene
Fairfield 6.6
9.6 Perry
9.6 Noble
10.2 Monroe
7.4 Pickaway
Morgan 10.1
7.5 Fayette
8.1 Hocking
8.4 Washington
7.4 Butler
Warren 6.4
Clinton 10.4
8.7 Ross
9 Athens
10.6 Vinton
7.3 Hamilton
10.4 Highland
11.9 Meigs
7.3 Clermont
12.2 Pike
Jackson 10.4
Brown 10
Adams 12.7
11.9 Scioto
9.6 Gallia
Lawrence 8.6
2013 BLS Unemployment Rate
5.1% - 7.5% (2013 State Avg.)
7.6% - 9.2%
9.3% - 12.7%
Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Table 39 – Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	702,401
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	45,546
Service	375,824
Sales and office	533,433
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	226,735
Production, transportation and material moving	428,577

Data Source Comments: ACS

Table 18 - Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	1,477,078	69%
30-59 Minutes	527,280	25%
60 or More Minutes	133,412	6%
Total	***2,137,770***	***100%***

Data Source Comments: ACS

Table 19 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	56,683	19,763	115,655
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	522,196	63,982	254,259
Some college or Associate's degree	481,023	42,089	149,598
Bachelor's degree or higher	414,350	15,802	78,133

Data Source Comments: ACS

Table 20 - Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	10,662	15,115	12,604	31,924	59,886
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	60,441	40,456	39,394	104,867	107,179
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	151,825	183,303	240,076	594,784	344,752

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Some college, no degree	158,032	130,750	141,445	274,457	105,097
Associate's degree	18,595	54,527	68,124	118,773	19,557
Bachelor's degree	27,190	91,384	105,132	172,912	55,210
Graduate or professional degree	1,509	36,808	53,344	114,813	40,348

Data Source Comments: ACS

Table 21 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	19,747
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,649
Some college or Associate's degree	32,491
Bachelor's degree	46,410
Graduate or professional degree	59,892

Data Source Comments: ACS

Within the non-entitlement areas of the state the management, business, science and arts occupations is the largest employment sector employing nearly 31% of all persons. The next largest occupations in the non-entitlement areas of the state are sales and office occupations at 23.5%, production, transportation and material moving occupations at 18.9%, service occupations at 16.6% and finally natural resources, construction and maintenance occupations at 10%. As to be expected when comparing the more urbanized entitlement areas of the state with the more rural non-entitlement areas there a number of differences and similarities. The non-entitlement area has nearly 5% less persons employed in the management occupations than the entitlement areas, but has nearly 3.5% more persons employed in construction occupations and over 5% more in production/transportation occupations. Both the sales and service sectors in both areas of the state are relatively the same.

When compared to the 2000 Census the non-entitlement areas of the state have seen a slight increase in service occupation by approximately 3%, but nearly a 4% decrease in production/transportation occupations.

The need of employers, now and well into the twenty-first century, is quantity and quality of labor. Although this is not to argue for an elimination of traditional economic development, the success of economic development in the future will primarily rest on addressing labor force availability and preparedness through workforce development. Ohio’s ability to supply a skilled labor force will increasingly determine the state’s capacity for economic development. Ohio’s current demographic and economic trends show a reduction in the availability of potential workers. This is occurring at the same time that skill demands of the workforce are increasing

because of advances in the application of technology across industries, the movement toward a knowledge-based economy, and expanding global markets and competition.

Improving Ohio's business environment remains the top priority. To create this jobs friendly environment, Governor Kasich has initiated a comprehensive review of state government management, operations, and policies. The economic development operation arm in Ohio is JobsOhio. This private, non-profit corporation is guided by a business-minded Governor and a highly accomplished board of directors, designed to help Ohio's job-creation efforts by singularly focusing on attracting and retaining jobs, with an emphasis on strategic industry sectors. These include:

- Aerospace & Aviation
- Automotive
- Banking & Insurance
- BioHealth
- Consumer Products
- Energy
- Food Processing
- Information Services & Software
- Polymers

Over the next few years, the demand for several occupations is expected to grow at a rate much higher than the overall growth rate for Ohio according to Ohio Labor Market Information. Occupational growth is not specific to one industry as one occupation may be present across several industries. The highest growth is projected for the following occupations:

• Health care support occupations (27.3%)

• Computer and mathematical occupations (17.5%)

• Health care practitioners and technical occupations (16.7%)

• Personal care and service occupations (14.5%)

Higher average wages and greater job stability are associated with higher levels of educational attainment, which is an indicator of job skills. In Ohio, older workers were harder hit in the 2007 to 2009 recession. Unfortunately, educational attainment levels for those ages 45-64 are lower than those ages 25-44. Increasing the educational attainment of this age group should increase their skills for today's job market

Matching education supply with employer demand to determine where gaps exist is key to Ohio's workforce development efforts. To supplement a summary of our most urgent workforce needs, Ohio is building an inventory of all education and training programs in our state. In 2013,

the Ohio Board of Regents has been building this inventory with data from our public higher education institutions. The state will work to add other education providers in 2014.

Now more than ever, students need to be exposed to careers available in the 21st century. By 2018, 63 percent of all U.S. jobs will require education and training beyond high school. Students need to see a link between what they are learning in the classroom and their future career opportunities. In 2013, the Ohio Department of Education developed grade-level strategies to connect learning with real-world jobs. By providing young people in Ohio's schools career pathway information and opportunities, we will help students prepare for and connect to meaningful jobs while providing businesses access to a viable talent pool to fill their job needs

Employer services are currently offered primarily through Ohio's One-Stop system. In

One-Stops, there are a minimum of four different types of employer services:

1. Employee recruitment including

- Posting and filling of job openings,
- Job fairs,
- Mass recruitments, and
- Help writing position descriptions.

2. Employee selection including such services as

- Screening of qualified applicants,
- Skill assessment,
- Job readiness,
- Aptitude testing, and
- Support for hiring special populations (e.g., older workers, veterans,
- workers with disabilities, youth).

3. Employee training including

- Referrals to local employee training providers,
- Computer training labs,
- Use of conference rooms, and
- Assistance with establishing apprenticeship programs.

4. Human resource planning including

- Customized workshops,
- Resources for small businesses/entrepreneurs,
- Employee retention, and
- Supportive services for employees.

Staff at the Office of Workforce Transformation work closely with the JobsOhio team and have most recently collaborated on a regional team strategy and planning process. Through these two efforts, Ohio can begin to assess (with a new Business Forecasting Tool and statewide LMI information) the specific economic development and skill needs of business.

To address these needs, all workforce and education partners will come together to discuss needs that have been identified. Each region will need to take a hard look at how best to align all regional workforce resources and eliminate duplication in order to ensure Ohio's success. Workforce and education partners will then be better prepared to match employer needs and the employment and training needs of all working-age youth and adults in Ohio. In addition to creating the Office of Workforce Transformation, Executive Order 2012-02K also created the Governor's Executive Workforce Board (Board). Duties of the Board include reviewing the regional strategic plans and looking for what policies need to be developed or modified to best serve the needs of the regions. With this information in hand, the Board and the Office of Workforce Transformation can begin to also look on a statewide level at all state and federal workforce programs and identify cross-agency workforce performance measures that encourage the provision of seamless services.

This section identified the economic sectors in the state of Ohio where job opportunities exist and identified reasons why some employment sector positions are not being filed. As indicated in the following tables the labor force in the non-entitlement areas of the state is approximately 2.5 million people, of which nearly 225,000 are employed, which leaves approximately 8.5% of the population unemployed. The non-entitlement areas of the state are nearly 0.7% lower that the state of Ohio's 2011 ACS unemployment rate of 9.2%. Further analysis of the state's labor economic conditions and educational attainment was included in the section.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

The 2007 – 2011 Community Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) provides data at the census tract level that examines the housing needs throughout the state. The CHAS definition of a "housing problem" includes 1 or more of the 4 housing unit problems (lacks kitchen or plumbing, more than 1 person per room, or cost burden greater than 30%). Based upon this definition the 2007-2011 CHAS data was mapped out in the map titled "CHAS Housing Problems" to determine where, if any, concentrations of "housing problems" were present in the state. The data was divided into four separate class ranges (0%-15%, 15% - 30%, 30% - 50% and Greater than 50%). The range of 30% - 50% represents census tracts with concentrations of housing unit problems and all census tracts that have housing unit problems in excess of 50% could be defined as areas with high concentrations of housing unit problems. Based upon these definitions it has been determined that most populous cities and counties all seem to have concentrations of multiple housing problems. There are however housing unit problems in all regions of the state regardless of population although relatively few non-entitlement counties have census tracts with greater than 50% with housing unit problems.

The term "concentration" has been defined by HUD at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=13CNP-FR5800N13.pdf to mean "a neighborhood of minority concentration is a Census tract or other defined geographic area in which the percentage of residents who are racial or ethnic minorities is at least 20 percentage points high than the percentage of minority residents in the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (or jurisdiction not in a MSA) as a whole." Overall, the state of Ohio has a minority population of 19%, with many of the census tracts with minority populations located in either urban cities or urban counties. There are however a number of non-entitlement counties that have census tracts with minority populations greater than the state average of 19% and a few areas that exceed the 39% minority population "concentration" threshold, which can be seen the map title "Concentration of Minority Population." The non-entitlement counties without entitlement cities that contain census tracts with concentrations of minority populations include Greene, Madison, Ross, Sandusky, Marion and Pickaway counties. Similarly, many of the same census tracts of the state with minority population also have low- and moderate income populations. There are a number of census tracts located in non-entitlement areas of the state as can be seen in map titled "LMI Census Tracts with Minority Populations" that contain both LMI populations and minority population over 19%, that tend to be located primarily in urban areas.

Based on HUD's definition of neighborhood assets that can be found at http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/documents/huddoc?id=13CNP-FR5800N13.pdf, an asset can mean the following:

a. Developmental assets that allow residents to attain the skills needed to be successful in all aspects of daily life (e.g., educational institutions, early learning centers, and health resources);

b. Commercial assets that are associated with production, employment, transactions, and

sales (e.g., labor force and retail establishments);

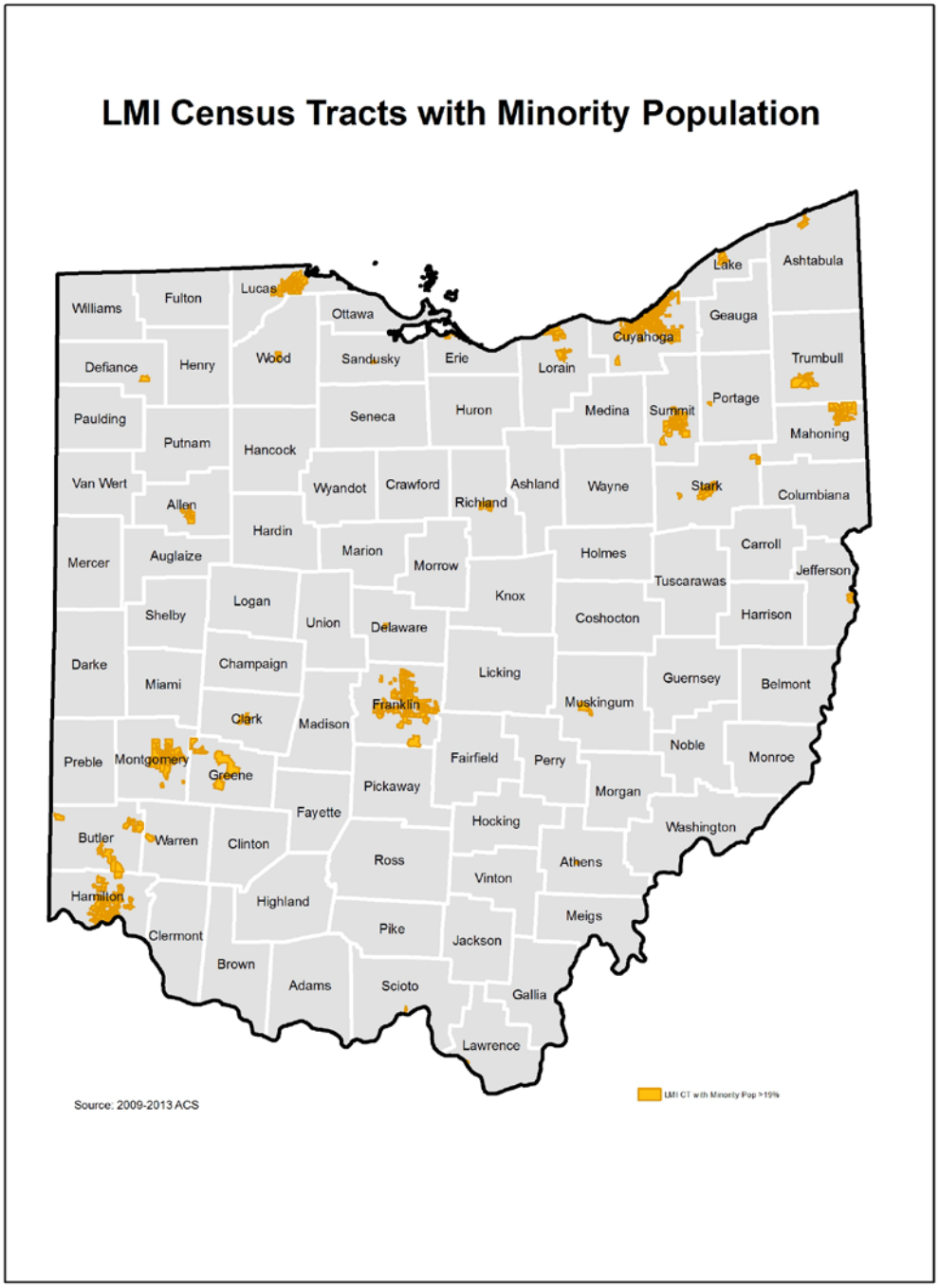
c. Recreational assets that create value in a neighborhood beyond work and education (e.g., parks, open space, community gardens, athletics and arts organizations);

d. Physical assets that are associated with the built environment and physical infrastructure (e.g., housing, commercial buildings, and roads); and

e. Social assets that establish well-functioning social interactions (e.g., public safety and community engagement).

Based upon HUD definition, communities throughout the state with both low-income populations, concentration of minority population and housing unit problems tend to be located in urban cities and counties as previously noted. These areas many times exhibit one or more of the five community assets listed out above. It is difficult to map out the exact statewide community assets. There are a number of agencies and organizations in the non-entitlement areas of the state that deal specifically with this issue and provide services that focus on all five defined community assets. For additional information with regards to the services provided in these areas the State of Ohio's Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report includes maps and tables that identify where infrastructure improvements, social services, recreational improvements and areas served by grantees that deal specifically with job training and economic development are located.

As discussed above the majority of the areas with housing unit problems and an overlap of minority and low-income populations are located in urban cities and counties, but for the areas located in non-entitlement areas that exhibit those three characteristics the strategic opportunities are tied to the local level planning network. The state of Ohio requires that all grantees at the local and county level discuss all strategic opportunities that exist in their communities based upon economic, housing and race data. The grantees must take into consideration a number of local stakeholders interests when designing programs to address the previously noted issues.



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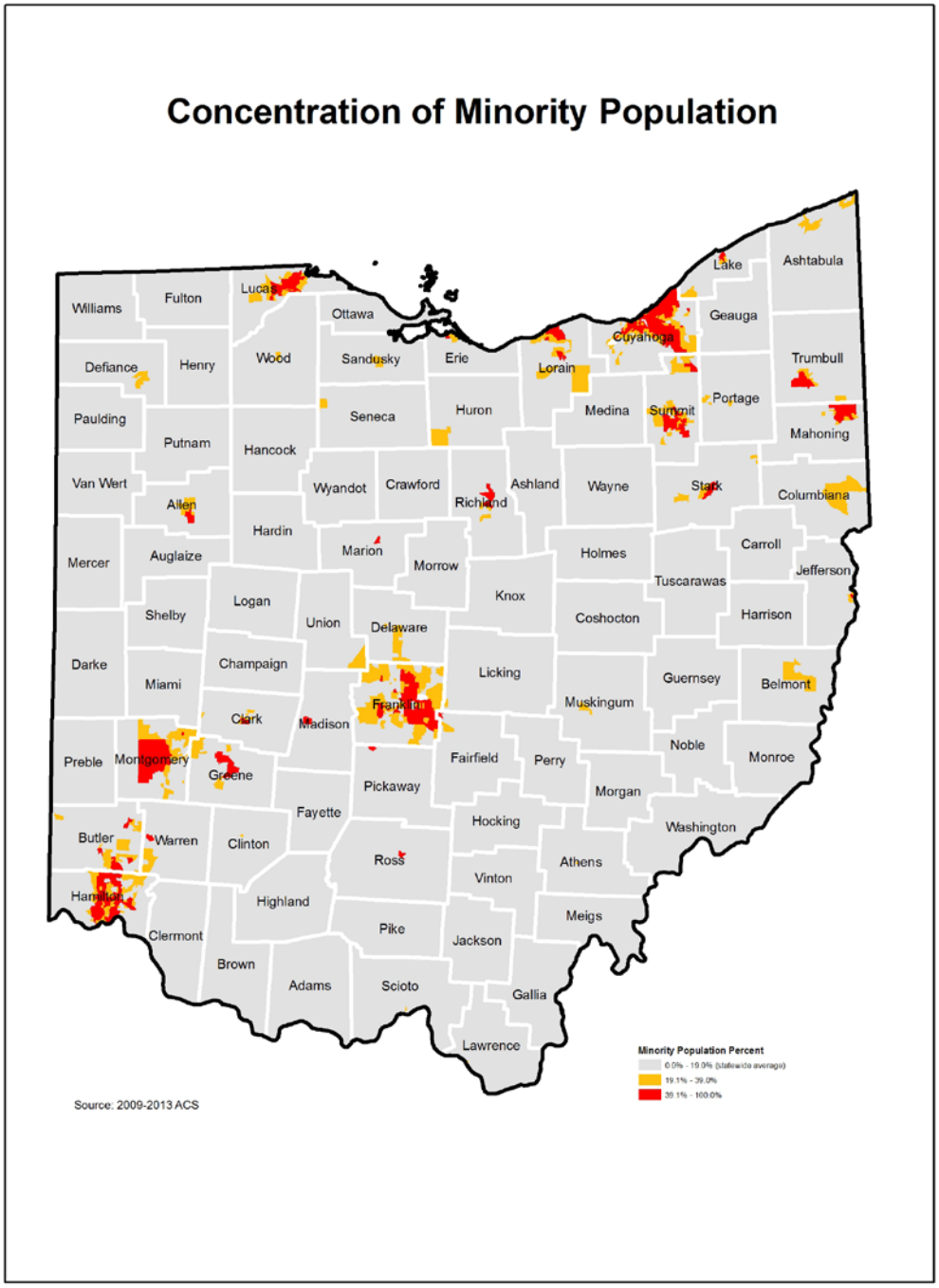

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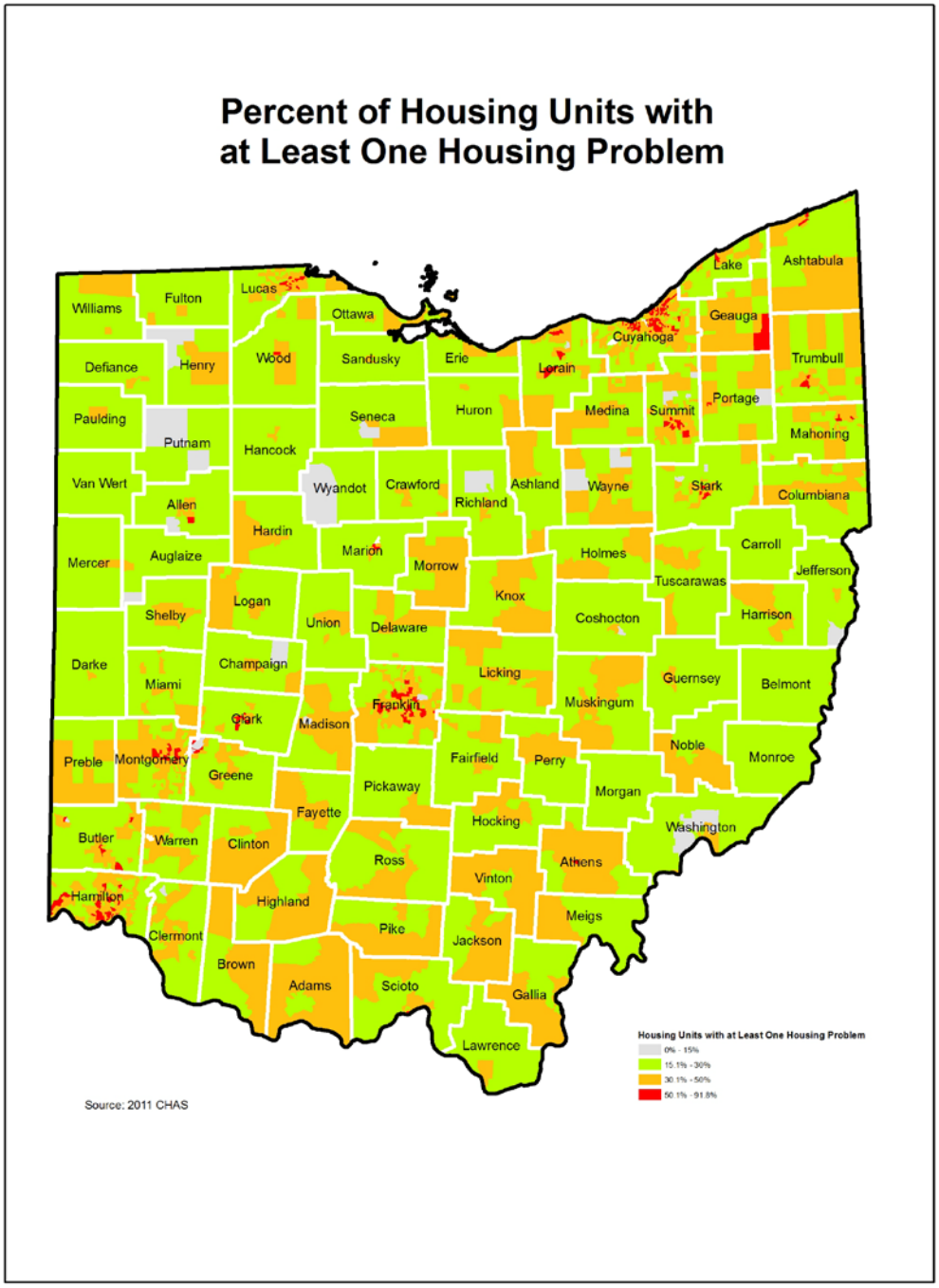

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Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

The State of Ohio, through a comprehensive planning process, involved public, private, not-for profit agencies and other organizations to create a five year strategy for the Consolidated Plan that sets general priorities for allocating federal funds in the state. The Strategic Plan describes the basis for assigning the priority given to each category of need, identifies obstacles to meeting underserved populations, and discusses accomplishments that the state expects to achieve over the next five years for fiscal years 2015- 2019.

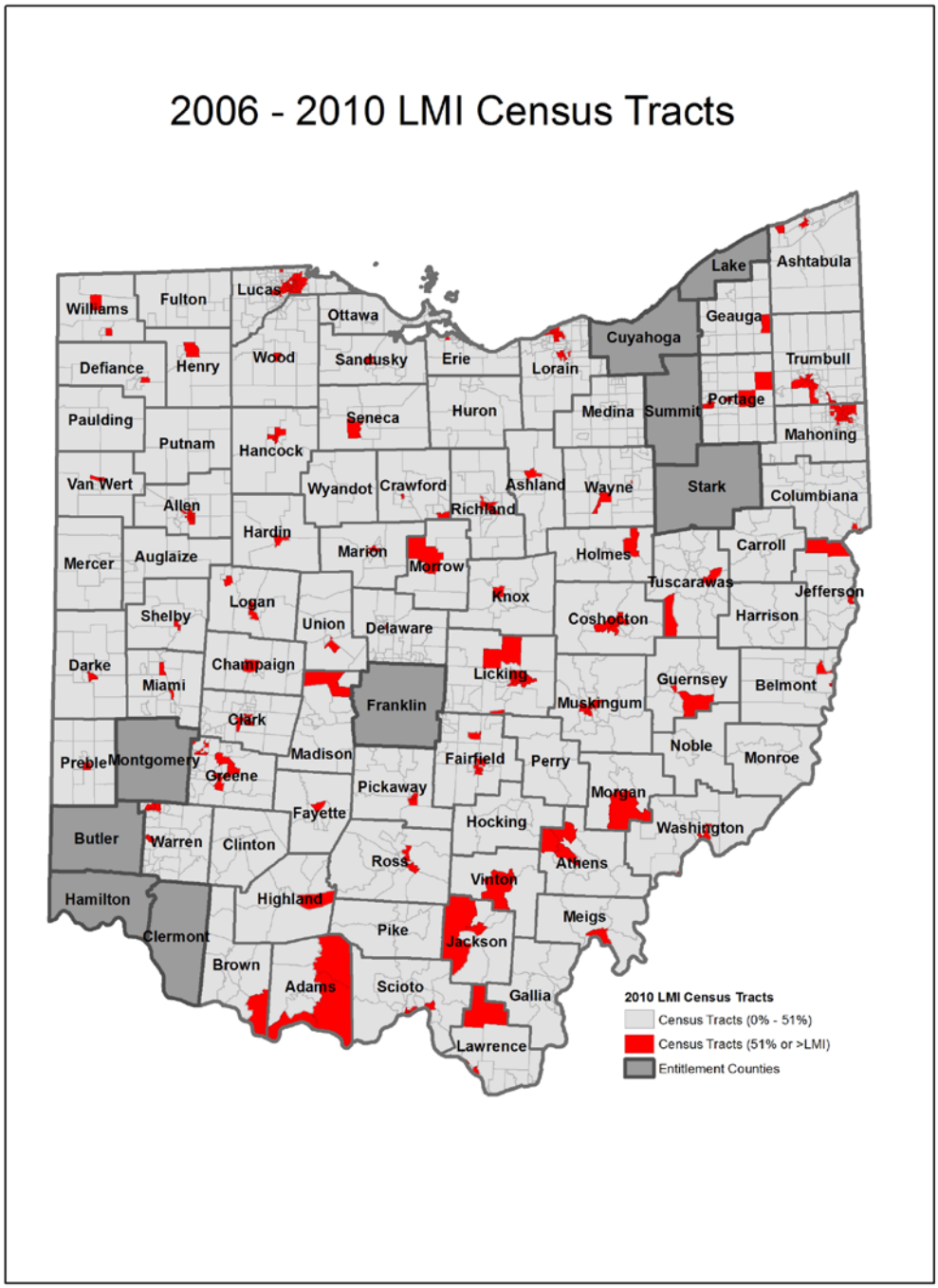
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1)

General Allocation Priorities

Overall, OCD does not have a geographic targeting strategy, insofar as it does not select areas of the state which will be exclusively awarded funding through a particular program. Such decisions are left to the local communities, which may restrict funding to particular neighborhoods or target specific geographic areas. However, many of OCD's competitive programs prioritize projects and activities that benefit communities with comparatively higher need levels. However, relative differences in local need are only one of many factors in the decision-making process.

The Neighborhood Revitalization Grants that are offered annually through the Community Development Program are the most highly geographically targeted funds. CDBG funds that have yet to be determined are targeted to neighborhoods and communities that are 51 percent or more low or moderate income, and are intended to address multiple needs in the community to make a significant impact on the overall quality of life in the area. Below are the 2010 LMI non-entitlement census tracts and block groups throughout the state. Also, the counties, places and townships with greater than 51% LMI populations can be accessed from the OCD website at http://development.ohio.gov/files/cs/2010%20LMISD%20Place%20Data.pdf. The Community Development Program overall requires that communities receiving Community Development Allocation Grants target and expend at least 50 percent of their funding on local neighborhood target areas and other community needs in their local community development plans. Many of the lower-income areas have also been designated as targeted Investment Areas in their local communities.

It should be noted that not all of these federal funds are available in all areas of the state and some programs have placed limits on funding availability in certain geographic areas, particularly in areas of the state that receive additional direct funding from HUD. These restrictions are noted in the program descriptions in the Program Allocations section of the plan.



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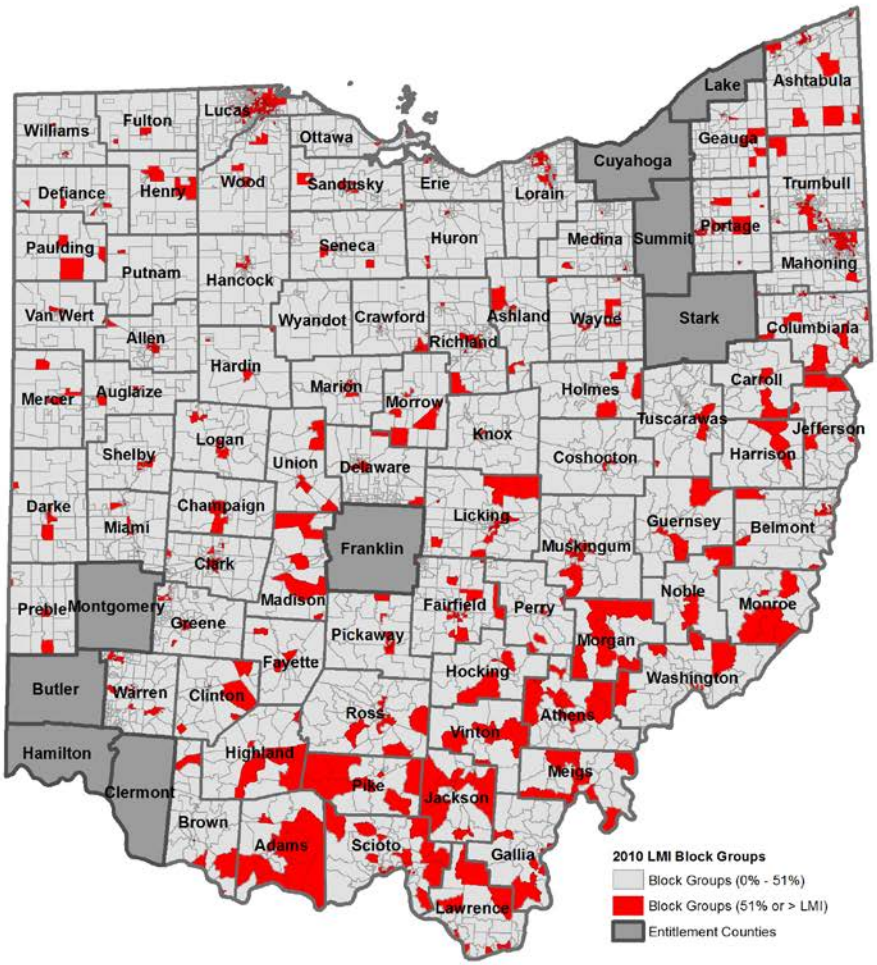
2006-2010 LMI Block Groups



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SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

Table 44 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural 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	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Housing Preservation and Accessibility Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities Supportive Housing / Fair Housing Community Development Public Services HOPWA Program Training and Technical Assistance Administration
	Description	To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to improving and providing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons, and to help develop local administrative capacity.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable housing was identified as a "high" priority need through the online e-committee survey, the Public Needs Hearing and the Program Advisory Committee meetings.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Community Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly 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	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Community Development Infrastructure/Facilities Community Development Health and Safety Economic Development Training and Technical Assistance Administration
	Description	To provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public Facility and Improvements were identified as a "high" priority need through the online e-committee survey, the Public Needs Hearing and the Program Advisory Committee meetings.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Community Development - Economic Development
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development

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	Geographic Areas Affected	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development Administration
	Description	The principal goal of the Economic Development Public Infrastructure Grant Program is to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in Ohio communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Economic development was identified as a "high" priority need through the online e-committee survey, the Public Needs Hearing and the Program Advisory Committee meetings.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Rural 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	Statewide
	Associated Goals	Homeless and Supportive Housing HOPWA Program Administration
	Description	To provide a continuum of housing/services to prevent persons from becoming homeless and rapidly re-housing persons when homelessness does occur by: providing homelessness prevention services and assistance; moving persons from homelessness to permanent housing through the provision of housing placement, emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and project-based transitional housing; and providing long-term permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

	Basis for Relative Priority	Homeless services were identified as a "high" priority need through the online e-committee survey, the Public Needs Hearing and the Program Advisory Committee meetings.

The priority needs established in this section cover general areas with specific information such as goals and measurements being addressed in a separate section. The Goals section will identify the linkage between the needs identified in this section and the goals, which include measurements (outcomes) that will be reported as part of the Annual Performance Report.

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b)

Table 45 – 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)	Currently, there is a large proportion of renters with cost burden greater than 30% and 50% of income with nearly 42% of all renters with cost burden greater than 30% and 23% of all renters with cost burden greater than 50%. The state has historically offered Tenant-Based Rental Assistance opportunities as part of the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program. Approximately 5% - 7% of the state's HOME allocation has been used to fund TBRA projects, with approximately 200 households being served annually. Funding has been available if the applicant can discuss the following housing market characteristics identified at the local level: • The need for tenant-based rental assistance has been identified as a need through the local planning process, and/or is part of the jurisdiction's local housing strategy, and describes the local market conditions that support the need for this type of assistance; and • Families or individuals provided with HOME tenant-based rental assistance are below 50 percent of the area median income and selected on the basis of either A or B, or C as follows: • The Section 8 waiting list of a Public Housing Authority (PHA) operating within the applicant's jurisdiction based on preferences established by the PHA. • A waiting list established by the participating jurisdiction based on the established Federal Preferences and/or local preferences. • Eligible families that currently reside in units designated for rehabilitation under the HOME Program without requiring them to be placed on the PHA waiting list.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	As discussed earlier in the Con Plan, special needs populations generally need a higher level of support services from local communities than other segments of the population. It can be assumed that TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs populations is a statewide need but TBRA program is intended to assist low-income residents who may or may not have special needs. As discussed above the local governments throughout the state are required to discuss housing needs for all households including non-homeless special needs when designing their housing program through the locally administered housing advisory committees in order to be eligible for federal funding through the Office of Community Development.
New Unit Production	There are a number of market characteristics that influence development of new housing units, and particularly affordable housing, which can include cost of land, cost of infrastructure improvements required for development of land, development impact fees, construction requirements, and general economic conditions, including income and employment levels and market interest rates. HOME funds can be used to assist in the development of new affordable housing, targeting different levels of income, and various locations statewide. Currently, the state of Ohio has partnered with Habitat for Humanity to construct new affordable housing units with HOME funds.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Rehabilitation	The need for rehabilitation of housing units has historically been of great demand. There are a number market characteristics that can influence the use of funds available for rehabilitation, which are as follows: • age of housing stock • economic conditions • positive rate of return • presence of lead-based paint As demand for this activity is great and because the surveys have identified this as a need both CDBG and HOME funds can be used to assist these projects through OHFA and OCD.
Acquisition, including preservation	There are a number of following market characteristics that can influence acquisition, which can include the following: • age of structure • cost of land • cost of infrastructure improvements required for development of land • positive rate of return

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2)

The federal resources available to the state from HUD are indicated below. OCD and OHFA have established a variety of programs through which these funds will be distributed. The Annual Action Plan discusses how these federal funding sources will be distributed among the various OCD and OHFA programs, which also provides guidelines for each of the programs are described in detail.

Table 46 - Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder 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	40,596,413	0	0	40,596,413	162,385,652	CDBG funds will be used to provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible Community Development Block Grant activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income (LMI) Benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	15,980,633	0	0	15,980,633	63,922,532	HOME funds will be used to develop affordable housing for low-income communities. Included is new construction and rehabilitation of single- and multi-family units.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	1,266,159	0	0	1,266,159	5,064,636	HOPWA funds will be used to provide housing and supportive services to individuals living with HIVAIDS.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	5,750,996	0	0	5,750,996	23,003,984	ESG funds will be used to assist homeless individuals with shelter services, transitional housing, and rehousing services.

OMB Control No: 2506-0117 (exp. 07/31/2015)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
Other	public - state	Admin and Planning Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Housing Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership Overnight shelter Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Public Services Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services Transitional						The Ohio Housing Trust Fund (OHTF) provides funding to nonprofit organizations, public housing authorities, private developers and lenders, local governments, and consortia of eligible applicants that are interested in increasing affordable housing opportunities, expanding housing services, and improving housing conditions for low- and moderate-income residents in Ohio. Final OHTF allocations must be approved by the OHTF Advisory Committee and grant awards are contingent on approval by the state Controlling Board.

Several OCD programs will combine federal funds with OHTF. Final OHTF allocations must be approved by the OHTF Advisory Committee and grant awards are contingent on approval by the state Controlling Board. Additionally, OCD expects several federal, state and private resources to be made available during PY 2015 that local communities and nonprofit organizations will use to fund housing- and community development-related activities. It would be extremely difficult to state the exact funding amounts from these sources. Instead, a series of tables included as part of the grantee unique appendices are included that indicate the sources of other funds expected to be made available for the three major program areas covered in the Consolidated Plan.

Of the four programs covered in the Annual Action Plan, three require matching funds. The HOME Program requires a 25 percent match. For every dollar of HOME funds expended, the state must provide $0.25 of matching funds. HOME match in PY 2015 will be covered by OHTF dollars that are used in conjunction with projects funded through the HDAP.

Another program that requires matching funds is the ESG Program. For every dollar of ESG funds expended, the state must provide $1 of matching funds. This matching requirement will be met by requiring ESG Program applicants to commit matching funds in their applications for funding. No application will be approved that does not contain sufficient matching funds.

Finally, OCD CDBG administration funds expended in excess of $100,000 must be matched on a one-to-one basis using state funds.

The state of Ohio expects to receive $26 million in tax credits through the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit Program in the upcoming year. The tax credits can be used to generate equity that must be used to partially or fully finance developing affordable rental housing projects. The Ohio Housing Credits are administered through the OHFA, and often used in conjunction with federal HOME or Ohio Housing Trust Fund (OHTF) gap funding and private dollars to finance affordable rental housing projects.

The state of Ohio does not plan to use publicly owned land or property located within the state to address the needs identified in the plan.

The state of Ohio has historically had great success in leveraging both state and local funds to meet federal requirements. The total amount of funds leveraged by the state can be viewed in the Annual Performance Report located on the ODSA website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

Table 22 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
OHIO HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY	Government	Ownership Rental	State
Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness	State
Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD)	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	State
Ohio Community Development Corporation	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs	State
Heritage Ohio	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities	State
Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Public Housing Rental	State
Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies	Non-profit organizations	Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental	State
Ohio Conference of Community Development	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Planning neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
AIDS RESOURCE CENTER OF OHIO	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Compass Family and Community Service	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

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Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
COMMUNITY AIDS NETWORK	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee	Continuum of care	Homelessness	State
Ohio Department of Health	Government	Non-homeless special needs public services	State
Community Development Finance Fund	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State
Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO)	Government	Economic Development Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	State

The state of Ohio relies heavily on intermediary agencies to deliver programs and services, with many of these listed out above. Note: there are many local government, non-profit organizations and sometimes for-profit developers that are not listed above that the state coordinates with for the implementation of state and federally funded projects. In many cases, even training and technical assistance activities are provided through intermediary organizations. Such a structure requires a constant program of training and technical assistance to communicate program requirements and maintain the broad knowledge base among the people responsible for implementation of projects and activities.

The state has successfully coordinated with the groups listed above as part of the institutional delivery system in implementing HUD and state funded programs and services. The state has recently made efforts to reduce the previously identified gaps by improving and expanding services through the promoting of regionally oriented service delivery operations.

Table 48 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	X	X	X
Legal Assistance	X	X	X

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

The Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (OBOSCOS) is comprised of organizations that provide mainstream resources including mental health providers, veteran organizations, Job and Family Services agencies, youth programs and Ryan White providers. The OBOSCOC facilitates access to mainstream resources through regular statewide and regional meetings in which homeless providers and social services agencies share information on available resources and coordinate services and programming.

In Ohio, homeless persons are able to use the Ohio Benefit Bank to connect with mainstream resources including non-cash benefits, food assistance child care assistance and health care. In addition, the Ryan White Program provides HIV related services throughout the OBSCOC. There are 15 Ohio Means Jobs Center in the OBOSCOC to assist unemployed persons with job search assistance and job training. Homeless veterans are able to access case management through the HUD VASH program and the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness provides services for homeless persons with serious mental illness, including those with co-occurring substance use disorders.

Ohio has a strong network of mainstream resources throughout the ODOSCAC. However, recent funding cuts including cuts to the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, is increasing the gap between the demand and availability of those services.

The state of Ohio will continue to work with intermediary agencies, local government, non-profit organizations, for-profit developers and the public to overcome gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system. The state is involved in many advisory committees, task forces, and other groups that aim to identify and determine how existing gaps can be overcome. As

mentioned before training and technical assistance is important in overcoming gaps. Below, are a number of proposed training and technical assistance goals designed to overcome gaps in the service delivery system:

- Training in support of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control:
- OCD will investigate various sources of fair housing/fair lending information available on the Internet and disseminate information to grantees.
- OCD will partner with agencies to provide training on access to lending issues.
- OCD will continue to provide funds to statewide and regional nonprofits to act as intermediaries that can help groups through program design, provide direct technical assistance and help with fund raising strategies.
- OCD will continue to offer training and technical assistance by providing funding to intermediary organizations to conduct training and technical assistance activities. Training and technical assistance support may include the following subjects:
- OCD will continue to develop its Internet site to include reference and resource material related to program implementation and management.
- OCD will conduct environmental review training.
- OCD will develop a revised training for persons who are new to implementing CDBG, HOME, and supportive housing programs.
- OCD will conduct training on technical issues related to construction, national objectives, procurement, construction management, planning and innovative project designs.
- OCD will continue to work with Ohio Conference of Community Development, Inc. to provide training recommended by its membership, including CDBG and HOME Certification courses.

The state has also established rapid re-housing, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing programs intentionally designed to target the hardest to serve and maximize access to mainstream resources for homeless persons. Chronically homeless persons and homeless persons with high barriers are targeted as high priority populations. These programs are required to demonstrate effective coordination with mainstream resources and are evaluated on the degree to which they meet Ohio Balance of State Performance measures including increasing cash and non-cash income. ODSA funded homeless organizations are also required to have staff trained on the Ohio Benefit Bank to facilitate access to mainstream resources.

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SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

Table 49 – Goals Summary

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Homeless and Supportive Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	Statewide	Homeless Services	ESG: $26,742,131 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $121,800,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 50000 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 250000 Persons Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 30000 Persons Assisted
2	HOPWA Program	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Housing Homeless Services	HOPWA: $6,330,795	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 12500 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 2750 Households Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 100 Household Housing Unit
3	Housing Preservation and Accessibility	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing	CDBG: $38,566,592 HOME: $55,932,216 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $63,000,000	Rental units rehabilitated: 5500 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 7500 Household Housing Unit

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing	HOME: $13,583,538 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $10,500,000	Rental units constructed: 2250 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 150 Household Housing Unit
5	Supportive Housing / Fair Housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Housing	CDBG: $4,059,641 HOME: $2,397,095	Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 500 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1000 Households Assisted
6	Community Development Infrastructure/Facilities	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Community Development	CDBG: $97,431,391	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3250000 Persons Assisted Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Households Assisted Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 750 Business Buildings Demolished: 100 Buildings
7	Community Development Public Services	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Housing	CDBG: $4,059,641	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 625000 Persons Assisted

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Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Community Development Health and Safety	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Community Development	CDBG: $40,596,413	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 75000 Persons Assisted
9	Economic Development	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Community Development Community Development - Economic Development	CDBG: $12,178,924 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $2,100,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted Jobs created/retained: 1000 Jobs Businesses assisted: 35 Businesses Assisted
10	Training and Technical Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Housing Community Development	CDBG: $2,029,821 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $2,100,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
11	Administration	2015	2019	General Administration and Planning	Statewide	Housing Community Development Homeless Services Community Development - Economic Development	CDBG: $4,059,641 HOME: $799,017 ESG: $2,012,849 Ohio Housing Trust Fund: $10,500,000	Other: 1 Other

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Table 50 – Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Homeless and Supportive Housing
	Goal Description	To provide a continuum of housing/services to prevent persons from becoming homeless and rapidly re-housing persons when homelessness does occur by: providing homelessness prevention services and assistance; moving persons from homelessness to permanent housing through the provision of housing placement, emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and project-based transitional housing; and providing long-term permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities. The estimated total number of outcomes for the five year period includes 1,750 households assisted with ESG funds and nearly 50,000 households assisted with OHTF funds.
2	**Goal Name**	HOPWA Program
	Goal Description	The HOPWA Program goals listed below provides annual information on program accomplishments in meeting the program's performance outcome measures: maintain housing stability; improve access to care; and reduce the risk of homelessness for low-income persons and their families living with HIV/AIDS.
3	**Goal Name**	Housing Preservation and Accessibility
	Goal Description	To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to preserving and making accessible affordable owner and rental housing for low- and moderate-income (LMI) households by bringing the housing unit up to program standards and codes, eliminating hazards and deficiencies in major systems, and reducing maintenance cost. The total estimated outcomes listed below are from CDBG, HOME and OHTF funds.
4	**Goal Name**	Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities
	Goal Description	To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to creating new affordable housing opportunities for low- and moderate-income (LMI) persons. The total estimated outcomes listed below are from HOME and OHTF funds.
5	**Goal Name**	Supportive Housing / Fair Housing
	Goal Description	Provide supportive housing services to assist lower-income households with acquiring or maintaining housing, which can include down-payment assistance, fair housing activity with CDBG funds or tenant based rental assistance through the use of HOME funds. Additional supportive housing activities can include activities funded through the New Horizons Fair Housing Assistance Program that allows for the funding of activities that affirmatively further fair housing through the use of CDBG funds.
6	**Goal Name**	Community Development Infrastructure/Facilities
	Goal Description	Improve the public facilities and infrastructure in lower-income areas through LMI area-wide benefit activities, in Slum and Blight areas or on a spot Slum and Blight basis.

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7	**Goal Name**	Community Development Public Services
	Goal Description	Provide direct assistance to LMI persons, such as housing assistance, or needed services currently unavailable in the community.
8	**Goal Name**	Community Development Health and Safety
	Goal Description	Address LMI persons' basic health and safety needs by providing households with potable water and/or sanitary sewage systems that meet state and federal standards, improved fire protection due to equipment and facilities acquired or improved with community development assistance and addressing imminent or immediate threats caused by natural disasters or other causes.
9	**Goal Name**	Economic Development
	Goal Description	The principal goal is to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in Ohio communities. The Microenterprise Program is funded with OHTF funds.
10	**Goal Name**	Training and Technical Assistance
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is to build and expand the capacity of people and organizations within the state.
11	**Goal Name**	Administration
	Goal Description	The amount of CDBG administrative funds may be slightly higher, if the base for the state's administrative cap includes program income. Also, the amount for administration shown below covers only OCD general administration. Grantees may be awarded additional administrative funds for local administrative costs associated with CDBG programs. Also, pursuant to guidelines issued by HUD, CDBG administrative funds will be used for HOME Program administrative costs incurred by local HOME grantees. OCD and local CDBG program administration cannot exceed 20 percent of the total CDBG allocation. The 10 percent HOME administrative funds will be used for both the ODSA and HOME Program administrative costs incurred by state-funded HOME grantees. (OCD will distribute approximately 60 percent of these administrative funds to state recipients and other local grantees.) Up to 7.5 percent of federal ESG funds will be used for administrative costs, of that, 60 percent goes to grant recipients and 40 percent stays with OCD.

The state expects to provide affordable housing to approximately 6,500 households over the course of the five year period (1,300 households annually) that are extremely low-income, low-income or moderate-income. The total number of households expected to be provided with affordable housing is based on data reported from grantees as part of the Final Performance Reports submitted to

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the Office of Community Development. Of the total 6,500 households provided affordable housing the state expects that approximately 1,625 households (25%) will be of extremely low-income, 2,275 households (35%) will be of low-income and 2,600 households (40%) will be moderate income. Note: the goals identified take into account the number of units, households and persons served with state OHTF funds.

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SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.315(c)

The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the OCD housing program regulations, OCD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request. Insofar as the state can determine and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in the state of Ohio at the present time. It is not clear what resources the state could provide to assist a troubled public housing authority, especially prior to an agency being designated as such. Certainly, should a PHA be designated as "troubled", the state would attempt to provide support to the agency, most likely using available funds from the 2 percent technical assistance CDBG funds to provide third party, perhaps a peer-to-peer, mentoring or technical assistance.

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h)

As HUD itself noted in the March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than do entitlement jurisdictions and cited comments by a group representing state community development agencies that it was difficult for states to meet goals for affordable housing barrier removal because states have very minimal control over the major barriers identified by HUD (zoning, local fees, etc). Zoning and land use decision-making are an inherently local process, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

This is certainly true in Ohio, which has a long tradition of local â¿¿home-ruleâ¿ - self governance. In recognition of this reality, OCD instead has required each of its local Formula Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and a schedule to address them. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to creating or accessing affordable housing. OCD requires communities to submit their Impediments Analysis for review. During this year and subsequent years, communities will be offered assistance to rectify any deficiencies that OCD staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

With respect to local regulation of building and housing codes, House Bill 175, which was passed by the 125th General Assembly and signed by the Governor on February 23, 2004, should reduce some local regulatory impediments to affordable housing. This legislation requires the Board of Building Standards to adopt a state residential building code that is separate from the nonresidential building code. The act also establishes a framework for state and local regulation of one-, two-, and three-family dwelling houses which includes three types of regulations for these residential buildings:

- A state residential building code to be enforced by municipal, county, and township building departments that are certified for residential enforcement in those areas where a certified residential building department has jurisdiction;
- Local residential building regulations, which counties, townships, and municipal corporations may adopt and enforce;
- An existing structures code, which counties and townships may adopt and enforce.

A consistent local code should have the effect of allowing builders to construct housing based on more uniform and consistent requirements throughout the state. Ultimately, one of the effects of this legislation is to lessen housing costs while also assuring that housing constructed or maintained under such a code meets basic health and safety standards.

Also, OCD requires that local communities prepare a housing plan before they can apply for HUD housing grant assistance through the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program (CHIP). The housing plan, called the Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS) examines housing needs and proposes strategies to address locally identified

needs. One of the requirements of the CHIS is to prepare an Analysis of Impediments (AI). The local AI must examine local impediments to affordable housing, including regulatory barriers. To date over 100 communities have prepared a CHIS, including an AI. The AI must include a strategy statement, and all communities are required at a minimum to propose at least one strategy. While preparation of an AI in itself will not necessarily eliminate all local regulatory barriers, it does bring parties together in the community to begin discussion of affordable housing issues and local policies that may adversely affect affordable housing development. While local regulatory impediments may continue to exist in some communities, affordable housing development remains feasible in many areas as indicated by the widespread location of Ohio Housing Credit projects throughout the state.

Annually, the state reviews its actions taken to address impediments to fair housing with a state-wide advisory group. The state seeks input on new and continued areas of concerns. The committee makes suggestions for actions to be undertaken for the following year. Additionally, the staff gathers training and needs for action through training evaluation questionnaires, daily requests for assistance from the public and grantees, issues identified in grantees applications for assistance, and news coverage on local, state and national fair housing issues.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

Homelessness prevention services are designed to help individuals or families in jeopardy of homelessness maintain their housing. This includes short-term subsidies to help defray rent arrearages for families/individuals faced with eviction; security deposits and/or first month's rent to enable a household or individual to move into permanent housing; mediation services to resolve landlord tenant disputes and prevent eviction; mortgage assistance, and emergency home repair.

Many communities in the Ohio CoC are working to develop coordinated systems for outreach for persons experiencing chronic homelessness as well as homeless families. Homeless service providers, churches, law enforcement agencies, hospitals and human service organizations usually serve as the initial contact point from which people are referred to emergency assistance resources or shelter as appropriate.

The shelter needs of Ohio's homeless are addressed by a number of emergency shelters, voucher services and transitional housing programs. These facilities and services may differ in terms of capacity, available services and population served, but they all serve the short-term housing needs of Ohio's homeless.

Programs targeting the long-term housing needs of Ohio's homeless include transitional housing and permanent housing for the disabled homeless. In the Ohio CoC, there are approximately 129 transitional housing facilities. In addition, within the Ohio CoC there are approximately 2,000 permanent supportive housing beds for single disabled persons.

Regardless of size, scope and focus, all of these facilities and programs provide much needed and appreciated services to Ohio's homeless population. Although hundreds of organizations provide emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing to Ohio's homeless, the demand for such assistance continues to outstrip availability. Indeed, shelters, transitional housing programs, and permanent supportive housing programs have all had to turn away clients because of a lack of resources or capacity.

The state of Ohio will provide transitional housing that is targeted for a chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families. This will include housing and supportive services designed to help program participants attain permanent housing in a 4- to 24-month period. Housing can be provided in units operated by the agency or in independent rental units in the community. For the purpose of this program, supportive housing activities are limited to facility-based or sponsor-based program models, either single-site or scattered-site. Tenant-based supportive housing activities are also provided through the rapid re-housing activities in the Homeless Crisis Response Program.

The state of Ohio has provided rental assistance as part of the Homeless Crisis Response Program. Financial assistance that includes rental assistance, application fees, security and utility deposits, moving cost assistance can be made available as part of the Homeless

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Prevention component of the Homeless Crisis Response Program. Aftercare services to formerly homeless families will be provided.

In addition to the services provided by the Homeless Crisis Response Program, the permanent supportive housing component of the Supportive Housing Grant Program provides housing and supportive services to maximize disabled homeless individuals' and families' ability to live more independently within the permanent housing environment. Along with housing, these projects provide supportive services including case management, employment assistance and life skills.

Aftercare services are designed to ensure that formerly homeless individuals and families are able to maintain permanent housing. These services include intensive case management and supportive services tailored to the individual's or family's goal of self-sufficiency and permanent housing.

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i)

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

The state of Ohio is proposing the following actions to address LBP hazards and increase access to housing without LBP hazard:

- OCD and ODSA will require grantees to follow the Lead-Based Paint Guidelines.
- OCD has developed a Chapter within its Housing Standards, the Residential Rehabilitation Standards (RRS) that addresses lead-based paint. OCD will require all grantees undertaking housing rehabilitation activities to meet these standards.
- OCD will continue to provide funding for locally administered housing rehabilitation programs. Housing units that undergo rehabilitation are required to be made lead-safe.
- OCD will provide the following training and technical assistance for local program staff and local lead hazard mitigation personnel: Make the Remodeler's and Renovator's Training Program available to contractors and workers throughout the state, and especially in areas served by the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program. OCD will continue to maintain current reference information on its website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_traintech.htm
- OCD will explore other sources of funding that could assist local communities, nonprofit organizations or contractors to address lead-based paint hazards. This will include coordinating efforts with the Ohio Department of Health to identify sources of funding that can assist low- and moderate-income households in paying for the cost of lead hazard mitigation, especially in housing units where a lead hazard control order has been issued by the Ohio Department of Health. This may include submission of an application for a HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant.
- Maintain lines of communication with federal, state and local agencies and organizations involved with the lead-based paint issues and activities, including: Distribute information directly to grantees, organizations, local health departments and other organizations, as necessary; Attend meetings and trainings with organizations, grantees, etc. as needed to disseminate information, discuss issues and obtain information on lead-based paint issues; Staff of the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA), Ohio Department of Health (ODH) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to coordinate and communicate their policies and activities, and will work closely with HUD and staff of other federal agencies to keep up to date on regulatory requirements and issues. OCD/ODSA staff will attend the Lead Advisory Council meetings and participate in the Environmental Primary Prevention Workgroup.
- OCD has begun reporting the total number of units that have been made lead-safe as part of the performance measurement system, and will begin a registry of lead-safe units (units treated with interim controls or abated, and successfully clearance tested).

The following guidance is provided to assist housing projects or programs using federal or state funds provided through the Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA).

- Regardless of any information provided in these guidelines, all existing federal, state or local laws, regulations and procedures concerning lead-based paint must be followed. Awareness and adherence to these regulations is the responsibility of the agency performing or contracting for housing rehabilitation activities. Procedures for distribution of information on the hazards of lead-based paint, including appropriate disclosure notices, must be integrated into any and all housing-related activities.
- Local communities must develop local strategies for addressing lead-based paint in housing as part of their Consolidated Plan or, for non-HUD Entitlement communities, as part of their Community Housing Improvement Strategy (CHIS). This strategy will need to include policy on units containing children with Elevated Blood Lead levels, which, pursuant to the provisions of H.B. 248, requires lead hazard controls to be applied by licensed lead abatement contractors.
- Except where all lead-based paint is removed, if lead hazard mitigation activities are performed on renter-occupied units which are financed with HUD funds or other funds covered by these policy guidelines, the owner of the units must incorporate a schedule of lead-based paint maintenance activities into regular building operations consistent with 24 CFR Part 35.935.
- If state funding is used to directly assist housing projects or activities constructed prior to 1978, both state regulatory requirements and 24 CFR Part 35 must be followed. (Direct state assistance excludes state bond financing, state or federal tax-credits, and pre-development assistance, unless federal assistance is also involved.)
- Agencies involved in lead-based paint hazard mitigation are encouraged to coordinate efforts with local governments, state and local health departments, Community Action Agencies, other nonprofit organizations, local housing authorities, and private sector organizations wherever possible.

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j)

The State WIA Implementation Team includes representatives from the Department of Education, Department of Aging, Development Services Agency, Department of Human Services (now the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services), Ohio Board of Regents and the Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission. Some of the roles of the state team included:

- Making recommendations for the design of the new workforce development system;
- Staffing specific initiatives of the State Workforce Investment Board;
- Facilitating technical assistance to local employment systems; and
- Research and information gathering.

The State WIA Implementation Team also developed several work groups to address a variety of specific issues. ODSA staff will assist with several of these workgroups: Performance Measurement, Service Delivery, Local Area Designations and State Workforce Investment Board Structure. For more information about Ohio's implementation of WIA, go to http://jfs.ohio.gov/owd/wia/index.stm.

As a result of WIA, the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS) receives federal funds to administer several federal workforce programs, which it does by overseeing a network of 30 full-service "One-Stop Centers" across the state. One-Stop Centers provide free job training and other employment services to Ohioans looking for work. They match job seekers with businesses looking to hire workers, and help laid-off workers learn new skills and find new jobs. Unemployed workers can go to their local One-Stop to find out if they might be eligible for training assistance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, adult education services, veterans' services or apprenticeship opportunities.

Since October 2008, through a partnership with leading edge private sector resources, Ohio job seekers can go to OhioMeansJobs.com for free access to more than 100,000 job openings, including full-time, part-time, contract, internship and temporary work. They can use Ohio Means Jobs to learn about upcoming recruitment events, and search for jobs by a variety of filters, including company names, occupational titles, location and salary requirements. This innovative tool has been extremely successful in helping unemployed Ohioans regain their financial self-sufficiency.

The Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) program, part of Ohio's TANF program, has been an integral part of the state's efforts to reduce poverty. Prevention services are designed to divert families from ongoing cash assistance by helping them through times of crisis. Retention services allow employed TANF recipients to maintain employment. Contingency services help families meet emergent needs which, if not met, threaten the safety, health or well-being of one or more family members. PRC benefits are available at county departments of job and family services and vary from county to county based on local needs. For more information, go to http://jfs.ohio.gov/factsheets/PRC.pdf.

The Office of Community Development (OCD) as part of the Community Development Program allow communities may use no more than 15% of CDBG grant funds for public service activities. These activities have historically benefitted a large number of very low and low income persons along with providing services to the elderly and disabled. OCD's Economic Development Program also provides loan, grant and technical assistance to communities to create jobs which principally benefit low- and moderate- income persons (refer to the method of distribution section for a complete description of the resources that will be committed through these two programs).

In addition to the Community and Economic Development Programs funds are also available for down-payment assistance and tenant based rental assistance that also benefit households that are very low and low income.

Apart from restructuring the human services and workforce development framework, assistance will be provided to local communities through the following programs provided by other state agencies and offices that directly support local job training, job creation and business development.

- The Community Services Block Grant Program, offered through the Office of Community Assistance (OCA). OCA, which has a goal of removing obstacles and solve problems that block the achievements of self-sufficiency for low-income persons, will distribute $27 million in federal funds to 52 certified community action agency providers. Activities will be locally determined based on needs assessments. Services will be quantified within 10 work plans: Employment, Education, Income Management, Housing, Emergency Services, Nutrition, Linkages with Other Programs, Self-Sufficiency, and Other.
- ODSA created the Workforce and Talent Division and transferred staff from ODJFS. The Workforce and Talent Division administers the Ohio Investment in Training Program (OITP) which assists manufacturing and manufacturing-related industries by financially supporting employee training. OITP provides grants of up to 50 percent of allowable training costs to an individual company.
- The Business Services Division assists JobsOhio to administer financing programs to provide direct loans and bonds for businesses locating or expanding in Ohio that demonstrate that they will create or retain jobs in Ohio.
- The Business Services Division administers the Business Development (412) Account, the Roadwork Development (629) Account and the Urban and Rural Initiative Grant Program (442). In addition, the Division administers the Ohio Steel Industry Advisory Council, the Ohio Agri-Industry Council and Ohio's Site Selection System.
- The Office of Business Development administers the Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit, the Manufacturing Machinery and Equipment Investment Tax Credit and the Brownfield Site Clean-up Tax Credit. The Office also administers and assists local implementation of Ohio's property tax incentive programs which include: the Enterprise Zone Program, the Voluntary Action Program, Community Reinvestment Areas, and Tax Increment Financing.

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

Monitoring Procedures

The purpose of a monitoring visit is to examine some selected activities to determine that they meet OCD, State and/or HUD requirements, projects are being managed timely and responsibly, and activities are being implemented in conformance with the application and grant agreement.

The visit is not intended to be a comprehensive in-depth audit of all activities and programs undertaken by the grantee, nor do staff resources permit such an approach.

Site visits are selected based on empirical evidence reviewed by management and community development/housing specialists regarding the expertise of grantees, program complexity, or number of grants operated by a particular recipient. The staff will monitor certain programmatic areas based on previous findings in that specific area or if the particular programmatic function has not been monitored in the past few years.

If the initial review by an OCD staff member uncovers specific problem areas, a program specialist (financial, procurement, acquisition/relocation, etc.) will be sent to do a detailed review of a particular program area.

At the conclusion of a monitoring visit, the staff person must conduct an exit conference with the grantee to review the results of the visit and describe any deficiencies found during the monitoring visit. Within 45 days following a monitoring visit, a monitoring report is prepared by staff, and reviewed by the section supervisor. All monitoring tools and work papers must be placed in the Central File. Grantees have 30 days in which to respond to the monitoring report, and a response is required if a “finding” is made in the report.

A computerized monitoring tracking system enables OCD staff to quickly determine problem areas and/or grantees in need of monitoring as well as tracking to ensure that all grants are indeed monitored prior to close out.

Monitoring Standards

There are two types of determinations that can be made as a result of a monitoring visit:

A “Finding” is a deficiency that is a direct violation of the law/regulation or the grant agreement (which incorporates the application documents and attendant commitments). It also is a lack of appropriate documentation that would not substantiate that the grantee has followed grant or statutory requirements. All findings will require the grantee to respond and rectify the cited deficiency.

An “Advisory Concern” is any other deficiency that, although is not a violation itself, may eventually lead to a violation and a “finding.”

It is the responsibility of the OCD staff person to track the outstanding findings and advisory concerns. If the grantee has not responded within the appropriate time, staff must contact the grantee in writing with follow-up letters until all issues are resolved. Once all issues are resolved, a written release is sent to the grantee.