



Development
Services Agency

Draft Program Year 2015 - 2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan

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Table of Contents

<u>Consultation</u>	1
<u>Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment</u>	
Needs Assessment Overview	3
NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.305 (a,b,c).....	3
NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems - 91.305 (b)(2)	7
NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.305(b)(2)	10
NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.305 (b)(2).....	12
NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c).....	12
NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment – 91.305 (b,d).....	20
NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs - 91.315 (f).....	25
<u>Housing Market Analysis</u>	
Housing Market Analysis Overview	35
MA-10 Number of Housing Units.....	35
MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a).....	39
MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a).....	40
MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing.....	43
MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b).....	44
MA-35 Special Needs Populations – 91.310(c).....	45
MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.310(d).....	45
MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.315 (f).....	46
<u>Strategic Plan</u>	
SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.315(a)(1).....	50
SP-25 and 45 Priority Needs and Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(2) and 91.315(a)(4).....	57
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.315(b).....	64
SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.315(a)(4), 91.320(c)(1,2).....	66
SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k).....	70
SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.315(h).....	72
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d).....	73
SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.315(i).....	74
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.315(j).....	77
SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330.....	77
<u>Acronym Listing</u>	79

Consultation

Introduction

The PY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan is an examination of needs and issues affecting Ohio communities and citizens, particularly those of low- and moderate-income. The strategy also establishes goals, objectives, and priorities for addressing identified needs with resources provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The strategy is based upon the expectation that the needs will remain basically the same over the next five years and that HUD resources will be maintained at or about their current level. Should that not be the case, then the strategy will need to be revised accordingly. The PY 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Strategy will guide the preparation of Ohio's Consolidated Plan annual action plans, which contain the specific method of distribution of HUD funds for the upcoming year.

The Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy is divided into three parts:

- Needs Assessment
- Market Analysis
- Strategic Plan

Citizen Participation and Consultation Process

OCD completed a number of activities designed to obtain comments, perspectives, and citizen opinions to prepare the PY 2015-2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan. Notification of all public hearings and meetings was made at least 10 days in advance of the meetings through newsletters, direct mail and posting on OCD's website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. Records of these actions and documentation are available for review at the OCD office between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 77 South High Street, 26th floor in Columbus, Ohio. All facilities and meeting times selected as part of the citizen participation process were chosen to accommodate persons with disabilities. The specific citizen participation activities are described as follows.

1. Consultation with Agencies

First, an update of the needs assessment began by meetings between planning staff and supervisors of programs assisted with HUD funds and also involved consultation or input from various state agencies including:

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

2. Consultation with Agencies

Three separate e-committees were established, 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 OCD website.

3. Public Hearing On Needs

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. DSA also published the notification on OCD's 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). Comments made at the Public Hearing on Needs, or received by OCD prior to the conclusion of the hearing, were distributed to the advisory committee members for consideration during the planning process.

4. Program Advisory Committees

OCD held eight Program Advisory Committees on October 14 and 15, 2014. 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 following Program Advisory Committee meetings were held:

- Community Development Program Advisory Committee
- Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program Advisory Committee
- Fair Housing/New Horizons Program Advisory Committee
- Economic Development Program Advisory Committee
- Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program Advisory Committee
- Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) Advisory Committee
- Homeless Crisis Response Program / Housing Assistance Grant Program Advisory Committee
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program Advisory Committee

5. Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee Meeting

The Ohio Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee met on February 10, 2015, to review the Draft PY 2015 - 2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan. The Ohio Consolidated Plan Advisory Committee is comprised of 21 persons who represent a variety of public and private organizations that are involved with programs and issues related to housing and community development.

6. Notification of Public Comment Period and Distribution of Plan

On February 28, 2015, OCD will send notification to approximately 900 communities, agencies and organizations, informing them that the Draft PY 2015 -2019 Ohio Consolidated Plan and Executive Summary are available on OCD's website for review and comment at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm. This notification will also announce 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 will be included in the Draft Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan

Submission to HUD

The final Ohio Consolidated Plan document will be submitted via Integrated Disbursement Information and Information Systems (IDIS) to HUD for a 45-day review period on or before May 14, 2015. Posting notification and availability of the final PY 2015 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan will be sent to approximately 900 communities, agencies and organizations throughout the state.

Needs Assessment

Needs Assessment Overview

The PY2015 - 2019 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment is an examination of needs and issues affecting Ohio communities and citizens, particularly those of low- and moderate-income. The Needs Assessment forms the basis for the Strategy Statement, which establishes goal, objectives, and priorities for addressing identified needs with resources provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The strategy is based upon the expectation that the needs will remain basically the same over the next five years and that HUD resources will be maintained at or about their current level. Should that not be the case, then the strategy will need to be revised accordingly. The PY2015 - 2019 Strategy will guide the preparation of Ohio's Consolidated Plan annual action plans, which contain the specific method of distribution of HUD funds for the upcoming year.

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

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 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 and prepare a strategy statement and 5-year implementation plan and schedule, 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.

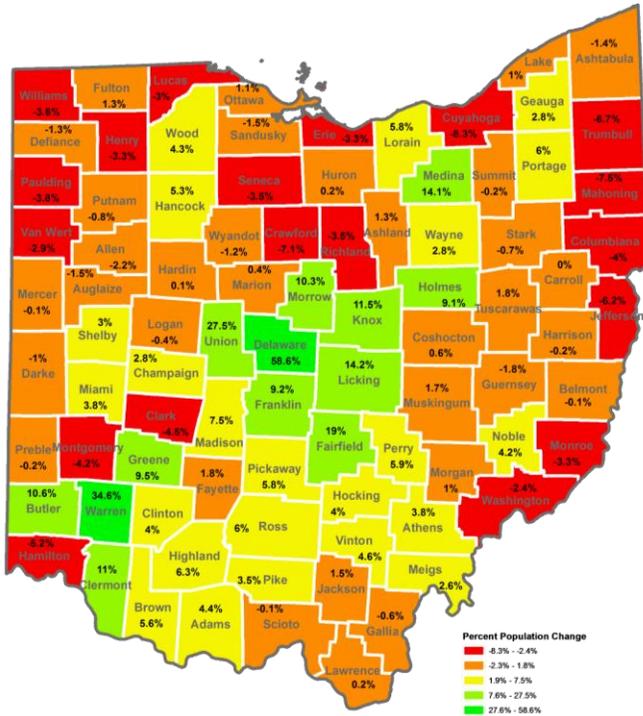
On the next page Table 1 indicates that the population of the state has remained relatively the same between the period of 2000 - 2011 with only a slight 1% increase. The population change during the 2000 – 2011 period has been included in Map 1 on the next page to show that much of the population growth has remained along and near the Interstate 71 corridor, with areas in northwest and eastern Ohio experiencing larger population losses. Included in Table 1 is the change in median household income during the 2000 – 2011 period. During that period the states median income has increased by 16% increase. The 2012 median income households across the state by county are included in Map 2. As much of the population growth was located along and near the Interstate 71 corridor so too were the higher levels of median household income. A total of six counties along this corridor have median household incomes in excess of approximately \$60,700. In contrast, a total of eight counties in Appalachian Ohio had median household income below \$37,000.

Table 1 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	11,353,140	11,525,536	1%
Households	4,446,621	4,554,007	2%
Median Income	\$40,956	\$48,071	17%

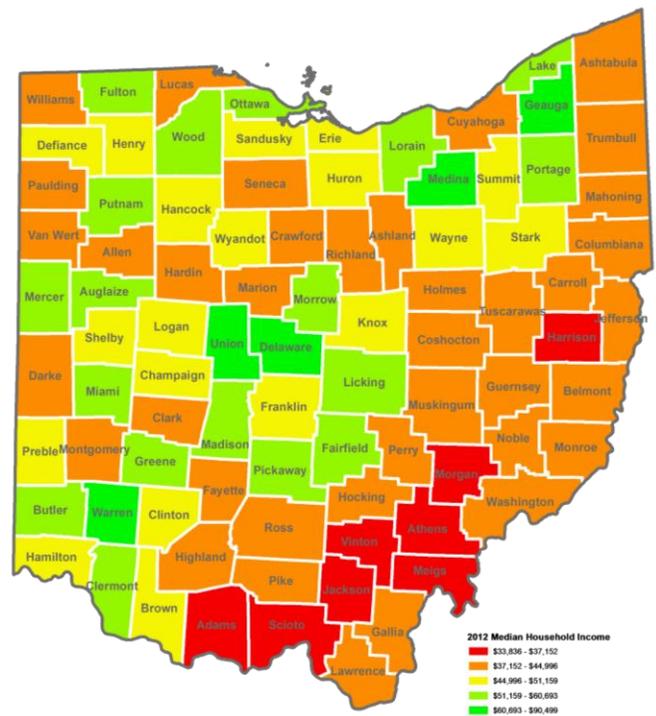
Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Map 1 - Percent Population Change 2000 to 2012



Source: 2000 U.S. Census
2008-2012 ACS

Map 2 - 2012 Median Household Income



Source: 2008-2012 ACS

Included in Table 3 below is the total number of households by type and income level as required by HUD. The largest proportion of households within the 0 – 100% median family income range were found within the 50 – 80% range, which included nearly 33% of all median family income households. The next largest group was in the 0 – 30% range, which made up nearly 24% of all median family income households. Small family households made up nearly a third of all households with median family income households between 0 – 100% followed by 18% of households containing at least one person between the ages of 62 – 74, 17% of households containing at least one person age 75 or older, 16% of households with one or more children under the age of 6 or younger and the smallest family being large family households at just under 7%.

Table 2 - Total Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	553,005	511,290	770,815	477,930	2,239,230
Small Family Households *	176,270	150,260	262,670	190,465	1,263,550
Large Family Households *	31,310	29,595	54,760	39,665	186,830
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	75,675	96,170	156,210	95,685	372,625
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	74,065	124,840	138,710	57,485	142,295
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	107,250	75,500	119,785	73,325	224,535

*the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI
Date Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

The following tables discuss the housing needs statewide by summarizing the total number of households living in overcrowded conditions as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau. Undoubtedly this is a problem that affects larger

households and families. By definition, a 1-person household cannot be overcrowded and it is unlikely that a 2-person household would experience this problem either.

HUD requires that the Consolidated Plan address the issue of “substandard housing”. One of the problems with discussing this issue is that it assumes a standard of some type exists with which to determine whether units meet the standard. HUD does have a standard for Section 8 housing units that was developed for units that house tenants receiving HUD rental assistance, but this standard really only speaks to basic habitability issues. This is the basis for HUD’s use of 1.01 persons per room, lack of plumbing and kitchen facilities. The following HUD CHAS tables indicate the number of units that do not meet one of these three criteria.

Besides addressing health and safety issues, the rehabilitation of existing housing addresses deferred maintenance issues, which left unattended can result in such damage to the unit that the repair costs are simply too great, at which point the unit may be abandoned and lost as a residential unit. The loss of residential units was discussed in the Housing Market section. For lower-income elderly households, especially for those who have paid off the mortgage on the property, the cost of remaining in their unit is often far less than moving to a rental elderly housing unit. So rehabilitating these units can help reduce the need for subsidized elderly rental housing.

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	9,285	5,775	5,325	1,750	22,135	2,685	2,715	3,880	1,870	11,150
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,435	1,230	1,645	725	6,035	265	395	485	225	1,370
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	8,710	5,640	5,080	1,990	21,420	1,650	2,425	4,505	3,120	11,700
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	233,530	65,465	9,810	985	309,790	101,750	76,805	61,215	15,200	254,970
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	40,635	123,500	93,445	10,945	268,525	26,410	70,670	140,150	86,825	324,055
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	33,460	0	0	0	33,460	15,030	0	0	0	15,030

Date Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 4 - Housing Problems (Households with one or more Severe Housing Problems)

	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	253,965	78,110	21,860	5,455	359,390	106,355	82,330	70,085	20,415	279,185
Having none of four housing problems	101,755	186,690	279,445	134,365	702,255	42,445	164,160	399,425	317,695	923,725
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	33,460	0	0	0	33,460	15,030	0	0	0	15,030

Date 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	109,180	72,560	40,730	222,470	33,420	42,965	82,530	158,915
Large Related	19,490	12,650	5,475	37,615	6,740	10,040	20,270	37,050
Elderly	44,525	42,620	22,805	109,950	59,470	72,980	60,125	192,575
Other	116,730	69,740	37,570	224,040	31,865	24,810	41,765	98,440
Total need by income	289,925	197,570	106,580	594,075	131,495	150,795	204,690	486,980

Date Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 6 - 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	94,820	23,555	2,105	120,480	29,185	26,760	23,720	79,665
Large Related	16,670	3,540	385	20,595	5,665	6,020	4,240	15,925
Elderly	32,665	16,755	5,035	54,455	42,255	30,075	19,825	92,155
Other	101,870	24,050	3,150	129,070	27,155	15,690	13,955	56,800
Total need by income	246,025	67,900	10,675	324,600	104,260	78,545	61,740	244,545

Date Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Table 7 - Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	9,460	5,910	5,800	2,155	23,325	1,660	2,405	3,865	2,675	10,605
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,195	865	670	375	3,105	425	690	1,395	775	3,285
Other, non-family households	740	280	375	220	1,615	0	0	24	0	24
Total need by income	11,395	7,055	6,845	2,750	28,045	2,085	3,095	5,284	3,450	13,914

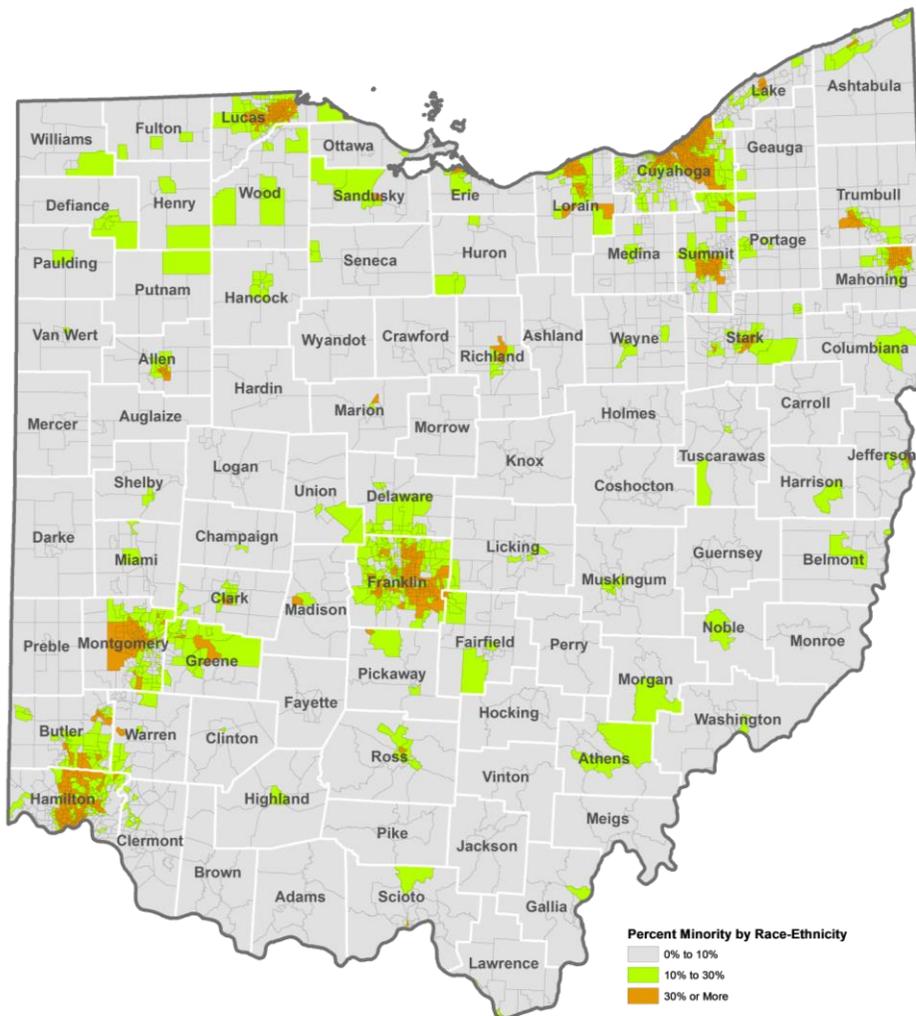
Date Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

Introduction

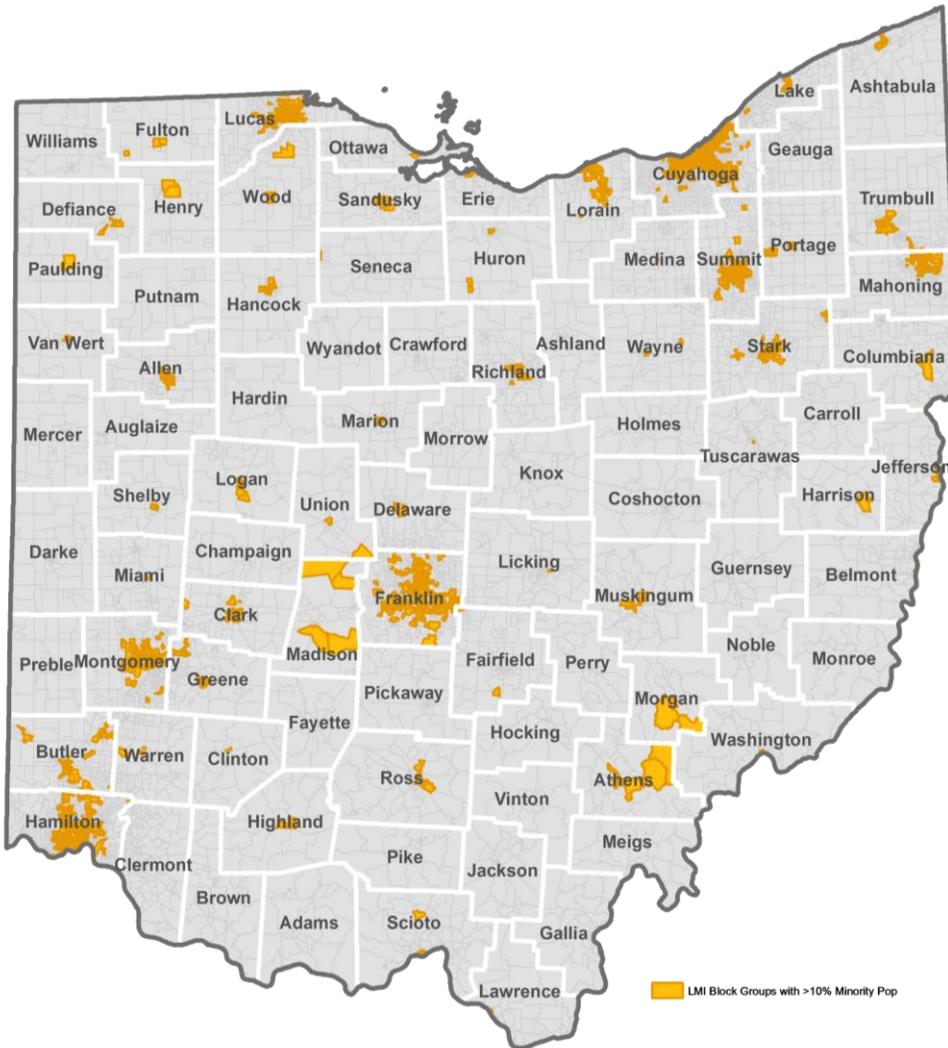
The following maps show the census block groups that have greater than 10% minority population and that also are located in census designated low and moderate income areas. As indicated in the map these areas are predominately urban but there are also rural block groups in non-entitlement areas that have minority population, as well as, minority population that is of low and moderate income. Within this section tables have been included that show the housing need for households that minority, either by race or ethnicity. HUD has determined that a housing problem is where a household occupies a residence that lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, and the cost burden is greater than 30%. In comparing the data on minority households with non-minority households, all of the percentages of households with housing problems were comparable except for two categories, minority households in the 30-50% of median income range and the 50-80% income range. Both of these were categories showed that minority households were having a larger percentage of housing problems. Also, Hispanic, Asian, and American Indian households in the 0 – 30% of median income appeared to have the most housing problems per capita when compared to African American and White households. Unfortunately HUD did not provide as complete information on this table, such as cost burden data, so it is very difficult to tell what kind of housing problem is involved.

Map 3 - 2012 ACS Percent Minority Population by Census Block Group



Source: 2008-2012 American Community Survey

Map 4 - 2014 U.S. Census LMI Block Groups with Greater than 10 Percent Minority Population



Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey
2014 HUD LMI Data

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	457695	90211	46076
White	310536	62269	27524
Black / African American	117078	23882	14733
Asian	5233	572	1490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1597	246	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	15376	1922	1394

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%

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	350131	183012	0
White	267439	153593	0
Black / African American	63624	22161	0
Asian	3742	1245	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	803	321	0
Pacific Islander	49	10	0
Hispanic	10472	3621	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%

Table 10 - 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	311115	498940	0
White	253690	419566	0
Black / African American	42785	59640	0
Asian	3836	4039	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	537	743	0
Pacific Islander	14	89	0
Hispanic	7066	10572	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%

Table 11 - 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	115712	386193	0
White	98817	331779	0
Black / African American	11804	39422	0
Asian	1566	4278	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	111	475	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	2335	6194	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%

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

Introduction

On the following pages tables have been included that show severe housing problems for households that minority, either by race or ethnicity. HUD has determined that a severe housing problem is where a household occupies a residence that lacks complete kitchen facilities, lacks complete plumbing facilities, more than 1.5 persons occupy a room, and the cost burden is greater than 50%. The severe housing problems differ only slightly from defined housing problems in the cost burden and persons per room categories. In comparing the severe housing problems data on minority households with non-minority households, it appears that total number of severe housing problems were comparable except for two categories, minority households in the 30-50% of median income range and the 50-80% income range. Both of these were categories showed that minority households were having a larger percentage of severe housing problems. Similar to the housing problems tables Hispanic households in the 0 – 30% of median income appeared to have the most severe housing problems per capita when compared to all other households. As mentioned before HUD has not provided complete information on this table, such as cost burden data, so it is very difficult to tell what kind of housing problem is involved.

Table 12 - 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	374392	173427	46076
White	251510	121299	27524
Black / African American	97346	43591	14733
Asian	4628	1167	1490
American Indian, Alaska Native	1405	425	211
Pacific Islander	8	0	15
Hispanic	13152	4129	1394

Data Source: 2007 – 2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Table 13 - 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	147510	385376	0
White	112979	307883	0
Black / African American	25797	60007	0
Asian	1897	3103	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	397	719	0
Pacific Islander	19	40	0
Hispanic	4601	9488	0

Data Source: 2007 – 2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Table 14 - 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	81444	728846	0
White	67382	606003	0
Black / African American	9556	92878	0
Asian	1410	6480	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	227	1049	0
Pacific Islander	0	103	0
Hispanic	2100	15520	0

Data Source: 2007 – 2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	22646	479270	0
White	19019	411604	0
Black / African American	2079	49146	0
Asian	527	5318	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	582	0
Pacific Islander	0	169	0
Hispanic	764	7758	0

Data Source: 2007 – 2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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

The following table has been included to identify any racial or ethnic groups that have disproportionately greater housing cost burden in comparison to the needs of that category of need as a whole. As indicated in the table below are large proportion of persons in every ethnic and race category have high levels of housing cost burden.

Table 16 - Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden 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
Percent of Jurisdiction	69.0%	16.9%	13.0%	-1.1%
White	2,739,776	616,588	426,629	28,586
Percent White	71.9%	16.2%	11.2%	0.7%
Black / African American	265,004	112,799	126,159	15,498
Percent Black / African American	51.0%	21.7%	24.3%	3.0%
Asian	40,648	9,029	7,640	1,635
Percent Asian	69.0%	15.3%	13.0%	2.8%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4,628	1,298	1,808	231
Percent American Indian, Alaska Native	58.1%	16.3%	22.7%	2.9%
Pacific Islander	705	78	27	15
Percent Pacific Islander	85.5%	9.5%	3.3%	1.8%
Hispanic	49,177	17,244	17,377	1,613
Percent Hispanic	57.6%	20.2%	20.3%	1.9%

Data Source: 2007 – 2011 CHAS

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

Introduction

The Ohio Development Services Agency (ODSA) is the lead entity for Ohio's Balance of State Continuum of Care (Ohio COC) which includes 80 of the state's 88 counties. In Map 5 the 80 Balance of State Continuum of Care Regions along with the eight urban counties are included along with the ODSA/OCD staff member responsible for monitoring these areas to indicate where the data is reported from on the next few pages.

Table 17 - Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care 2013 Housing Inventory Count Report

Service	Family Units	Family Beds	Adult-Only Beds	Child-Only Beds	Total Yr-Round Beds	Seasonal	Overflow /Voucher
Emergency, Safe Haven and Transitional Housing	839	2385	1773	20	4178	120	71
Emergency Shelter	356	1090	1091	20	2201	120	71
Safe Haven	n/a	n/a	10	0	10	n/a	n/a
Transitional Housing	483	1295	672	0	1967	n/a	n/a
Permanent Supportive Housing	323	896	1328	0	2224	n/a	n/a
Totals =	1162	3281	3101	20	6402	120	71

Date Source: HUD 2013 Point In Time Data Count
COHHIO

Needs of Sheltered and Unsheltered Homeless

As part of Ohio's 2014 COC application, ODSA collected and analyzed data covering all 80 of Ohio's rural counties. This included information on homeless needs, programming, facilities and services from all of the Ohio COC's local Continuum organizations. The tables below show the current inventory of facilities for assisting homeless families and persons.

Table 18 - Total Homeless Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	1410	723	10	426	2,569
Total Number of Persons	2052	1185	10	559	3,806
Number of Children (under age 18)	506	415		83	1,004
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	266	139	0	60	465
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1280	631	10	416	2,337

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Table 19 - Total Homeless Households and Persons by Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	898	626	6	189	1,719
Male	1154	559	4	370	2,087
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Table 20 - Total Homeless Households and Persons by Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	1958	1147	10	530	3,645
Hispanic/Latino	94	38	0	29	161

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Table 21 - Total Homeless Households and Persons by Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	1651	945	6	498	3,100
Black or African-American	294	160	4	45	503
Asian	3	1	0	0	4
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	2	0	4	22
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2	2	0	0	4
Multiple Races	86	75	0	12	173

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Chronically Homeless

Numerous studies have demonstrated that individuals with severe mental illnesses, co-occurring substance abuse disorders and other chronic health problems are much more likely to become homeless, and more importantly, stay homeless for longer periods of time. The chronic homeless population consists of persons with disabling conditions who have either been homeless for a year or more, or have had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past three years. In the Ohio Balance of State COC, the 221 chronically homeless individuals represent approximately 6% of the overall homeless population.

Table 22 - Total Chronically Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Shelters	Safe Havens		
Chronically Homeless Individuals	128	0	93	221
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Number of Families)	10		7	17
Chronically Homeless Families (Total Persons in Household)	35		26	61

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Subpopulations of the Homeless

As Ohio's homeless population has continued to increase, several easily identifiable subpopulations with special needs have emerged. The populations identified include the chronic homeless, seriously mentally ill, chronic substance abusers, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and youth.

ODSA aggregated the point in time estimate for the different homeless subpopulations provided by each of Ohio COC's local Continuum organizations.

Seriously Mentally Ill

Mental illness is a term used to describe a variety of disorders in thinking, feeling and making and maintaining relationships with other people. Severe mental illness refers to persistent mental or emotional disorders (including but not limited to schizophrenia, schizo-affective disorders, mood disorders and severe personality disorders) that

interfere with a person's ability to carry out such primary aspects of life as self-care, household management, interpersonal relationships and work or school.

Table 23 - Total Homeless Mental Illness Subpopulation

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Adults with a Serious Mental Illness	542	105	647

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Homeless people with mental disorders remain homeless for longer periods, have less contact with family and friends, and encounter more barriers to obtaining and maintaining permanent housing than homeless people who do not suffer from mental disorder. Persons with mental disorders, including those who are homeless, require ongoing access to a full range of treatment and rehabilitation services to lessen the impairment and disruption produced by their condition.

Unfortunately, there are not enough community-based treatment services, nor enough appropriate, affordable housing, to accommodate the number of people disabled by mental disorders in the U.S. Therefore, in Ohio as in the rest of the nation, there is a high demand, for mental health and related services for the homeless.

Chronic Substance Abuse

The problems of homelessness and alcohol and substance abuse are often interconnected. For some individuals, alcohol and drug abuse is a major reason why they became homeless in the first place. For others, the abuse of alcohol and drugs is an expression of their frustration at being homeless. Yet, common to nearly, all homeless persons with a co-occurring substance abuse problem is the fact that treatment usually takes a back seat to survival. As a result, homeless persons with chronic substance abuse issues are often reluctant to request services, and when they do, they are usually of a different nature than those requested by non-homeless substance abusers.

Table 24 - Total Homeless Substance Abuse Subpopulation

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Adults with a Substance Use Disorder	399	80	479

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The problems of AIDS and homelessness are intersecting in many communities throughout the state. This development, in turn, is redefining the nature of homelessness and AIDS prevention in Ohio. Below are the BOSCO PIT counts that were reported in 2014.

Table 25 - Total Homeless Adults with HIV/AIDS Subpopulation

	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens		
Adults with HIV/AIDS	10	1	11

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Victims of Domestic Violence

When individuals and their children are forced to leave their homes and seek protection from their abuser, they risk permanent homelessness. Many studies demonstrate the contribution of domestic violence to homelessness, particularly among families with children. A 1990 Ford Foundation study found that 50% of homeless women and

children were fleeing abuse (Zorza, 1991). More recently, in a study of 777 homeless parents (the majority of whom were mothers) in ten U.S. cities, 22% said they had left their last place of residence because of domestic violence (Homes for the Homeless, 1998). In addition, 46% of cities surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors identified domestic violence as a primary cause of homelessness (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998).

Individuals fleeing domestic violence require a myriad of services including legal assistance, job training and interventions to improve self-esteem. Also important are the needs of their children. According to numerous studies, children in households where domestic violence occurs are at significant risk of being victims themselves; in fact, studies indicate that spousal battering is identified in over 45 percent of child abuse cases.

Table 26 - Total Homeless Adults with HIV/AIDS Subpopulation

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Persons in emergency shelters, transitional housing and safe havens			
Victims of Domestic Violence	375		21	396

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Homeless Youth

Many of Ohio's school-age children and youth are without a permanent place to live. This not only has a negative impact on these children, but also on Ohio's communities and the state. The cause of homelessness among youth include family problems, economic problems, and residential stability. The BOSCO data reported relatively

Families with Children

Families with children are one of the fastest growing segments of the homeless population. Families with children constitute approximately 40% of people who become homeless (Shinn and Weitzman, 1996). A survey of 30 U.S. cities found that in 1998, children accounted for 25% of the homeless population (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998). These proportions are likely to be higher in rural areas; research indicates that families, single mothers, and children make up the largest group of people who are homeless in rural areas (Vissing, 1996). In fact, more than 50% of homeless persons in Ohio's COC are persons in families with children.

Table 27 - Total Homeless Families with Children

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total Number of Households	268	224	45	537
Total Number of persons (Adults & Children)	836	671	145	1,652
Number of Persons (under age 18)	504	415	82	1,001
Number of Persons (18 - 24)	79	51	15	145
Number of Persons (over age 24)	253	205	48	506

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Veterans

The Balance of State continuum of Care point in time data collected data on Ohio veterans who are homeless. The 2014 BOSCO point in time indicates that approximately 210 persons were homeless. Below the data has been broken down by race, ethnicity and gender.

Table 28 - Total Homeless Veterans

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total Number of Households	101	75	0	34	210
Total Number of Persons	136	90	0	34	260
Total Number of Veterans	101	75	0	34	210

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Table 29 - Total Homeless Veterans by Gender

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Female	6	11	0	5	22
Male	95	64	0	29	188
Transgender	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2014 BOSCO PIT Count

Table 30 - Total Homeless Veterans by Ethnicity

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Non-Hispanic/Non-Latino	101	75	0	33	209
Hispanic/Latino	0	0	0	1	1

Table 31 - Total Homeless Veterans by Race

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
White	88	65	0	33	186
Black or African-American	13	8	0	0	21
Asian	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0	0	0	0
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1	0	0	1
Multiple Races	0	1	0	1	2

Factors Contributing to Homelessness

Two trends are largely responsible for the rise in homelessness over the past 15-20 years: a growing shortage of affordable rental housing and a simultaneous increase in poverty. In the past two decades, many Ohioans' have been forced out of relatively high paying manufacturing jobs and into low paying service jobs. The connection between impoverished workers and homelessness can be seen in homeless shelters, many of which house significant numbers of full-time wage earners. A survey of 30 U.S. cities found that almost one in five homeless persons is employed (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 1998). In a number of cities not surveyed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors - as well as in many states - the percentage is even higher (National Coalition for the Homeless, 1997).

Those at risk for homelessness also include persons leaving institutions and foster care. Since homeless persons also exhibit a high rate of felony conviction relative to the non-homeless population, those released from prison fall into the at-risk for homelessness category. Indeed, homeless programs throughout the state have seen a large number of persons leaving institutions, particularly prisons. Research studies consistently indicate that homeless persons typically have a smaller social network than that of the non-homeless poor. Closely related is the fact that those leaving foster care are prone to homelessness; these individuals usually lack a network of family and friends.

Rural Homelessness

Homelessness is often assumed to be an urban phenomenon because homeless people are more numerous, more geographically concentrated, and more visible in urban areas. However, information gathered from the COC organizations as part of the BOSCO point in time counts indicates that homelessness is much more than an urban phenomenon. Indeed, the data collected from those organizations reported that over 3,800 persons are homeless at a given point in time.

However, rural homelessness differs from that in the urban areas based in both the characteristics of homeless persons and the causes of homelessness. A lack of decent affordable housing underlies both rural and urban homelessness. Although housing costs are lower in rural areas, so too are rural incomes, leading to a similarly high rent burdens. The quality of housing in rural areas also contributes to homelessness Rural residential histories reveal that homelessness is often precipitated by a structural or physical housing problem jeopardizing health or safety; when families relocate to safer housing, the rent is often too much to manage and they experience homelessness again while searching for housing that is both safe and affordable. Other trends affecting rural homelessness include the distance between low-cost housing and employment opportunities; lack of transportation; decline in homeownership; restrictive land-use regulations and housing codes; rising rent burdens; and insecure tenancy resulting from changes in the local real estate market (for example, the displacement of trailer park residents).

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

Introduction

Special populations are handled 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 Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (OOD).

The Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (ODMHAS) funds, reviews and monitors community mental health programs coordinated by 50 county-level boards serving all 88 counties. The Department funds, reviews and monitors community mental health programs through 51 county-level boards and provides statewide leadership of a high-quality mental health and addiction prevention, treatment and recovery system that is effective and valued by all Ohioans. These boards in turn fund, plan and monitor services provided by 440 not-for-profit community mental health agencies. ODMH also reviews and certifies services provided by private agencies and licenses private psychiatric hospital inpatient units and community residential programs. The state's responsibility to provide hospital care is defined in Ohio's constitution. Formerly focused on long-term institutionalization, state hospitals have become small and specialized facilities providing short-term and intensive treatment as requested by local systems. They also provide care to patients committed by criminal courts.

In Ohio, mental illnesses and emotional and behavioral disorders are a major barrier to school success, employment, housing and quality of life, and a leading contributing factor to poverty. One in five of our citizens still experiences some form of a mental illness every year. Untreated, mental illness is extremely disabling and costly to society and to families. Unfortunately, local and state funding is not keeping up with inflation, and the obligation to produce Medicaid matching funds is fast becoming a drain on local systems. These and other factors now threaten local systems' ability to meet community demands.

The Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD) not only funds the ODODD central office, but also helps subsidize the services counties provide through the 88 individual county boards. County boards of Developmental Disabilities are the statewide partners in the service delivery system, which strives to improve and make services available to the greatest number of our most important citizens. The ODODD provides funds to county boards, which also are supported by local funding, to support a wide variety of facilities and services, including housing and supportive housing services.

The Family Support Service (FSS) program ensures the availability of supports to help people live as they choose; promotes their health, safety and welfare; and helps and supports the families of these individuals in reaching these goals. The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities provides funding to each County Board of Developmental Disabilities. The FSS supports families in their efforts to care for individual family members in their homes. The support provided with these funds enhances the quality of life of the entire family. The supports and services provided by FSS include respite care by specially training providers or person chosen by the family, adaptive equipment, home modifications to accommodate the family member with disabilities, special diets, or other services or items that are individualized to meet the needs of the family.

The Ohio Department of Aging is a cabinet-level state agency that administers services and supports for older adults, their caregivers and their families. As the federally designated state unit on aging, the Department of Aging's purpose is to promote choice, independence and quality of life for aging Ohioans wherever they call home.

The demand for publicly funded services will continue to grow and impact policy decisions well into the future. Between 2007 and 2020, Ohio's total population is projected to increase five percent while the number of Ohioans over age 60 is expected to increase by 34 percent. The 85-plus cohort is projected to increase by 82 percent by 2030. Giving elders a say in how they choose to stay healthy and independent for as long as possible is good not only for families, but also for taxpayers - a win-win-win situation for all involved. Our ultimate goal is to place Ohio on the leading edge of innovation and responsiveness to the growing and changing older population.

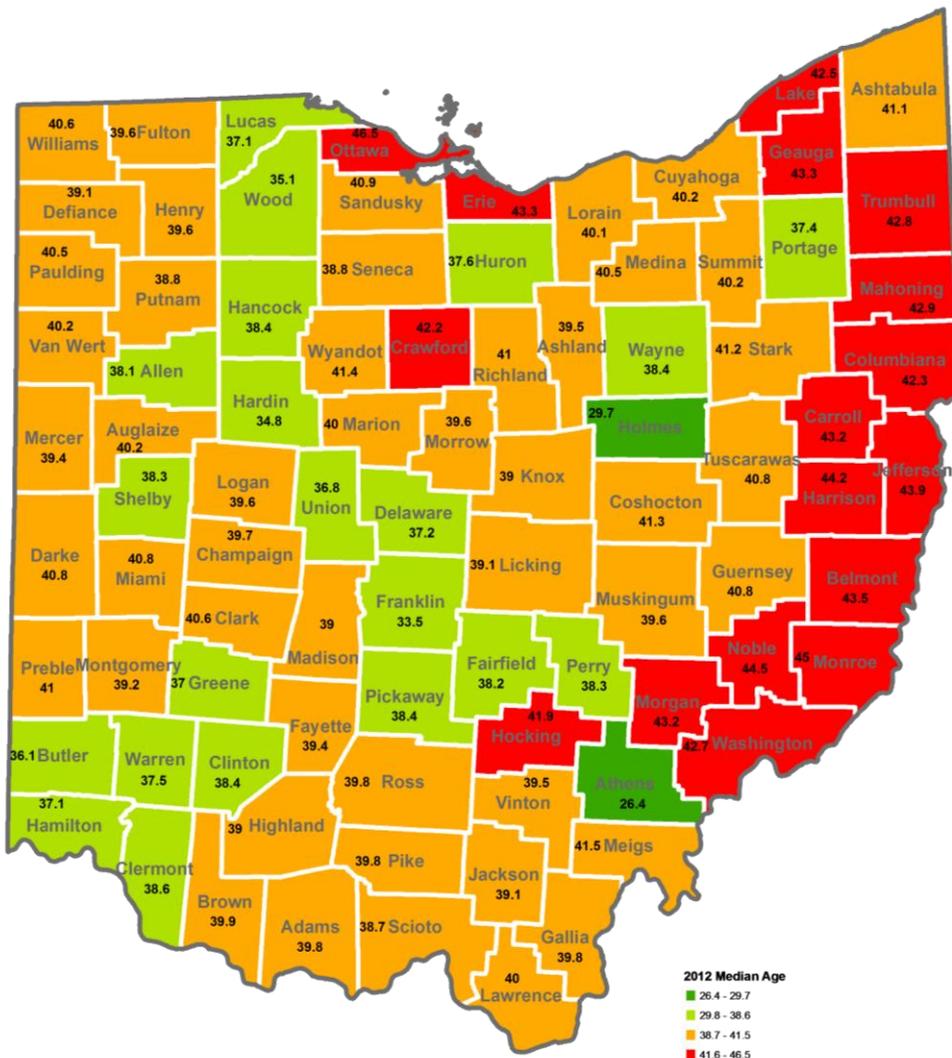
We believe that our elders should be respected as vital members of society who continue to grow, thrive and contribute throughout their lives. We also believe that state agencies and local communities must integrate aging needs into their plans and services. We work with and lead a network of agencies and service providers that help Ohioans maintain quality of life and independence by taking preventive measures and maintaining health throughout their lifespans. We also strive to ensure that aging Ohioans have access to an array of services and supports that are person-centered in policy and practice, and well-coordinated.

Created by the Older Americans Act of 1965, Area Agencies on Aging respond to the needs of the elderly in the communities they serve. They are advocates, planners, funders and educators, as well as providers of information and referral services. Area agencies work with public and private partners to respond to the unique needs of older citizens and families in their areas. Ohio has twelve area agencies, each serving a multi-county planning and service area. Area Agencies create local plans based on the population and resources in their communities.

The Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) develops a strategic framework, required by the federal Older Americans Act, to provide leadership that improves and promotes quality of life and personal choice for older Ohioans, adults with disabilities and their families and caregivers. The most recent framework, or state plan, covers state Program Years 2012 and 2013. [Download and review the Ohio State Plan on Aging, PY2012-2013.](#)

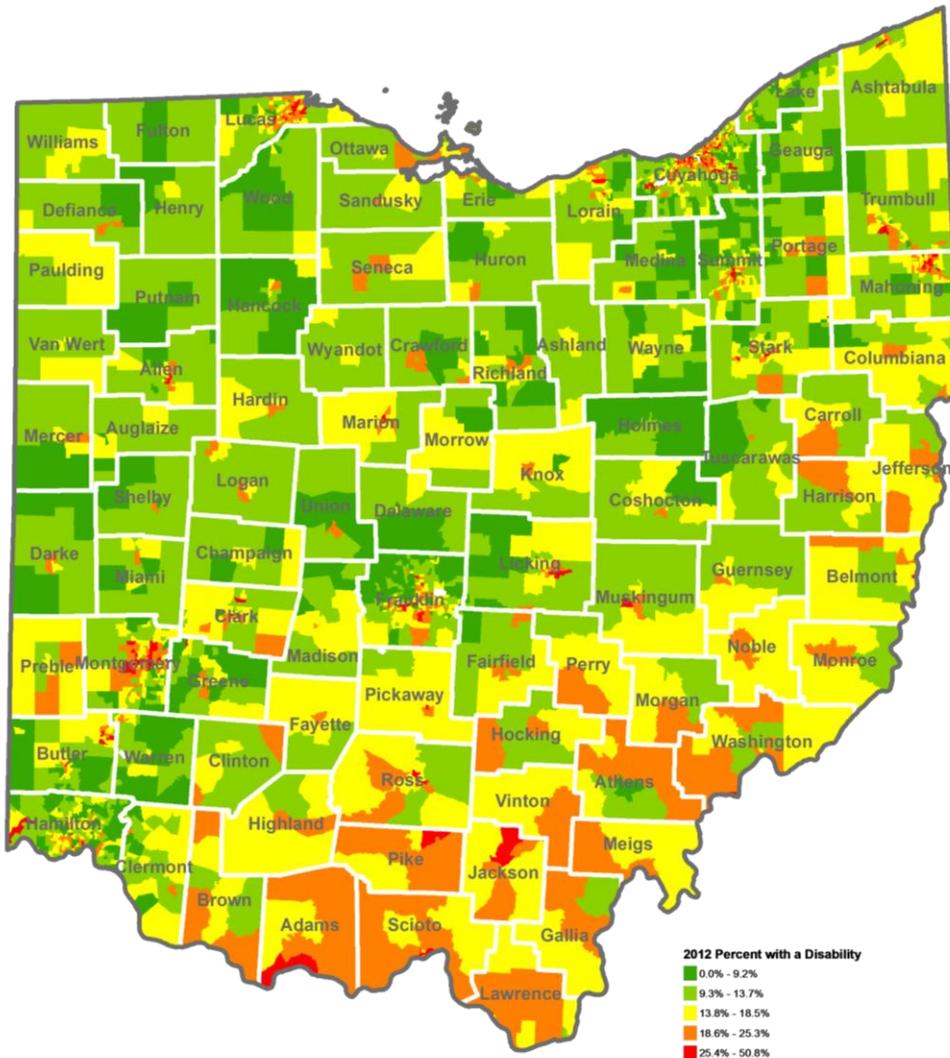
As shown in Map 6 the eastern portion of the state has a much higher median age than the urban areas with the exception of Athens County due to the university being located there. Below in Map every county in the state of Ohio has experienced an increase in median age between the period of 2000 – 2012, with Noble County having the largest increase by over 25%

Map 6 – 2012 ACS Median Age by County



In Map 8 on the following page the total percent of persons with disabilities by census tract are listed statewide to better understand where the needs of persons with disabilities are. In the map is the percentage of persons with a disability for each census tract, which includes percent of persons with one of the following disabilities: vision impairment; hearing impairment; ambulatory difficulty; cognitive difficulty; self-care difficulty; and independent living difficulty. According to the data there is a high level of persons with disabilities in the southern portion of the state.

Map 8 - The Percent of Persons with a Disability by Census Tract



Source: 2008 – 2012 American Community Survey

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Through the federal Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program, OCD provides eligible nonprofit organizations or units of local government with funds to devise long-term, comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing and supportive service needs of persons with AIDS or HIV-related diseases. In Table 32 the data that has been reported by CDC HIV Surveillance and Table 33 includes data that has been reported to the Office of Community Development in PY2012.

Table 32 - HOPWA Data

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	5209
Area incidence of AIDS	164
Rate per population	0
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	461
Rate per population (3 years of data)	0

Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	18983
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	372
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	0

Date Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

Table 33 - HIV Housing Need

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	64
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	45
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	0

Date Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

There are substantial community development needs within the smaller cities and rural counties in Ohio. The Ohio Council of Sections – ASCE includes on their website <http://ohioasce.org/reportcard> the 2009 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. The Office of Community Development currently offers programs to address many of these areas. The summary of the report with grades and comments is included in the table below:

Table 34 - Ohio Council of Local Section – 2009 Ohio Infrastructure Report Card (2010 Update)

Subject	Grade	Comments
Aviation	C-	Ohio ranks third in the nation with 124 paved and lighted general aviation airports. Only 58% of runways, 57% of taxiways and 62% of aprons meet the satisfactory condition index. These percentages are below ODOT Office of Aviation established goals. Ohio's commercial service airports are meeting capacity requirements.
Bridges	B-	Bridges in Ohio are crucial components of one of the largest transportation systems in the country. Ohio has the second largest inventory of bridges in the United States. It is estimated that it would cost \$3.6 billion to replace all the structurally deficient bridges and two-thirds of the functionally obsolete bridges in Ohio.
Dams	C	There are more than 2,600 dams in the State of Ohio. Nearly 70% of Ohio dams are privately owned. There were 1,597 state-regulated dams in Ohio in 2007. Of the state-regulated dams, 33% are deficient. It is estimated that the repair cost for Ohio's deficient dams is approximately \$300 million.
Drinking Water	D+	Approximately 90% of Ohioans receive water for daily needs from one of the more than 6,000 public water systems. An estimated 99% of the burden for funding public water supply systems is borne by local government. It is estimated that Ohio has \$9.68 billion in drinking water infrastructure needs
Electricity	C+	Electric generation, transmission and distribution systems in Ohio are satisfactory, reliability problems are relatively few, and those that exist are being addressed by system improvements. However, mandates related to alternative energy and environmental protection may pose problems for Ohio's electric utilities in the future.
Parks and Recreation	C-	Park systems in Ohio provide a crucial economic element in terms of jobs and financial impact. An additional \$26.5 million is needed each year to properly operate the state parks and other divisions, and an additional \$29.9 million annually is needed to eliminate the maintenance backlog over the next 10 to 20 years.
Railroads	C	Railroads provide critical services to industries important to Ohio's economy, hauling raw materials, parts, and finished products. Railroads are an important industry, employing more than 8,000 workers and paying approximately \$500 million in wages. ODOT estimated that the cost to improve thirty railroad choke points is \$1.19 billion.
Roads	D	With over 125,000 miles of roads, Ohio has one of the largest and most utilized roadway networks in the United States. 43% of Ohio's roads are in critical, poor, or fair condition. It is estimated that by the year 2014, Ohio will have a highway budget shortfall of more than \$10 billion at the state government level alone.
Schools	C	The quality of schools in Ohio is crucial to the state's long-term viability and ability to compete in the global marketplace. The American Federation of Teachers estimated in 2008 that Ohio schools require \$9.32 billion in infrastructure investment. This ranks Ohio 6th in the country for total funds needed.
Transit	D	An average of 500,000 riders use public transit daily, making Ohio 12th highest in ridership rate in the nation. Ohio ranks 40th in the nation in percentage of state transportation funds expended on public transit. Less than 1% of Ohio's state transportation funds go towards public transit.
Wastewater	C-	Aging systems discharge billions of gallons of untreated wastewater into U.S. surface waters each year. An estimated 95% of the burden for funding municipal wastewater treatment systems is borne by local government. It is estimated that Ohio has \$11.16 billion in wastewater infrastructure needs.

Source: ASCE Ohio Council of Local Sections

Public water systems (PWSs) are regulated by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, Division of Drinking and Ground Waters (Ohio EPA DDAGW). Public water systems use either a ground water source, a surface water source, or a ground water under the direct influence of surface water source. In Ohio, around 4,800 public water systems serve approximately 11 million people daily. Public water systems are required to monitor their water regularly for contaminants. Currently, over 95% of community water systems meet all health-based standards. When a system doesn't meet a standard, consumers are notified.

As indicated by Ohio EPA's website, "public water systems are required to monitor their water regularly for contaminants. Currently, over 95% of community water systems meet all health-based standards. When a system doesn't meet a standard, consumers are notified. Notifications may be in the form of signs or multimedia announcements." The list of current advisories are located at <http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/pws.aspx>.

The table listed below is a summary of the projects awarded in 2012 – 2013 by the Ohio Public Works Commission. The projects listed by completion status are listed below.

Table 35 - 2012-2013 Ohio Public Works Commission Projects by Project Type and Completion Status

Program	Sum of OPWC Assistance - Projects Not Completed	Sum of OPWC Assistance - Projects Completed	Total Cost - Not Completed	Total Cost - Completed
Local Transportation Improvement Program	\$18,724,499	\$49,708,704	\$54,843,320	\$114,326,314
State Capital Improvement Program	\$92,004,301	\$102,927,564	\$223,037,115	\$181,900,187

Nearly 48 percent of all funding for Local Transportation Improvement and State Capital Improvement programs have been completed. This table lists the sum total of actual projects submitted by local communities within the state. The local needs have been summarized by county. The funds received by the state of Ohio from HUD's CDBG program, which is

the only HUD program that can pay for infrastructure improvements, are only eligible for projects in non-entitlement communities in the state, which must meet the low- moderate income (LMI) national objective. The 2014 LMI Census Block Groups are included in the Map 10. Therefore the HUD CDBG Entitlement cities and counties have been removed from this list so it only reflects the needs of small cities communities. Of course it is not certain how many of these projects would qualify for CDBG funding, as they would need to serve a low- or moderate-income community or neighborhood. The actual needs such as specific information as to the total units of infrastructure in poor or critical condition needing repair are identified in the grant application received by the Ohio Public Works Commission. The Ohio Public Work Commission also lists all of the projects funded by funding category at <http://www.pwc.state.oh.us/Documents/AnnualReportPY24-25.pdf>.

The table on the next page is a summary of the types of needs identified in the 2013 Ohio Public Works Commission's Capital Improvements Report. It provides specific information as to the total funding amounts of infrastructure projects. As mentioned before the actual needs are included in the grant applications. The units identified provides for a basis for planning community development infrastructure projects

Table 36 - 2012-2013 Ohio Public Works Commission Projects Funding by County

County	OPWC Funding for Local Transportation Improvement Program Projects	Total Funding for Local Transportation Improvement Program Projects	OPWC Funding for State Capital Improvement Projects	Total Funding for State Capital Improvement Projects
Adams			\$1,423,813	\$1,706,261
Allen	\$1,169,414	\$3,119,920	\$2,095,956	\$1,398,451
Ashland	\$468,002	\$607,508	\$540,636	\$1,126,829
Ashtabula	\$1,316,370	\$2,557,850	\$5,566,868	\$9,230,969
Athens	\$400,000	\$1,162,606	\$2,432,916	\$6,373,801
Auglaize			\$1,356,352	\$1,649,970
Belmont	\$1,097,600	\$1,643,332	\$1,304,702	\$910,158
Brown	\$303,125	\$379,125	\$400,000	\$1,135,275
Carroll	\$470,357	\$522,619	\$758,841	\$821,979
Champaign	\$311,648	\$350,166	\$183,575	\$248,075
Clark	\$2,973,876	\$11,268,121	\$4,775,629	\$10,848,025
Clermont	\$2,158,476	\$3,705,383	\$12,370,923	\$27,351,365
Clinton	\$510,000	\$785,000	\$9,319,622	\$14,035,321
Columbiana	\$1,998,110	\$5,355,732	\$3,767,459	\$4,375,234
Coshocton	\$374,388	\$718,646	\$1,794,554	\$1,941,225
Crawford	\$83,994	\$279,980	\$1,051,346	\$2,716,903
Darke	\$199,999	\$240,000	\$1,241,493	\$1,341,881
Defiance	\$995,100	\$1,990,201	\$545,828	\$3,373,044
Delaware	\$942,922	\$2,097,000	\$2,009,034	\$2,847,934
Erie	\$550,000	\$1,311,553	\$1,412,753	\$3,350,882
Fairfield	\$2,325,524	\$4,746,413	\$1,120,223	\$1,361,548
Fayette			\$1,816,320	\$4,136,903
Fulton	\$175,000	\$466,422	\$1,492,100	\$2,957,950
Gallia			\$1,221,906	\$1,196,906
Geauga	\$845,000	\$1,355,000	\$3,701,200	\$4,286,200
Greene	\$2,216,321	\$6,633,571	\$3,659,253	\$4,586,099
Guernsey	\$207,054	\$281,927	\$897,450	\$3,193,068
Hancock	\$250,000	\$325,000	\$1,457,439	\$2,623,350
Hardin	\$1,098,512	\$2,165,019	\$513,000	\$1,582,000
Harrison	\$168,909	\$236,312	\$259,284	\$311,504
Henry	\$620,000	\$1,240,000	\$1,192,965	\$1,868,170
Highland			\$555,000	\$555,000
Hocking			\$995,000	\$1,508,575
Holmes	\$221,673	\$248,422	\$842,573	\$916,871
Huron			\$2,236,384	\$3,610,191
Jackson			\$1,446,090	\$1,678,059
Jefferson	\$1,028,051	\$1,155,315	\$1,413,520	\$5,590,511
Knox			\$2,202,775	\$1,225,192
Lawrence	\$1,010,824	\$1,579,413	\$800,000	\$889,000
Licking	\$1,153,699	\$2,395,527	\$5,204,877	\$9,050,174

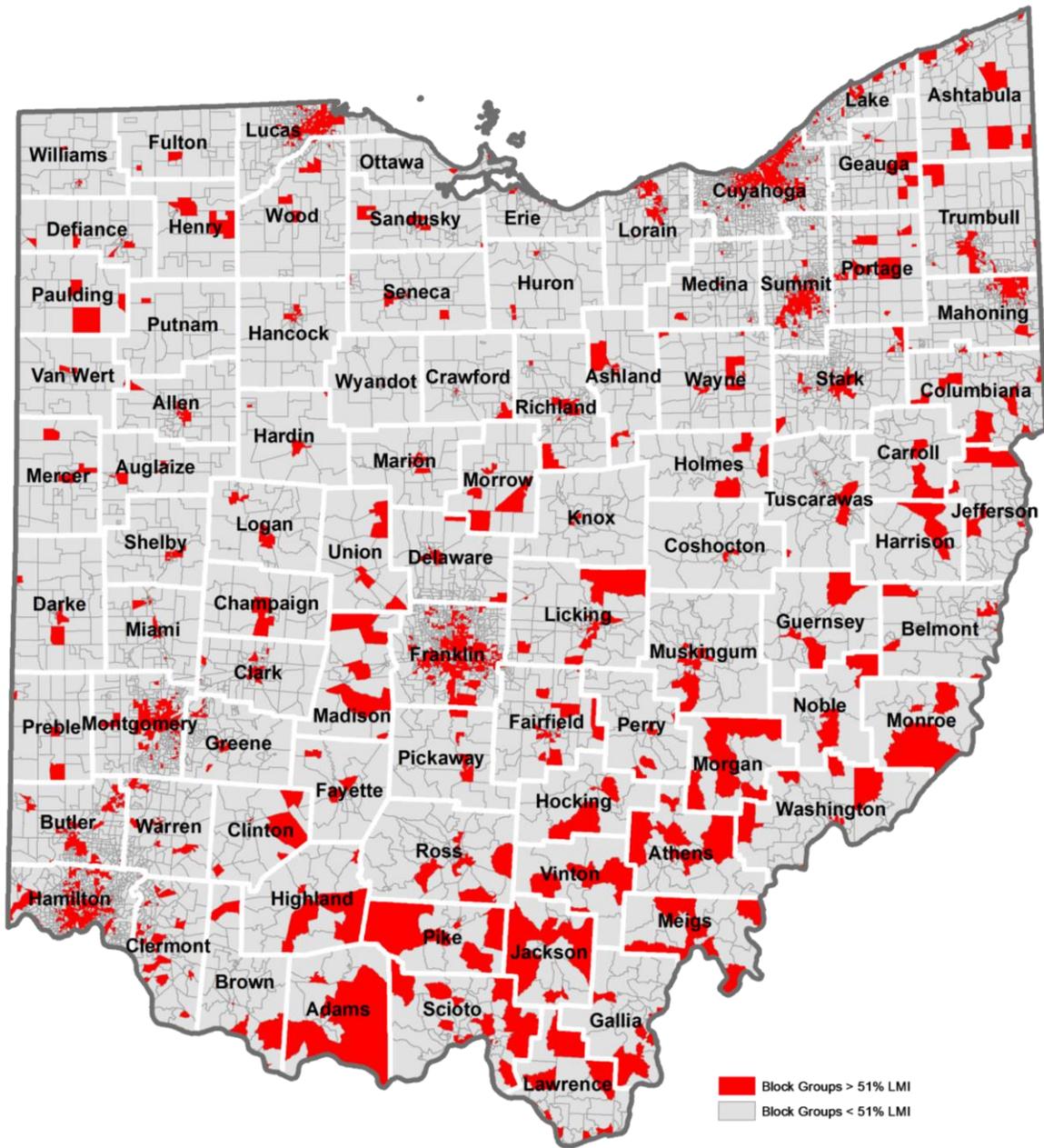
Source: Ohio Public Works Commission

Table 36 - 2012-2013 Ohio Public Works Commission Projects Funding by County

County	OPWC Funding for Local Transportation Improvement Program Projects	Total Funding for Local Transportation Improvement Program Projects	OPWC Funding for State Capital Improvement Projects	Total Funding for State Capital Improvement Projects
Logan	\$664,119	\$746,614	\$457,261	\$246,034
Lorain	\$4,577,249	\$19,715,611	\$9,495,157	\$25,120,525
Lucas	\$6,637,205	\$18,610,184	\$12,570,899	\$48,215,743
Madison			\$1,065,629	\$4,866,007
Mahoning	\$3,067,418	\$6,833,463	\$9,224,969	\$14,273,974
Marion	\$781,250	\$3,718,766	\$1,758,007	\$7,730,324
Medina	\$2,693,467	\$3,320,169	\$3,340,962	\$5,994,908
Meigs	\$399,203	\$539,464	\$583,301	\$748,020
Mercer	\$506,054	\$1,486,803	\$990,000	\$2,189,500
Miami	\$1,107,568	\$3,823,886	\$6,389,880	\$8,659,020
Monroe	\$397,911	\$539,175	\$399,535	\$539,912
Morgan			\$575,159	\$506,972
Morrow	\$267,892	\$505,000	\$1,009,180	\$2,577,899
Muskingum	\$399,998	\$540,538	\$2,322,942	\$2,497,353
Noble	\$467,680	\$632,000		
Ottawa	\$569,007	\$2,776,814	\$2,107,801	\$7,078,364
Paulding			\$1,213,507	\$8,061,967
Perry	\$678,225	\$918,778	\$2,669,069	\$2,721,578
Pickaway	\$510,600	\$674,399	\$1,352,505	\$1,474,846
Pike			\$3,321,695	\$2,989,245
Portage	\$1,753,350	\$5,116,700	\$4,997,260	\$7,888,144
Preble	\$760,975	\$4,515,518	\$1,647,000	\$2,161,782
Putnam	\$286,500	\$563,000	\$1,815,938	\$1,931,866
Richland	\$1,182,000	\$3,430,686	\$3,912,313	\$7,156,630
Ross	\$780,000	\$1,152,988	\$220,000	\$865,990
Sandusky	\$325,000	\$725,000	\$2,802,527	\$7,194,895
Scioto			\$3,279,678	\$6,531,784
Seneca	\$950,279	\$4,225,454	\$306,854	\$10,411
Shelby	\$200,000	\$1,782,051	\$1,348,840	\$3,369,397
Trumbull	\$4,310,822	\$7,617,154	\$9,084,033	\$31,452,754
Tuscarawas	\$450,200	\$511,700	\$3,425,779	\$5,757,875
Union	\$1,119,000	\$2,776,400	\$372,160	\$1,386,087
Van Wert			\$915,201	\$684,033
Vinton	\$310,548	\$345,053	\$158,337	\$175,930
Washington	\$797,118	\$1,078,004	\$1,849,433	\$2,997,189
Wayne	\$2,087,545	\$5,298,336	\$3,956,563	\$12,136,181
Williams	\$325,000	\$960,939	\$712,538	\$1,594,586
Wood	\$1,018,372	\$2,045,604	\$3,390,594	\$12,793,388
Wyandot	\$167,400	\$558,000	\$2,000,000	\$2,203,136

Source: Ohio Public Works Commission

Map 9 - 2014 U.S. Census Low- and – Moderate Income Block Groups



Source: U.S. Census 2007-2011 ACS
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Public Services:

As part of the Community Development Allocation Program funds have been used for public service activities as long as the proposed activity is a new service, or a quantifiable increase in the level of an existing service. Communities have been able to use no more than 15 percent of the grant funds, exclusive of administration and fair housing, for eligible public service activities. Listed below are the total number of public service activities funded along with the total beneficiaries of all of the public service activities funded from PY2005 – 2013

Table 37 - Public Service Funding by Year

Year	Activity Amount	Other Amount	Total Funds for Public Service	Total Beneficiaries
2005	\$1,153,530	\$6,076,290	\$7,229,820	193,560
2006	\$1,455,400	\$8,084,395	\$9,539,795	170,420
2007	\$1,188,600	\$8,013,061	\$9,201,661	224,423
2008	\$1,851,010	\$7,075,372	\$8,926,382	224,388
2009	\$2,436,900	\$9,372,869	\$11,809,769	79,486
2010	\$2,248,651	\$7,922,589	\$10,171,240	55,739
2011	\$2,562,050	\$7,897,922	\$10,459,972	127,275
2012	\$1,673,630	\$9,871,307	\$11,544,937	207,511
2013	\$1,312,600	\$5,116,742	\$6,429,342	191,777

As indicated in the table above the funding for public service projects through the Community Development Allocation Program has decreased significantly since 2011, but the total number of beneficiaries has increased from previous years. The graph to the right also shows that there has also been a decrease in total number of public service projects since 2011. Below is a list of public activities funded during the period from PY2005 – 2013, with the general public service category receiving the largest amount of funds at \$8.4 million followed by homelessness prevention at nearly \$6.2 million.

Graph 1 - Public Service Total Projects by Year

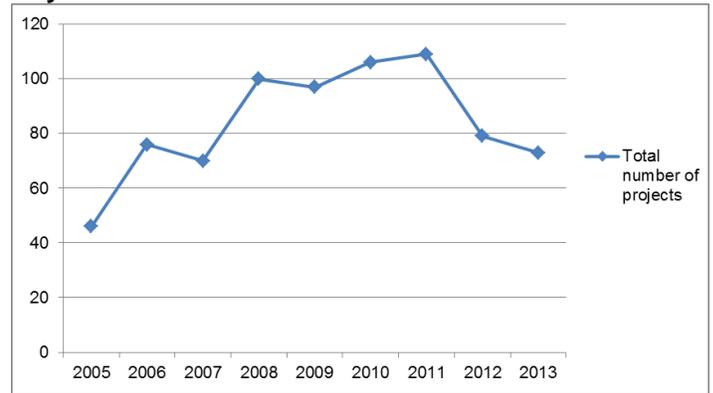


Table 38 - Public Service by Year Activity Funded

Year	Senior Centers	Neighb. Fac/ Community Ctr	Fire Protect. Fac. & Equip	Grant/Loan/ Int. Supplement	Machine/ Cap. Equipment	Public Services	Non-capital Equipment	Training/ Technical Asst.	Home -lessness Prevention	Hsng Dev./Info/ Counseling	Supportive Serv.w/ Housing
2005						\$901,750	\$233,580			\$0	\$18,200
2006						\$1,001,000	\$175,000		\$275,400	\$4,000	
2007						\$895,200		\$25,000	\$268,400		
2008		\$13,100				\$1,097,800			\$740,110		
2009						\$777,200			\$1,659,700		
2010	\$3,000		\$21,000	\$300,000		\$897,800			\$1,026,851		
2011				\$150,000		\$1,241,550			\$1,170,500		
2012					\$74,800	\$926,830			\$672,000		
2013						\$720,600		\$150,000	\$442,000		
Totals =	\$3,000	\$13,100	\$21,000	\$450,000	\$74,800	\$8,459,730	\$408,580	\$175,000	\$6,254,961	\$4,000	\$18,200

Source: Office of Community Development

Community Revitalization Needs of Downtown Business Districts

As noted in the Housing Market section, increasingly people are moving to smaller mid-sized cities, which is a trend occurring not only in Ohio but across the nation. In the last Census a designation for these areas was created called "Micropolitan Statistical Areas". More than 28 million people, or one in 10 Americans, live in such areas. These cities are becoming an important economic hub in many non-metro areas of the state, which are increasingly attracting consumers and businesses.

Each micropolitan statistical area must have at least one urban cluster of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 people. Ohio has 28 such areas that contain over 1.6 million people. While some of these cities are benefiting from growth, a number are being affected in the same way larger central cities are affected by suburban growth. Shopping malls increasingly attract business and shoppers from these cities, which results in increased store vacancies, decline in sales revenue and the tax base, and eventually a decline in the condition of both the structures and the infrastructure, further aggravating the problem.

At the center of these areas is typically an older central city. Many of these cities have unique and valuable historical, cultural and architectural features that could be asset in terms of attracting both businesses and consumers. Recent events in our country reinforce the idea that the heritage we preserve can aid in getting us through difficult times. Historic buildings and sites serve as focal points to provide us context and a sense of stability. Unfortunately, however, each year a significant part of Ohio's built heritage is lost to neglect, decay, urban renewal and/or personal or business interests." A number of properties have been placed on Preservation Ohio's List of Ohio's Most Endangered Historic Sites in an attempt to focus attention on buildings, site or communities in Ohio whose current condition or planned future indicates a possible loss. The listing of most current locations can be found at <http://preserveohio.com/ohios-most-endangered/>. OCD has determined that over 1,000 buildings and sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic places are within a mile of the geographic center of cities that have 25,000 people or less.

A number of these cities need assistance in capitalizing on their unique and historical features, which typically requires transitioning from traditional markets to new markets and new marketing approaches. This process also often entails economically restructuring the downtown to become reoriented to the changing area economy. Although this process is challenging, it can transform ailing and deteriorating business districts into attractive and economically viable places, and, at the same time, preserve Ohio's valuable important cultural and historic heritage.

The table to the right includes the type of Ohio Public Works Commission funded Small Cities funded in 2012 – 2013 to highlight the need within small cities for these type of improvements. Nearly 83% of the total funding that was awarded was for villages with the remaining funds being awarded to townships.

Table 39 - Summary of Infrastructure 2012 and 2013 Ohio Public Works Commission Ohio Small Cities Funded Projects

Infrastructure Type Assistance	Amount
Bridge	\$431,200
Road	\$9,263,003
Stormwater	\$1,050,499
Wastewater	\$2,671,294
Water Supply	\$1,794,129
Total:	\$15,210,125

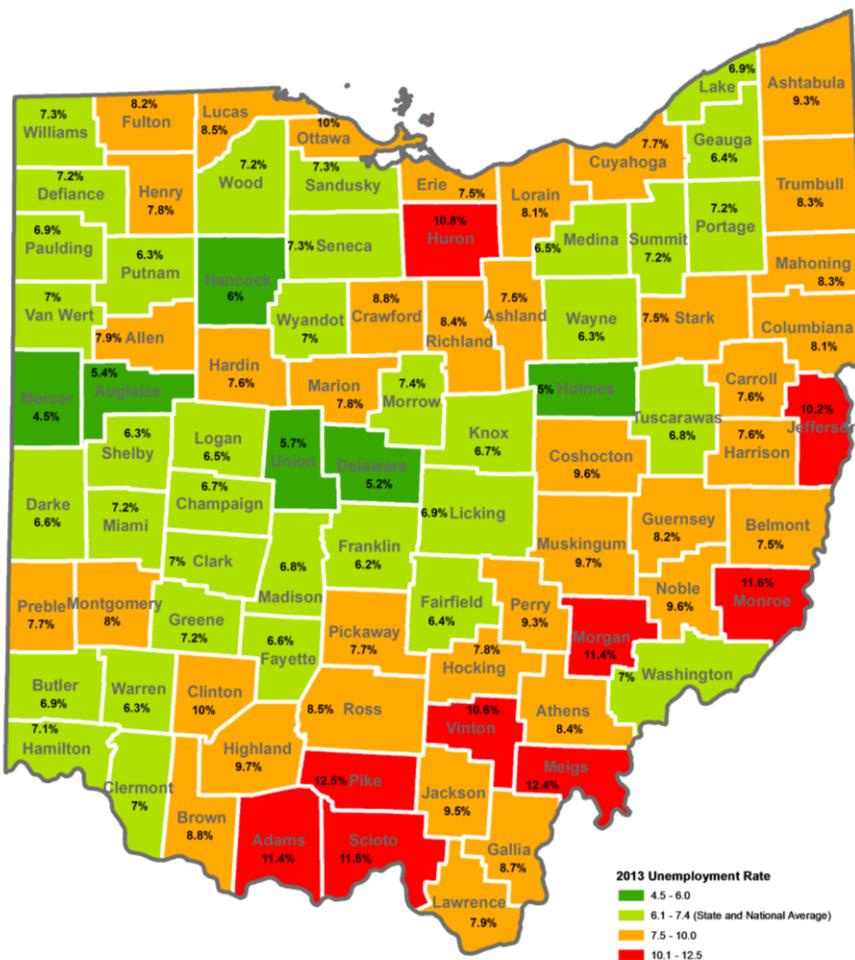
Economic Development:

Ohio and other states in the region that have a large of manufacturing base, have suffered more than other regions in the transition to service jobs in the regional and national economy as a result of the new global economic trends. Local low-income communities and neighborhoods have a variety of public

infrastructure, facility and service needs, including basic water and sewer needs, in addition to other needs that undermines the viability of these areas. The entire cost of these improvements cannot be borne by these communities, which have an insufficient tax base to generate the necessary funds. As indicated by the Ohio Jobs and Family Services “Labor Market Dynamics” report http://ohiolmi.com/research/publications/LaborMarketDynamics_1.pdf that was released in 2014, total employment is driven by the following factors:

- Many industries have seasonal employment patterns. At predictable times of the year, they add positions when demand increases and shed them when demand declines.
- Individual firms expand or contract their workforces in response to economic conditions and changes in demand. Workforce expansions and contractions are partially but not entirely accountable for hirings and job separations activity.
- Some industries have substantially higher job turnover than others.
- Workers leave jobs for various reasons and frequently are replaced. Replacement hiring accounts for a significant portion of hiring activity and can exceed hiring based on workforce expansion.
- Online job postings are an indicator of labor demand. This demand could be driven by replacement hiring, seasonal factors and/or a workforce expansion.
- Separation activity is not reflected in online job postings. It could be driven by individual worker decisions, a seasonal need for fewer workers and/or a workforce contraction.
- Increased levels of hiring and separation activity in the labor market may be a sign of continued economic improvement for the following reasons:
 - Higher job turnover may improve the quality of job matches.
 - Increased replacement hiring may indicate more workers are retiring, which could open up jobs for unemployed workers or new entrants into the labor force.

Map 10 - 2013 Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate



Source: Bureau of Labor and Statistics

Local low-income communities and neighborhoods have a variety of public infrastructure, facility and service needs, including basic water and sewer needs, in addition to other needs that undermines the viability of these areas. The entire cost of these improvements cannot be borne by these communities, which have an insufficient tax base to generate the necessary funds. Many people in Ohio remain unemployed or underemployed, and the number of persons below the poverty level has appeared to increase within the past few years. Unemployment and poverty levels remain persistently high in many regions of the state, not only in larger metropolitan areas but also in many rural communities, including many located in Appalachia. Moderately sized cities and “micropolitan areas” are becoming increasingly the focus of consumers and businesses. Smaller cities and downtowns in Ohio have an opportunity to reposition themselves within evolving area economies and benefit from this trend.

In Map 12 the “2014 Ohio Distressed Counties” are listed as identified by the Office of Strategic Research within the Ohio Development Services Agency. Distress data is based on unemployment rate, per capita income, poverty and ARC distress designation. Notice that most of these counties are located in southeastern Ohio.

Housing Market Analysis

Housing Market Analysis 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, CHAS, as well as data provided by various state agencies.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

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.

Table 40 - All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	Percent
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

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 41 – Change in Number of Units 2000 - 2011

Category	2011		2000		Number Change 2000-2011	Percent Change 2000-2011
	Total Owner and Renter Units	Pct. of Total	Total Owner and Renter Units	Pct. of Total		
1-unit detached structure	3,505,082	68.5%	3,071,860	69.1%	433,222	14.1%
1-unit attached structure	236,810	4.6%	167,155	3.8%	69,655	41.7%
2-4 Units	460,474	9.0%	414,869	9.3%	45,605	11.0%
5-19 units	446,651	8.7%	364,771	8.2%	81,880	22.4%
20 or more units	265,770	5.2%	232,250	5.2%	33,520	14.4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	204,906	4.0%	194,868	4.4%	10,038	5.2%
Total	5,119,693		4,445,773		673,920	15.2%

Source: 2000 US Census and 2007-2011 ACS

Table 42 – Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	3,199	0.0%	40,807	3.0%
1 bedroom	44,498	1.0%	348,168	24.0%
2 bedrooms	544,088	17.0%	600,656	42.0%
3 or more bedrooms	2,534,621	81.0%	437,970	31.0%
Total	3,126,406	99.0%	1,427,601	100.0%

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 43 – Owner Housing Unit by Size 2000 - 2011

Category	2011		2000		Number Change 2000-2011	Percent Change 2000-2011
	Number	Pct. of Total	Number	Pct. of Total		
No Bedroom	3,199	0.1%	2,968	0.1%	231	7.8%
1 bedroom	44,498	1.4%	52,511	1.7%	-8,013	-15.3%
2 bedrooms	544,088	17.4%	570,393	18.6%	-26,305	-4.6%
3 or more bedrooms	2,534,621	81.1%	2,446,642	79.6%	87,979	3.6%
Total	3,126,406		3,072,514		53,892	1.8%

Source: 2000 US Census and 2007-2011 ACS

Table 44 – Renter Housing Unit by Size 2000 – 2011

Category	2011		2000		Number Change 2000-2011	Percent Change 2000-2011
	Number	Pct. of Total	Number	Pct. of Total		
No Bedroom	40,807	2.9%	45,764	3.3%	-4,957	-10.8%
1 bedroom	348,168	24.4%	383,306	27.9%	-35,138	-9.2%
2 bedrooms	600,656	42.1%	591,869	43.1%	8,787	1.5%
3 or more bedrooms	437,970	30.7%	352,320	25.7%	85,650	24.3%
Total	1,427,601		1,373,259		54,342	4.0%

Source: 2000 US Census and 2007-2011 ACS

Number and targeting (income level/type of family served) of units assisted with federal, state, and local programs

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%.

Units expected to be lost from the affordable housing inventory

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.

Availability of housing units and needs of the population

Overall there was a slight reduction of .6% in the total number of owner units from 2000 to 2013 based 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.

Specific Types of Housing Need

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. As shown in the Cost of Housing table below there has been significant increase in the cost of both home values as well as median contract rents from 2000 to 2011. Additional information that covers the subject of cost of housing can be found below using American Community Survey, HUD Fair Market Rent and CHAS data.

Table 45 – 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%

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

Table 46 – 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%

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 47 – Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	130,605	No Data
50% HAMFI	492,855	243,870
80% HAMFI	1,016,540	752,215
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,128,510
Total	1,640,000	2,124,595

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Housing Supply for All Income Levels

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 appears 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.

Relationship of Housing Affordability and Home Value and/or Rents

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.

Relationship of Fair Market Rent and Area Median Rent

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.

Table 48 – 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%

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 49 – 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%

Table 50 – Risk of Lead Paint Hazard

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	1,576,615	50%	696,770	49%

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

Owner and Rental Rehabilitation Need

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.

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

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 income 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 present in the housing unit. This number represents a nearly 5 percent decrease from the previously reported data in 2000.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

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 51 – Total Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Cert- ificate	Mod- Rehab	Public Housin g	Vouchers					
				Total	Projec t - based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veteran s Affairs Support ive Housin g	Family Unificatio n Program	Dis- abled *
# of units vouchers available	0	295	11,592	30,221	110	5,116	602	4,638	18,482
# of accessibl e units									

Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

The Ohio Development Services Agency and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) serve as lead staffing agencies and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for Ohio’s Balance of State Continuum of Care which includes 80 of the state’s 88 counties. As part of Ohio’s 2014 Balance of State Continuum of Care application, ODSA and COHHIO collected and analyzed data covering all 80 rural counties. A link has been provided at <http://www.cohhio.org/programs/boscoc> on the COHHIO website that includes a list of all homeless facilities throughout the state, which also allows for the ability to search for a homeless facility in a particular county. The COHHIO Directory lists more than 900 non-profit housing agencies and services that help prevent homelessness in Ohio.

Table 52 – Total Number of Homeless Persons Provided Services

	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

Source: Balance of State Continuum of Care

Mainstream services, such as health, mental health, and employment services to the extent those services are use to complement services targeted to homeless persons

The Balance of State is divided into 18 regions. These regions must work together with mainstream services to qualify for funding. Across the 80 county BOSCOC there is a variety of mainstream services available. Organizations that provide housing services often work with mental health, health and other community organizations to serve their clients.

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

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 Populations – 91.310(c)

Special needs populations facilities and services are provided 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 52 – Total Number of Homeless Persons Provided Services

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

Source: HOPWA CAPER

Facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing

Persons with mental health or alcohol and addiction disabilities are serviced by the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services, which funds, reviews and monitors community mental health programs coordinated by 50 county-level boards serving all 88 counties, as well as provide statewide leadership for alcohol and other drug addiction prevention and treatment services for the health, safety and productivity of all Ohioans.

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

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)

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.

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 than the state of Ohio's 2011 ACS unemployment rate of 9.2%. Further analysis of the state's labor economic conditions and educational attainment can be found below.

Table 53 – Economic Development Market Analysis Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	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	--	--	--

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 54 – 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

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 55 – BLS Unemployment

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

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Production, transportation and material moving	428,577

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 56 – 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%

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 57 – Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

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

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 58 – 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
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

Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Table 59 – Educational Attainment – 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

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.

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.

Strategic Plan

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

Geographic Area

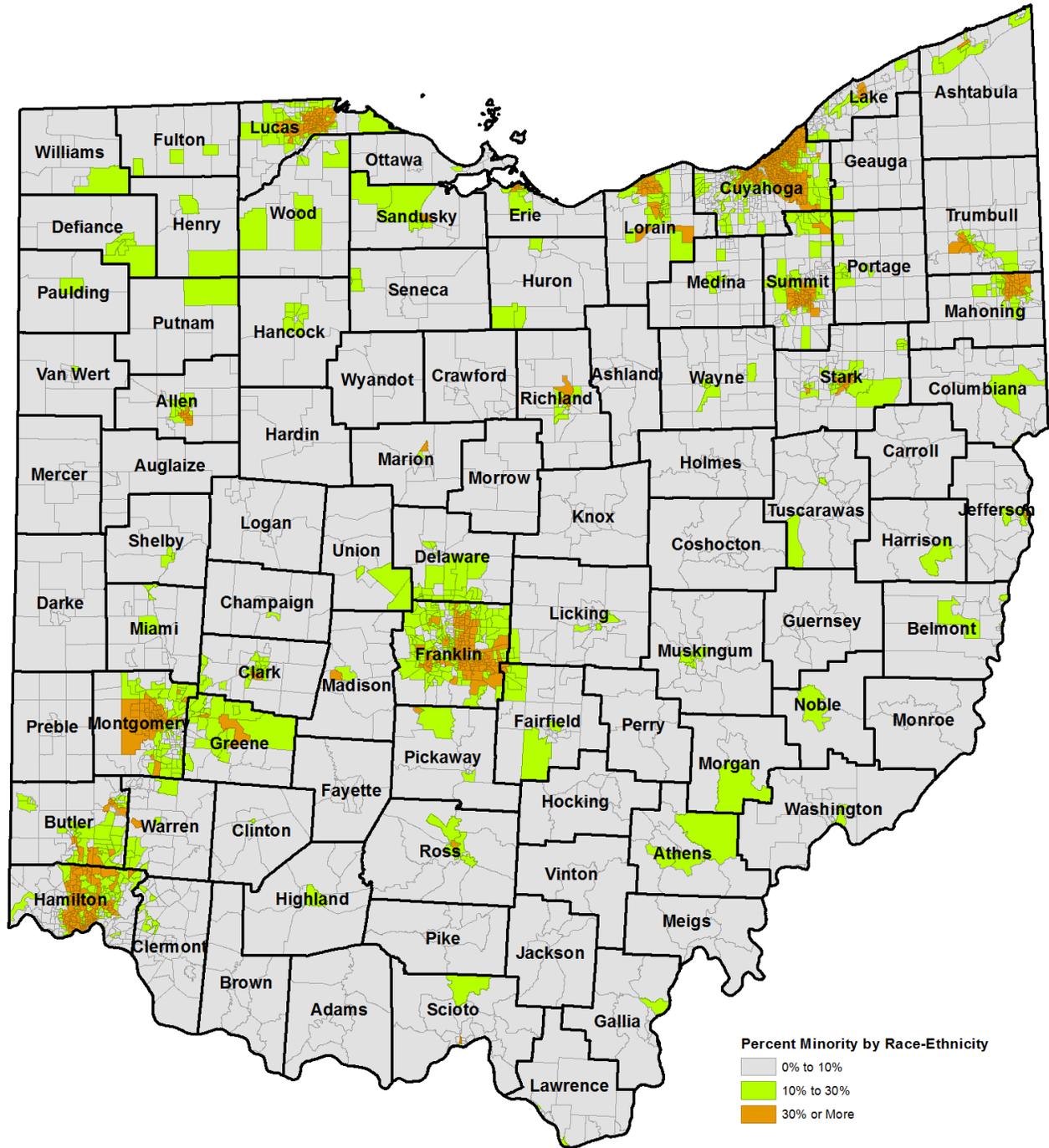
It should be noted that not all of these federal funds are available in all areas of the state and some programs have placed limits on funding availability in certain geographic areas, particularly in areas of the state that receive additional direct funding from HUD. The following maps and tables show the communities that receive direct allocations from the CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA Programs.

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 is 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. 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.

The following maps shows the Census Tracts in the state that have 51 percent or more low- or moderate-income populations, based on the 2006 – 2010 American Community Survey information, as well as the concentrations of minority households in the state, based on the 2010 U.S. Census minority population data for all census tracts within the state. Many of the lower-income areas have also been designated as targeted Investment Areas in their local communities.

Map 13: Ohio Census Tracts with Areas of Minority Concentration (2010)



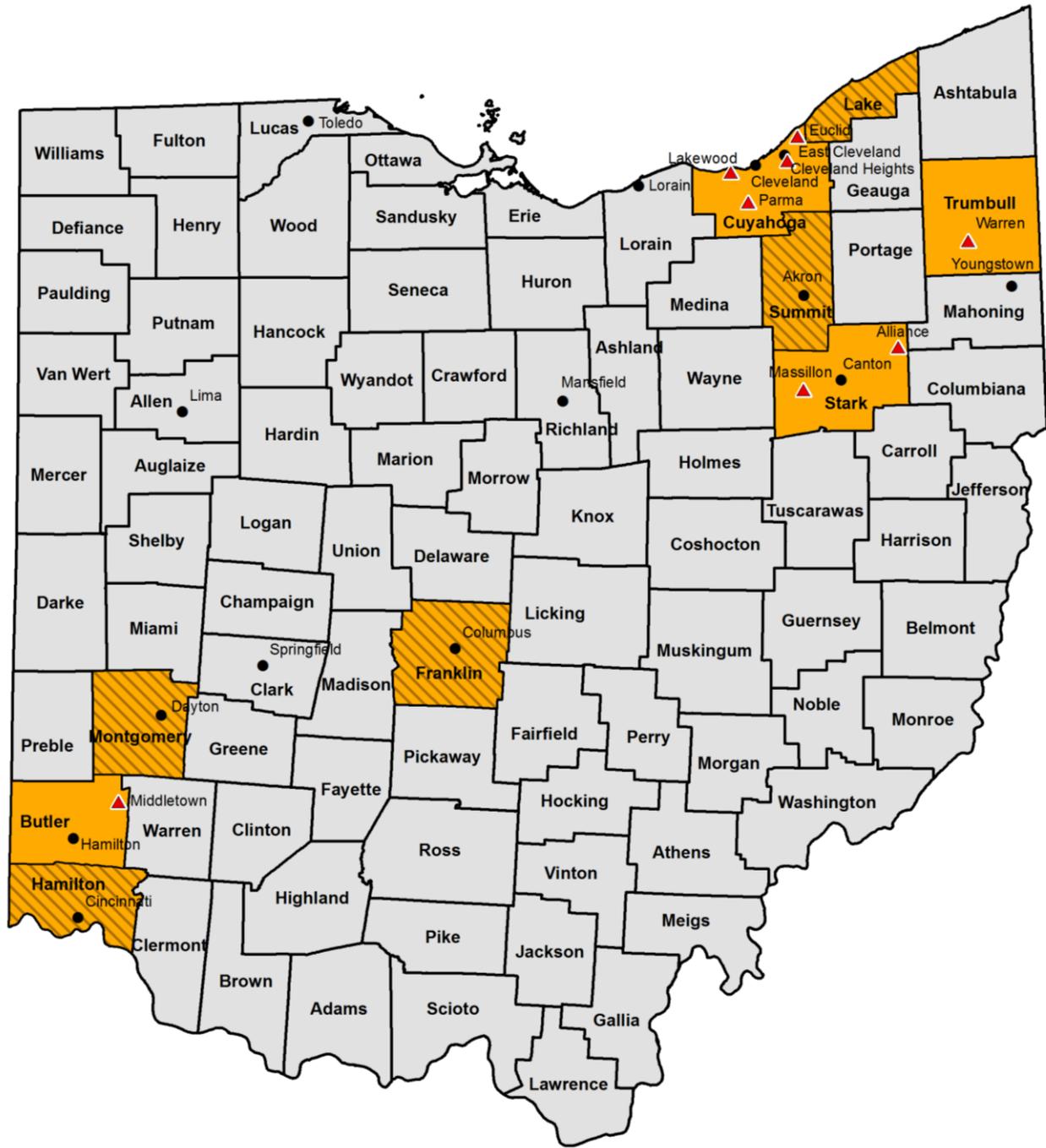
Source: 2010 U.S. Census
 Prepared by the Office of Community Development
 Community Services Division
 Ohio Development Services Agency (December 2013)

Map 14: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development CDBG Program Entitlement Cities and Urban Counties



Prepared by the Office of Community Development
 Community Services Division
 Ohio Development Services Agency (February 2015)

Map 15: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development HOME Investment Partnerships Program Participating and Non-Participating Jurisdictions



- HOME Participating Jurisdiction City
- ▨ HOME Participating County
- ▲ HOME Participating Jurisdiction Consortium
- Non-Participating Jurisdiction County

Prepared by the Office of Community Development
 Community Services Division
 Ohio Development Services Agency (December 2013)

**Map 16: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
 Emergency Solutions Grant Program Entitlement Cities and Counties**



Prepared by the Office of Community Development
 Community Services Division
 Ohio Development Services Agency (December 2013)

Map 17: Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Entitlement Areas



Prepared by the Office of Community Development
 Community Services Division
 Ohio Development Services Agency (December 2013)

SP-25 and 45 Priority Needs and Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(2) and 91.315(a)(4)

In 2003, HUD issued a notice on Performance Measures, strongly encouraging grantees to develop and use a state or local performance measurement system. Though a great deal of “output” measurement data (number of units, linear feet, etc.) is reported to HUD annually, HUD is looking for “outcome” data that shows how HUD programs impact communities and people’s lives. As part of HUD’s requirement that all future Con Plan’s be submitted via IDIS, OCD and OHFA developed a priority needs and performance measurement system as part of the PY 2015–2019 Consolidated Plan Strategy. The system first involved establishing a set of priority needs and objectives for each area (housing, community development and economic development) that would demonstrate outcomes (i.e., impacts). Then, one or more performance measures were established for each objective that would indicate the extent to which the objective was achieved. The objectives and performance measures will be stated each year in the Action Plan for that year, while the numerical outcomes (impacts) will appear in the Annual Performance Report. The priority needs, as well as performance measures are located below.

PY 2015 – 2019 Performance Measures

Housing Performance Measures – Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program, Community Development Program and Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program (service lines and tap-ins)

Goal: To provide funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to improving and providing affordable housing for low- and moderate-income persons, and to help develop local administrative capacity.

Housing Preservation and Accessibility

Objective 1: Preserve affordable owner and renter housing for lower-income households by bringing the housing unit up to program standards and codes, eliminating hazards and deficiencies in major systems, and reducing maintenance cost.

Measure 1: Owner / Renter units brought to standard

Objective 2: Eliminate lead-based paint hazards by applying interim control measures based on a risk assessment followed by a clearance examination.

Measure 1: Number of units where lead hazards have been mitigated and passed clearance.

Objective 3: Improve affordability by reducing housing cost to lower income housing through energy efficiency improvements.

Measure 1: Number of units made more energy efficient.

Objective 4: Make modifications to dwelling units occupied by persons with disabilities or special needs to improve accessibility.

Measure 1: Number of units that have been modified to improve accessibility for special needs persons.

Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities

Objective 5: Expand housing opportunities for LMI households, by providing assistance that will enable them to acquire affordable housing that meets program and local standards.

Measure 1: Number of new affordable housing units added to the housing stock.

Measure 2: Number of families provided assistance to enable them to become first-time homeowners by acquiring an existing affordable and appropriate housing unit.

Measure 3: Number of persons or families provided with rental assistance to enable them to acquire or maintain affordable, safe and sanitary housing.

Measure 4: Households assisted with acquiring housing to relieve an overcrowded housing situation (1.01 persons per room or more).

Measure 5: Number of affordability/unit years created.

Measure 6: Households that could not be assisted due to poor credit or other problems.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Objective 6: Employ housing resources as part of an overall neighborhood revitalization strategy to address locally-designated neighborhood revitalization areas that have multiple housing and community development needs and a high concentration of lower income populations.

Measure 1: Number of housing units rehabilitated as part of a neighborhood revitalization strategy.

Measure 2: Number of in-fill housing units constructed as part of an overall neighborhood revitalization strategy.

Supportive Housing Counseling Activities

Objective 7: Provide supportive housing counseling services to assist lower-income households with acquiring or maintaining housing.

Measure 1: Persons or families provided with housing counseling services to help them acquire housing or maintain their current housing.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit CDBG and HOME funds annually to the support the Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP) Program to provide housing assistance to local communities with an approved housing plan to address locally-identified housing and community development needs.

Strategy 2: Enable Community Development programs to utilize CDBG funding for home repair activities.

Housing Performance Measures - Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP)

Goal: The goal of the Ohio Housing Finance Agency's (OHFA) Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) is to provide financing for eligible housing developments to expand the supply of quality affordable housing for people with very low or moderate income in the state of Ohio.

Objective 1: Expand affordable and accessible rental housing opportunities for lower- income persons and families in Ohio by using HOME funds to provide gap financing in conjunction with other funding sources, including Ohio Housing Tax Credits, to fund approximately 30 affordable developments and create about 1,200 units of affordable rental housing units annually.

Measure 1: Number of Affordable Developments/Units at least partially funded with HOME Gap Financing

Objective 2: Create long-term affordable rental housing opportunities for a range of incomes by partially funding the development with HOME funds.

Measure 1: Number of developments/units funded that have affordable units for five years.

Measure 2: Number of developments/units funded that have affordable units for ten years

Measure 3: Number of developments/units funded that have affordable units for twenty years

Objective 3: Expand rental opportunities for extremely low-income households by partially funding developments with HOME funds.

Measure 1: Number of developments/units partially funded by HOME funds that have units affordable to households at or below 35% AMGI.

Objective 4: Increase affordable housing options for people with mobility impairments by designing all new units built with HOME funds to OHFA's Visitability Standards.

Measure 1: Number of new units built with HOME funds that are visitable

Objective 5: Reduce housing costs for lower-income families by encouraging energy-efficient units that also provide universal design features.

Measure 1: Number of affordable projects/units that incorporate both energy-efficient measures for heating, cooling, appliances, and lighting as well as a variety of universal design features that are projected to reduce housing cost by an average of 10 percent.

Objective 4: Encourage housing development that serves households with developmental disabilities, severe and persistent mental illness or mobility/sensory impairments.

Measure 1: Number of projects/units that serve special-needs populations.

Objective 5: Continue to review and refine the application process to minimize barriers to using HOME funding

Measure 1: Number of FAQ answered that address the HDAP process.

Measure 2: Number of focus groups held to gain feedback on the application process.

Housing Performance Measures – Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating Grant Program

Goal: Elevate community-based housing development organizations operating in Ohio to organizations that have the potential to operate as state-certified CHDOs in tax credit developments. Use Operating Grant to sustain the capacity of those newly identified organizations while it serves as a CHDO in a tax credit development.

Objective 1: Identify the Organizations

Measure 1: Annually contact at least 10 recent former state-certified CHDOs to gauge interest in participating in future tax credit developments. Compile a recap of these efforts to demonstrate compliance with this performance measure.

Measure 2: Work with Ohio CDC and other representative organizations to identify potential organizations. Compile a recap of these efforts to demonstrate compliance with this performance measure.

Objective 2: Train Organizations to Compete at the Tax Credit Level of Development

Measure 1: Sponsor an annual “I Want to be a Tax-Credit Developer” Training Day for those organizations identified and for any self-selected organizations who want to participate

Objective 3: Sustain capacity of state-certified CHDOs with the CHDO Operating Grant

Measure 1: OHFA will recommend to the Development Services Agency the amount of Operating Grant support that can be absorbed annually based on the number of CHDOs participating in the current year’s tax credit program.

Homeless and Supportive Housing Performance Measures – Homeless Crisis Response Program and Supportive Housing Program

Goal: 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.

Objective 1: Reduce the average and median length of time persons remain homeless

Measure 1: Reduction in the average and median length of time persons are homeless in emergency shelter and transitional housing projects.

Objective 2: Reduce number of persons who exit homelessness to permanent housing destinations returning to homelessness.

Measure 1: Reduction in returns to ES, TH, PSH, HP and RRH projects within six to 12 months of exit to permanent housing destination

Measure 2: Reduction in returns to ES, TH, PSH, HP and RRH projects within two years of exit to permanent housing destination

Objective 3: Increase self-sufficiency of program participants

Measure 1: Increased employment income upon exit

Measure 2: Increased non-cash benefits upon exit

Measure 3: Increased employment income during reporting period

Measure 4: Increased non-cash benefits during reporting period

Objective 4: Reduce number of persons entering homelessness for the first time

Measure 1: Increased numbers of persons successfully diverted from entering homeless programs

Objective 5: Increase the percent of persons who exit or retain permanent housing

Measure 1: Increase exits to permanent housing from emergency shelter and transitional housing

Measure 2: Increase percent of persons retaining permanent housing in rapid rehousing projects, prevention projects and permanent supportive housing

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Fund local governments, nonprofit organizations and eligible consortia to provide homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, emergency shelter, project-based transitional housing and permanent supportive housing, ensuring that all Ohioans have access to appropriate housing resources.

Strategy 2: Provide grantees with regular updates as to their progress on performance measures and offer guidance and technical assistance where necessary.

Community Development Performance Measures – Community Development Program, Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program

Goal: 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.

Objective 1: Improve the public facilities and infrastructure in lower-income areas through LMI area-wide benefit activities, in Slum and Blighted areas or on a spot slum and blight basis.

Measure 1: Community development activities undertaken annually.

Measure 2: Lower-income persons benefited by community development activities annually.

Objective 2: Provide direct assistance to LMI persons, such as housing assistance, or needed services currently unavailable in the community.

Measure 1: Public service activities assisted annually through community development programs.

Objective 3: Revitalize lower-income neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for residents by addressing all or part of the identified community development needs and/or housing needs.

Measure 1: Number of activities located in Community Development Implementation Strategy (CDIS) Investment Areas that address locally-identified needs.

Measure 2: Number of LMI persons benefiting in from Investment area Community Development activities.

Objective 4: Address low-and moderate-income persons' basic health and safety needs.

Measure 1: Households provided with potable water and/or sanitary sewage systems that meet state and federal standards

Measure 2: Households and persons who are benefiting from improved fire protection due to equipment and facilities acquired or improved with community development assistance.

Measure 3: Households and persons who health and safety is secured be addressing imminent or immediate threats caused be natural disasters or other causes.

Objective 5: Improve the quality of life for elderly persons and special needs populations by providing locally determined public services and facilities.

Measure 1: Number of elderly or special needs persons assisted through public service activities.

Measure 2: Number of elderly persons benefiting from senior center construction or improvements.

Measure 3: Number of persons benefiting from public facility modifications or improvements that improve accessibility for disabled or special needs persons.

Objective 6: Maintain the cultural heritage of local communities through Historic Preservation activities.

Measure 1: Number of historic building or sites preserved or rehabilitated.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Assist 78 counties and 25 cities annually through CDBG funds distribution to address local community or economic development needs, housing needs or other needs.

Strategy 2: Assist approximately 10-20 communities annually by distributing funding for safe, potable water and adequate sanitary sewage.

Economic Development Performance Measures – Economic Development Loan and Public Infrastructure Grant Program

Goal: 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.

Objective 1: Job creation for low- and moderate-income persons.

Measure 1: Number of jobs created/retained + number of jobs created/retained for LMI persons.

Objective 2: Provision of gap financing to support private investment.

Measure 1: Number of loans provided for fixed asset financing.

Objective 3: Investment in infrastructure to support private investment.

- Measure 1:** Number of infrastructure grants provided.
- Measure 2:** Linear feet of infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated.
- Measure 3:** Number of infrastructure facilities constructed/rehabilitated.

Objective 5: Return of vacant or under-utilized buildings to productive and profitable use.

- Measure 1:** Number of buildings rehabilitated.
- Measure 1:** Square feet of buildings rehabilitated.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Improve the economic health and sustainability of local communities by adding to the tax base and local economy, and increasing per capita income.

Strategy 2: Increase the self-sufficiency of local residents by increased access to local living wage employment and affordable health care.

Strategy 3: Improve the career path prospects for local residents by creating opportunities for workforce skill development

Economic Development Performance Measures – Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program

Goals: The principal goals of the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program are: to assist in revitalizing Central Business Districts; to aid in eliminating slums and blight; and to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for persons from low- and moderate-income households.

Objective 1: Eliminate blighting conditions by rehabilitating buildings and facades located in areas that have been designated as distressed based on HUD criteria.

- Measure 1:** Number/percent of building facades rehabilitated.

Objective 2: Eliminate blighting conditions by upgrading infrastructure in the designated downtown revitalization area.

- Measure 1:** Extent of public infrastructure improvements (linear feet of curbs, streets, sidewalks; square feet of parking lots, etc.).

Objective 3: Improve or stabilize the business climate downtown.

- Measure 1:** Decreased vacant floor space downtown.
- Measure 2:** Increase in the number of businesses downtown.
- Measure 3:** Increase participation in merchants/business association.

Objective 4: Preserve local downtowns' cultural and architectural heritage.

- Measure 1:** Number of historic building or sites preserved.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funding to the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program to assist at least 5 communities to revitalize downtown areas annually.

Strategy 2: Commit funding to the Community Development Discretionary Program to assist with funding “target of opportunity” downtown projects.

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

Much of the data included in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis provides an overview of the current market conditions in the state. This particular section of the PY2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan must describe the characteristics of the housing market and how they influence the allocation of funds for types of housing assistance.

Based on the CHAS data included in the Housing Needs Summary Tables as well as other data available from various organizations, the Census Bureau there are a number of housing issues that are present throughout the state. As reported in the previously approved Consolidated Plan there has been little change with regards to the issues of substandard housing, issues of overcrowding and affordable housing. Statewide there are still a large proportion of households that experience one or more of four housing problems. This information along with a comparison with the previously released CHAS data has helped the state of Ohio establish programs to meet the present need of owner and renter households.

One of the problems confronting renters is the lack of units for large families. This can be accomplished both by building more large rental housing units, but can also be accomplished by assisting renter households to become homeowners. The information included as part of the Needs Assessment and Housing Market Analysis should be viewed as a general statement of what needs the state expects will be addressed over the upcoming five years, particularly the breakdown by income category. 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.

The major priority for renters needs that the state expects to address with HUD resources during the next five years is the construction of new rental housing along with rehabilitation of existing rental units. A substantial commitment is planned to assist renters to become homeowners through down payment assistance, supported by homebuyer counseling. For all categories, high priority is assigned for households below 50% of median income because the CHAS data indicated that all households in this income range experienced significant housing problems, mostly related to a significant cost burden, though large households also experienced overcrowding.

As noted in the housing needs assessment, small related households include many single-headed households. Rental assistance is proposed for the lowest income households. For the households in the 50-80% of median income range some assistance is projected to help these households transition to homeownership. Goals are also established to rehabilitate or repair some rental units.

For large related families of 5 persons or more, there is a goal 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. Also units of 4 or 5 bedrooms would have a narrow target market. Another approach would be to assist these households transition to homeownership and therefore homebuyer assistance and homebuyer counseling are proposed, primarily for those with incomes in the 50-80% median income range. Rental assistance is also included for households in the very low income category. The goals for the total amount of assistance for this group is less than other groups because the number. For large related households in the 50-80% median income range, cost burden is not a significant issue, but a significant percent of households have a housing problem.

Goals for elderly households also include rental housing assistance for those with incomes below 50% of median income, 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. No goals are listed for homebuyer assistance, as this is usually not an appropriate goal for elderly households. Elderly households in the 50-80% median income range are considered a priority because of the relatively large proportion of elderly persons in this range that have a cost burden.

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.

HUD does not require that the owner housing priority housing goals be broken out by household type, though this will be discussed. 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 such as a new well, 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.

Many households with needs in the 0-50% median income range have a high cost burden and cannot afford to finance costly rehabilitation. Even in the 30-50% range, owner households are paying more than 50% of their income for housing, which is much higher than renters in the same income range. Beneficiary data from previous years indicates that elderly households are one of the priority needs for rehabilitation, for several reasons. Many elderly households are on a fixed income, such as social security, and simply cannot afford to cover major repairs, particularly those below 30% of median income. Many elderly households are also unable to perform many on-going maintenance tasks, which leads to problems resulting from deferred maintenance.

Repair assistance, which includes emergency repair, is also a high priority for households below 50% of median income. For owner households in this income range, replacement of a leaking roof or defective furnace may prevent the owner from temporary or permanent loss of the unit. In such a case the owner could become temporarily or permanently homeless.

Goals also include temporary emergency housing payments to prevent homelessness for persons who may lose a job or become incapacitated. Another goal is housing counseling, including credit counseling, can also assist owners who may be at risk of foreclosure, a problem which has increased substantially in Ohio in the past few years.

Finally, in some cases new construction may be a necessary alternative for units that are considered beyond cost-effective rehabilitation. Owner household in the 50-80% median income range are assigned a "medium priority" because about 40% of the non-elderly households in this group are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, which is twice as high as renters in the same income range.

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

Federal Resources

The federal resources available to the state from HUD for each fiscal year will be made available in the Annual Action Plans that support the PY 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan. OCD and OHFA have established a variety of programs through which these funds will be distributed that will be covered in the annual plans. The following tables show how these federal funding sources will be distributed among the various OCD and OHFA programs.

OCD and OHFA have established several policies on how these funds can be used. These policies are listed below for each of the four respective HUD funding sources.

CDBG Program:

The following policies will apply to CDBG funds:

1. The amount of administrative funds may be slightly higher, if the base for the state's administrative cap includes program income. Also, the amount for administration shown on Table 4 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.
2. The funds budgeted for the Training and Technical Assistance Program is from the 1 percent allowance for technical assistance. CDBG funds will be available for the Training and Technical Assistance Program.
3. The state will distribute recaptured funds for the same type of program activities from which the recaptured funds are derived and for which they were originally programmed.
4. Funds set aside for the Economic Development Program which are not substantially committed to specific projects, will be transferred to the appropriate program, at OCD's discretion, in order to meet timeliness requirements.

In the event that the total CDBG allocation to the state will be either less or more than the amount the State expects to receive, OCD will allocate available state funds proportionately, based on the proposed budget amounts.

HOME Program:

The following policies will apply to HOME funds:

1. 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.)

ESG Program:

The following policies will apply to ESG funds:

2. Up to 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.

HOPWA Program:

The following policies will apply to HOPWA funds:

Of the amount allocated for the HOPWA Program, about \$4,000 will be used for OCD general administration; local grantees may use additional funds for local HOPWA Program general administration.

Federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

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.

Other Resources

Several OCD programs will combine federal funds with OHTF, as indicated on the following tables. 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 over the course of the five year period that local communities and nonprofit organizations used in the past 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 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.

Matching Funds

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 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.

Table 60 - Additional Resources for Housing, Homeless and Supportive Services

Agency	Program	Beneficiary Type					Activity Type							
		Owner	Home-buyer	Renter	Home-less	Special Needs(1)	Acquire Only	New Const.	Rehabilitation	Weatherization/Repair	Transitional Hsg.	Homeless Prevention	Rental Asst.	Support Services
OHFA	Housing Development Loan Program	x		x			x	x	x					
Ohio Dept. of Aging	Resident Service Coordinator Program			x		x								x
OHFA	Housing Credit Program			x				x	x		x			
OHFA	Single Family Mortgage Revenue Bond Program		x				x							
OHFA	Mortgage Credit Certificate Program		x				x							
OCA	Home Weatherization	x		x						x				
OCA	Home Energy Assistance Program	x		x										x
ODA	Home Repair and Modification Program	x							x					
OCS	Community Services Block Grant				x							x		x
United Way					x							x		x
FEMA	Emergency Food and Shelter Program				x							x		
ODE	Education of Homeless Youths				x							x		x
ODJFS	Title 20				x									x

(1) Special Needs Persons are non-homeless, and may include frail elderly persons, persons with AIDS, and disabled families.

Note: Resources include funds provided through state and federal agencies and foundations.

The non-OCD funds listed have been significantly utilized by OCD grantees. There are funds utilized by OCD grantees that are not listed on this matrix.

Table 61 - Additional Resources for Housing, Homeless and Supportive Services

Agency	Program	Beneficiary Type					Activity Type								
		Owner	Home-buyer	Renter	Home-less	Special Needs(1)	Acquire Only	New Const.	Rehabilitation	Weatherization/Repair	Transitional Hsg.	Homeless Prevention	Rental Asst.	Support Services	
ODODD	Community Capital Assistance Grants				x	x	x			x			x		
ODODD	Supported Living Program				x	x							x	x	x
ODODD	Purchase of Service				x	x							x		x
ODMHAS	Community Capital Funding Program						x	x							
ODMHAS	Residential Services Program				x	x							x		x
ODMH	PATH Program				x	x							x		x
CDFF	Linked Deposit Program	x		x			x	x	x						
CDFF	Pre-Development Program	x		x			x	x	x						
USDARD	Section 502 Single Family Housing - Direct		x				x	x							
USDARD	Guaranteed Rural Housing		x				x	x							
USDARD	Section 504 Rural Housing Loans and Grants	x								x					
USDARD	Section 515 Rural Rental Housing			x						x	x				
USDARD	Section 533 Housing Preservation Grants	x								x					
Ohio Dept. of Health	Ryan White					x							x		x
ODADAS	HUD Homeless Assistance HUD Homeless Assistance 1996 Continuum of Care					x									x

(1) Special Needs Persons are non-homeless, and may include frail elderly persons, persons with AIDS, and disabled families.

Note: Resources include funds provided through state and federal agencies and foundations.

The non-OCD funds listed have been significantly utilized by OCD grantees. There are funds utilized by OCD grantees that are not listed on this matrix.

Table 62 - Additional Resources for Economic Development

Agency	Program	Geography	Activity Type					Financing Type	
			Machinery & Equipment	New Construction	Rehabilitation	Infrastructure	Training & Tech. Support	Tax Credit / Abatement	Direct Assistance
ODSA	Road Work Development Fund - 629 Account	Statewide				x			
ODSA	Enterprise Zones	State Enterprise Zones						x	
ODSA	166 Loan Program	Statewide	x	x	x				x
ODSA	166 Regional Loan Program	Statewide	x	x	x				x
ODSA	Business Development - 412 Program	Statewide	x			x			x
ODSA	Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund	Statewide	x	x	x				x
OSDC	Small Business Admin. 504 Loan Program	Statewide	x	x	x				x
OSDC	Small Business Admin. 7(A) Loan Guaranty	Statewide	x	X	x				x
EDA	Economic Development Grant Programs	Statewide		x	x	x	x		x
GOA	Appalachia Regional Commission	Appalachian Counties		x	x	x	x		x
USDARD	Rural Business Enterprise Grants	Rural Areas/Cities < 50,000	x	x		x	x		x
USDARD	Business & Industrial Guaranteed Loans	Rural Areas/Cities < 50,000	x						x
USDARD	Intermediary Relending Program	Rural Areas < 25,000	x	x	x	x	x		x
OWDA	Issue 2	Statewide				x			x
ODOT	Various Programs	Statewide				x			x

(1) Note: There is a maximum amount of funds that may be used for Training & Technical Support activities.

Note: Resources include funds provided through federal agencies and other state agencies.

The non-OCD funds listed have been significantly utilized by OCD grantees. There are funds utilized by OCD grantees that are not listed on this matrix.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

The states delivery system for the preservation and development of affordable housing are located in the Office of Community Development (OCD) in the Ohio Development Services Agency and the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). OCD is responsible for the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program, which is designed to be a flexible program that uses both HOME and CDBG funds to address locally-determined housing needs and priorities. Funds are awarded to local communities that administer the programs with a combination of local staff, a non-profit agency or a private for-profit agency. OCD also administers Community Development and Economic Development Programs, both of which also grant CDBG funds to local communities to carry out the programs and activities. OCD also houses the Emergency Solutions Grant Program and the HOPWA Program, both of which rely on local non-profit agencies to deliver services.

OHFA administers some of the state's HOME funds, which are used to provide gap financing for projects done in conjunction with Ohio Housing Credits and non-credit housing development projects. These funds are typically awarded to non-profit and sometimes for-profit developers, or, in the case of non-credit projects, to local non-profit organizations.

Both OCD and OHFA rely heavily on intermediary agencies to deliver programs and services. 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.

Below is a listing of the training sessions that OCD plans to provide during PY 2015. Other training and technical assistance initiatives will likely be offered in addition to those listed here, but these are the areas that OCD will focus on during the upcoming year.

1. Program Application and Implementation Trainings. These will be set up by each program manager during the year as appropriate. Programs will include:
 - Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program (CHIP)
 - Economic Stimulus Program (if authorized by the federal government)
 - Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program
 - Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program
 - Community Development Program
 - Neighborhood Revitalization Grants
2. Training in support of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control:
 - Lead-Safe Renovation (Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program)
 - Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor Training
 - Lead Inspector/Risk Assessor Training Refresher
 - Lead Supervisor/ Contractor Training
 - Lead Supervisor/Contractor Training Refresher
 - On-site Technical Assistance
 - EPA Renovation and Remodeling Refresher four-hour update training for those who have previously attended "*Lead Safe Renovation Training*." Successful completion of this training qualifies as certification in the EPA RRP training which is required for all contractors as of May 2010.
3. OCD will investigate various sources of fair housing/fair lending information available on the Internet and disseminate information to grantees.
4. OCD will partner with agencies to provide training on access to lending issues.

5. 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. It is anticipated that the following groups will apply for the funds:
 - Ohio Community Development Corporation's Association
 - Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
 - Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
 - Heritage Ohio, Inc.
 - Ohio Conference on Community Development

6. 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:
 - Building nonprofit organization staff's basic and intermediate skills in designing and developing projects.
 - Training and technical assistance for local microenterprise programs.
 - Training on establishing and operating Individual Development Accounts (IDAs).
 - Training for developing and implementing Community Economic Development (CED) strategies.
 - Training to develop Welfare to Work initiatives.
 - Training and technical assistance for downtown development programs.
 - Training and technical assistance for supportive housing programs.
 - Training and technical assistance on housing development in the state of Ohio's Appalachian area.
 - Training to develop capacity to implement housing development projects.
 - Continue to provide training on the National Main Street approach for extended technical assistance to the Ohio Main Street Communities.
 - Continue to provide technical assistance to grantees and applicants for the OCD Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program through Downtown Assessment Team (DART) visits and community visits as requested.
 - Heritage Ohio will conduct workshops and an Annual Conference.
 - COHHIO will continue to assist with implementing and evaluating the HCRP Program
 - COHHIO will conduct workshops and trainings to increase administrative capacity of agencies that provide assistance to the homeless and near homeless.

7. OCD will continue to develop its Internet site to include reference and resource material related to program implementation and management.

8. OCD will conduct environmental review training.

9. OCD will develop a revised training for persons who are new to implementing CDBG, HOME, and supportive housing programs.

10. OCD will conduct training on technical issues related to construction, national objectives, procurement, construction management, planning and innovative project designs.

11. 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.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The State of Ohio is a “home rule” state. As such it confers on local units of government significant powers to regulate land-use, zoning, building codes, property taxes, and local planning. For this reason policies or regulations that adversely affect the development of affordable housing typically are those adopted by units of local government. The state does not have any authority to interfere in any local government regulatory mechanisms or decision-making, as long as it does not contravene state law or regulation.

Certainly, some communities have local regulations, codes and development policies that are more restrictive than necessary to assure that any new or renovated housing meets basic health and safety standards. This can increase the cost of affordable housing to the point that projects are no longer feasible, as the construction or renovation costs would require an unreasonable amount of subsidy to make the units affordable. At least part of the problem that causes local communities to be overly restrictive can result from a misperception about affordable housing. Some communities still associate affordable housing with the poorly designed high-rise public housing projects constructed decades ago. Affordable housing projects today, such as those financed through OHFA, are well-designed projects that are virtually indistinguishable from market rate housing.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

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 through the Supportive Housing Grant Program. 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 provided through the rapid re-housing activities in 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.

In Ohio, aftercare services to formerly homeless families will be provided through the Homeless Crisis Response Program within the categories mentioned above.

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

Children are especially vulnerable to the toxic effects of lead, which can cause delayed developmental, behavioral, and learning disabilities. Although there are many sources of lead in our environment, most children in Ohio are lead poisoned by ingesting or inhaling lead particles from deteriorated lead-based paint. The only way to protect children from an elevated lead level is to provide a lead safe environment for them. There is no safe level of lead in the blood of a child. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) recognize an environmental action level of five µg/dL, and or primary prevention activities including case management in the home for elevated blood lead levels at this threshold (5 to 9 µg/dL). On the next page in Map 9 are the percentage of children that have reported elevated blood lead levels over 5 micrograms per deciliter. Notice that a large percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels are located within the tri-county region of Stark, Carroll and Columbiana.

Lead is the number one environmental health threat to children, and lead poisoning is entirely preventable. Prevention requires a significant monetary investment in identifying and eliminating the lead based paint source in areas frequented by young children. Any child 6 to 72 months of age who resides or spends an appreciable amount of time in a house built before 1978 is at risk for becoming poisoned. An estimated 535,000 children in the United States, who are less than six years of age, have levels of lead in their blood that exceed the current reference value of five micrograms per deciliter, making lead poisoning the number one childhood environmental disease.

Because much of the housing in Ohio was built prior to 1950, it contains paint especially high in lead content. HUD regulations now require grantees to control all identified lead hazards in homes during the course of HUD-assisted rehabilitation. The state law in Ohio was recently amended to allow HUD-funded housing projects to use “lead-safe renovators” rather than licensed lead abatement contractors, who many times are not locally available and are more costly. While this has helped make it more feasible to rehabilitate housing, a number of issues remain:

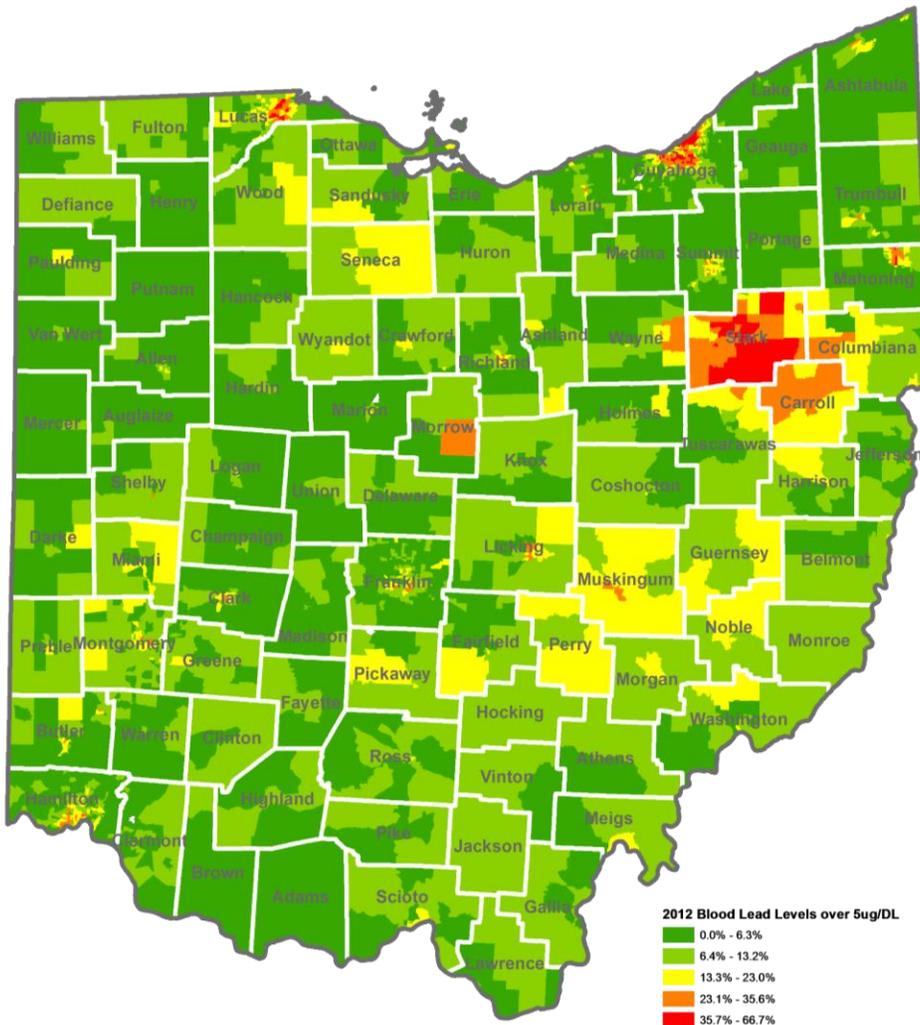
The cost of rehabilitation has risen significantly over the past few years, due in part to lead mitigation requirements. It is possible that an increasing number of units will prove too costly to rehabilitate, leaving some units in unsafe conditions.

Local housing programs continue to have difficulty in attracting contractors who are willing to deal with the added complexities involved in lead based paint hazard control.

Many local housing programs are looking to address housing needs through activities other than housing rehabilitation, such as rental assistance. While rental assistance needs exist in many communities, this still does not address the rehab needs of Ohio’s aging housing stock.

The current application of the state law allows only licensed abatement contractors to work on units where children have been identified as having lead poisoning. In these cases, units that normally would be addressed by the local rehab program using lead safe work practices and interim controls to reduce the hazards cannot perform the work.

Map 18 – 2012 Children with Elevated Blood Level over 5 Micrograms per Deciliter by Census Tract



Source: Ohio Department of Health

OCD is proposing the following activities to address lead-based paint hazards:

1. In PY 2015 OCD and ODSA will require grantees to follow the Lead-Based Paint Guidelines.
2. 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.
3. OCD will continue to provide funding for locally administered housing rehabilitation programs, which are expected to rehabilitate about 450 owner units and 75 renter units with PY 2015 funding. Housing units that undergo rehabilitation are required to be made lead-safe.
4. OCD will provide training and technical assistance for local program staff and local lead hazard mitigation personnel, which will include the following activities:
 - Make the Remodeler's and Renovator's Training Program available to contractors and workers throughout the state, and especially in areas served by the CHIP Program. OCD will continue to use Training and Technical Assistance funds to keep the training sessions affordable to housing rehabilitation contractors.

- Provide affordable training for Lead Risk Assessors and Lead Clearance Technicians, as needed, especially for persons who are implementing local CHIP grant activities.
 - Provide on-site technical assistance to local CHIP grantees through a third-party contractor/trainer.
 - OCD will provide other forms of training and technical assistance support to local programs and hazard control personnel. This may include further specialized training sessions for housing program administrators, as well as preparing and distributing training materials. OCD will continue to maintain current reference information on its website at http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_traintech.htm
5. OCD will explore other funding sources 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 funding sources that can assist low- and moderate-income households in paying for lead hazard mitigation costs, especially in housing units where a lead hazard control order has been issued by the Ohio Department of Health. This may include submitting an application for a HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant.
 6. Maintain lines of communication with federal, state and local agencies and organizations involved with the lead-based paint issues and activities, including:
 - Distributing information directly to grantees, organizations, local health departments and other organizations, as necessary.
 - Attending 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 other federal agency staff 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.

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

1. 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 distributing information on lead-based paint hazards, including appropriate disclosure notices, must be integrated into any and all housing-related activities.
2. 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.
3. Except where all lead-based paint is removed, if lead hazard mitigation activities are performed on renter-occupied units 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.
4. 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.)

5. 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)

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

1. 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.
2. The Office of Community Development's Economic Development provide 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).
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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

OCD conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to grant close out. Also, both OCD and OHFA staff provide technical assistance to CHIP and HDAP grantees, either via telephone, meetings at the state offices, or, if warranted, via site visits. Most post-award, on-site technical assistance is provided to CHIP grantees, whose programs sometimes involve activities that are new to the local program or involve new local staff. HDAP grants are for projects, rather than programs, and are typically implemented by agencies that have considerable housing development experience. Thus, there is not a significant need for on-site, post-award technical assistance in most HDAP projects. The Community and Economic Development Section also meet with CDBG Community Development Allocation grantees before application submission to ensure eligibility and national objective

compliance. Generally, staff conducts a minimum of 30 monitoring/technical assistance visits during the program year (July 1 – June 30). Also, on a calendar year basis, ODSA's Office of Audit conducts financial audits of selected grant recipients. OCD provides the Office of Audit with a selected list determined by each section supervisor based on grant size grant and program complexity. The Office of Audit adds a number of recipients based on random selection of receipts and grant disbursements.

Monitoring Procedures

Monitoring visits examine some selected activities to determine that:

1. Activities meet OCD, State and/or HUD requirements.
2. Communities are timely and responsibly managing projects.
3. Communities are implementing activities outlined in 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 grantees' expertise, 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 conduct 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 monitoring results and describe any deficiencies found during the monitoring visit. Within 45 days following a monitoring visit, the staff person prepares a monitoring report that the section supervisor reviews. All monitoring tools and work papers must be placed in the Central File. Grantees have 45 days to respond to the monitoring report, and are required to respond if the staff person lists either a "finding" or an "advisory concern" in the report. A computerized monitoring tracking system enables OCD staff to quickly determine problem areas and/or grantees that need monitoring as well as tracking to ensure that all grants are 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 law/regulation or grant agreement violation (which incorporates the application documents and attendant commitments). It also is insufficient documentation that substantiates the grantee followed grant or statutory requirements. All findings require the grantee to respond to and rectify the cited deficiency.

An "Advisory Concern" is not a violation, but any deficiency that may eventually lead to a violation and "finding". It is the OCD staff person's responsibility 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, OCD will send the grantee a written release.

Acronym Listing

166	166 Loan Program, Office of Strategic Business Investment Division, Ohio Development Services Agency
412	Business Development Account (412), Office of Strategic Business Investment Division, Ohio Development Services Agency
629	Roadwork Development Account (629), Office of Strategic Business Investment Division, Ohio Development Services Agency
AMI	Area Median Income
ARC	Appalachia Regional Commission
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant Program
CDC	Community Development Corporation
CSD	Community Services Division
CDFE	Community Development Finance Fund
CHDO	Community Housing Development Organization
CHIP	Community Housing Impact and Preservation
COAD	Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
COHHIO	Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
ESG	Emergency Solutions Grant Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFY	Federal Fiscal Year
GOA	Governor's Office of Appalachia
HOPWA	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
HOME	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IDIS	Integrated Disbursement and Information Systems
LIHTC	Low-Income Housing Tax Credit
LMI	Low- and Moderate-Income
OCA	Office of Community Assistance, Ohio Development Services Agency
OCD	Office of Community Development, Ohio Development Services Agency
ODA	Ohio Department of Aging
ODE	Ohio Department of Education
ODMHAS	Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services

ODJFS	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
ODODD	Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
ODSA	Ohio Development Services Agency
ODOT	Ohio Department of Transportation
OE	Office of Energy, Ohio Development Services Agency
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OCD	Office of Community Development
OHFA	Ohio Housing Finance Agency
OHTF	Ohio Housing Trust Fund
OITP	Ohio Investment Training Program, Workforce Talent Division, Ohio Development Services Agency
OSDC	Ohio Statewide Development Corporation
OPWC	Ohio Public Works Commission
OWDA	Ohio Water Development Authority
PATH	Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (ODMH)
PJ	Participating Jurisdiction (HOME Program)
PY	Program Year
RDA	Rural Development Administration
RLF	Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund
SAFAH	Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless
SBA-504	Small Business Administration, 504 Loan Program
SBA-7A	Small Business Administration, 7(A) Loan Guaranty Program
SFY	State Fiscal Year