



# **Program Year 2025 - 2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan**

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**June 2025**

Prepared By:  
Ohio Department of Development  
Community Services Division

## The Process

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

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

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

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Department of Development
HOPWA Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Department of Development
HOME Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Department of Development
ESG Administrator	OHIO	Ohio Department of Development
NHTF	OHIO	Ohio Department of Development

**Responsible Agencies Table**

#### **Narrative**

The PY 2025-2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan along with the PY 2025 Annual Action Plan can be viewed on Development’s website at <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan>. Hard copies of the plan can be requested at the address listed below or from the email address [ohs@development.ohio.gov](mailto:ohs@development.ohio.gov).

The lead agency responsible for developing the Consolidated Plan is the Community Services Division (CSD) within the Ohio Department of Development (Development). The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), which is responsible for awarding a portion of the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funds for housing development projects, works closely with CSD staff in preparing the Consolidated Plan. OHFA also serves as the state subrecipient of the National Housing Trust Fund.

#### **Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information:**

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

### Introduction

In preparing the PY 2025 – 2029 State of Ohio’s Consolidated Plan, Development consulted with stakeholders, other agencies, and members of the general public. Consulting with organizations and members of the public allowed Development to gain as much information as possible regarding housing, community and economic development conditions and homelessness in the state of Ohio. The citizen participation process, which provides the list of public participation opportunities with dates and locations included, is outlined at <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan>. The following are the various efforts to engage members of the public as part of developing the plan:

#### Needs Survey

CSD distributed a stakeholder survey to administrators of federal and state funds in July 2024. The results and questions asked on the Needs Assessment Surveys will be discussed as part of the Needs Assessment section as this element of the plan was critical in determining statewide needs.

#### Program Advisory Group Meetings

Through the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program, Community Development/Economic Development, Supportive Housing/Homelessness, Fair Housing, Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) and the Housing Development Assistance Program Advisory Group (PAG) meetings held in early November 2024, as well as conference calls, online participation as part of the Needs Assessment Surveys, and through public hearings, CSD gained much insight on statewide needs. CSD distributed all notifications electronically, through direct mailings and media advisories, to comply with both state and federal regulations.

### **Provide a concise summary of the state’s activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(l))**

A number of housing, health, mental health, and service organizations and agencies participated in the PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan planning process to enhance coordination and provide meaningful feedback. The following list includes the agencies and actions taken to enhance coordination as part of the planning process:

- Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) supports Development with the Recovery Housing Program (RHP) as the point of contact for all quarterly reports. OhioMHAS also assisted in marketing and providing technical assistance to any of the CSD/ OhioMHAS-affiliated organizations. Representatives also advise OHFA on providing rental housing and necessary services for its population.
- CSD coordinated its lead-based paint activities with the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), which included training, housing and policy development.
- CSD's fair housing coordinator worked with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.
- CSD coordinated with the Ohio Historic Preservation Office staff in addressing historic preservation issues that arise relative to housing, economic, and community development projects, as well as providing training on preservation issues and procedures.
- CSD worked with OHFA in administering HOME, National Housing Trust Fund, and Ohio Housing Trust Fund multifamily housing projects.
- CSD participated in the Ohio Emergency Management Agency’s (OEMA) Advisory Committee that specifically examines OEMA’s Emergency Operations Plan.
- CSD participated on several interagency boards focused on housing needs, such as the Coalition of State Agencies Supporting Housing, the Infant Mortality Task Force, the Coalition on Housing and Homelessness in Ohio Board, the Ohio Housing Finance Agency Board, the Attorney General’s Task Force on Mental Health and Criminal Justice Housing Committee, and others.

It should be noted that in Ohio, statewide agencies do not administer public housing authorities (PHAs) as local housing authorities administer units in Ohio.

**Describe coordination with the Continuum of Care and efforts to address the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans, and unaccompanied youth) and persons at risk of homelessness**

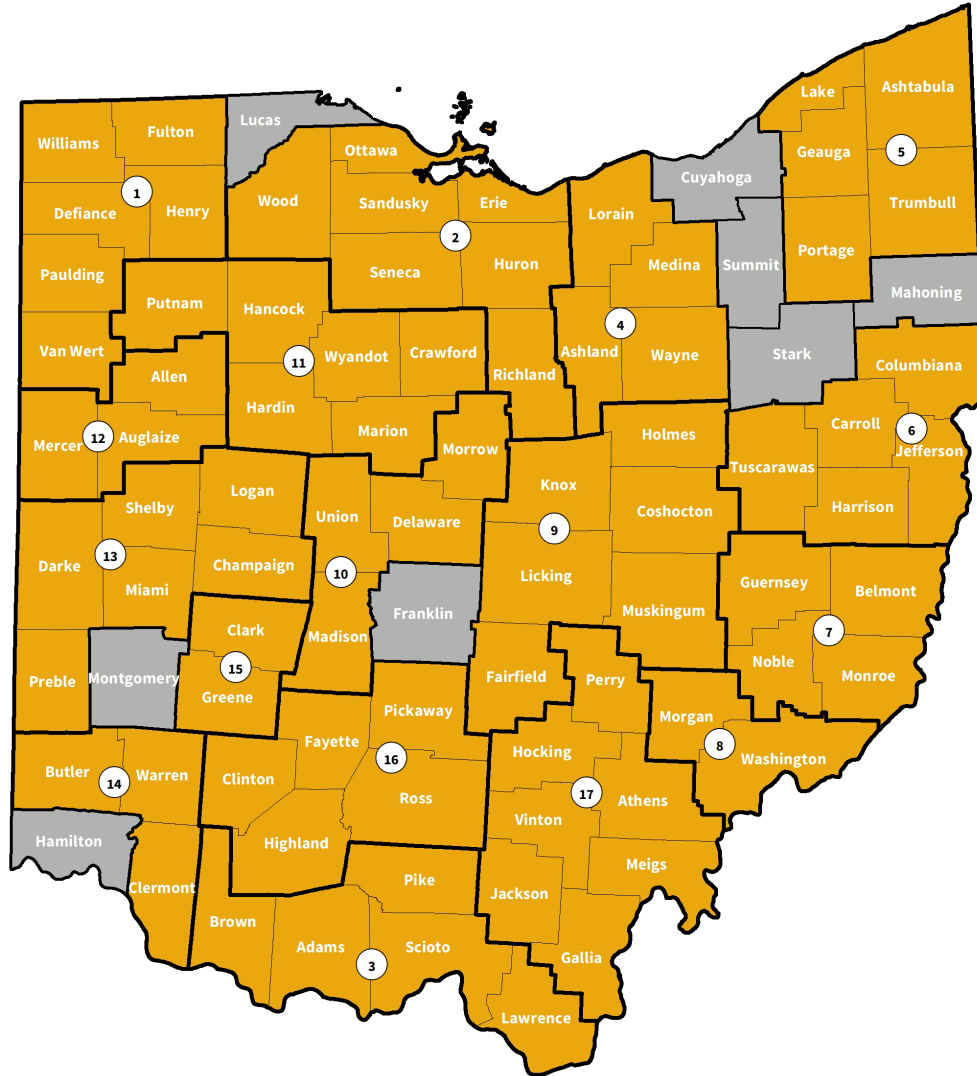
A Continuum of Care (CoC) is a geographically based group of representatives that carry out the planning responsibilities of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) CoC Homeless Assistance Program. These representatives come from organizations that provide services to people experiencing homelessness. The map included below shows how the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), representing the 80 non-urban counties in Ohio, is divided into 17 distinct regions.

Development's Office of Housing Support and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) serve as the lead staffing agencies and co-chairs of the Steering Committee for the Ohio BoSCoC. Development serves as the Ohio BoSCoC Collaborative Applicant (submits the annual consolidated CoC Application) while COHHIO serves as the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) Lead Agency.

Efforts include Coordinated Entry (CE), data collection and coordination with various service providers that provide emergency shelter, rapid re-housing and permanent supportive housing services to clients. CE increases the homeless assistance system's efficiency by standardizing access to homeless services and coordinating program referrals.

The Ohio BoSCoC is committed to sustaining a CE system that will help to advance the goals of helping households quickly access appropriate services to address housing crises, increasing exits to housing, decreasing length of time homeless, and reducing returns to homelessness.

Balance of State  
Continuum of Care  
(BoSCoC)



BoSCoC Regions  
Entitlement Counties

Prepared by the Community Services Division,  
Ohio Department of Development (December 2023)

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

Development staff serve as co-chair of the Ohio Balance of State CoC (BoSCoC) Steering Committee and have a standing seat on all other BoSCoC committees/workgroups. The Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO) provides primary staff support for all activities pertaining to the Ohio BoSCoC including facilitating CoC committee meetings, collecting and submitting PIT/HIC data to HUD, preparing the annual BoSCoC CoC application, and implementing all processes related to program performance management and improvement. As the HMIS lead, COHHIO staff provide technical assistance to providers on the BoSCoC HMIS, basic programmatic issues, and other housing and homelessness related issues as needed. COHHIO's CoC director and coordinator are the primary contacts for all Ohio BoSCoC work.

Development is also the state agency responsible for administering federal ESG funds and state homeless program funds. In this role, Development works to align state and federal program requirements and to ensure coordinated community planning across funding streams.

HUD, via its ESG rules and regulations, the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act, and CoC program interim rules, requires that CoC establish and consistently follow written standards for providing CoC and ESG assistance. In years past, the state has elected to allow subrecipients to develop their own written and performance standards.

At a minimum, written standards must include:

- 1) Policies and procedures for evaluating eligibility for ESG.
- 2) Standards for targeting and providing essential services related to street outreach.
- 3) Policies and procedures for admission, diversion, referral, and discharge by ESG-assisted shelters including standards on length of stay, if any, and meeting the needs of special populations.
- 4) Policies and procedures for assessing, prioritizing, and reassessing individuals' and families' needs for essential services related to emergency shelter.
- 5) Policies and procedures for coordination among emergency shelter providers, essential services providers, homelessness prevention, and rapid re-housing assistance providers; other homeless assistance providers; and mainstream service and housing providers.
- 6) Policies and procedures for determining and prioritizing which eligible families and individuals will receive homelessness prevention assistance and which eligible families and individuals will receive rapid rehousing assistance.
- 7) Standards for determining what percentage or amount of rent and utilities costs each program participant must pay while receiving homelessness prevention or rapid re-housing assistance.
- 8) Standards for determining how long a particular program participant will be provided with rental assistance and whether and how the amount of that assistance will be adjusted over time.
- 9) Standards for determining the type, amount, and duration of housing stabilization and/or relocation services provided to a program participant, including maximum amount of assistance, maximum number of months the program participant may receive assistance, or the maximum number of times the program participant may receive assistance.

For example, the Ohio BoSCoC has developed these Ohio BoSCoC Homeless Program Standards to fulfill these requirements and to help move the Ohio BoSCoC forward in achieving its Strategic Plan Vision of ending homelessness in the Ohio BoSCoC. In addition to meeting federal requirements, these standards will also help the Ohio BoSCoC ensure more consistent use of best practices and help to standardize program design and implementation across our homeless system. Standards used can be found at <https://cohhio.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Ohio-BOSCOC-Program-Standards-rev-10.23-1.pdf>.

CoCs are required by HUD to maintain a functional HMIS, conduct an annual point-in-time count, regularly measure their progress in meeting the needs of people experiencing homelessness in their community and to report this progress through several reporting mechanisms. Progress on these key measures will be assessed annually on an aggregate statewide and CoC basis (overall and by individual and family households):

- Overall reduction in the number of homeless individuals and families.
- The length of time individuals and families remain homeless.
- The length of stay in emergency shelter, transitional housing, and rapid rehousing.
- Successful housing placement to or retention in a permanent housing destination.
- Successful placement from street outreach to emergency shelter, transitional housing, or permanent housing destination.
- The extent to which individuals and families who leave homelessness experience a subsequent episode of homelessness.
- Jobs and income growth for homeless individuals and families.
- Success at reducing the number of individuals and families who become homeless for the first-time.
- Utilization rate by intervention type (emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing).
- Entries from homelessness by intervention type (emergency shelter, rapid rehousing, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing).
- HMIS bed coverage and compliance with HUD data quality standards.
- To be defined and if feasible: Cost efficiency to attain successful housing placement by intervention type (total cost/successful outcome).

Additional information regarding HMIS Requirements can be found at

<https://www.hudexchange.info/programs/hmis/hmis-guides/#hmis-data-and-technical-standards>.

Currently, the state evaluates homeless programming through the utilization of each of the nine CoC's performance standards. In 2025, Development will coordinate with CoC to fill gaps in standards and identify opportunities for uniformity. Currently, when a CoC does not have a performance standard it defaults to the Balance of State performance standard.

State agencies which fund targeted homelessness programs (Development and OHFA) will report on annual funding allocations and identify ways these funding allocations support and align with the plan. In addition, these agencies will begin incorporating the key measures described above into their funding processes and include progress on these measures as the basis for continuing funding. Each funding program should establish a set of minimum standards and target performance standards. The plan describes optimal performance metrics for some of the key measures which can be used to develop the targets. Implementing minimum standards and target performance standards provides an opportunity to identify and reward high-performing projects and providing targeted assistance to low-performing projects.

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

A number of stakeholders participated in the PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan planning process as outlined at <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan>. As part of the PAG meetings briefly discussed above, the State was able to meet directly with housing, social service agencies and others. The minutes from the PAG meetings that describes in detail identified needs along with proposed changes can be accessed at <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan>.

In addition to the organizations listed above, the CSD distributed a Needs Survey. The results are included as an attachment, and also consulted with the following organizations, committees and agencies to help determine statewide needs:

**Balance of State Continuum of Care Committee:** Statewide homeless policies and services will be coordinated through the committee. The committee will assist in preparing the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care application to HUD.

**Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS):** OhioMHAS will assist in marketing and providing technical assistance to any organizations interested in applying for RHP funds from Development. Representatives also advise OHFA on providing rental housing and necessary services for its population.

**Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA):** Development will continue to work with OACAA and its member agencies, especially by drawing on the expertise and knowledge of the community action agencies' staff to administer and implement programs funded through Development.

**Ohio Conference of Community Development (OCCD):** Development and OCCD co-sponsor conferences to benefit all Ohio communities. OCCD's State Program Committee reviews Development programs and policies, and the State Program Training Committee coordinates training issues and activities with Development.

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

**Community Development Finance Fund (CDFF):** Development will coordinate efforts with the CDFF to provide both pre-development and project financing to nonprofit organizations.

**Ohio CDC Association:** Development will coordinate efforts with the CDC Association on the microenterprise program, nonprofit housing and other related activities. OHFA works with the CDC Association on operating support for CHDOs and funding awards through HDAP.

**Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO):** Development staff will coordinate efforts with COHHIO relative to training, programs and activities relative to homelessness and housing. COHHIO will participate in preparing the state's CoC application. A representative of COHHIO also serves on the OHFA housing credit advisory committee.

**Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC):** Development's fair housing coordinator will work with staff of the OCRC to address issues of mutual concern relative to civil rights and fair housing.

**Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO):** Development staff will coordinate with the OHPO staff in addressing historic preservation issues that arise relative to housing, economic and community development projects, as well as providing training on preservation issues and procedures.

**Ohio Capital Corporation for Housing (OCCH):** Development staff will coordinate with OCCH to market and provide a series of housing development trainings throughout the state. OHFA works with OCCH regarding developing the housing credit program.

**Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development (COAD):** Development will coordinate with COAD to provide training on lead-safe housing rehabilitation procedures to reduce lead hazards existing in LMI housing stock.

**Identify any Agency Types not consulted and provide rationale for not consulting**

The public participation process sought to include input from as many agencies throughout the state as possible. CSD did not exclude any agencies specifically from the process. Many agencies participated in the PAG meetings. For those not participating in the PAG meetings, the CSD distributed the Needs Assessment Survey statewide and made it available on Development's website for any agency that wished to provide additional feedback.

**Describe cooperation and coordination among the State and any units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.315(l))**

Development coordinated with units of general local government through a number of activities designed to encourage participation and feedback. Units of general local government are included as part of the Program Advisory Groups and participated as part of the Needs Survey.

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

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

Below are several CSD citizen participation efforts made to obtain comments, perspectives, and citizen opinions when developing the PY 2025 – 2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan. The CSD provided notice of all public hearings and meetings at least 10 days in advance of the meetings through newsletters, public media advisories, direct mail, and posting on Development’s website at <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan>. Records of these actions and documentation are available for review at the CSD office between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 77 South High Street, 26<sup>th</sup> Floor, Columbus, Ohio. All facilities and meeting times selected as part of the citizen participation process were chosen to accommodate persons with disabilities.

#### **Public Hearing on Needs**

The CSD held a public hearing on needs issues on September 10, 2024, in Room 1924 at 77 South High Street, 19<sup>th</sup> Floor, Columbus, Ohio. The CSD mailed Notification of the Public Hearing on Needs information to local communities, organizations and agencies throughout the state at least 30 days in advance. Development also published the notification on its website. The notification summarized the state’s planning process for the Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan and solicited participation in CSD’s Program Advisory Group meetings. The CSD accepted written comments on needs issues for a total of 15 days (from September 5, 2024 to September 21, 2024). The CSD distributed comments made at the Public Hearing on Needs, or received by CSD prior to the hearing’s conclusion, to the advisory group members for consideration during the planning process to help identify priority needs throughout the state.

#### **Consolidated Plan Needs Surveys**

In addition to the Public Hearing on Needs and related comment period, the CSD made a public survey available on Development’s Ohio Consolidated Plan webpage linked here: <https://development.ohio.gov/community/community-resources/ohio-consolidated-plan> on July 16, 2024, to determine the community/economic development, affordable housing and supportive housing needs across the state. The results from the surveys helped the state better understand the needs that exists throughout the state and set goals.

#### **Program Advisory Groups**

The **PY 2025-2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan Program Advisory Group (PAG)** meetings provided an opportunity for stakeholders and the public to discuss and comment on specific policies, past performance/goals and requirements pertaining to current CSD-administered programs, with a specific focus on HUD-funded programs. The following meetings took place during the Needs public comment period:

- On October 21, 2024, CSD held the 2024 State of Ohio Consolidated Plan PAG Event in Westerville, Ohio at the Quest Conference Center. The following programs were open for discussion
  - Community Housing Impact and Preservation (CHIP)
  - Supportive Housing and Homelessness Programs
  - Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program
  - Community Development Programs, Economic Development Loan and Infrastructure Program
  - Fair Housing

#### **Notification of Public Comment Period and Distribution of Plan**

On March 10, 2025, CSD sent notification to local communities, agencies, and organizations, informing them that the Draft PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan and Draft PY 2025 Ohio Consolidated Plan Annual Action Plan, and National Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan was to be made available on Development’s website at

[http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs\\_ocp.htm](http://development.ohio.gov/cs/cs_ocp.htm) for review and comment. This notification announced the beginning of the mandatory 30-day public comment period on the draft plan, including a public hearing that was scheduled for March 13, 2025, at 10:30 a.m. at 77 South High Street, Room 1924, Columbus, Ohio. All comments received will be included, along with responses, in the final PY 2025 Ohio Annual Action Plan and National Housing Trust Fund Allocation Plan submitted to HUD.



# Needs Assessment

## NA-05 Overview

### Needs Assessment Overview

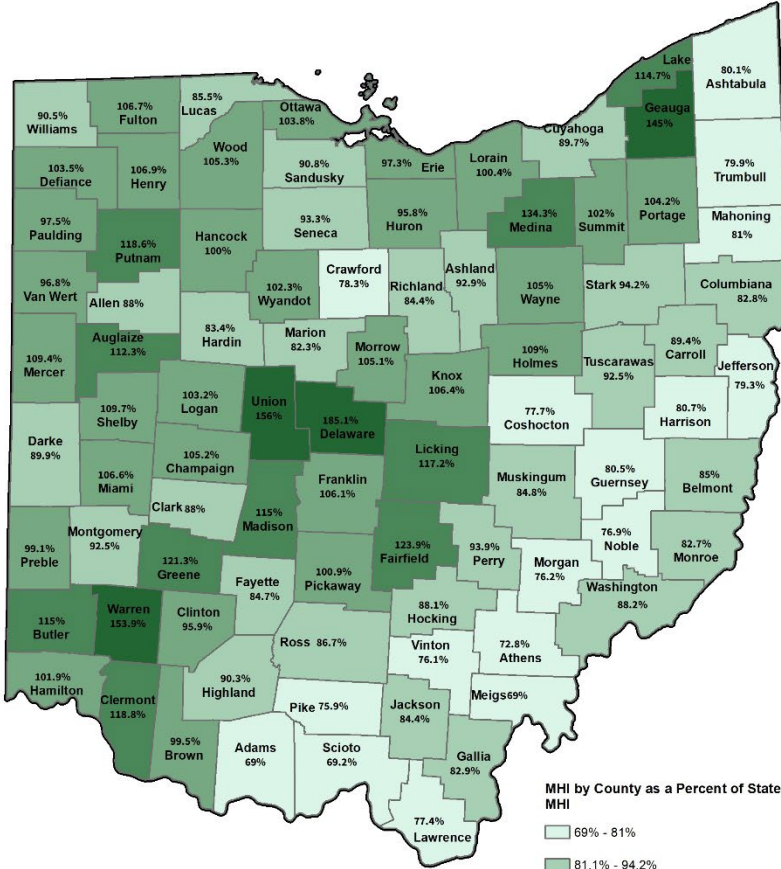
The State of Ohio Needs Assessment provides an overview of the housing, homelessness, and community development needs throughout the state. A major component of this section, in addition to data, existing reports, and plans, are the results from the State of Ohio PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan Needs Surveys covering housing, community/economic development and homelessness/supportive housing that was distributed on July 16, 2024. The survey was designed to better understand what community/economic development, housing and homelessness gaps and challenges exist.

The “Percent Population Change by County 2010 – 2020” map on the following page illustrates how Ohio’s population shifted since 2010 by comparing the official U.S. Census 2010 decennial census data by county with the official 2020 population by the U.S. Census Bureau. Ohio’s population as reported in the U.S. Census 2020 decennial census was 11,799,448, an increase of 262,944 persons from 2010 to 2020. This 2.3 percent growth was less than the 7.4 percent increase that the nation experienced. Consequently, Ohio’s proportion of the nation’s population decreased. Ohio’s 2.3 percent growth over that 10-year period is relatively similar to surrounding states such as Michigan (2.0 percent), Pennsylvania (2.4 percent), Kentucky (3.8 percent) and Indiana (4.7 percent). West Virginia was the only bordering state that saw population decline at 3.2 percent).

In the CDBG non-entitlement areas of the state the percentage of growth for all non-entitlement counties decreased by roughly .4 percent, with only 25 out of all 80 non-entitlement counties experiencing positive population growth. Much of the population loss is concentrated in the eastern and southern Appalachian counties, with many of these counties experiencing population loss for decades. Of the twelve counties with population loss greater than 5 percent, all were located in the Appalachian region. Factors that contribute to population loss will be discussed throughout the Needs Assessment section. It should be noted that the percentage of population growth for the non-entitlement areas included urban entitlement communities’ population.



**Median Household Income (MHI)  
by County as a Percentage of  
State MHI (2022)**



Prepared by the Community Services Division,  
Ohio Department of Development  
Source: 2018-2022 5 Year ACS Data

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

### Summary of Housing Needs

Through a comprehensive examination of existing datasets such as ACS (American Community Survey) and CHAS (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), analysis of survey responses received as part of the Housing and Homelessness Needs Surveys, feedback received from stakeholders and existing reports the State was able to develop the Housing Needs Assessment. The purpose of reviewing and analyzing all above-mentioned sources is to better understand what the housing conditions are currently like, how the conditions have changed over the past ten years and determine what challenges exist by identifying trends, determine where gaps exist and assess the overall housing needs.

Below is a table based on the 2016-2020 CHAS dataset that shows the income distribution of renters, owners and the population as a whole in the state of Ohio. This table illustrates the fact that the majority of renters (67.4 percent) have household income at or below 80 percent HAMFI (HUD Area Median Family Income). Conversely, a total of 68.3 percent of all owner occupied units have household incomes greater than 80 percent HAMFI. The income disparity will be further examined throughout the Needs Assessment as it relates to the cost of living, quality of housing, access to amenities and jobs and many other factors that address many of the gaps identified in the needs survey.

Income Distribution Overview	Owner	Percent of Owner by Income	Renter	Percent of Renter by Income	Total	Percent of Total Housing by Income
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	214,230	6.85%	430,315	27.08%	644,545	13.66%
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	275,885	8.82%	297,530	18.72%	573,415	12.16%
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	501,580	16.03%	344,280	21.67%	845,860	17.93%
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	347,780	11.12%	164,355	10.34%	512,135	10.86%
Household Income >100% HAMFI	1,788,695	57.18%	352,575	22.19%	2,141,270	45.39%
Total	3,128,170	100.00%	1,589,055	100.00%	4,717,225	100.00%

As indicated in the CHAS Dataset, nearly half of all Ohioans are cost burdened spending more than 30% of their income on housing. The challenge is particularly critical for Ohio's most vulnerable: 71% of the lowest earning groups spent more than 50% of their income on housing. There are not enough affordable units to serve Ohio's population. There are only 43 available and affordable rental units per every 100 extremely low-income renter household.

The housing affordability crisis is not limited to renters; homeowners in Ohio also face a tight market. Ohio's housing stock is old and has not kept pace with population change. Half of Ohio's housing units were built before 1965. The aging and limited stock has decreased vacancy rates and continued to the rising purchase prices.

Challenges to secure and maintain affordable housing are particularly difficult for Ohio's children and aging adults. Both children and seniors are more likely to live in cost burdened households and thus face potential housing insecurity.

As Ohio's population continues to age, a growing number of older adults is also vulnerable to high housing costs. One of every nine households have a single adult aged 65 and over, making regular home maintenance challenging. Older Ohioans also have higher rates of disabilities: nearly two-thirds of homes in Ohio are inaccessible to someone in a wheelchair."

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	11,575,979	11,609,756	0%
Households	4,585,032	4,633,145	1%

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Income	\$47,144.00	\$52,407.00	5%

**Housing Needs Assessment Demographics Table**

**Data Source:** 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

**Population**

Overall, the state of Ohio’s population growth saw a modest 2.3 percent growth between 2010 to 2020 from 11,536,504 to 11,799,448 as reported in Ohio Department of Development’s Office of Research’s (OOR) Census 2020 Demographic Profile: Charting the Changes. This 2.3 percent growth was less than the 7.4 percent increase that the nation experienced. Consequently, Ohio’s proportion of the nation’s population decreased. The median age for the state increased 1.0 years over the decade. The aging of the population will have implications in terms of schools, services, labor force, and many other aspects of life in Ohio.

Suburban counties of Columbus had the highest growth rates with Delaware and Union, in central Ohio, having the highest at 23 and 20 percent, respectively. Harrison County in east central Ohio had the largest rate of decline at 9 percent. As you can see in the below map the highest concentration of population loss occurred in the Appalachian region of the state with 12 counties recording population loss in excess of 5.25 percent between 2010 and 2020.

In terms of population projections, OOR indicates that Ohio’s population is projected to decline by approximately 675,000 (5.7%) by 2050 if current rates of fertility, mortality, and migration remain unchanged. Ohio is currently the seventh most populous state. Georgia and North Carolina will likely surpass Ohio in total population by 2030 or shortly thereafter. Ohio is expected to remain the ninth most populous state for many years beyond the scope of these projections. Although there is a projected decline as reported by OOR, the central Ohio region is expected to have significant population growth compared to the state as a whole, as reported by the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC) at [https://www.morpc.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Population\\_Growth\\_Forecast\\_2024-50.pdf](https://www.morpc.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Population_Growth_Forecast_2024-50.pdf). MORPC states that the central Ohio region will most likely increase in population by 30% over the course of the next 25+ years, approximately 726,000 additional people, which equates to 272,000 additional households and 357,000 additional workers.

Median Household Income



## Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	613,030	542,020	799,805	480,170	2,198,120
Small Family Households	184,830	159,165	256,860	177,830	1,143,405
Large Family Households	33,840	32,015	53,670	34,465	176,980
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	103,995	119,870	191,930	118,570	489,355
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	74,630	122,285	141,925	60,690	155,145
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	107,620	80,135	111,220	67,050	207,640

**Total Households Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

## Housing Needs Summary Tables

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	11,990	7,735	7,380	2,120	29,225	3,925	2,810	3,385	1,825	11,945
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	2,800	2,285	2,235	620	7,940	490	595	765	405	2,255
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	8,795	5,965	6,690	2,135	23,585	1,530	2,475	3,870	2,480	10,355
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	244,765	58,745	8,935	950	313,395	103,670	57,845	33,120	6,435	201,070
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	51,625	141,705	91,285	10,055	294,670	32,165	74,715	113,800	48,665	269,345
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	40,795	0	0	0	40,795	19,775	0	0	0	19,775

**Housing Problems Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

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

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
<b>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</b>										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	268,350	74,730	25,240	5,825	374,145	109,610	63,725	41,135	11,145	225,615
Having none of four housing problems	118,305	214,325	307,160	147,785	787,575	56,195	189,240	426,270	315,420	987,125

	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	40,795	0	0	0	40,795	19,775	0	0	0	19,775

**Housing Problems 2 Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	110,090	77,945	35,590	223,625	34,215	34,695	50,565	119,475
Large Related	20,910	12,695	4,415	38,020	6,355	8,390	9,985	24,730
Elderly	57,395	50,640	26,720	134,755	65,860	71,995	59,915	197,770
Other	125,750	69,655	37,300	232,705	33,195	20,375	28,465	82,035
Total need by income	314,145	210,935	104,025	629,105	139,625	135,455	148,930	424,010

**Cost Burden > 30% Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	92,925	19,750	1,545	114,220	27,890	16,305	9,965	54,160
Large Related	17,515	2,525	190	20,230	4,730	3,200	1,460	9,390
Elderly	41,740	19,170	5,725	66,635	46,930	29,010	16,150	92,090
Other	106,850	20,660	2,965	130,475	26,725	10,300	5,910	42,935
Total need by income	259,030	62,105	10,425	331,560	106,275	58,815	33,485	198,575

**Cost Burden > 50% Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	10,285	6,755	6,870	2,100	26,010	2,020	2,540	3,745	2,105	10,410
Multiple, unrelated family households	1,110	1,055	1,425	510	4,100	300	675	1,115	865	2,955
Other, non-family households	375	570	820	270	2,035	49	25	35	14	123
Total need by income	11,770	8,380	9,115	2,880	32,145	2,369	3,240	4,895	2,984	13,488

**Crowding Information Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS

**Source:**

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

Based on the 2016 – 2020 CHAS dataset the total number of non-family households with less than 5 persons with one of four defined housing problems varies by occupancy status and location in the state. For owner-occupied households, 8 percent of owner-occupied non-family households with under 5 persons report one of four housing problems as compared to 23.4 percent of the same type of renter occupied households. Below are two maps showing both the percent of owner and renter non-family households with under 5-persons throughout the state with at least one defined housing problem.



Section Q23c of the PY 2023 ESG CAPER report, which provides the exit destination of persons assisted, provides the total number of single persons without children that will be in need of housing assistance and that have moved into housing. According to the data reported 25.91 percent of persons assisted will exit to positive housing destinations. It can be assumed that these persons will need housing assistance immediately upon exit or in the near future.

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

As reported in the [Ohio Domestic Violence Network 18th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report Ohio Summary Report](#) issued on September 23, 2023, a total of 2,445 domestic violence victims were reported, with 1,385 adult and child victims of domestic violence found refuge in emergency shelters, transitional housing, hotels, motels, or other housing provided by local programs, which represents the majority of all domestic violence victims. It should be noted that a total of “404 requests for services that programs could not provide because they lacked sufficient resources. Approximately 45% of these unmet requests were for emergency shelter, hotels, motels, transitional housing, and other housing.”

In terms of the total number of persons in need of housing who are disabled, the 2023 ESG CAPER provides data on the total number of persons with both physical and mental health conditions who received housing assistance from July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024. The following are estimates of persons assisted based on the specific conditions as reported at the start of housing assistance: 9,169 persons with a mental health problem; 871 persons with alcohol abuse; 1,635 persons with drug abuse; 1,140 with both alcohol and drug abuse; 5,752 persons with chronic health conditions; 221 persons with HIV/AIDS; 2,055 persons with a developmental disability; and, 4,722 persons having reported a physical disability.

Despite the slight increase in the total number of persons served in PY2023 as compared to the data examined as part of the PY2020-2024 Consolidated Plan from 26,761 to 28,417 (6.1 percent increase), there are much greater increases to all disability categories. There was nearly a 51.8 percent increase in the number of persons with a mental health condition needing housing, a 66.4 percent increase in the total number of persons with a chronic health condition, an 83.8 increase in the number of persons with a development disability and a 57.2 percent increase in the total number of persons with a physical disability. It should be noted that the ESG funding level for PY 2023 was \$6.1 million and \$5.74 million for PY 2018, which is a 6.2 percent increase mirroring the increase in total number of persons served.

The increase in total number of persons with a disability that are assisted through ESG programs offered through the State of Ohio administered homelessness programs illustrates the fact that this segment of the population are experiencing housing assistance related needs at a much greater level than in previous years.

### **What are the most common housing problems?**

As reported in the 2016-2020 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset, more than 618,000 renter occupied households (38.9 percent) have reported housing cost burden greater than 30% of income making it the greatest or most common housing problem reported for renter occupied households. In terms of owner-occupied households, more than 511,000 households (16.3 percent) reported housing cost burden greater than 30% of income. The data reported in the 2016-2020 CHAS dataset aligns with the Assessment [2024 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment](#) indicating that affordable and accessible housing remains the greatest and most common housing problems statewide.

The PY 2025-2029 Con Plan Needs Assessment Survey results provide additional information about specific housing problems reported by local communities. The housing survey asked the top eleven greatest housing problems that communities face. Of the responses received, nearly 90.9 percent indicated owner-occupied affordable housing availability as one of the top three greatest needs followed by availability of renter-occupied affordable housing at 72.7 percent, 63.6 percent listing housing assistance to help seniors age in place and permanent supportive housing at 36.3 percent. A number of other housing issues were also noted in the survey such as temporary or transitional housing, homeownership assistance and housing for physically disabled persons.

As mentioned earlier, the survey results are attached and identify specific housing-related problems that both renters and homeowners face. Many of the problems align with the overall housing problems listed above and mirror many of the OHFA Needs Assessments findings, with affordable housing by far being the greatest housing problem that Ohioans face.

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

Based on the CHAS data as presented above, the following provides the household types most affected in the most common housing problems category (more than 50% housing burden for low- and moderate-income renters, more than 30% housing cost burden for low- and moderate-income owners). For low- and moderate-income renters with housing cost burden exceeding 50%, the elderly non-family household represented the largest household type at 26.1%, followed by large families at 22.5%. For low- and moderate-income owner households experiencing housing cost burden greater than 30% of income, elderly non-family households again represented the largest household type at 15.8%, with other household types next largest at 10.2% and large families at 6.9%. The low- and moderate-income owner household types experiencing the largest percentage of housing cost burden over 30% is very similar to that of low- and moderate-income renters with housing cost burden greater than 50% of income.

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

Low-income individuals and families with children that are currently housed but at imminent risk of homelessness face a number of circumstances that increase their likelihood of becoming unsheltered. As indicated in the 2016-2020 CHAS data below both a large portion of owners and renters in the state of Ohio pay have housing costs including utilities greater than 30 percent of their income at which a household is considered housing cost burdened. Both the extremely low-income renters and owner households experience very similar rates of both housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden. Nearly three in four (73%) extremely low-income owners and renters (30% AMI or less) experience housing cost burden, representing over 474,000 households, with nearly 57 percent experiencing severe housing cost burden. Both extremely low-income renters and owner households experience very similar rates of both housing cost burden and severe housing cost burden. Nearly 68 percent of very low-income renter households (31% to 50% AMI) and 24 percent of renter households (51% to 80% AMI) also experience some level of housing cost burden.

Income by Cost Burden (Owners and Renters)	Cost burden > 30%	Percent of all Owners and Renters Cost Burdened	Cost burden > 50%	Percent of all Owners and Renters Severely Cost Burdened	Total (Renter and Owner Households)
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	474,325	73.59%	368,440	57.16%	644,545
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	333,905	58.23%	100,200	17.47%	573,415
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	215,590	25.49%	32,275	3.82%	845,860
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	52,190	10.19%	6,270	1.22%	512,135
Household Income >100% HAMFI	54,385	2.54%	6,155	0.29%	2,141,270
Total	1,130,395	23.96%	513,345	10.88%	4,717,225

Income by Cost Burden (Renters only)	Cost burden > 30%	Percent of Renters Cost Burdened	Cost burden > 50%	Percent of Renters Severely Cost Burdened	Total Renter Households
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	315,340	73.28%	252,755	58.74%	430,315
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	202,515	68.07%	50,110	16.84%	297,530
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	84,850	24.65%	7,805	2.27%	344,280
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	10,020	6.10%	1,315	0.80%	164,355
Household Income >100% HAMFI	5,720	1.62%	1,430	0.41%	352,575
Total	618,445	38.92%	313,415	19.72%	1,589,055

Income by Cost Burden (Owners only)	Cost burden > 30%	Percent of Owners Cost Burdened	Cost burden > 50%	Percent of Owners Severely Cost Burdened	Total Owner Households
Household Income <= 30% HAMFI	158,985	74.21%	115,685	54.00%	214,230
Household Income >30% to <=50% HAMFI	131,395	47.63%	50,090	18.16%	275,885
Household Income >50% to <=80% HAMFI	130,745	26.07%	24,475	4.88%	501,580
Household Income >80% to <=100% HAMFI	42,170	12.13%	4,955	1.42%	347,780
Household Income >100% HAMFI	48,665	2.72%	4,725	0.26%	1,788,695
Total	511,960	16.37%	199,930	6.39%	3,128,170

In terms of the needs of families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance, case managers are assigned to work directly with the clients in order to develop a long-term housing plan specific to each client. The housing plan details how the client will transition into permanent housing beyond the maximum 24-month duration and is created once the client enters into rapid re-housing assistance. Families and individuals generally find permanent housing well before assistance ends.

In terms of data available to discuss the needs of formerly homeless, section Q23c of the PY 2023 ESG CAPER for the rapid rehousing category reports the exit destination of clients served with rapid rehousing assistance. In order to determine the level at which persons are exiting to a positive destination while also looking at trends, the PY 2023 ESG CAPER was compared with the PY 2021 ESG CAPER as many of the organization provided ESG awards in PY 2023 were also awarded funds in PY 2021. As reported in the PY 2023 ESG RRH CAPER, 73 percent of persons without children served exited to a positive housing destination as opposed to 65.15 percent in PY 2021. In PY 2023, nearly 71 percent of all households with children and adults exited to a positive housing destination with 74.88 percent reported in PY 2021.

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

The estimate of persons that can be categorized as at-risk can be found in HMIS. An assessment of the client's status with regards to income, support networks and resources and current housing conditions are entered into HMIS as part of the prevention assistance program documentation. Ohio uses the HUD criteria of at-risk ([https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AtRiskofHomelessnessDefinition\\_Criteria.pdf](https://files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/AtRiskofHomelessnessDefinition_Criteria.pdf)) to determine if individuals and families, unaccompanied children and youth or families with children and youth fall under that category.

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

Housing instability is directly linked to a multitude of characteristics as reported in the [2024 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment](#). The report highlights the following statistics illustrating the issues surrounding housing instability throughout the state:

- Over 1 million Ohioans (8.8%) live in a household that spends at least half its income on housing, which puts them at risk of foreclosure or evictions. This includes 325,722 people living in households that are severely mortgage-burdened and 707,820 Ohioans living in severely rent-burdened households.
- Ohio's 90-day delinquency rate rose sharply in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic—peaking at 3.9% in August of that year. The serious delinquency rate has since returned to pre-pandemic lows (1.5% in December 2022). While there were more delinquencies throughout the height of the pandemic, foreclosures remained low due to the federal foreclosure moratorium, which expired on July 31, 2021. As such, Ohio's foreclosure rate reached a historic low of 0.3% in December 2021, but since then, foreclosures have been on the rise (0.5% in December 2022).
- From the start of the pandemic, the threat of eviction loomed large. Thanks to both local and federal moratoria on eviction proceedings, combined with emergency rental assistance, Ohio's eviction filing rate dropped from 6.6% in 2019 to 4.2% in 2020. With the expiration of these eviction moratoria in 2021, however, eviction filings have since returned to near pre-pandemic levels (6.4% in 2022).
- Homelessness among students remains high. Ohio's public and community schools reported that 26,385 students (1.5% of total enrollment) lacked a fixed, regular, and adequate place to sleep during the 2021—2022 school year.
- On a single night in January 2022, over 10,000 people were counted statewide as living in temporary housing, homeless shelters, or on the streets. However, our research shows that the actual number of Ohioans experiencing homelessness is at least seven times larger.

In addition to the CHAS, ACS and ESG CAPER data reported on previously, the Homelessness Needs Survey identified specific housing issues and needs in the state from local communities and their residents to describe the existing housing and homelessness conditions. A few of the key housing needs identified from the responses received include: affordable housing availability; services to prevent homelessness; temporary or transitional housing; tenant-based rental assistance; property maintenance; homeownership assistance; weatherization; housing for disabled persons; and lead remediation. Additional information from the housing survey is included throughout this section, with a more detailed examination provided in each corresponding section.

## **Discussion**

As reported in the 2024 OHFA Housing Needs Assessment, the 2025-2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Survey and 2016-2020 CHAS dataset, housing affordability remains the greatest housing problem impacting the state. Further analysis will be included in sections NA 15 to NA 25 of the Needs Assessment as well as part of the Market Analysis section of the PY 2025-2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan.

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

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

### Introduction

The following tables provide a summary of the housing problems impacting 0-100% AMI households for racial and ethnic groups in Ohio. It should be noted that the data includes both entitlement and non-entitlement areas.

Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income remains the greatest housing problem impacting renters (38.9%) and owners (16.4%) alike as reported in the 2016 – 2020 CHAS dataset. These numbers are relatively the same as reported in the 2011-2015 CHAS dataset with renters reporting (39.9%) and owners (14.6%).

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	482,301	162,621	0
White	310,408	100,699	0
Black / African American	125,721	45,316	0
Asian	7,918	3,270	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,233	537	0
Pacific Islander	188	51	0
Hispanic	22,141	6,357	0

**Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	345,255	228,349	0
White	246,795	179,206	0
Black / African American	68,321	34,902	0
Asian	6,787	2,139	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	911	418	0
Pacific Islander	79	33	0
Hispanic	13,082	6,907	0

**Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS

Source:

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	234,213	611,588	0
White	181,056	484,338	0
Black / African American	33,846	87,462	0
Asian	3,790	7,609	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	453	788	0
Pacific Islander	22	135	0
Hispanic	8,975	18,727	0

**Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### 80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	62,170	450,097	0
White	51,059	372,949	0
Black / African American	6,559	48,118	0
Asian	1,879	6,337	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	81	541	0
Pacific Islander	34	72	0
Hispanic	1,417	13,191	0

**Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four housing problems are:

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

### Discussion

Based on the data included in the tables above, the following summary provides an overview of the ethnic and racial groups that disproportionately experience housing problems above the state's average for each income category. Pacific islander and white households in the 0-30% AMI category have the largest proportion above the state average of 74.8%, with 78.6 and 75.5% experiencing one or more of four housing problems, although not technically classified as disproportionately impacted (10% above average of state), with black and Hispanic households in the state in the 0-30 AMI income category having 73.5% and 65% respectively experiencing one or more of four housing problems.

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

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

### Introduction

The following tables provide a summary of the severe housing problems impacting 0-100% AMI households for racial and ethnic groups in Ohio. The data includes both entitlement and non-entitlement areas of the state. Further analysis is needed to understand the severe housing problems in rural areas.

Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income the greatest housing problem impacting renters (19.7%) and owners (6.3%) as reported in the 2016 – 2020 CHAS dataset, but most significantly impacts households at or below 30 percent HAMFI as noted in the associated Grantee Unique Appendices tables . These numbers represent a similar proportion of both renters and owners that experience housing cost burden as reported in the 2011-2015 CHAS dataset. A summary of each income category by racial and ethnic group will be included in the discussion portion of the section.

### 0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	381,468	263,371	0
White	243,739	167,323	0
Black / African American	100,032	71,009	0
Asian	7,010	4,175	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	1,063	711	0
Pacific Islander	184	55	0
Hispanic	17,337	11,137	0

**Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI Table**

Data 2016-2020 CHAS  
Source:

\*The four severe housing problems are:

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

### 30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	120,821	452,756	0
White	87,612	338,279	0
Black / African American	22,293	80,958	0
Asian	3,193	5,719	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	403	926	0
Pacific Islander	30	82	0
Hispanic	4,143	15,857	0

**Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:  
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

**50%-80% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	53,585	792,023	0
White	41,272	623,951	0
Black / African American	7,170	114,155	0
Asian	1,322	10,103	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	1,152	0
Pacific Islander	8	149	0
Hispanic	2,427	25,275	0

**Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:  
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

**80%-100% of Area Median Income**

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	16,674	495,540	0
White	12,934	410,961	0
Black / African American	2,003	52,666	0
Asian	781	7,433	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	18	604	0
Pacific Islander	30	76	0
Hispanic	545	14,048	0

**Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI Table**

**Data** 2016-2020 CHAS  
**Source:**

\*The four severe housing problems are:  
 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4. Cost Burden over 50%

**Discussion**

Based on the data included in the tables above, the following summary provides an overview of the ethnic and racial groups that disproportionately experience severe housing problems above the state’s average for each income category. Pacific islander households in the 0-30% AMI have the largest proportion above the state average of 59.1%, with 76.9% experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems although this particular segment of the population only comprises only .03 percent of this total population for represented under the severe housing problem category. There were no other race or minority populations in the 0-30 percent income

category to would be classified as having disproportionately greater need based on the definition as previously discussed.

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

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

### Introduction

As discussed previously, higher levels of housing problems exist for all populations based on the four criteria of housing problems and severe housing problems, but there are no particular groups that stand out in terms of disproportionately greater need. By reviewing the most prevalent housing problem (housing cost burden) according to the 2016-2020 CHAS data, a clearer picture as to which groups are most impacted emerges. Based on the disproportionately greater need definition of being at least 10 percentage points greater than the state average, there are no racial or ethnic groups experiencing disproportionately greater need in terms of housing cost burden in excess of 30% of income and 50% of income. As mentioned before, it is not clear if the data provided includes direct HUD entitlement geographic areas, which is an important element in understanding the specific issues that non-entitlement communities face across the state. The only group paying greater than 50 percent of income on housing, based on the data below, while also experiencing disproportionately greater need would be the Pacific islander group, but as mentioned previously they comprise a very small proportion of the overall state population.

### Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	3,526,118	617,454	513,589	60,237
White	2,964,790	457,148	348,415	35,483
Black / African American	340,102	109,418	118,373	16,766
Asian	65,178	10,204	10,241	2,539
American Indian, Alaska Native	3,919	1,145	1,400	242
Pacific Islander	517	75	208	53
Hispanic	90,279	23,423	20,218	2,888

**Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI Table**

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

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

As was discussed in the previous Consolidated Plan, Hispanic households in the 0-30% AMI category have disproportionately greater need, with 82.2% experiencing one or more of four housing problems, nearly 5% over the state average. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four housing problems above the 65.6% state average, with both Hispanic and black households with rates of 74%.

Hispanic households have the largest proportion of population over the 63% state average, with 70.4% experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems in the 0-30% AMI income category. All minority households in the 30-50% AMI income category have rates of households experiencing one or more of four severe housing problems over the state average of 27.6%, with Asian households having the highest rate within the 30-50% AMI category at 37.9%.

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

As noted in the previous sections, housing cost burden (affordability) remains the greatest housing problem impacting households across the state. In addition to housing cost burden there are additional housing problems identified by many rural communities in the PY 2025-2029 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Survey. The following are the 9 greatest housing needs identified in the survey with percentage received:

- Affordable homeowner housing units to LMI households
- Affordable rental housing units to low and moderate income (LMI) households
- Housing assistance to help seniors age in place
- Permanent supportive housing
- Temporary or transitional housing
- Temporary or transitional housing
- Homeownership (downpayment assistance)
- Tenant-Based Rental assistance
- Housing for residents with other special needs

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

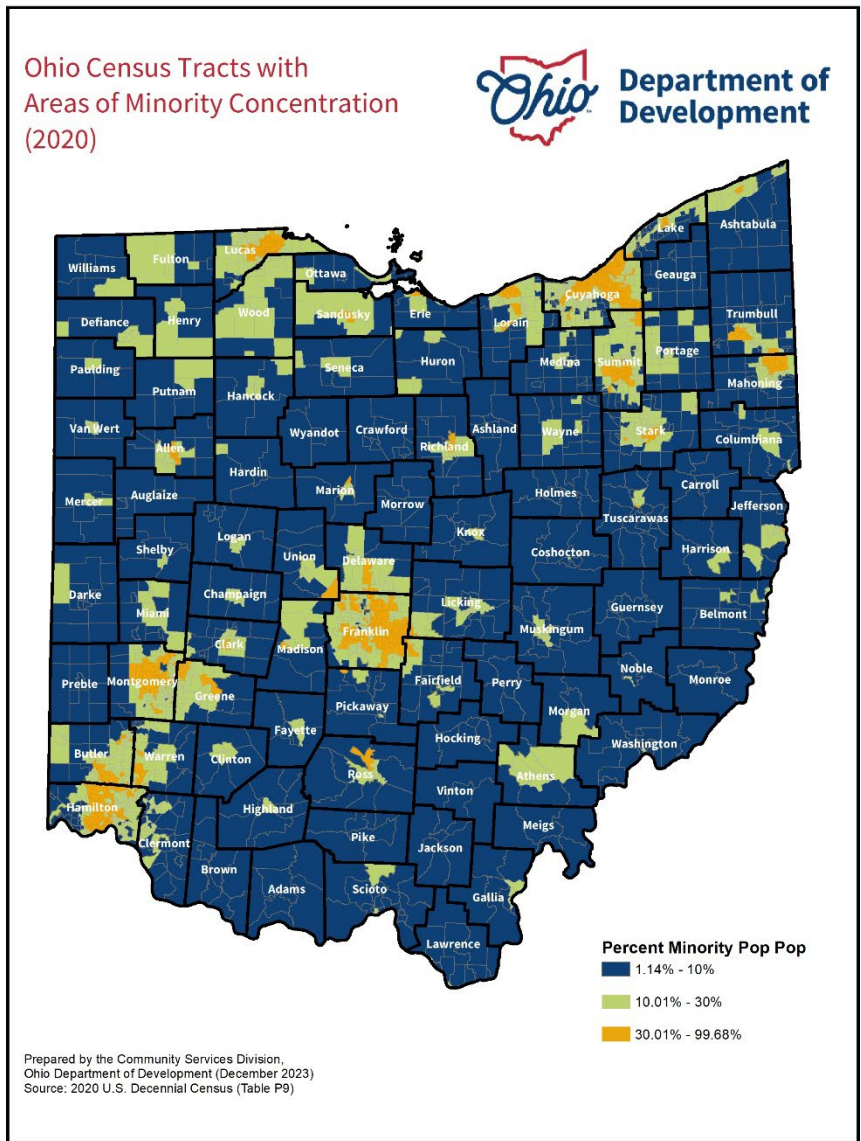
The following map includes the percentage of minority population by census tract in the state based on the 2020 decennial census to determine the census tracts with minority populations over or under 10 percent and 30 percent. There are a number of census tracts located in non-entitlement areas, most notably in Sandusky County, that have large minority population concentrations. Further analysis will be needed to determine if any particular ethnic and racial groups are located within the non-entitlements counties throughout the state to understand what housing problems impacting these particular groups exist.

As noted as part of the Development's Office of Research " [Census 2020: Demographic Profile: Charting the Changes](#) " report, "Ohio's minority population increased 31 percent, or 668,000 persons, from 2010 to 2020. The minority population is defined as all persons except non-Hispanic whites. The minority population portion of the state increased from 18.9 percent to 24.1 percent. The other category, especially two or more races, was the largest contributing group to the increase adding nearly 328,000 persons. The total minority population for the United States increased 25 percent from 2010 to 2020 and the portion of the total population increased from 36.3 percent to 42.2 percent. Even though the non-Hispanic white population decreased, and the minority population increased, Ohio has a relatively small minority population when compared to the nation.

Within Ohio, the minority population is concentrated in the central counties of metropolitan areas. Cuyahoga County, the central county of the Cleveland metropolitan area, has the highest proportion of minority population at 43 percent. Franklin County (Columbus) is next at 41 percent followed by Hamilton County (Cincinnati) at 37 percent. The three counties combined account for more than 1,393,000 minority persons, or 49 percent of Ohio's minority population. Black people make up 63 percent of these three counties' minority population. The Hispanic population has a large influence on the concentrations of minority population along the northern tier of the state

with the population of the counties of Sandusky, Defiance, and Lorain being over 10 percent. Fourteen counties have a minority population below 6 percent with 12 being in Appalachian portion of the state.

Some of the fastest growth in minority population has been occurring in the suburban counties. The minority population of Delaware County in central Ohio more than doubled to 42,700 since 2010 with most of this growth coming from the Asian community and people identifying as two or more races. The minority population in Clermont County more than doubled to 20,900 with much of the growth in two or more races.”



## NA-35 Public Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction

Ohio and its agencies are not designated as a public housing authority, nor do they administer public housing units. These functions are performed by local public housing authorities. Public housing authorities must continue to provide the state with annual and five-year plans as part of the Certification of Consistency with the State of Ohio's Consolidated Plan. The list of Public Housing Authorities in the state can be found on the HUD website at <https://www.hud.gov/states/ohio/renting/hawebsites>

### Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of unit vouchers in use	0	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321	1,355

**Public Housing by Program Type Table**

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
# Homeless at admission	0	12	80	62	0	52	6	2	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	22	2,407	4,821	5	4,556	6	3	
# of Disabled Families	0	62	2,893	11,347	6	10,008	30	60	
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	288	10,792	29,359	17	27,320	91	321	
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Race of Residents

Race	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	214	8,687	24,008	15	22,148	77	276	1,286
Black/African American	0	72	2,053	5,124	2	4,950	11	43	69
Asian	0	1	19	44	0	43	0	1	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	1	29	150	0	147	3	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	4	30	0	29	0	1	0
Other	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0

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

**Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

## Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	4	476	1,102	0	1,031	0	2	48
Not Hispanic	0	284	10,316	28,254	17	26,286	91	319	1,307

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

**Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type Table**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

**What are the number and type of families on the waiting lists for public housing and section 8 tenant-based rental assistance? Based on the information above, and any other information available to the jurisdiction, what are the most immediate needs of residents of public housing and Housing Choice voucher holders?**

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

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

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

## NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.305(c)

### Introduction:

Development serves as the lead entity for Ohio's Balance of State Continuum of Care (BoSCoC), which includes 80 of the state's 88 counties. As mandated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the state is required to conduct point-in-time (PIT) counts for all sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons for the BoSCoC. Responses in subsequent NA-40 section of the Needs Assessment will utilize the 2023 PIT data whenever possible, but it should be noted that the PIT data is only a snapshot of the homeless situation as reported on January 24, 2023, which doesn't provide the full homeless count. More detailed information regarding the total number of sheltered and unsheltered persons as part of the 2023 PIT count is available for all 80 BoSCoC counties at <https://public.tableau.com/profile/ohioboscoc#!/vizhome/2019PointinTimeCountOhioBalanceofStateCoC/Individuals>.

In addition, as part of the PY 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment, Development conducted a homelessness survey that sought input directly from homeless service providers and the public to better understand the homeless community's needs. Based on input received from over 300 grantees and individuals, many of the top needs facing the homeless community were also reported from housing providers as part of the previously discussed housing survey. Respondents identified the following areas as the top five homelessness needs:

- Availability of affordable housing (88.9%)
- Rental assistance to prevent homelessness (64.7%)
- Services to prevent homelessness (56.4%)
- Rental assistance to homeless individuals (56%)
- Temporary or transitional housing (52%)
- Support services (38.2%)
- Emergency shelter maintenance/repair (28.9%)
- Housing for people with other special needs (27.2%)
- Housing for elderly residents (24.5%)
- Housing for people with physical disabilities (22.5%)

The PY 2023 ESG CAPER data will be utilized whenever possible to fill in the gaps in reporting sections of this report where PIT is not available. The ESG CAPER captures data from ESG awards which can be located in both urban and rural areas, while the BoSCoC only covers the state's rural areas. Answers provided in the next sections of the report will try to note geographic coverage when available.

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

The most recent annual BoSCoC System Performance Measures Report submitted to HUD by COHHIO (10/1/2017 – 9/30/2018), indicated a total of 11,916 sheltered persons experienced homelessness, with 10,716 persons experiencing homelessness for the first time. Approximately, 70% exited to permanent housing, with 61 days being the average numbers of days spent homeless. The median number of days homeless was 33.

In addition to its System Performance Report annual submittal, COHHIO is also required to submit the Longitudinal Systems Analysis (LSA) report to HUD which provides data on the households, not persons, experiencing homelessness in the BoSCoC. In the 2019 LSA report, 1,366 households with adults and children exited homelessness, with the average household experiencing homelessness for an average of 55 days. In 2018, 4,576 households with adults only, the largest group exiting homelessness, averaged homelessness six (6) days less than adults with children. The smallest group, households with only children, accounted for 11 households exiting homelessness as reported in 2018, with the average length of homelessness eight (8) days.

As mentioned above, the numbers included in both the System Performance and LSA reports only consider the totals and do not enumerate on subgroups. The number of persons exiting homelessness can best be answered by examining the data provided by the ESG grant recipients to the State of Ohio as part of the PY 2023 ESG CAPER, which includes a number of grantees located in urban areas of the state. The PY 2023 ESG CAPER reports on two-year awards Development made to organizations between PY 2021 and PY 2023 for rapid-re-housing, permanent supportive housing as well as shelter projects. Based on data included in the Q23c – Exit Destination table of the report, approximately 25.9% of individuals without children, 62.5% of persons with children and adults, and 64.3% of persons with only children exited to a permanent positive housing destination.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness in rural areas.**

The true nature and extent of homelessness in rural areas of the state is difficult to determine as the PIT is just an estimate and other reports do not include subgroups. To better understand the nature and extent of homelessness in rural Ohio, COHHIO created a website that includes service provider locations with bed and unit utilization rates along with statewide performance and outcomes based on data entered into HMIS at <https://ohiobalanceofstatecoc.shinyapps.io/Rminor/>. This tool is extremely helpful for rural communities to better understand the full extent of homelessness by populations served and the providers' bed needs.

The responses from the homelessness survey indicated that a lack of beds in rural areas, a lack of public transportation and recovery housing for both sheltered and unsheltered are some of the prevailing needs in the state's more rural areas.

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

The 2023 BoSCoC PIT count reported a total of 1,058 persons in households with at least one adult and one child were documented as homeless. Of those, 985 were sheltered and 73 were unsheltered. A total of 148 veteran households, which include both veterans with children and veterans without children, were homeless. Of that number, 133 veterans were sheltered and 15 unsheltered.

For comparison purposes, the PY 2023 ESG CAPER indicates 38% of adults with children did not exit housing assistance to a positive housing destination. Nearly 15% of veterans were categorized as being chronically homeless, making them particularly vulnerable to experiencing repeated homelessness.

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

The majority of sheltered persons identified in the state's rural counties were white (74.9%), with 18.2% black and 5.1% Hispanic. Of the unsheltered persons reported, 88.1% were white, 8.6% black and 2.8% Hispanic. For comparison purposes, the 2023 ACS data for the 80 BoSCoC counties indicated that the region is comprised of 76.6% white, 11.9% black and 4.8% Hispanic people, which is relatively similar to the proportion of reported sheltered and unsheltered persons.

To understand how the level of need based on race and ethnicity changed over time, a comparison with the 2023 BoSCoC PIT data is extremely helpful. Based on the comparison, the percentage of sheltered white persons declined by nearly 5% while the percentage of sheltered black persons increased 5%, with the Hispanic persons sheltered remaining relatively the same. Documented unsheltered white persons decreased 2%, unsheltered black persons increased 2% and unsheltered Hispanic persons decreased 2%.

### **Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.**

According to the 2023 BoSCoC PIT Count data, it was reported that there were 1,498 households, 2,091 persons, and 484 children counted in shelter. In reflection, there were 977 households, 1,232 persons, and 47 children considered unsheltered in the 80 rural counties of Ohio.

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

### Introduction

Section NA-45 of the Needs Assessment addresses the state’s special needs population, which can include persons that have at least one of the following disabilities: hearing difficulty; vision difficulty; cognitive difficulty; ambulatory difficulty; self-care difficulty; and, independent living difficulty. Currently, 14.1% of all Ohioans have at least one disability as reported in the 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates, which places the state above the 12.9% national average.

The PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan Surveys identified support services as the most important housing services need. A lack of services or housing not only would put these populations at risk of being homeless, but also at risk for injury and possibly death.

In addition to utilizing the most current data available along with input received from the public as part of the citizen participation process and needs surveys, Development has consulted with OHFA, OhioMHAS and ODODD to assist in addressing special needs populations throughout this section.

### HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	11,551
Area incidence of AIDS	-
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	248
Rate per population	-
Rate per population (3 years of data)	-
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	12,579
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	-
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	741

**HOPWA Data Table**

**Data** CDC HIV Surveillance  
**Source:**

### HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	178
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	0
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	18

**HIV Housing Need Table**

**Data** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet  
**Source:**

### Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Throughout much of rural Ohio, there are higher rates of persons with disabilities when compared to urban counties. The state’s rural Appalachian region counties have some of the highest rates in the state as reported in the 2022 ACS 5-Year Estimates as indicated in the map below.

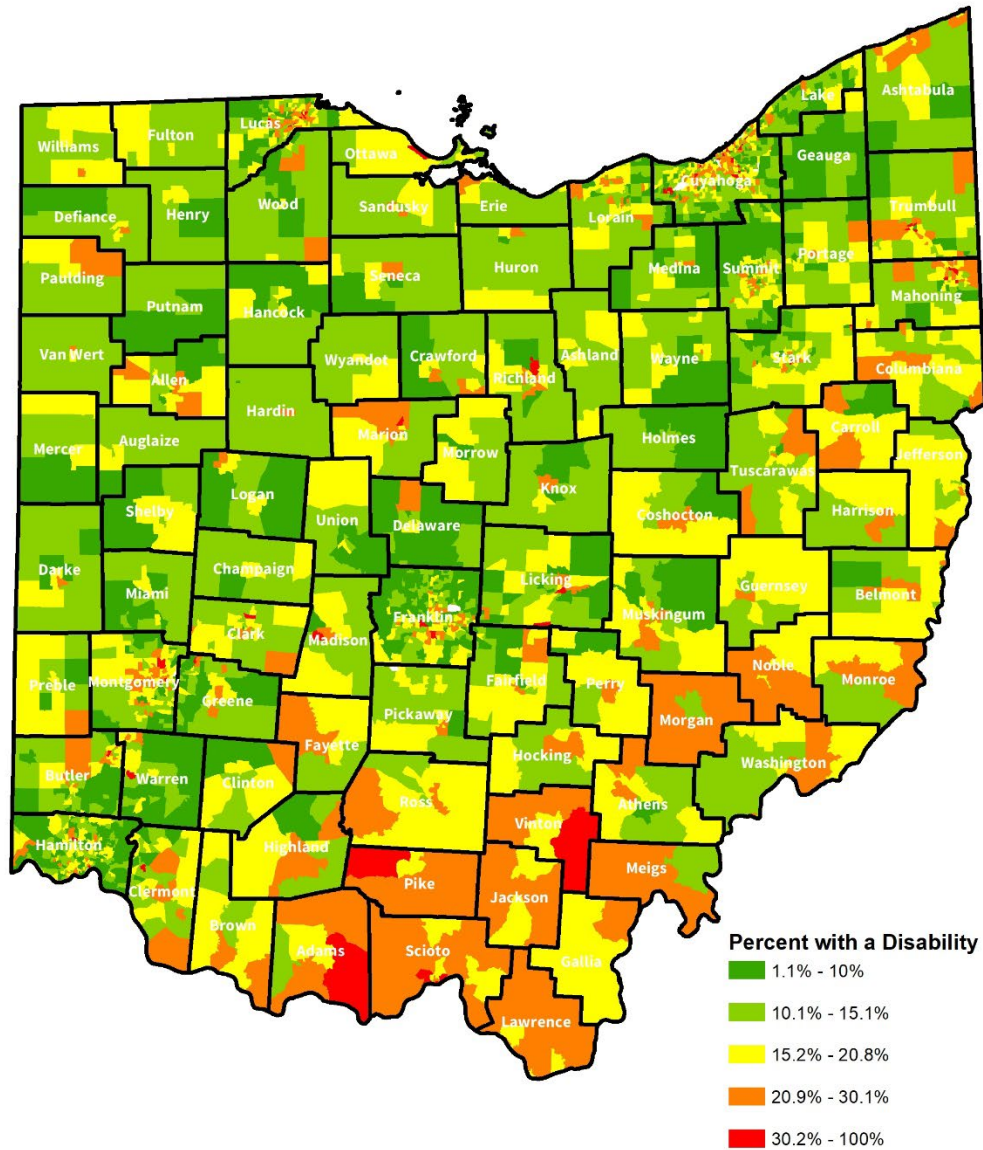
**Discuss the size and characteristics of the population with HIV/AIDS and their families within the Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area:**

The Ohio Department of Health reported in its *2022 HIV in Ohio Report*, “there were 866 new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio. Seventy-eight percent of the new reported diagnoses of HIV in Ohio in 2022 were among males and more than half were among persons aged 20 to 34 years. Forty-seven percent of all new reported diagnoses in 2022 were among Black/African American people, while 41% were among White people. Among males, the leading mode of transmission was male-to-male sexual contact and among females, the leading mode of transmission was heterosexual contact. More than half of new reported diagnoses of HIV infection in Ohio in 2022 were among persons residing in Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton counties. A decrease in newly reported diagnoses of HIV in 2020 may not represent a true decline and may be due to COVID-19.

As of the end of 2022, there were 25,419 persons living with diagnosed HIV infection in the state of Ohio. Similar to new diagnoses, 79% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection are males. Persons aged 55 to 64 years make up the highest number of persons living with diagnosed HIV in Ohio, compared with other age groups. White people and Black/African American people each make up 42% to 44% of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection, but the rate for Black/African American people was more than six times as high as that for White people. More than half of persons living with diagnosed HIV infection reported in Ohio resided in Cuyahoga, Franklin, and Hamilton counties.”

The state provides HOPWA funding to assist 69 counties. The state administers Dayton’s annual allocation.

Percent of Persons with a Disability by Census Tract



Prepared by the Community Services Division,  
Ohio Department of Development (December 2024)  
Source: 2018-2022 American Community Survey

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

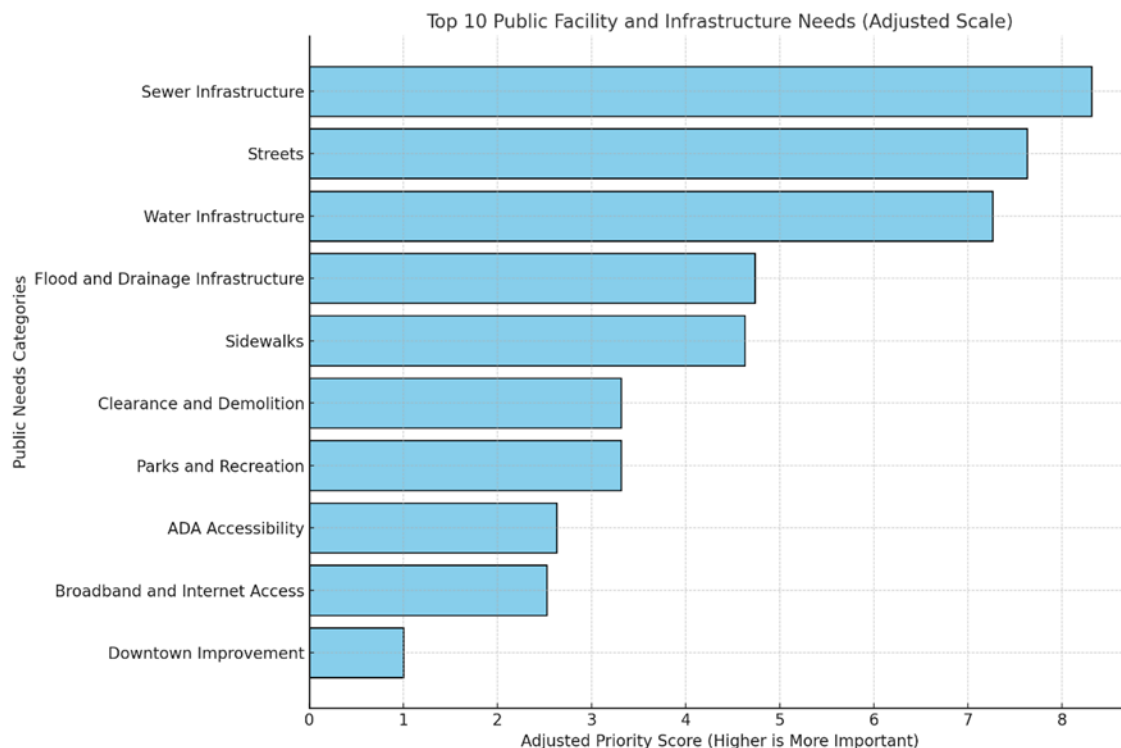
### Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

A comprehensive analysis of Ohio's public infrastructure and facilities underscores the critical need for targeted investments to address aging systems, accessibility gaps, and emerging demands related to economic growth, transportation, and safety. This assessment integrates survey data, state infrastructure evaluations, and federal and state resources to highlight priorities and propose solutions.

### Key Findings from Community Needs Survey

Survey data reveals that sewer infrastructure is the highest priority, indicating a pressing need for modernized wastewater systems to address compliance and capacity challenges. Streets and water infrastructure follow closely, reflecting concerns about deteriorating roads, traffic flow, and water supply reliability. Additionally, flood and drainage infrastructure ranked highly, signaling vulnerabilities to flooding and stormwater management deficiencies that threaten public safety and property. The top five priorities collectively account for over 70% of the total focus, indicating that these areas are the backbone of community infrastructure needs.

Sidewalks (5<sup>th</sup>), Parks (7<sup>th</sup>), and ADA accessibility(8<sup>th</sup>), emphasize the importance of inclusive, walkable neighborhoods, and access to quality of life amenities, such as public parks. These needs align with broader goals of promoting active transportation and equitable access to community resources.



This assessment highlights the critical need to focus on essential infrastructure improvements, particularly in sanitation, transportation, and water systems.

Outcomes from PY17-23 Performance Evaluation Report (PERS) show that the outcomes of funded activities follow

a similar pattern to expressed needs. Using data from the Performance Evaluation Report (PERS) the following trends in funded activities emerge as the activities with the highest outcomes benefiting LMI Households:

1. Water and Sewer Infrastructure
2. Public Buildings
3. Parks and Recreation
4. Streets
5. Flood and Drainage Systems
6. ADA Accessibility
7. Public Utilities

Below of a summary table of activities and beneficiaries

Public Facilities					
Activity	Activity Category	Units	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries	
Items of Equip. Installed/Repaired	Parks and Recreation	1,394.6	254,467.0	154,863.0	
Items of Equipment Purchased	Parks and Recreation	1,566.0	149,085.0	88,376.0	
Parking Spaces	Parks and Recreation	802.0	110,859.0	57,142.0	
Athletic Flds / Orts Installed / Repair	Parks and Recreation	39.0	80,675.0	47,946.0	
Trees, Benches, Str Lights and Planters	Parks and Recreation	380.0	44,957.0	27,311.0	
General Park Improvements	Parks and Recreation	656.0	21,213	13,430	
Facility Constructed / Rehabbed	Public Buildings	138.0	366,321.0	294,373.0	
Square Feet of Structure	Public Buildings	34,982.0	97,169.0	61,923.0	
Buildings Rehabbed / Constructed	Public Buildings	25.0	65,385.0	31,734.0	
Restroom Facilities Installed	Public Buildings	41.0	11,416	7,126	
Linear Feet of Fencing	Public Buildings	1,766.0	5,927.0	3,394.0	
<b>TOTALS:</b>			<b>1,207,474</b>	<b>787,618</b>	
Public Improvements					
Activity	Activity Category	Units	Beneficiaries	LMI Beneficiaries	
Acres of Land	Acquisition	15.3	9771	4354	
Curbcuts Installed	ADA Accessibility	852.0	111,747.0	78,379.0	
Culverts / Catch Basins Installed	Flood and Drainage Systems	1,598.0	176,971.0	102,515.0	
Slips / Slides / Retain Walls Repaired	Flood and Drainage Systems	4.0	1,383.0	789.0	
Utility Poles/Lines Relocated	Public Utilities	5.0	14,426.0	7,640.0	
Linear Feet of Curbs	Streets	153,761.0	137,348.0	94,245.0	
Manholes Installed	Streets	1,319.3	123,025.0	72,344.0	
Square Feet of Pavement / Landscaping	Streets	467,905.0	66,046.0	43,762.0	
Linear Feet of Walkway	Streets	31,927.0	8,300	4,490	
Traffic Control / St. Signs Installed	Streets	331.0	297	207	
Bridges Replaced/ Repaired	Streets	35.0	38,117.0	19,489.0	
Linear Feet / Water Lines / Sewer Lines	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	2,303,612.3	949,111.0	573,653.0	
Fire Hydrants Installed	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	272.0	64,063.0	38,097.0	
Water Valves Installed	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	452.0	59,773.0	34,758.0	
Water / Septic Tanks / Sludge Pits Inst.	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	178.0	32,671.0	18,591.0	
Water Tap-Ins Installed	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	74.0	6,257.0	3,382.0	
Sewer Tap-Ins Installed	Water/Sewer Infrastructure	38.0	5,468.0	2,978.0	
<b>TOTALS:</b>			<b>1,804,774</b>	<b>1,099,673</b>	

### Insights from the 2021 Ohio Infrastructure Report Card

The American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 2021 Report Card for Ohio's Infrastructure assigned an overall grade of C-, reflecting the state's aging and underfunded infrastructure systems. Key areas of concern include:

- Roads (Grade: D): Ohio's extensive roadway network is among the most heavily traveled in the nation, yet

approximately 31% of roads are in poor or fair condition. This deterioration contributes to congestion, costing motorists an estimated \$4.7 billion annually in lost time and wasted fuel.

- Drinking Water (Grade: D+): Aging distribution networks result in significant water losses, with some areas projecting a 36% increase in pipeline breaks over the next two decades. The total drinking water infrastructure need is estimated at \$16.1 billion.
- Wastewater (Grade: C-): Ohio's wastewater infrastructure faces a \$14.6 billion need, with many systems operating beyond their intended lifespan, leading to increased maintenance challenges and potential environmental hazards.
- Bridges (Grade: C+): While 58% of Ohio's 44,736 bridges are rated in good condition, 6% are in poor condition, necessitating focused maintenance and rehabilitation efforts.

These findings align with community survey priorities, highlighting the critical need for investments in sewer, water, and road infrastructure to enhance public health, safety, and economic vitality.

### **Emerging Priorities and Opportunities**

Beyond traditional infrastructure, investments in broadband and internet access (ranked 9th) are increasingly critical, particularly in rural areas, to bridge the digital divide and support economic development. Street lighting (11th) and public safety enhancements (15th) reflect concerns about crime prevention and creating environments where residents feel secure.

The growing importance of parks and recreation (6th) and community centers (14th) highlights the role of public spaces in fostering social interaction, health, and youth development. These amenities also contribute to local revitalization efforts, as demonstrated in case studies like Xenia, Ohio, where investments in bike lanes and trails spurred economic growth and safety improvements.

### **Infrastructure and Economic Development Linkages**

Studies reveal that improving infrastructure contributes to economic revitalization, especially in legacy cities where population declines, and aging systems limit growth. For example, investments in downtown redesigns in cities like Youngstown and Columbus demonstrated how active transportation enhancements, such as protected bike lanes and pedestrian-friendly designs, can attract businesses, increase property values, and promote tourism.

The *Tale of Two States* report illustrates how Ohio's legacy cities face distinct challenges compared to Columbus, which experiences growth. Smaller cities require tailored approaches that focus on modernizing infrastructure and leveraging assets like trails and historic districts.

### **Equity and Access Considerations**

Equity must remain central to public infrastructure planning. Approximately 71% of Ohio's non-white population lives in legacy city metro areas, where infrastructure deficiencies often create barriers to economic and social opportunities. Targeted programs, such as the Safe Routes to Schools initiative and Clean Ohio Trails Fund, can address disparities by improving transportation safety and recreational access.

### **Funding and Implementation Strategies**

Communities can tap into a variety of federal and state programs to fund infrastructure improvements. Examples include:

- Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP): Funds pedestrian and bicycle facilities and environmental

projects.

- Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A): Supports planning and implementation to reduce traffic fatalities.
- Clean Ohio Trail Fund: Promotes outdoor recreation and conservation.
- Ohio Public Works Commission: Provides grants for local transportation improvements.

Local governments can also leverage technical assistance programs to streamline project planning and secure competitive grants.

## Conclusions

This needs assessment highlights the importance of prioritizing infrastructure investments that:

1. Address Aging Systems: Modernize sewer, water, and drainage systems to improve capacity and compliance.
2. Enhance Roadway Conditions: Invest in road maintenance and rehabilitation to reduce congestion and improve safety.
3. Promote Safety and Accessibility: Expand sidewalks, ADA access, and lighting to enhance safety and equity.
4. Leverage Economic Development Opportunities: Invest in active transportation and downtown revitalization to stimulate growth.
5. Bridge Digital Divides: Expand broadband access to enable participation in the modern economy.
6. Utilize Federal and State Resources: Secure funding through established grant programs and technical assistance.

With thoughtful planning and funding strategies, communities can implement improvements that foster resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity, laying the foundation for long-term prosperity.

## Water Quality

Ohio's water quality is a critical concern addressed through the H2Ohio initiative, a comprehensive, data-driven water quality plan launched by Governor Mike DeWine. H2Ohio focuses on reducing harmful algal blooms, improving wastewater infrastructure, and preventing lead contamination.

The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) monitors the state's water resources, assessing their health and identifying areas needing improvement. The 2024 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report provides a summary of the status of Ohio's surface waters and develops a list of waters that do not meet established goals—the impaired waters list.

Despite ongoing efforts, challenges persist. In 2021, 2.4% of homes across Ohio lacked hot and cold running water and/or a bathtub or shower, with the issue more prevalent in Appalachian counties.

To address these challenges, Ohio continues to implement strategies aimed at improving water quality, ensuring safe and clean water for all residents. The state emphasizes the importance of collaboration among government

agencies, industries, and citizens to restore and maintain the quality of its water resources.

### **How were these needs determined?**

During the Fall of 2024, Grantees and Grant Administration Professional responded to a Development survey about Public Facility and Public Improvements. Respondents ranked different types of projects that, based on their experience and expertise, would best impact local communities. The mean scores were derived from the survey data, where respondents assigned priority rankings to various public facility and infrastructure categories on a scale of 1 (most important) to a higher number (least important). For each category, the mean score represents the average of all rankings received, calculated by summing the individual scores for that category and dividing by the total number of responses.

This approach provides a numerical summary of perceived importance, with lower mean scores indicating higher collective priority. These mean scores form the foundation for understanding the relative significance of each category within the community's overall infrastructure and facility needs.

The analysis prioritizes public facility and infrastructure needs by inverting the mean scores to align with the survey's scale, where a lower original score (1 being most important) reflects higher importance. The inverted scores were calculated by subtracting each mean score from the maximum score in the dataset plus one, creating a new scale where higher values indicate greater priority.

The adjusted priority scores and visualization provide a clear and data-driven framework to guide resource allocation and planning efforts for addressing the most pressing community needs.

Below are several resources used in the needs assessment for public improvements and facilities:

[How to Build Safe, Vibrant Streets in Ohio: A Guide for Non-Engineers](#)

[Ohio + Columbus: A Tale of Two States](#)

[Ohio Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers Report Card](#)

The H2Ohio initiative, launched by Governor Mike DeWine in 2019, is a comprehensive, data-driven water quality plan aimed at addressing critical water issues in Ohio. The needs assessment for H2Ohio was conducted through a collaborative approach involving multiple state agencies, including the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), and the Ohio Department of Agriculture (ODA). These agencies identified key focus areas such as reducing harmful algal blooms, improving wastewater infrastructure, preventing lead contamination, and enhancing water quality monitoring. The assessment process involved evaluating the state's water resources, identifying pollution sources, and prioritizing areas requiring immediate attention to ensure safe and clean water for all Ohioans.

### **Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:**

The Public Facilities section of the Needs assessment covers both Public Facilities and Public Improvements.

#### **Water Quality**

As noted in the previous public facilities' needs, Governor DeWine is committed to improving water quality

through the H2Ohio plan. Reducing phosphorus runoff, preventing algal blooms, improving wastewater infrastructure, replacing failing home septic systems and preventing lead contamination in high-risk daycare centers and schools are all important public improvements needs. The statewide needs that specifically relate to public improvements are addressed on the H2Ohio website at <http://h2.ohio.gov/>.

### **Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:**

#### **Introduction**

To identify and prioritize public service needs in Ohio, data was collected through a community development survey, ranking 20 distinct service categories by importance. The evaluation process utilized survey responses, averaging scores to assess demand and highlighting critical service gaps.

#### **Methodology**

The ranking system assigned scores from 1 (most important) to 20 (least important). Mean scores were calculated to determine relative importance across categories, providing a quantitative foundation for prioritization.

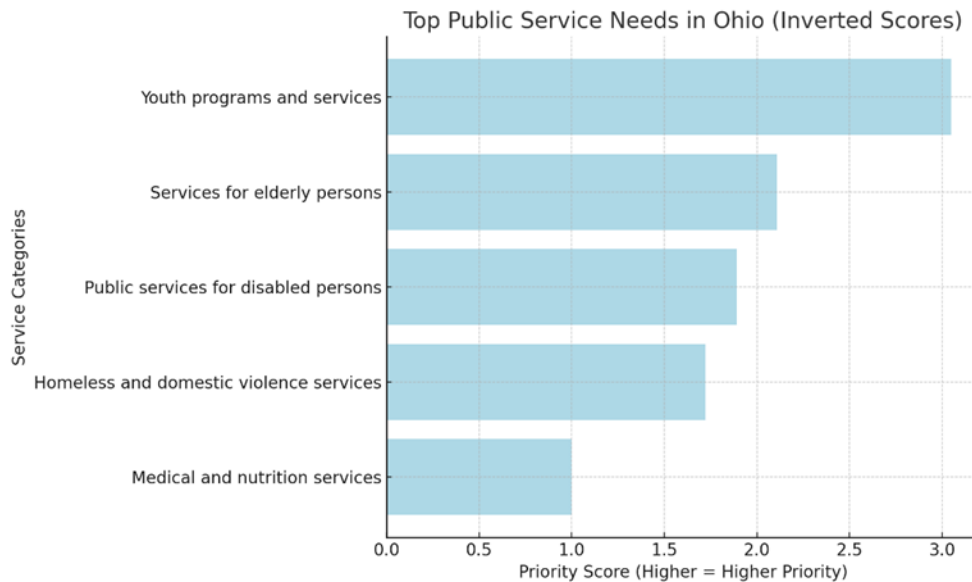
Another method for determining the level of public service need for the state’s CDBG non-entitlement areas is by examining grant activity data since the last Consolidated Plan. Based on the chart included in the Public Facilities section titled “CDBG Percent of Activity Categories Funded by Year” relatively consistent need remains among CDBG non-entitlement communities for public services since the PY 2015 – PY 2019 Consolidated Plan. Generally, CDBG public service activities have accounted for approximately 1% of the state’s total CDBG annual allocation.

#### **Key Findings**

The following categories emerged as the highest-ranked priorities based on community input:

1. Youth Programs and Services – With the lowest mean score (3.78), this category reflects an urgent need for youth-focused programs to enhance development, education, and engagement opportunities.
2. Services for Elderly Persons – Scoring 4.72, these services were highly ranked, indicating a focus on senior assistance programs to address aging populations.
3. Public Services for Disabled Persons – With a mean score of 4.94, this category highlights accessibility and inclusion needs.
4. Homeless and Domestic Violence Services – Ranked fourth (5.11), emphasizing the need for shelter, protection, and intervention programs.
5. Medical and Nutrition Services – With a mean score of 5.83, respondents identified health and nutrition

as critical priorities.



#### Additional Needs

Further assessments pointed to mental health services, employment training, and transportation as areas requiring attention, ranking between 6 and 8. Legal services, substance use disorder treatment, and financial counseling also emerged as areas requiring targeted strategies.

Many of the needs identified in the survey correspond to broader health strategies as summarized from the Ohio Department of Health, [State Health Improvement Plan](#):

The Ohio Department of Health (ODH) has outlined strategic initiatives to enhance public health across the state for the 2025-2029 period. Key recommendations include:

1. **Advancing Health Equity:** ODH emphasizes addressing social determinants of health to reduce disparities. Strategies involve improving access to healthcare, education, and economic opportunities, particularly in underserved communities.
2. **Strengthening Public Health Infrastructure:** Investments are planned to bolster the state's public health system, including workforce development, data management systems, and emergency preparedness to effectively respond to health crises.
3. **Promoting Healthy Behaviors:** Initiatives aim to encourage healthy lifestyles through programs focused on nutrition, physical activity, and tobacco cessation, addressing chronic diseases prevalent in Ohio.
4. **Enhancing Mental Health Services:** Recognizing the importance of mental well-being, ODH plans to expand access to mental health services, integrating them into primary care and community settings to address rising mental health concerns.
5. **Improving Maternal and Child Health:** Efforts will focus on reducing infant mortality rates and improving maternal health outcomes through comprehensive prenatal and postnatal care programs.
6. **Combating Substance Abuse:** ODH intends to implement evidence-based interventions to address substance use disorders, with an emphasis on prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.

7. **Fostering Community Partnerships:** Collaborations with local health departments, community organizations, and other stakeholders are planned to create a coordinated approach to public health challenges, ensuring community-specific needs are met.

The findings suggest the necessity for a coordinated approach to resource allocation, program funding, and service delivery enhancements. Emphasis should be placed on addressing top priorities while considering regional variations and community-specific demands.

1. Develop targeted programs to address identified priorities.
2. Engage stakeholders, including service providers and community organizations, for collaborative planning.
3. Monitor and evaluate program effectiveness to ensure responsiveness to evolving needs.
4. Place more emphasis coordinating planning across systems

### **How were these needs determined?**

The public service needs were determined as part of the PY 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan Community and Economic Development Needs Survey, past funded projects and reviewing the CDIS that requires documenting public service needs by grant applicants when submitting annual CDBG applications.

The [2020-2022 State Health Improvement Plan \(SHIP\)](#) is Ohio’s roadmap to address the many challenges identified in the [2019 State Health Assessment \(SHA\)](#). Given the scope and complexity of Ohio’s health challenges, the SHIP calls for cross-sector partnerships and alignment to meet a manageable set of measurable goals.

The SHIP is a tool to strengthen state and local efforts to improve health, well-being and economic vitality in Ohio. The SHIP’s main components are:

- Six priorities including three factors and three health outcomes
- Thirty-seven measurable objectives
- A menu of evidence-informed strategies
- An evaluation plan to track and report progress

With the long-term goal of ensuring all Ohioans achieve their full health potential, the SHIP takes a comprehensive approach to achieving equity and addressing the many factors that shape our health, including housing, poverty, education and trauma.

## **Housing Market Analysis**

### **MA-05 Overview**

#### **Housing Market Analysis Overview:**

The Housing Market Analysis section of the Consolidated Plan primarily focuses on qualitative data collected from surveys and multiple partners, including the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) and the Coalition on Housing and Homelessness in Ohio (COHHIO). Other state agencies and organizations, such as the Ohio Department of Health (DOH), Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS), the Ohio Department of Aging (Aging) and the Ohio Domestic Violence Network also provide resources used to analyze housing conditions as it relates to the communities that they serve. Quantitative measures on housing needs as noted in the previous

sections of the plan are also a valuable tool to understand trends and the various housing needs throughout the state. This report utilizes those studies, and other data available to analyze the current housing market across Ohio.

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

### Introduction

Ohio has more than 5.3 million total housing units, with a 7.5 percent vacancy rate, down from 10.5 percent as reported in the last Consolidated Plan. More than 3.3 million individuals, 67.1 percent, in the state own their own home and more than 1.6 million, 32.8 percent, rent housing.

Since the last Five-Year Consolidated Plan was prepared in 2020, the number of housing units by property type have remained relatively unchanged. One-unit detached structures remain the most dominant housing type, which still represent 69.8% of all structures. A total of 14.6 percent of all units are multi-family units that consist of five or more units, nearly the same percentage as reported in 2015. The following statistics reported in the 2024 OHFA Needs Assessment provides an overview of how the state is addressing the demand for housing.

- Since 2020 Ohio's housing stock has grown by 0.9%, less than half the national growth rate (+2.1%). Over this period, Central Ohio has experienced the most housing growth (+2.4%), while Southeast Ohio has had the slowest growth rate (+0.2%).
- New residential construction has been steadily increasing since 2009; however production is still far below pre-recession levels. In 2022, 30,936 new privately-owned housing units were constructed in Ohio, representing a 29% increase from 2017. This construction boom is primarily driven by increased production of multifamily rental units (71% growth)—including both condominiums and market-rate rental housing. Over the same period—by comparison—single-family construction only increased by 8%.
- Over two-thirds (69%) of Ohio's housing units are single-family detached homes, higher than the national average (62%), while 15% of housing units in the state are in multifamily structures of five or more units, compared to 19% nationwide.
- Vacancy rates have been falling steadily since 2009. In 2021 the homeowner vacancy and rental vacancy rates hit their lowest recorded levels—0.4% and 4.0% respectively. At the end of 2022 these rates remained relatively low—0.9% and 6.2% respectively—indicating an extremely tight housing market.
- From 2016 to 2021, there was a 38% decline in the number of vacant units available for sale or rent. In the same period, there was a 13% increase in the number of units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, including short-term rental properties. These changes to the available housing supply are huge obstacles for prospective homebuyers and renters on fixed incomes.

### All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	3,520,412	68%
1-unit, attached structure	232,132	5%
2-4 units	457,122	9%
5-19 units	456,600	9%
20 or more units	274,261	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	200,375	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,140,902</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Residential Properties by Unit Number Table**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	4,231	0%	46,805	3%
1 bedroom	44,760	1%	359,296	23%
2 bedrooms	519,705	17%	639,199	41%
3 or more bedrooms	2,471,748	81%	499,340	32%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040,444</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>1,544,640</b>	<b>99%</b>

**Unit Size by Tenure Table**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Single-unit, detached structures remain the largest number of housing units targeted in Ohio through Development and OHFA programs. They account for 68% of all housing units, with multi-family properties (properties with five or more units) the second largest group. Although homeownership decreased between 2011 and 2015 from 68.6% to 66.3%, representing a nearly 2.2% decrease in only five years, assistance for this housing type remains important.

The programs established by Development and OHFA that utilize state and federal resources specifically address the housing needs across the state. The following Development programs provide affordable housing and improve housing conditions across the state:

- The [Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program \(CHIP\)](#) provides funding for a flexible, community-wide approach to improve and provide affordable housing for low- and moderate-income people, and strengthen neighborhoods through community collaboration. The program goals are achieved through project activities such as private owner rehabilitation; rental rehabilitation; homeownership; home repair; new housing construction through Habitat for Humanity; homelessness prevention, and tenant-based rental assistance. The program is funded with CDBG and HOME funds.
- [The Housing Assistance Grant Program](#) promotes affordable housing opportunities and improves housing conditions through emergency home repair and limited down payment assistance for low- and moderate-income citizens. Grant funds are provided through the Ohio Housing Trust Fund. Eligible applicants include nonprofit organizations.
- [The Homeless Crisis Response Program](#) prevents homelessness for low- and moderate-income individuals and families, provides for emergency shelter operations, and helps to rapidly move persons from emergency shelter into permanent housing. The program is funded through the federal Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) and the Ohio Housing Trust Fund. Grant funds for homeless prevention and rapid rehousing are awarded to state-appointed service providers on a regional basis.
- [The Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS](#) funds organizations to assist with meeting the housing and supportive service needs of low- and moderate-income persons with AIDS or HIV-related diseases. Nonprofit organizations and units of local government are eligible to apply for HOPWA grant funds.
- [The Supportive Housing Program](#) provides funding for operations (and limited funding for services) in permanent supportive housing and facility-based transitional housing programs for low- and moderate-income citizens. Qualified individual nonprofit agencies are eligible to apply for grant funding provided through the Ohio Housing Trust Fund.

The following OHFA programs provide affordable housing and improve housing conditions across the state:

- The [Housing Development Assistance Programs \(HDAP\)](#) administered by OHFA provides grants and loans for the development and preservation of affordable housing. Awarded as soft funding, HDAP resources enable developers and owners of affordable housing to serve households at or below 50% of Area Median Income (AMI). HDAP funding comes from HOME, NHTF and OHTF funding sources.
- OHFA also administers the [Low-Income Housing Tax Credit \(LIHTC\)](#) program, a tax incentive program designed to increase the supply of quality, affordable rental housing by helping developers offset the costs of rental housing developments for individuals with low- to moderate-income. This program has

been the largest driver of the production of new affordable housing in the state and nation over the past several years.

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

The following tables provide the federal housing assistance type for the state and HOME Non-Participating Jurisdictions (HOME Non PJs) with the year in which the contract expires and the total number of units associated with the contract. Nearly 25.4 percent of the statewide federal housing assistance contracts and 49.3% of the HOME Non-PJ housing assistance contracts are expiring at the end of federal fiscal year 2029.

**Total Number of All Federal Housing Assistance Units Throughout Ohio Expiring 2025 - 2045**

Federal Housing Assistance Program	Units Expiring in 2025	Units Expiring in 2026	Units Expiring in 2027	Units Expiring in 2028	Units Expiring in 2029	Expiring 2030-2045
202/162 NC	43					
202/8 NC	487	338	308	543	326	9,271
202/8 SR	87			13		308
515/8 NC	163	98	291	80	136	1,082
811 PRA DEMO						471
HFDA/8 NC	519	157	354		212	2,317
HFDA/8 SR	104		160			880
LMSA	1,133	344	675	1,349	1,780	18,864
PD/8 Existing		277	175	210	84	1,888
PD/8 MR						881
PD/8 SR					113	748
PRAC/202	1,359	93		1,704	2,531	577
PRAC/811	1,349	317				0
Preservation						456
RAD Mod Rehab Conv						72
RAD PH Conv						7,112
RAD PRAC Conv						492
Sec 8 NC	652	944	730	748	452	15,536
Sec 8 SR	250	193	131	335	26	4,021
SPRAC						681
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>2,761</b>	<b>2,824</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>65,657</b>

**Total Number of Statewide Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring Table**

Source: HUD Multifamily Assistance & Section 8 Database  
[https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdisc](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdisc)

**Total Number of All Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring in HOME Non-PJ Areas 2025 - 2044**

Federal Housing Assistance Program	Units Expiring in 2025	Units Expiring in 2026	Units Expiring in 2027	Units Expiring in 2028	Units Expiring in 2029	Expiring 2030-2044
202/8 NC	43					3,715

202/8 SR	487	338	308	543	326	106
515/8 NC	87			13		1,042
811 PRA DEMO	163	98	291	80	136	219
HFDA/8 NC						1,567
HFDA/8 SR	519	157	354		212	89
LMSA	104		160			4,183
PD/8 MR	1,133	344	675	1,349	1,780	300
PRAC/202		277	175	210	84	377
PRAC/811						
Preservation					113	186
RAD PH Conv	1,359	93		1,704	2,531	748
RAD PRAC Conv	1,349	317				184
Sec 8 NC						5,449
Sec 8 SR						187
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,244</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>1,963</b>	<b>3,899</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>18,352</b>

**Total Number of HOME Non-PJ Federal Housing Assistance Units Expiring 2025 – 2044 Table**

Source: HUD Multifamily Assistance & Section 8 Database

[https://www.hud.gov/program\\_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdisc/](https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/housing/mfh/exp/mfhdisc/)

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

Based on population growth, as reported previously along with unit production projections, there remains a strong need for both owner and rental housing units statewide. In 2021, first-time homebuyers represented 37% of all home sales as reported by Flipping Book in their [“Ohio REALTORS EZine | Issue 1 | Winter 2022”](#) report and 39% of sales in 2015 as report by the National Association of Realtors Research Division in their “2015 Profile of Home Buyers and Sellers Ohio Report.” For this group, several factors create obstacles to buying. Moderate- to low-income people are unable to afford their desired homes due to the increasing costs of properties. Additionally, buyers are experiencing new challenges, including competing bids significantly above asking price and those paying in cash. Many first-time homebuyers, particularly those in lower income ranges, depend on a variety of financing options to help fund their bids.

OHFA reports in the 2024 Needs Assessment that “from 2016 to 2021, there was a 38% decline in the number of vacant units available for sale or rent. In the same period, there was a 13% increase in the number of units for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use, including short-term rental properties. These changes to the available housing supply are huge obstacles for prospective homebuyers and renters on fixed incomes.” In terms of unit production to meet demand the report states that “new residential construction has been steadily increasing since 2009; however, production is still far below pre-recession levels. In 2022, 30,936 new privately-owned housing units were constructed in Ohio, representing a 29% increase from 2017. Compared to neighboring states, Ohio had the greatest increase in private residential construction over this period.”

This construction boom is primarily driven by increased production of multifamily units (71% growth) – including condominiums and market-rate rental housing. Over the same period – by comparison – single family housing construction only increased by 8%. At the same time, there has been a net loss of affordable rental housing for the lowest income Ohioans. There are 447,717 extremely low-income (ELI) renters in Ohio, but only 177,318 rental homes are affordable and available to them – leaving a shortage of 270,399 units.

The affordability gap between supply and demand for the lowest income renters is now widening with a net loss of more than 15,000 affordable units between 2020 and 2021.”

### **Describe the need for specific types of housing:**

As noted in the Needs Assessment, there is a statewide need for the construction of single-family housing along with housing rehabilitation and repair in order to address deficiencies in existing rental and homeowner housing. In addition, it has been identified through the Needs Survey that there is a need for the construction of rental units and rental assistance. The largest sub-groups of the population that have been determined to be in need of affordable rental housing units are elderly households, persons with disabilities and large families, which represent a large proportion of the total renter population.

## MA-15 Cost of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction

One of the indicators of housing cost and affordability is the amount households pay for gross rents and mortgages as a percentage of their income. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development’s policy states households are cost burdened if they are paying more than 30% of their income for housing, including utility costs.

As reported in the Needs Assessment, housing cost burden greater than 30% of income remains the greatest housing problem impacting renters with nearly 73.3 percent of all renters below 30 percent HAMFI housing cost burdened and nearly 74.2 percent of owners With HAMFI at or below 30 percent HAMFI. The purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to describe the state’s current housing supply and demand over the last five years by analyzing the current housing, housing cost and housing condition. The tables listed below include housing cost, rent paid, housing affordability, and monthly rent for all areas in the state.

### Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	134,500	129,900	(3%)
Median Contract Rent	519	577	11%

**Cost of Housing Table**

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	589,791	38.2%
\$500-999	831,129	53.8%
\$1,000-1,499	89,805	5.8%
\$1,500-1,999	18,386	1.2%
\$2,000 or more	15,529	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,544,640</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Rent Paid Table**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 ACS

### Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	151,355	No Data
50% HAMFI	561,405	318,480
80% HAMFI	1,086,140	837,285
100% HAMFI	No Data	1,192,465
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,798,900</b>	<b>2,348,230</b>

**Housing Affordability Table**

**Data Source:** 2011-2015 CHAS

### Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

The total number of renter households in the state remained relatively unchanged at 33.6% of households as reported in the 2016-2020 CHAS from the previously reported data associated with the 2011-2015 CHAS dataset, which had 33.7 percent of all households were renters. On the following page, the gross median rents significantly increased for most of central Ohio counties between 2013 and 2023. Based on the percent increase in gross rents,

the assumption is a shortage of both homeowner and rental units exists, particularly affordable units for low- and moderate-income persons.

The [Gap Report](#) prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO), “reveals a deficit of 267,382 rental units that are affordable and available to the 444,768 extremely low-income households in Ohio” with a shortage of nearly 168,000 units for persons at or below 50% AMI. Although this is slightly down from the previously reported figures there remains many challenges to accessing affordable housing at all income levels. The following table provides a comparison of the state of Ohio’s owner and renter vacancy rate to surrounding states and the national average to determine how many units are occupied and or available. Based on this data the state of Ohio has the lowest rental vacancy rate amongst all surrounding states and the national average, with owner vacancy rate very similar to surrounding states and national average.

**Occupancy Rate Table**

Geographic Area Name	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
United States	1.00%	5.50%
Indiana	0.90%	5.80%
Kentucky	1.00%	5.00%
Michigan	0.90%	5.00%
Ohio	0.90%	4.30%
Pennsylvania	0.90%	4.90%
West Virginia	1.30%	7.00%

Source: 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates

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

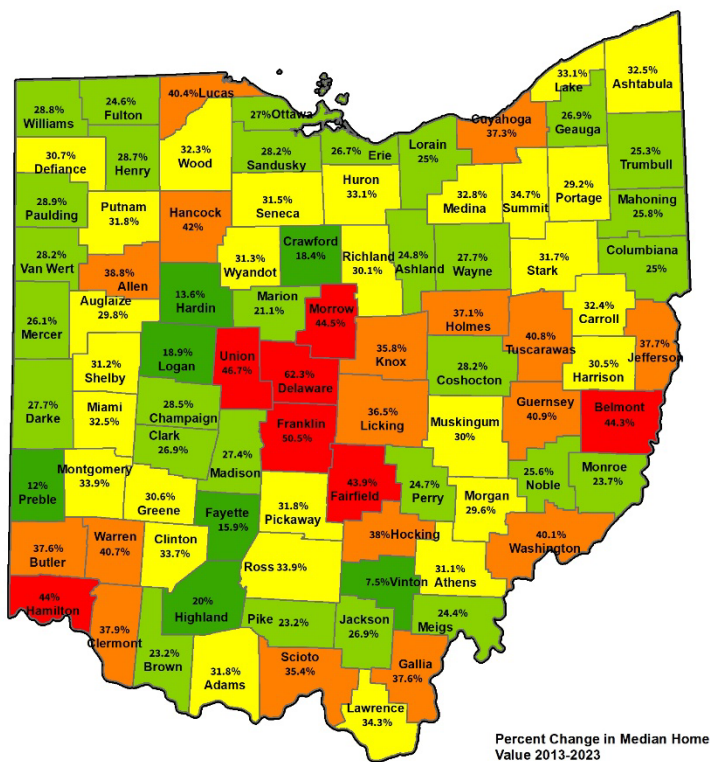
The state has seen a significant increase in the cost of living with median home values increasing by 37.6 percent and median gross rent increasing by 52.2 percent from 2013 to 2023. Interestingly, the data reported in the table below indicates that the percent change in median home value and median gross rent is much lower than the U.S. percent change along with other neighboring states.

Geographic Area Name	Median Gross Rent (2013)	Median Gross Rent (2023)	Percent Change Median Gross Rent (2013-2023)	Owner-Occupied Units Median Value (2013)	Owner-Occupied Units Median Value (2023)	Percent Change Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing (2013-2023)
United States	\$904	\$1,348	71.70%	176,700	303,400	49.12%
Indiana	\$730	\$1,020	64.17%	122,800	201,600	39.73%
Kentucky	\$655	\$933	59.72%	120,400	192,300	42.44%
Michigan	\$768	\$1,084	78.80%	121,700	217,600	41.15%
Ohio	\$718	\$988	52.29%	130,800	199,200	37.60%
Pennsylvania	\$813	\$1,162	46.02%	164,700	240,500	42.93%

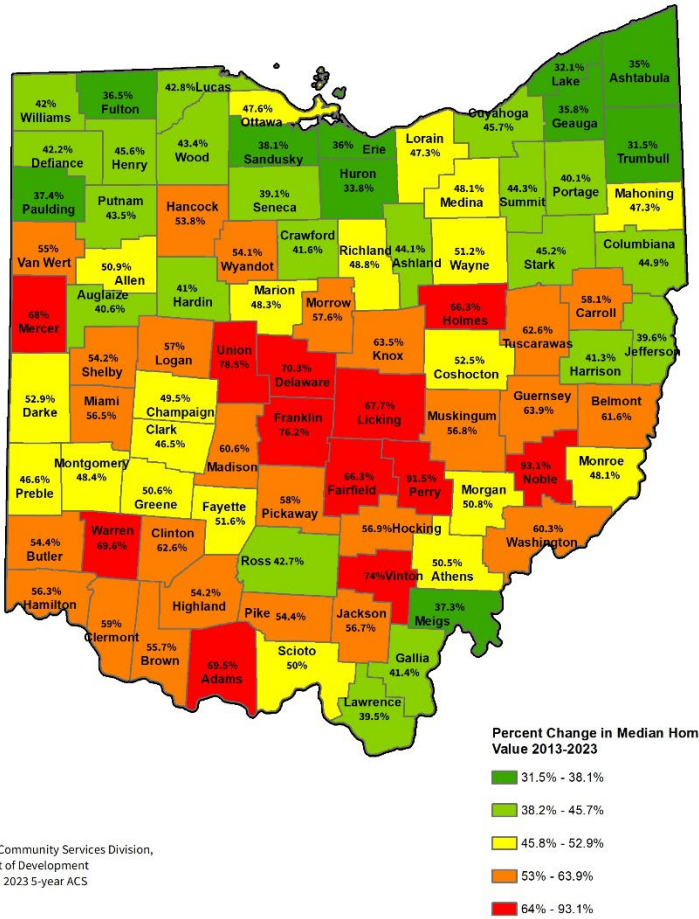
West Virginia	\$611	\$850	57.97%	98,500	155,600	39.12%
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It appears that a comparison of the 2013 5-year ACS data with the 2023 five-year ACS data by county identifies counties and regions of the state that are currently experiencing high rates of change regarding median gross rents and median home value. The following maps show the percentage change of median home value and median gross rent. As illustrated in the maps, central Ohio has experienced higher than average rates of change for both home value and rent. This could possibly be attributed to the population and economic growth the region experienced recently and is projected to experience.

**Percent Change in Median Gross Rent 2013-2023**



**Percent Change in  
Median Home Value  
2013-2023**



Prepared by the Community Services Division,  
Ohio Department of Development  
Source: 2013 and 2023 5-year ACS

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

For the first time ever, in May of 2022, average median rent across the United States surpassed \$2,000. Rent prices, on average, have increased more than 15% as reported by [National Public Radio \(NPR\)](#) with certain metropolitan areas experiencing even sharper increases. Major cities throughout Ohio are not exempt, with Cincinnati’s 32% rent increases, making it the fourth highest increase in the U.S as reported by [Redfin](#). As of the beginning of 2024, Ohio ranked 48th out of 56 states and territories for rent prices. Average rents per county vary widely in Ohio, given its diverse geography.

The [National Low Income Housing Coalition’s \(NLIHC\) Out of Reach 2024 Report](#) states that in Ohio, the Fair Market Rent (FMR) for a two-bedroom apartment is \$1,082. In order to afford this level of rent and utilities — without paying more than 30% of income on housing — a household must earn \$3,608 monthly or \$43,293 annually.

The following maps provide a comparison of the 2023 HOME Fair Market Rents (FMR) released as part of the 2018-2022 5-Year Median Gross rents by total number of bedrooms and county. As stated in 24 CFR § 888.113, “FMRs are set at the 40th percentile rent, the dollar amount below which the rent for 40% of standard quality rental housing units fall within the FMR area. The 40th percentile rent is drawn from the distribution of rents of all units within the FMR area occupied by recent movers. Adjustments are made to exclude public housing units, newly built units and substandard units.” The median rent would be the 50th percentile. There have been some FMR areas designated as 50th percentile regions as set forth in [24 CFR §982.503\(e\)](#). In the 50th percentile regions the Fair Market Rent is the median.

As illustrated in both maps below that compare the 2022 5-Year ACS gross median r

ent for one-and two- bedroom units to the 2023 HOME FMR’s, there appears to be a higher percentage of urban counties that experience levels of rent that much closer to the fair market rents provided by HUD. In contrast, a number of southeastern Ohio counties appear to have higher fair market rent as compared to the ACS reported gross median rents. The assumption is households in this part of the state must provide higher rents based on the FMR than is reported in the ACS to be eligible for the following: Housing Choice Voucher program; to determine initial renewal rents for some expiring project-based Section 8 contracts; to determine initial rents for housing assistance payment (HAP) contracts in the Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy program (Mod Rehab); rent ceilings for rental units in both the HOME Investment Partnerships program and the Emergency Solution Grants program; maximum award amount calculations for Continuum of Care recipients and the maximum rent amount a recipient may pay for property leased with Continuum of Care funds; and flat rent calculations in Public Housing units.





## **Discussion**

As indicated in the comparison of 2013 – 2023 ACS data, housing prices rose significantly over the last 10 years. The state’s southwestern and central counties appear to be most impacted by higher housing costs. As housing costs continue to rise, the assumption is more households face potential cost burdens along with other housing problems.

## MA-20 Condition of Housing – 91.310(a)

### Introduction:

The U.S. Census Bureau provides data that directly speaks to housing stock condition through the CHAS datasets and ACS. Overcrowding, discussed earlier, is a housing need indicator, but not necessarily reflective of unit condition. Often units without plumbing or kitchen facilities are cited as indicators of condition, yet most units have these features today. The majority of units with 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.

As reported in the tables below, over 66% of owner-occupied housing units and 71% rental units were built before 1980. The total number of vacant properties, rehabilitation needs for both rental and owner-occupied units along with the estimated numbers of housing units occupied by low- or moderate-income families with lead-based paint hazards will be discussed in this section of the Market Analysis.

According to HUD, the median year homes were built in the nation was 1977. The median year housing units were built in Ohio is 1967 and 1969 in the Appalachian region, 10 and 8 years before the national median year, respectively. Most of Ohio's homes, roughly 66 percent, were built by 1979. Due to age, maintaining older housing can cause financial strain on the homeowner. Homes built after 1979 comprise 32.6 percent of the state's housing stock.

Year Built	Estimate	Percentage
2010 or later	124,259	2.4%
2000-2009	501,604	9.7%
1990-1999	614,813	11.9%
1980-1989	466,027	9.0%
1970-1979	741,153	14.3%
1960-1969	632,105	12.2%
1950-1959	732,973	14.1%
1940-1949	324,252	6.2%
1939 or earlier	1,051,084	20.3%

**Age of Housing Stock in Ohio Table**

Source: 2014-2018 ACS 5-Year Estimates

### Definitions

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 2020 greater than 30% , and (5) gross rent as a percentage of household income in 2020 greater than 30% . This information provides a general indicator of overall housing need.

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

## Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	630,336	21%	666,189	43%
With two selected Conditions	12,370	0%	34,625	2%
With three selected Conditions	2,177	0%	2,532	0%
With four selected Conditions	262	0%	89	0%
No selected Conditions	2,395,299	79%	841,205	54%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040,444</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,544,640</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Condition of Units Table**

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

## Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	381,912	12%	138,119	9%
1980-1999	665,715	22%	322,091	21%
1950-1979	1,245,884	41%	658,481	42%
Before 1950	746,933	25%	425,949	28%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,040,444</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>1,544,640</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Year Unit Built Table**

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

## Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	1,992,817	66%	1,084,430	70%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	238,420	8%	159,750	10%

**Risk of Lead-Based Paint Table**

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

## Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

In the PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan Needs Survey stakeholders and the public were specifically asked to rank owner and rental rehabilitation issues. The results of the survey indicate a strong need exists for rental and homeownership property maintenance as previously reported in the Needs Assessment. The following table includes data from the 2023 US Census American Housing Survey for housing quality, which can be assumed will translate to the total number of units statewide in need of repair or rehabilitation. (Note: HUD defined housing inadequacy, severity classifications, and deficiency types.) Plumbing deficiencies include lacking hot or cold water, lacking a full bathroom and sharing a bathroom with non-household members. Heating deficiencies include uncomfortable cold during winter lasting 24 hours or more because of heating equipment breakdowns. Electric deficiency is defined as lacking electricity. Wiring deficiencies include exposed wiring, rooms with no working wall outlets, and blown fuses or tripped circuit breakers. Upkeep deficiencies include water leaks, holes in floors, holes or open cracks in walls or ceilings, peeling paint or broken plaster on walls or ceilings, and signs of rats. Other deficiencies include toilet breakdowns, reliance on unvented room heaters and lacking complete kitchen facilities.

Over 100,000 owner-occupied units (3%) are rated as inadequate by HUD, mostly due to upkeep issues caused by leaks, holes, open cracks, peeling paint, broken plaster and rats. Nearly 1 percent of all occupied units are rated as

severely inadequate, primarily due to uncomfortable cold in winter caused by heating equipment breakdowns. The tenure status for these units are not included in the dataset.

**Occupancy Characteristics Table**

Characteristics	Owner	Percent of Owner Units	Renter	Percent of Renter Units	Total	Percent of Total Units
<b>Severely Inadequate*</b>					43,900	0.9%
<b>Moderately Inadequate</b>	104,800	3.0%	58,600	4.0%	163,000	3.3%
<b>Adequate</b>	3,356,600	96.3%	1,390,800	94.7%	4,747,400	95.8%

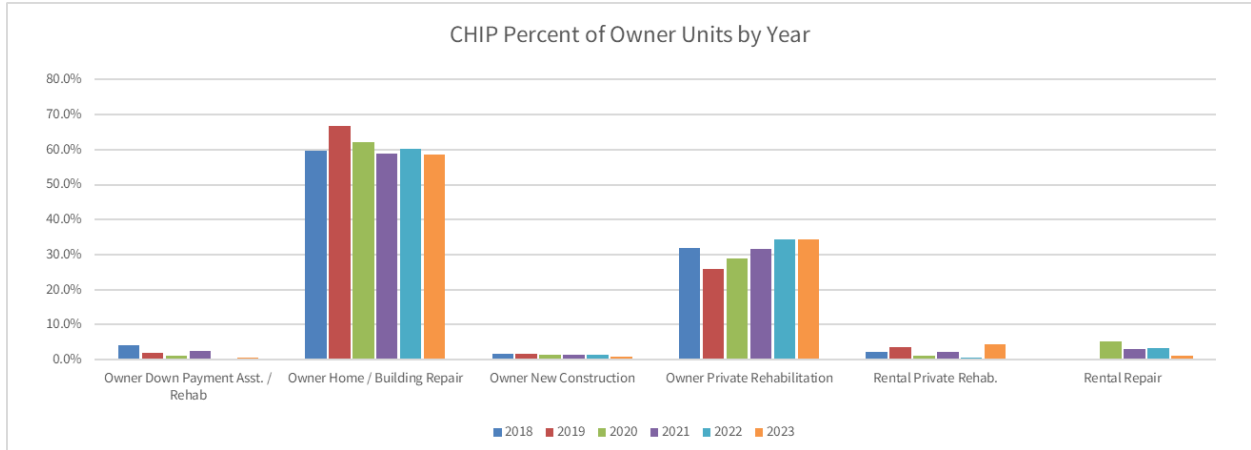
Source: 2023 U.S Census American Housing Survey

Geographic Area Name	Homeowner Vacancy Rate	Rental Vacancy Rate
<b>United States</b>	1.00%	5.50%
<b>Indiana</b>	0.90%	5.80%
<b>Kentucky</b>	1.00%	5.00%
<b>Michigan</b>	0.90%	5.00%
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>0.90%</b>	<b>4.30%</b>
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	0.90%	4.90%
<b>West Virginia</b>	1.30%	7.00%

Note: The “year-round housing inventory” includes all occupied units, units sold or rented but not occupied and units available for sale or rent. It excludes units for seasonal or occasional use, units for migrant workers and any other vacant units that are not currently on the housing market for whatever reason. The “available housing vacancy rate,” is defined as the number units available for sale or rent divided by the number of units in the year-round housing inventory.

The chart below shows that the demand for owner and rehabilitation projects funded through the Community Housing Impact and Preservation Program has steadily increased since 2018 while other activities have seen decreases in total number of units assisted. Communities consistently need funding for rental and owner rehabilitation projects statewide but with both federal funding and state funding reductions along with other factors the demand for these types of projects is currently not being met as previously discussed in the Needs Assessment.

One important factor that continues to be of significance is the shortage of available qualified contractors. Existing and well-established contractors are aging and the pipeline of new workers and talent coming into these businesses is shrinking as reported by the Electrical Contractor Magazine at [“The Age of Experience: The Aging Workforce in the Construction Industry”](#) Data from the Center for Construction Research and Training shows workers 55 and older made up 22% of the construction industry in 2018. That number rose from 17% in 2011. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that by 2026, nearly 750,000 new construction jobs will be created that will need to be filled.



**CHIP Percent of Units by Tenure Type and Year Graph**

Source: PY2018 – PY2023 State of Ohio CAPER

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

As reported by the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) “more than 67 percent of all housing units in Ohio were built before 1980 and are likely to contain some lead-based paint on interior and/or exterior surfaces. Each year, approximately 160,000 children from birth to 6 years of age are screened for lead poisoning in Ohio and currently, less than 3 percent are found to have confirmed lead levels 5 micrograms per deciliter or greater.” ODH provides a list of high-risk zip codes that have experienced high levels of elevated blood lead levels for children under 6. This information can be accessed [here](#). Based on the previously approved [Con Plan](#) it is assumed that 454,668 rental units occupied by low- and moderate-income families could potentially be exposed to lead-based paint hazards. A total of 1,981,312 occupied owner units were reported in the 2013-2017 ACS 5-Year Estimates as being built before 1980, representing 64.7% of occupied owner housing units. When factoring the state’s LMI percentage into the total number owner units built before 1980 it is estimated that approximately 822,131 low- and moderate-income owner households could potentially be exposed to lead-based hazards. The following map includes the percentage of all occupied housing units that were built before 1980 to provide some insight as to which counties are most impacted by lead-based hazards present in housing units. Nearly all urban areas have a large proportion of housing units built pre-1980 with Franklin County (Columbus) one of the few urban areas with percentages in



## MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – (Optional)

### Introduction:

As indicated in the Needs Assessment, Ohio and its agencies are not 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. Public housing authorities must continue to provide the state with annual and five-year plans as part of the Certification of Consistency with the State of Ohio’s Consolidated Plan. The list of Public Housing Authorities in the state can be found on the HUD website at <https://www.hud.gov/states/ohio/renting/hawebsites>.

### Total Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	295	11,592	30,221	110	5,116	602	4,638	18,482

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

**Total Number of Units by Program Type Table**

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

### Describe the supply of public housing developments:

Ohio and its agencies do not administer public housing units this section is not applicable.

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

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

### Describe the Restoration and Revitalization Needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

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

This section is not applicable. The state and its agencies do not administer public housing units.

## MA-30 Homeless Facilities – 91.310(b)

### Introduction

Ohio reported the following data to HUD separately as part of the HUD 2023 Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance Programs Housing Inventory Count Report. The data below is based on information provided to HUD by Continuums of Care in the 2023 Continuum of Care application.

HUD’s point-in-time count does not include persons or beds in Permanent Supportive Housing as currently homeless. The following information provides additional information regarding the specific types of housing and associated subgroups reported in the table below:

- Permanent supportive housing includes rapid re-housing and other permanent housing.
- Other Permanent Housing (OPH) consists of PH - Housing with Services (no disability required for entry) and PH - Housing Only, as identified in the 2017 HMIS Data Standards.
- Family Units and Family Beds categories include units and beds for households with one adult and at least one child under age 18.
- Chronic Beds include beds in Permanent Supportive Housing dedicated to serve chronically homeless persons.
- Veteran Beds and Youth Beds, respectively, include beds dedicated to serve homeless veterans and their families, and include beds dedicated to housing homeless youth age 24 and younger.

**Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons**

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds	
	Year Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	3,095	-	799	7,445	-
Households with Only Adults	4,459	-	983	11,610	-
Chronically Homeless Households	-	-	-	9,116	-
Veterans	130	-	365	2,932	-
Unaccompanied Youth	162	-	320	197	-
Not identified	-	964	-	-	-

**Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons Table**

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

Funded supportive housing agencies are expected to refer clients to available community resources. Most start with Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services where clients can apply for Medicaid and SNAP benefits and to begin seeking employment or sign up for Social Security Income if unable to work. Some organizations become Medicaid-certified and can bill for case management services. These organizations provide general counseling in addition to housing-related case management. Some partner with counseling, medical and dental professionals to provide services onsite. The size of the housing organization is an indicator of the level of services provided onsite and those referred to community resources.

The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OhioMHAS) is committed to ensuring that an array of safe, decent and affordable housing options are available for Ohioans experiencing mental illness. The Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) program offers services for people with serious mental illness (SMI), including those with co-occurring substance use disorders. who are experiencing homelessness or are

at risk of becoming homeless. PATH services are for people with serious mental illness, including those with co-occurring substance use disorders, who are experiencing homelessness or at risk of becoming homeless. PATH services include community-based outreach, mental health, substance abuse, case management and other support services, as well as a limited set of housing services.

OhioMHAS also funds recovery housing, transitional-time limited housing, permanent supportive housing, residential care facilities and services and supports within those facilities. All housing and supports within are funded through the state's 50 Alcohol Drug and Mental Health (ADAMH) Boards and their contracted providers.

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

The services provided by various agencies are included in the SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure section of this plan.

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

### Introduction

In Ohio, housing and services are provided by several agencies including the Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OHMHAS), the Department of Developmental Disabilities (ODODD), the Ohio Department of Aging (ODA) and Opportunities for Ohioans with Disabilities (OOD). Development coordinates with these agencies and other service providers to determine facility and servicing needs.

### HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	178
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	199
ST or TH facilities	0
PH placement	84

**HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table**

**Data Source:** HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

### **To the extent information is available, describe the 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**

OhioMHAS and ODODD have a variety of programs to assist special needs non-homeless populations in the state. OhioMHAS is committed to ensuring that an array of safe, decent and affordable housing options are available for Ohioans experiencing mental illness. It's important to note OMHAS' services have been greatly expanded to serve persons experiencing homelessness in recent years. ODODD is also committed to providing a continuum of housing options for individuals they serve, whether these individuals are leaving institutional settings or currently living in the community. These housing options are designed to ensure safety and affordability in light of the populations served. Supportive services are provided via Medicaid coverage.

ODA offers an array of services and resources to help older adults and their families continue to grow, thrive and contribute. These services and resources are coordinated on the community level by local organizations including area agencies on aging, long-term care ombudsman programs, senior centers, employment providers, and others. ODA assists in Medicaid Program offers an array of services to help older adults and others get the care they need in the settings they prefer, including their homes.

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

OhioMHAS distributes recovery housing funding to operators across Ohio to develop and expand recovery housing capacity. These funds are a result of working with members of the legislature to prioritize funding for recovery housing in response to a need clearly identified in communities. Recovery Housing Initiative (GRF) funds assist operators to sustain and expand recovery housing through new and existing partnerships with local ADAMH Boards.

In addition to the Recovery Housing, OhioMHAS also fund Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) for the development of projects in the community. This type of supportive housing is meant to enable this population to

live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or coordinating with other public or private service agencies.

PSH opportunities provide access both to affordable housing and to a flexible and comprehensive array of supportive services designed to help tenants achieve and sustain housing stability and move toward recovery. Housing is covered by Ohio tenant landlord law.

ODODD operates the Rental Assistance Program (RAP), a tenant-based subsidy that makes rent affordable. RAP is available to individuals exiting institutions who wish to live in community. ODODD also operates the Community Capital Assistance program which provides capital assistance to county boards to build, purchase or renovate housing for individuals who qualify for ODODD's supported living services.

In addition, OHFA, Ohio Department of Medicaid (ODM), ODODD and OhioMHAS partnered to implement the Ohio 811 Project Rental Assistance Program. This program allows extremely low-income households composed of one or more adults with a disability to live in an integrated setting through rental subsidy and access to supportive services. Extremely low-income households with at least one adult age 18-61 with a disability are eligible to participate in the Ohio 811 Program.

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

The state's approach to addressing housing needs has been decentralized, allowing communities to address their needs at the local level through planning and program implementation. For many special populations, whose needs vary from person to person, this approach allows communities the flexibility to develop solutions appropriate to their situation. As part of this process, the CSD requires communities to engage in locally driven public participation and planning efforts to determine the needs in their local communities. The following programs administered by the CSD can include activities that address housing and supportive service needs with respect to persons who are not homeless but have other special needs.

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

The Community Development Program can provide public services to local communities that have identified the public service needs as part of their local CDIS submitted to the CSD. The CHIP program can provide a number of housing services that local communities established in the grant application.

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

N/A

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

### Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

As HUD itself noted in the March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than 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 processes, 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 recognizing this reality, the Ohio Department of Development instead requires each of its local direct CDBG Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments and devise a strategy and schedule to address them. Local analyses were received from all Allocation grantees except Belmont County which is not factored into data tabulation. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to producing or accessing affordable housing. Development requires communities to submit their Analysis of Impediments for review. Below is a summary of the 2025 grantee-identified impediments to fair housing choice:

Impediment	Percent of grantees
Need for fair housing education	74%
Lack of affordable housing	70%
Lack of or limited public transit options	35%
Need for local policies or legislation	29%
Lack of housing availability or supply	26%
Need for government services or subsidies	21%
Lack of knowledge or compliance with landlord/tenant law	20%
Need for fair housing enforcement	17%
Lack of public infrastructure	15%
Potentially exclusionary or inhibitive land use controls	12%
Lack of accessible housing	12%
Lack of transitional housing	12%
Lack of affordable/accessible housing for individuals with disabilities	11%
Poor condition of housing stock	10%
Community opposition	10%
Lack of affordable/accessible housing for seniors	9%
Lack of building codes/code enforcement	9%
Lack of financial literacy or available resources	9%
Lack of economic opportunities	7%
Segregation or discrimination	7%
Lending issues (e.g. predatory lending, discrimination, lack of financial literacy)	6%
Discriminatory advertising practices	4%
Lack of housing for larger families	3%
Source of income barriers to rental housing	3%
Landlord failure to make reasonable accommodations/modifications	2%

Language barriers	2%
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**State of Ohio Analysis of Impediments Table**

Source: 2025 State of Ohio Analysis of Impediments

# MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets -91.310

## Introduction

The civilian labor force in Ohio depicts a workforce still on the rebound from the effects of COVID-19 with many positive employment numbers, challenged to meet the rapidly changing economy, and needing strategic initiatives to address ethnic and racial disparities and skills needed for the future of work. Based on data from the 2019–2023 American Community Survey (ACS) and Ohio Means Jobs website, Ohio's labor force has demonstrated consistent growth, influenced by economic recovery and sectoral shifts. In 2023, Ohio's labor force included approximately 5.9 million individuals, with participation rates varying significantly by demographic groups, age, and economic sector.

Ohio's labor force demonstrates significant racial and ethnic disparities across key economic sectors. The analysis below incorporates findings from the uploaded reports on Hispanic, Asian, and African American populations in Ohio.

## Economic Sector Jobs by Race and Ethnicity

### 1. Hispanic or Latino Workforce

- **Overview:** Ohio's Hispanic population comprises 4.4% of the total population, with approximately 244,000 in the civilian labor force and an unemployment rate of 5.0%
- **Sector Representation:**
  - **Service Occupations:** High concentration, particularly in food preparation and serving roles (10%) compared to 5.5% for all Ohioans
  - **Construction and Production:** Elevated representation, reflecting traditional employment patterns in labor-intensive sectors
  - **Business Ownership:** Around 2,500 Hispanic-owned businesses employ 33,000 people, focusing on accommodation, food services (26%), and construction

### 2. Asian Workforce

- **Overview:** Asians constitute 3.2% of Ohio's population, with 158,900 in the labor force and an unemployment rate of 3.0%
- **Sector Representation:**
  - **Professional and Technical Jobs:** Nearly 48% are employed in high-skill occupations such as computer science (21%), management (16%), and healthcare (12%)
  - **Business Ownership:** Approximately 9,500 Asian-owned businesses employ 92,000 workers, with 33% focused on food service and accommodation
  - **Logistics and Transportation:** About 17% of non-employer businesses are in transportation and warehousing

### 3. African American Workforce

- **Overview:** African Americans make up 14.5% of Ohio's population, with 685,000 in the civilian labor force and an unemployment rate of 8.5%
- **Sector Representation:**
  - **Service Occupations:** High representation, particularly in healthcare support (47,000 workers) and food service (39,000 workers). Service occupations account for 23% of African American workers compared to 16% for all Ohioans

- **Transportation and Manufacturing:** Strong presence in transportation and material moving jobs, with approximately 61,000 workers
- **Business Ownership:** About 3,700 Black-owned businesses employ over 52,300 individuals, heavily focused on healthcare and social assistance (34%)

### Age Distribution by Economic Sector

- **Hispanic or Latino Workers:**
  - Younger workforce with a median age of 27.1 years, 28% under age 15, suggesting a pipeline of future workers
  - High presence in food services, agriculture, and construction, reflecting labor-intensive industries dominated by younger age groups
- **Asian Workers:**
  - Median age of 35.0 years, with strong representation in professional and technical sectors, reflecting higher educational attainment
  - Younger workers concentrated in technology and healthcare, driven by advanced education pipelines
- **African American Workers:**
  - Median age of 34.4 years, with significant representation in service, healthcare, and transportation sectors
  - Younger workforce (ages 20–24) faces higher unemployment rates (15.9%), signaling a need for targeted training and job readiness programs

### Key Observations and Challenges

1. **Sectoral Disparities:**
  - Hispanic workers are concentrated in lower-wage, labor-intensive jobs, while Asian workers dominate high-skill, technical, and professional sectors.
  - African Americans face higher unemployment and are disproportionately employed in service and transportation sectors.
2. **Educational Gaps:**
  - Hispanic and African American communities experience lower educational attainment, impacting their access to high-wage jobs.
  - Asian communities show higher education levels, contributing to their dominance in professional fields
3. **Youth Engagement:**
  - Younger age profiles for Hispanic and African American populations highlight the need for education and workforce development programs to address future labor demands
4. **Entrepreneurship Support:**
  - Business ownership varies significantly, with Hispanic and Asian populations showing strong growth, while African American businesses face revenue and longevity challenges

### Workforce and Infrastructure Needs

Ohio faces several workforce and infrastructure challenges:

1. **Skills Mismatch:** Many job seekers lack the technical and specialized skills required in technology, manufacturing, and healthcare.
2. **Aging Workforce:** Key sectors like manufacturing face an aging workforce, with a pressing need for succession planning and reskilling.
3. **Transportation and Accessibility:** Rural areas require improved transit infrastructure to connect workers to urban job hubs.
4. **Digital Access:** Expansion of broadband infrastructure is critical to support remote work and training initiatives.

### **Workforce Skills and Education Alignment**

Ohio's workforce shows a gap between existing skills and employment opportunities:

- **Manufacturing:** Demand for advanced technical skills, including robotics and automation.
- **Technology:** Growth in IT-related jobs requires programming, data analysis, and cybersecurity expertise.
- **Healthcare:** Increasing demand for skilled nurses, technicians, and care providers.
- **Education:** While Ohio boasts strong higher education institutions, a gap persists in connecting graduates with state employers.

### **Current Workforce Training Initiatives**

Ohio supports several initiatives to close workforce gaps:

1. **Ohio TechCred:** Offers businesses funding to upskill employees in technology fields.
2. **Apprenticeship Programs:** Focused on manufacturing, construction, and healthcare, with an emphasis on underrepresented groups.
3. **Workforce Development Grants:** Targeting reskilling for displaced workers, particularly in regions affected by industrial shifts.
4. **Collaboration with Community Colleges:** Institutions provide customized training aligned with local employer needs.
5. **Youth Pathways Programs:** Promote career exploration and technical training for high school students.

### **Alignment with the Consolidated Plan**

These initiatives support the state's Consolidated Plan by:

- Reducing unemployment and underemployment in underserved communities.
- Fostering equitable access to high-growth sectors.
- Enhancing housing affordability through better-paying jobs.
- Supporting sustainable economic development.

## State Efforts to Support Economic Growth

Beyond workforce development, Ohio has implemented broader strategies:

1. Business Incentives: Tax credits for companies investing in the state and creating jobs.
2. Infrastructure Projects: Investment in roads, broadband, and public transit systems.
3. Innovation Hubs: Encouraging startups and research collaborations in sectors like biotechnology and clean energy.
4. Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing workforce gaps through employer-led training consortia.

Ohio's multifaceted approach aims to ensure a resilient, inclusive, and skilled workforce to meet the evolving demands of its economy.

Ohio has implemented several targeted initiatives to bolster economic growth and infrastructure development across the state. Notable programs include:

1. CHIPS for America: Ohio is leveraging federal funding alongside state resources to support semiconductor manufacturing, aiming to position the state as a leader in this critical industry.  
[Development Ohio](#)
2. JobsOhio Incentive Programs: JobsOhio offers a suite of financial assistance programs designed to help businesses start, relocate, or expand within the state. These include grants, funds, and tax incentives tailored to meet specific business needs.  
[Jobs Ohio](#)
3. State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI): Administered by the Ohio Department of Development, SSBCI provides funding to support small businesses, with a focus on socially and economically disadvantaged individuals (SEDI) and very small businesses (VSBs).  
[Development Ohio](#)
4. Ohio Rural Business Growth Program: This program is designed to increase capital investment in businesses located in rural areas, providing incentives to investors that support companies operating in counties with populations under 200,000.  
[Development Ohio](#)
5. Appalachian Community Grant Program: As part of this initiative, Governor Mike DeWine announced a \$14.2 million investment in Trumbull and Mahoning counties to support economic development projects, including riverfront revitalization and healthcare improvements.  
[AP News](#)
6. Hall of Fame Village Project: The state awarded \$9.8 million to support the development of the Hall of Fame Village in Canton, Ohio, a multi-use sports and entertainment district centered around the Pro Football Hall of Fame, expected to enhance local tourism and economic growth.  
[MarketWatch](#)

These initiatives reflect Ohio's commitment to fostering a dynamic and inclusive economic environment, addressing both urban and rural development needs, and supporting industries critical to the state's future prosperity.

## Economic Development Market Analysis

### Business Activity

Business by Sector	Estimate of Workers
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	52,062

Construction	335,813
Manufacturing	847,197
Wholesale trade	132,090
Retail trade	634,419
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	335,008
Information	79,084
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	371,181
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	577,031
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,376,701
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	483,721
Other services, except public administration	245,471
Public administration	224,954
Total	5,694,732

**Business Activity Table**

**Data Source:**

2023 ACS 5-Year  
Estimates, Industry by  
Class of Worker for the  
Civilian Employed  
Population 16 Years and  
Over

**Labor Force**

Civilian Labor Force	Estimate of workers
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	5,984,743
Employed	3,596,831
Unemployment Rate	4.80%

**Labor Force Table**

**Data Source:**

2019-2023 ACS 5-Year  
Estimates, Comparative  
Economic Characteristics

Occupation by Sector	Estimate
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	1,435,135
Service occupations	575,493
Sales and office occupations	715,769
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	269,762

Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	600,671
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**Occupations by Sector Table**

**Data Source:** 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

**Travel Time**

Travel Time (Minutes)	Time
Mean	23.6

**Travel Timetable**

**Data Source:** 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

**Education:**

Educational Attainment by Employment Status			
Educational Attainment	In Civilian Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school	228,500	24,119	206,122
High school graduate or equivalent	1,235,922	74,035	496,124
Some college or associate's	1,361,118	58,853	341,315
Bachelor's degree or higher	1,720,735	36,571	227,184

**Educational Attainment by Employment Status Table**

**Data Source:** 2019-2023 ACS 5-Year Estimates, Comparative Economic Characteristics

**Educational Attainment by Age**

Educational Attainment by Age (18-24)	
Education Level	Estimate
Less than high school	128,341
High School Graduate or Equivalent	394,170
Some college or associates	400,092
Bachelor's degree or higher	123,920

**Educational Attainment by Age Table (Ages 18-24)**

**Data Source:**

2019-2023 ACS 5-Year  
Estimates, Comparative  
Economic Characteristics

Overall Economic State of Ohio

Over the past five years, Ohio's economy has demonstrated resilience and growth across various sectors. The state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has shown consistent expansion, reflecting a diversified economic base. In 2022, Ohio gained over 83,000 private sector jobs, contributing to an average unemployment rate of 4.0%, the lowest in the past decade.

The manufacturing sector remains a cornerstone of Ohio's economy, with the state ranking third nationally in manufacturing output. Additionally, Ohio has made significant strides in attracting foreign direct investment, bringing in a record number of jobs through such projects.

Ohio continues to experience a low labor market participation level, with COVID-19 further driving these numbers down to 61% labor market participation rate (LFPR). As of April 2024, Ohio had approximately 242,000 job openings, indicating a substantial demand for labor across various industries. In October 2024, Ohio's unemployment rate was 4.3%, with about 256,000 individuals unemployed. This suggests that the number of unemployed individuals is roughly equivalent to the number of job openings. However, achieving a perfect match between job seekers and available positions is complex due to factors such as skill mismatches, geographic disparities, and job preferences.

Therefore, to effectively address the current labor demands, Ohio would benefit from not only encouraging the unemployed to return to work but also implementing targeted workforce development programs to align skills with industry needs.

Additionally, enhancing job matching services and providing incentives for labor force participation could help bridge the gap between job openings and available workers.

**Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within the state?**

The major employment sectors in Ohio are manufacturing, education and health care services. Ohio's manufacturing sector is a strong part of the state economy, and the largest job industry. The health services field is a fast-growing employment sector in Ohio and is predicted to grow in coming years. The table below lists the state's major employers.

Company	Number of Employees	Sector
Cleveland Clinic Foundation	56,986	Health
Walmart	55,262	Retail: General Merchandise
Kroger	44,077	Retail: Food Stores
Amazon	45,000	Retail: General Merchandise
Ohio State University and Medical Center	35,656	Education and Health
University Hospitals Health System	30,891	Health
Mercy Health Partners	30,510	Health

OhioHealth	30,488	Health
Wright-Patterson Air Force Base	28,000	Government: Air Force Base
ProMedica	18,712	Health
Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center	17,204	Health
Giant Eagle	17,400	Retail: Food Stores
JP Morgan Chase	20,228	Finance: Bank
Kettering Health	14,413	Health
Lowe's Companies	14,400	Retail: Home Improvement

### Major Employers in Ohio Table

Source: Ohio Department of Development's Office of Research

#### Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of business in the state.

Over the past five years, Ohio's economic growth has led to evolving workforce and infrastructure needs. Businesses are seeking skilled labor in advanced manufacturing, information technology, and healthcare services. To meet these demands, Ohio has invested in workforce development programs, emphasizing STEM education and vocational training. The state boasts a labor force exceeding 5.5 million, ranking as the 7th largest in the U.S., with a notable presence in manufacturing and technology sectors.

Infrastructure development has been a priority to support this economic expansion. Ohio's strategic investments have led to its ranking as the #1 state for public and private combined infrastructure investment. These enhancements in transportation, energy, and digital connectivity are crucial for business operations and logistics. The state's central location and robust infrastructure make it an attractive hub for businesses aiming to reach national and international markets efficiently.

The highest-growing industries in Ohio include:

1. Home Health Care Services: Projected to grow by 35.6% from 2018 to 2028, reflecting the increasing demand for healthcare services.
2. Technology: With significant investments, including Intel's \$20 billion plan to construct two new chip factories, the tech sector is expanding rapidly.
3. Advanced Manufacturing: Ohio's manufacturing GDP registered nearly \$117.9 billion in 2021, ranking as the 4th largest across all 50 states, indicating robust growth in this sector.
4. Professional and Business Services: This sector has seen substantial growth, contributing significantly to Ohio's economic diversification.
5. Finance and Insurance: Expansion in this industry reflects Ohio's growing role as a financial hub.

6. Food and Agribusiness: Investments in production facilities and distribution centers have spurred growth in this sector.

7. Logistics and Distribution: Ohio's strategic location has bolstered this industry's expansion, enhancing supply chain efficiencies.

To sustain this growth, Ohio continues to focus on enhancing its workforce capabilities and infrastructure, ensuring businesses have the necessary resources to thrive in a competitive economic landscape.

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

Ohio is poised for significant economic growth between 2025 and 2029, driven by substantial public and private sector investments. A key initiative is the All Ohio Future Fund, established with a \$750 million investment to enhance site readiness and attract economic development projects statewide. This fund aims to increase the number of project-ready sites, thereby boosting the state's economic competitiveness.

Recent approvals by the Ohio Tax Credit Authority highlight the state's commitment to job creation and investment. In February 2024, eight projects were approved, expected to create 1,171 new jobs and generate over \$101 million in new payroll. Similarly, in April 2024, 11 projects received approval, anticipated to create 1,025 new jobs and spur \$523 million in investments across Ohio.

These developments necessitate a focus on workforce development to meet the evolving demands of businesses. Emphasis on STEM education, vocational training, and upskilling programs will be crucial to prepare Ohio's labor force for emerging industries. Additionally, enhancing digital literacy and technical skills will be vital to support sectors such as advanced manufacturing and information technology.

Infrastructure improvements are also essential to support this growth. Investments in transportation, utilities, and digital connectivity will facilitate efficient business operations and attract further investments. The All Ohio Future Fund's focus on developing project-ready sites underscores the importance of infrastructure in economic development.

In summary, Ohio's strategic investments and initiatives are set to drive economic growth from 2025 to 2029. Addressing workforce development and infrastructure needs will be pivotal in maximizing the benefits of these investments and ensuring sustainable job and business growth opportunities across the state.

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

Ohio's workforce is diverse, with strengths in sectors such as manufacturing, healthcare, and education. However, as the state's economy evolves, particularly with growth in advanced manufacturing, information technology, and healthcare sectors, there is an increasing demand for specialized skills and higher educational qualifications.

Alignment with Employment Opportunities:

- **Advanced Manufacturing:** Employers seek workers skilled in modern manufacturing technologies, including automation and robotics. While Ohio has a robust manufacturing workforce, there is a need for upskilling to meet the demands of advanced manufacturing processes.
- **Information Technology (IT):** The tech sector's expansion requires a workforce proficient in software development, cybersecurity, and data analytics. Currently, there is a gap between the available workforce and the skills required for these positions.
- **Healthcare:** With an aging population, there is a growing demand for healthcare professionals, particularly in specialized nursing and home health care services. The existing workforce needs additional training to fill these roles effectively.

Workforce Development Initiatives:

To bridge these gaps, Ohio has implemented several workforce development programs:

- **JobsOhio Workforce Grant:** Provides funding to improve worker skills and abilities, focusing on job creation and training in targeted industries.
- **OhioMeansJobs Resources:** Offers tools for individuals to enhance their skills, including computer literacy and career-specific training.
- **Educational Investments:** Ohio spends over \$1 billion annually to support education and workforce efforts, ensuring a pipeline of skilled workers for emerging industries.

Despite these efforts, continuous collaboration between educational institutions, government agencies, and industries is essential to ensure that the workforce's skills and education levels align with the evolving employment opportunities in Ohio.

**Describe current workforce training initiatives supported by the state. Describe how these efforts will support the state's Consolidated Plan.**

**Here is the organized list of Ohio's workforce training initiatives categorized into four areas:**

### **1. Employee Recruitment**

- **OhioMeansJobs**
  - **Job Posting Platform:** Employers can post job openings on the OMJ portal, reaching a wide pool of potential candidates across the state.
  - **Veteran Hiring Support:** OMJ provides resources to help employers recruit veterans, including access to a database of resumes and information on tax credits for hiring veterans.
- **JobsOhio Workforce Grant**
  - Supports businesses with recruiting efforts and funding for workforce expansion tied to job creation and economic growth.  
[jobsOhio.com](http://jobsOhio.com)

### **2. Employee Selection**

- **OhioMeansJobs**

- **Skills Matching:** OMJ offers tools to help employers find candidates with the necessary skills. Employers can use skill scores as part of their recruitment and selection process to identify qualified applicants.
- **Workforce Services Team:** OMJ's team assists employers in developing customized workforce plans, including labor market information and recruitment strategies, to enhance the selection process.
- Ohio Technical Centers (OTCs)
  - Provides job readiness and placement assistance through assessments, certifications, and connections with employers.  
([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))

### 3. Employee Training

- OhioMeansJobs
  - **Training Programs:** OMJ provides access to various training programs and educational services to help job seekers improve their skills, making them more suitable candidates for employers.
  - **Skill Improvement Resources:** Job seekers can access resources to improve their computer skills, prepare for career certifications, and enhance leadership and soft skills, aligning their competencies with employer needs.
- Aspire Program
  - Offers basic skills training, GED preparation, and English language learning to improve workforce readiness.  
([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))
- JobsOhio Workforce Grant
  - Covers costs related to employee training, including IT skills, leadership development, and technical processes.  
([jobsohio.com](http://jobsohio.com))
- RAPIDS (Regionally Aligned Priorities in Delivering Skills)
  - Focuses on region-specific training infrastructure development at colleges and technical centers.  
([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))
- Super RAPIDS
  - Funds collaborative projects for industry-specific skill training, addressing employment barriers and improving workforce readiness.  
([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))

### 4. Human Resource Planning

- OhioMeansJobs
  - **Workforce Data Tools:** OMJ offers detailed data about Ohio's workforce, focusing on in-demand occupations. This information aids employers in strategic planning and understanding labor market trends.
  - **Recruitment and Training Programs:** OMJ provides information on various programs that assist employers in recruitment and training, supporting effective human resource planning.
- Ohio Technical Centers (OTCs)

- Provides career counseling, assessments, and strategic planning to meet workforce demands. ([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))
- JobsOhio Workforce Grant
  - Supports companies in developing workforce strategies, ensuring alignment with job creation goals and timelines. ([jobsOhio.com](http://jobsOhio.com))
- Aspire Program
  - Offers guidance for post-secondary education and employment pathways, ensuring alignment with career planning. ([highered.ohio.gov](http://highered.ohio.gov))

**Describe any other state efforts to support economic growth.**

In addition to previously discussed initiatives, Ohio has implemented several programs to further stimulate economic growth:

**1. Ohio Third Frontier**

An internationally recognized, technology-based economic development initiative, Ohio Third Frontier supports innovative startup companies, making Ohio a destination for technology entrepreneurs. This program provides a robust network of resources to help transform advanced ideas into new technology businesses.

**2. All Ohio Future Fund (AOFF)**

Established with a historic \$750 million investment, the AOFF supports local communities in site-readiness and preparation to attract economic development projects. The fund aims to create more project-ready sites for economic opportunities across Ohio.

**3. JobsOhio Economic Development Grant**

This grant promotes economic development, business expansion, and job creation by providing funding for eligible projects throughout Ohio. It supports companies that improve operational efficiencies or expand production, contributing to the state's economic growth.

**4. Rural Industrial Park Loan Program**

This program promotes economic development by providing low-interest direct loans to eligible applicants for financing the development and improvement of industrial parks in rural areas. It aims to attract business investments and job creation in less urbanized regions of Ohio.

**5. Clean Ohio Fund**

The Clean Ohio Fund is the state's primary funding source for open space conservation, farmland preservation, trail creation, brownfield restoration, and protection of ecologically sensitive areas. By enhancing the state's natural resources, it contributes to making Ohio an attractive place for businesses and residents.

These initiatives reflect Ohio's comprehensive approach to fostering economic development, supporting both urban and rural communities, and promoting innovation across various sectors.

## MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

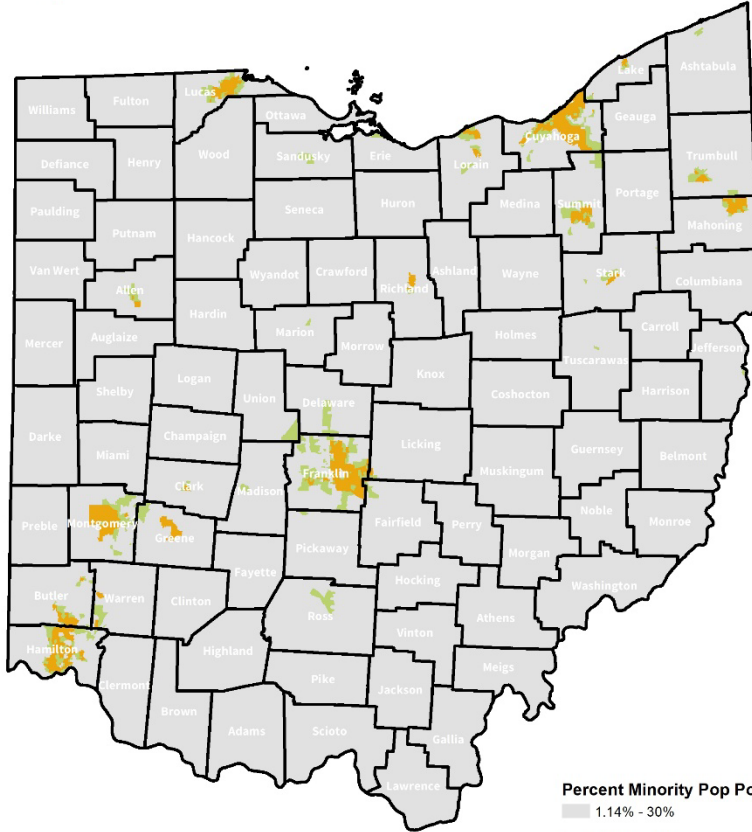
**Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")**

A concentration of housing problems can be defined by using the existing definition of disproportionately greater need compared to the jurisdiction as a whole found at CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2). The regulation CFR 24 91.305 (b)(2) states that "For any of the income categories enumerated in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, to the extent that any racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole, assessment of that specific need shall be included. For this purpose, disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole." As noted in the Needs Assessment the urban areas exhibit higher percentage of households with at least one of four housing problems as compared to state for both owners and renters.

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

The following definitions have been used by HUD to determine concentrations of low income and areas of minority concentration. For areas with concentrations of low income families, if at least 20% of all households in a geographic area have been determined to be low-income than it has been determined that a concentration exists. For areas of minority concentration, Section III.C.4.n.(1)(g) defines an "Area of Minority Concentration" as, "...any neighborhood in which: (i) The percentage of households in a particular racial or ethnic minority group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that minority group for the housing market area; i.e., the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in which the proposed housing is to be located; (ii) The neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 percentage points higher than the total percentage of all minorities for the MSA as a whole; or (iii) In the case of a metropolitan area, the neighborhood's total percentage of minority persons exceeds 50% of its population." The map below identifies census tracts throughout the state that have minority populations greater than 50 percent of the areas total population, which are predominately located in urban areas.

Ohio Census Tracts with  
Areas of Minority Concentration  
(2020)



Prepared by the Community Services Division,  
Ohio Department of Development (December 2023)  
Source: 2020 U.S. Decennial Census (Table P9)

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

The markets in areas that have been determined to have high concentrations of poverty and multiple housing problems generally have a lack of social and economic services available. Specific characteristics vary depending on the services in place and other determinants, thus providing a set of characteristics that can be applied statewide can be difficult to determine, but housing cost, quality of housing and economic opportunities persist in many of these areas.

**Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?**

The census tracts that have been determined to have both high concentrations of poverty and minority contain many different community assets that have been determined by HUD to be qualifying community assets. The following community assets have been identified in many of these areas:

- 6) Life skills and health assets such as educational institutions, early learning centers, and health resources among others
- 6) Community and economic development assets such as production and employment centers
- 6) Recreational assets that create value in a neighborhood beyond work and education
- 6) Physical assets that are associated with the built environment and physical infrastructure (e.g., housing, commercial buildings, and roads)
- 6) Social assets that establish well-functioning social interactions (e.g., public safety and community engagement).

### **Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?**

The following statewide initiatives and programs provide services to many of the areas that include high concentrations of housing problems, minority populations and high levels of poverty: The ODJFS provides a seamless system for providing services to people looking for jobs and employers looking for workers. The ODJFS also collaborates with Development and the Department of Education as well as the Department of Higher Education. These agencies work directly with business and labor on workforce development activities. The ODJFS also administers the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) program, which is an integral part of Ohio's welfare reform efforts. Ohio's PRC program provides work supports and other services to help low-income parents overcome immediate barriers to employment. It is funded through the federal TANF program. Those receiving assistance from other public assistance programs – including Disability Financial Assistance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also may be eligible for PRC services. Benefits and services are available for certain low-income families who need short-term help during a crisis or time of need, which includes parents of children under 18, including noncustodial parents if they live in Ohio and pregnant women or teens. A list of PRC quarterly reports that includes both statewide and county level information can be found at

<http://ifs.ohio.gov/ofs/DMRS/PRC/PRC1.stm>.

- 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.
- The Ohio Works Incentive Program (OWIP) administered by ODJFS provides incentives to the local areas for job placement and retention of individuals into on-the-job training or unsubsidized employment. The goal of the program is to reduce dependency on the OWF program while strengthening Ohio's workforce. OWF recipients needing help finding a job should visit their nearest OhioMeansJobs Center. A list of centers can be found online at <http://ifs.ohio.gov/owd/wia/wiamap.stm>.
- Development's Economic Development and Microbusiness Development Programs administered by Ohio Community Development Corporation, provide loan, grant and technical assistance to communities to create jobs which principally benefit LMI persons (refer to the method of distribution section for a complete description of the resources that will be committed through these two programs).
- Development's Office of Strategic Business Investments administers and assists local implementation of Ohio's tax incentive programs which include the Ohio Job Creation Tax Credit and InvestOhio.
- The Governor's Office of Workforce Transformation (OWT) has created the Innovative Workforce

Incentive Program which helps schools establish credential programs to prepare students for careers in priority industry sectors. School districts are also eligible to receive incentive dollars to implement the Innovative Workforce Incentive Program. This means schools can receive \$1,250 for each qualifying credential earned by students.

- OWT has established the TechCred program which gives businesses the chance to upskill current and future employees in today's tech-infused economy. Credentials that are eligible under TechCred must be short-term, industry-recognized, and technology-focused. The state will reimburse up to \$2,000 of training after completing a credential.
- OWT has also established the Industry Sector Partnership Grant which helps fund collaboration between businesses, education and training providers, and other community leaders who are invested in improving their region's workforce. These collaborations create a more skilled workforce and benefit both Ohioans and Ohio's job creators.

## MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing - 91.310

### Broadband

As noted in Federal Register Volume 81, No. 242, issued on December 16, 2016, Rules and Regulations, states are required to address Modernizing HUD's Consolidated Planning to Narrow the Digital Divide. The HUD rule requires states to evaluate broadband access and service for low- and moderate-income persons.

The State of Ohio is actively addressing the digital divide through a comprehensive broadband strategy aimed at expanding high-speed internet access to unserved and underserved communities. Currently, over 300,000 households, representing nearly 1 million Ohioans, lack access to reliable high-speed internet, particularly in rural and low-population areas.

To tackle this issue, Ohio has implemented several key initiatives:

- **BroadbandOhio:** Established to coordinate statewide efforts, BroadbandOhio collaborates with public and private sectors to leverage state assets, encourage public-private partnerships, and align broadband expansion with economic development initiatives.
- **Statewide Grant Program:** The state is working with the Ohio General Assembly to implement a grant program that assists in bringing high-speed internet access to unserved and underserved areas. This initiative aims to incentivize private sector investment and streamline regulatory processes to facilitate rapid infrastructure deployment.
- **Pilot Projects:** Ohio has launched pilot projects to connect residents in specific areas to reliable, low-cost high-speed internet. For example, a project in East Cleveland aims to provide connectivity to residents, enhancing access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

Looking ahead, Ohio plans to:

- **Enhance Mapping and Data Collection:** By improving broadband coverage maps in partnership with organizations like Connected Nation Ohio, the state aims to accurately identify service gaps and prioritize areas for expansion.
- **Leverage Federal Funding:** Ohio is positioning itself to compete for federal resources, such as the USDA's

ReConnect Program, to support broadband infrastructure projects in rural areas.

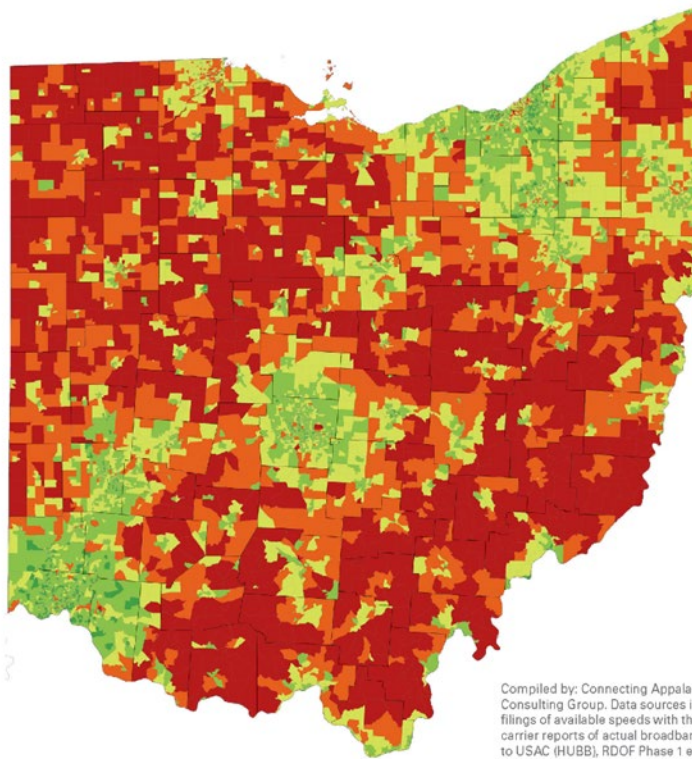
- Promote Digital Literacy: The state is committed to improving digital literacy among its residents by collaborating with educational institutions and community organizations to provide training programs that enhance digital skills, ensuring individuals can effectively utilize broadband services once available.

Through these efforts, Ohio aims to build a best-in-class broadband network, ensuring all residents have the opportunity to benefit from high-speed internet access, thereby supporting economic growth, education, healthcare, and overall quality of life.

**OHIO'S BROADBAND AVAILABILITY GAPS**  
Consumer-initiated, on-the-ground speed tests show levels of internet connectivity in Ohio households.

**BroadbandOhio**

**Ohio** | Department of Development



Compiled by: Connecting Appalachia 2021, Reid Consulting Group. Data sources include carrier filings of available speeds with the FCC (Form 477), carrier reports of actual broadband deployments to USAC (HUBB), RDOF Phase 1 eligibility, and Ookla® Speedtest Intelligence® data for February 2020 through August 2021. Ookla trademarks used under license and reprinted with permission.

**Key: Internet Speeds**



**For more information, visit [Broadband.Ohio.gov/maps](https://Broadband.Ohio.gov/maps)**

The following visions and pillars outlined in the [2023 Ohio Broadband Strategy](#) applies directly to housing throughout the state:

**Bring reliable, affordable, high- speed internet to every Ohioan, in their homes and communities**

1. Invest in last mile broadband infrastructure deployment
  - Bring reliable, affordable high-speed internet to all Ohioans via a competitive grant process
2. Expand middle mile network to facilitate last mile deployment
  - Extend the reach and accessibility of middle mile networks, including Ohio's OARnet network, to help facilitate last mile deployment, increase competition, and improve affordability
3. Remove barriers to deployment & maximize asset reuse
  - Reduce cost barriers / streamline permitting processes (e.g., railroad crossing) and leverage existing state and local assets to support infrastructure deployment

## MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.310

### Resiliency to Natural Hazards

The State of Ohio employs a comprehensive, all-hazards approach to disaster response, as outlined in the Ohio Emergency Operations Plan (Ohio EOP). This plan establishes a framework through which state-level departments, agencies, and designated non-governmental organizations coordinate to prepare for, respond to, and recover from incidents affecting the health, safety, and welfare of Ohio's citizens. The Ohio EOP follows the Emergency Support Function (ESF) structure, aligning with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework, and is compliant with the National Incident Management System, which includes the Incident Command System.

The Ohio EOP outlines the state's response to emergencies, disasters, and incidents, defining an emergency as an incident, whether natural or human-caused, that may have caused or is likely to cause localized or limited damages to a specific area or population, requiring immediate responsive action to protect life or property. A disaster is defined as a natural catastrophe, technological accident, or human-caused incident that may have resulted in severe property damage, deaths, and/or multiple injuries, requiring an immediate and/or extended response. The plan emphasizes prioritizing emergency operations and assigning resources to save lives, stabilize the incident, protect property, and conserve the environment.

### Methods to Promote Resiliency

Ohio's commitment to enhancing community resilience is evident through its proactive hazard mitigation strategies. The State of Ohio Hazard Mitigation Plan (SOHMP) serves as the state's blueprint for reducing risks posed by natural hazards. The plan identifies actions that the state will undertake to help protect people and property from natural hazards and their effects. The highest priority hazards in Ohio include flooding, tornadoes, winter storms, landslides, dam/levee failure, wildfire, coastal flooding/seiche, earthquakes, coastal erosion, drought, severe summer storms, invasive species, extreme heat, and land subsidence.

The SOHMP outlines specific goals, objectives, and actions aimed at mitigating these hazards. For instance, the plan emphasizes reducing loss of life and injury from hazard events, minimizing damage to property and societal disruptions, integrating hazard mitigation into policies and programs, eliminating vulnerable flood-prone repetitive loss structures, promoting research, education, and outreach activities to create a culture of mitigation in Ohio, and providing leadership in hazard mitigation.

The Ohio Emergency Management Agency's (OEMA) Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) establishes a framework through which state agencies and other designated non-state agencies assist local jurisdictions to respond to and recover from disasters that affect the health, safety, and welfare of Ohio's citizens. The Ohio EOP follows the Emergency Support Function structure as outlined in the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's National Response Framework and incorporates the National Incident Management System.

The 2018 Emergency Operations Plan “is structured on 15 Emergency Support Functions (ESF) that correspond to the format of the National Response Framework. Each ESF is headed by a Primary Agency that coordinates activity under that function. The Primary Agency is supported by a number of Support Agencies, which are selected based upon their legislative authorities, knowledge, resources, and capabilities. The ESF is the primary mechanism through which state assistance to local governments is managed during emergencies. State assistance can include the allocation of state resources and technical assistance and the coordination of federal, interstate, intra-state, local government, and non-government agencies in response to emergency events or incidents.

The ESFs detail the roles and responsibilities of state, federal and other public and private agencies that are charged with carrying-out functional missions to assist local jurisdictions in response to emergency events or incidents. Each primary and support agency has internal plans and procedures that detail how it will address responsibilities during state-level emergencies. Support agencies are not required to address any emergency responsibilities that are contrary to the laws or policies that govern their organizations. Primary and support agencies will be activated and notified for Ohio Emergency Operations Center (EOC) activation by Ohio EMA. Activation will be based upon the requirements for emergency response and recovery and the agencies that are activated will vary depending on those requirements.”

### **Plans for Promoting Resiliency to Natural Disasters in the Future**

Looking ahead, Ohio is dedicated to continuously enhancing its resiliency to natural disasters through regular updates to the SOHMP. The plan is updated every five years to reflect new data, emerging hazards, and lessons learned from past incidents. The 2024 SOHMP, for example, incorporates updated risk assessments and mitigation strategies to address evolving threats such as invasive species and extreme heat.

Additionally, Ohio emphasizes the importance of local hazard mitigation planning. All 88 counties in Ohio have developed FEMA-approved Local Hazard Mitigation Plans (LHMPs), which are required to be updated every five years to maintain eligibility for FEMA Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. The state provides training and technical assistance to local communities on LHMP development and reviews these plans prior to their submittal to FEMA for approval.

By maintaining a robust planning framework, fostering collaboration among state and local agencies, and committing to regular plan updates, Ohio demonstrates a proactive approach to enhancing resiliency against natural hazards, ensuring the safety and well-being of its residents.

### **How were these needs determined?**

The broadband needs identified in InnovateOhio’s Statewide Broadband Report were produced as part of a Request for Information issued on June 20, 2019, that sought input from various stakeholders and the public. Various state agencies, including Ohio EPA and Ohio Department of Health, identified H2Ohio’s needs on the [H2Ohio website](#), which includes information on issues impacting water quality statewide. The link to the Ohio EPA’s site provides the list of community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems that are known to contain lead.

As part of the OEMA Emergency Operations Committee Partners and Stakeholders Quarterly Meetings, which Development serves on, members developed the resiliency to natural hazards needs identified in the Emergency Operations Plan. The quarterly committee specifically addresses statewide disaster recovery in order to address

how housing assistance to low- and moderate-income persons impacted by federally designated disasters will be provided. The Housing Recovery Strategy section of the plan, located at [https://www.ema.ohio.gov/Documents/Ohio\\_EOP/EOP\\_Overview/ESF14\\_tabD.pdf](https://www.ema.ohio.gov/Documents/Ohio_EOP/EOP_Overview/ESF14_tabD.pdf), includes the roles of various providers and how assistance will be provided during recovery efforts. As stated in the report, Development and OHFA’s roles are to “address pre- and post-disaster housing issues and coordinate and facilitate the delivery of local, state and federal resources and activities to assist disaster survivors in the cleanup, temporary repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of destroyed or damaged housing. Assist disaster survivors in identifying short- and long-term housing options. Work with local governments on the development of other permanent housing solutions.” Development also serves on the OEMA State Hazard Mitigation Team that reviews projects to ensure that specific hazards are addressed, such as flooding.

In addition to the needs developed by the OEMA Emergency Operations Committee Partners and Stakeholders Quarterly Meetings and OEMA State Hazard Mitigation Team, reviewing historical data can be useful in determining natural hazard resiliency needs. The following chart provides the list of federally declared disasters over the past 10 years along with impacted counties, type of disaster, incident type, and funds provided. Since 2008, the total number of counties in the state that experienced five or more federally declared disasters were located in CDBG non-entitlement Appalachian counties. This part of the state has many LMI communities, with Athens County having a 54.1% LMI population.

DISASTER DECLARATION NUMBER	DATE DECLARED	FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS	INCIDENT TYPE	COUNTIES DECLARED	FUNDS PROVIDED
EM-3286	24-Apr-08	PA	Snow	Ashtabula, Brown, Clermont, Clinton, Crawford, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Geauga, Greene, Hardin, Huron, Lake, Morrow, Richland, Union and Wyandot	\$9,481,809 (P) est.
DR-1805	24-Oct-08	PA/MIT	Wind Event	Ashland, Brown, Butler, Carroll, Champaign, Clark, Clermont, Clinton, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Greene, Guernsey, Hamilton, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Madison, Miami, Montgomery, Morrow, Perry, Pickaway, Preble, Shelby, Summit, Tuscarawas, Union, and Warren	\$47,968,724 (P)  \$6,507,249 (M)
DR-4002	13-Jul-11	PA/MIT	Severe storms, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Clermont, Gallia, Guernsey, Hamilton, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Noble, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	\$45.8 Million (PA)  \$5,046,137 (M)

EM-3346	30-Jun-12	PA (for Direct Assistance only)	Severe storms,	All 88 counties	PA was for Direct Assistance only, no financial assistance
DR-4077	20-Aug-12	PA/MIT	straight-line winds (derecho)	Adams, Allen, Athens, Auglaize, Belmont, Champaign, Clark, Coshocton, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Guernsey, Hancock, Hardin, Harrison, Highland, Hocking, Jackson, Knox, Lawrence, Licking, Logan, Meigs, Miami, Monroe, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Noble, Paulding, Perry, Pickaway, Pike, Putnam, Shelby, Van Wert, Vinton, Washington, Wyandot	Initial Estimates of: \$22.0 Million (PA) est.  \$3.4 Million (M) est.
DR-4098	3-Jan-13	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding	Ashtabula, Cuyahoga	Initial Estimates of: \$17.8 Million (PA) est.  \$2.7 Million (M) est.
DR-4360	17-Apr-18	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Columbiana, Coshocton, Gallia, Hamilton, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	Initial Estimates of: \$65 Million (PA) est.  \$9.75 Million (M) est.
DR-4424	8-Apr-19	PA/MIT	Severe storms, flooding, landslides	Adams, Athens, Belmont, Brown, Gallia, Guernsey, Hocking, Jackson, Jefferson, Lawrence, Meigs, Monroe, Morgan, Muskingum, Noble, Perry, Pike, Ross, Scioto, Vinton, Washington	Initial estimates of:

DR-4447	18-Jun-19	IA/PA/MIT	Severe storms, tornados, straight-line winds, flooding, landslides	Greene, Mercer, Montgomery (IA/PA/MIT); Auglaize, Darke, Hocking, Mahoning, Miami, Muskingum, Perry, Pickaway (IA/MIT); Columbiana (PA/MIT)	Initial estimates of:
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**Declared Disaster Summary Table**

Source: Ohio EMA

# Strategic Plan

## SP-05 Overview

### Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan describes the basis for assigning the priorities given to each category of need, identifies goals and obstacles to meeting underserved populations, and discusses accomplishments such as the measurements that the state expects to achieve over the next five years.

The State of Ohio's PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan includes the following goals for the next five-year period:

- Housing preservation and accessibility
- Affordable housing
- Supportive housing
- Homeless individuals and families
- Community development infrastructure
- Community development facilities
- Community development public services
- Community development health and safety
- Economic development
- Fair housing

#### Training and technical assistance

Specific information about the priority needs associated with the goals listed above, the populations served, geographic areas affected and the basis for the priority are included in section SP-25 of the Strategic Plan.

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

### General Allocation Priorities

Development does not have a geographic targeting strategy, to that extent 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 Development's competitive programs prioritize projects and activities benefitting 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 Program Grants offered annually through the Community Investments 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% or more LMI 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 Critical Infrastructure Grant Program also requires applicants target CDBG funds. Critical Infrastructure Grant Program applicants must submit a map of the proposed service area indicating the proposed project's location and geographic area in which the primary residents reside. Applicants are expected to explain how the service area and project beneficiaries were determined. Communities will be required to complete a Critical Infrastructure Condition Certification to catalog the existing condition of the targeted infrastructure or facility, the impact the current condition has on residents of

the service area, and the degree to which the proposed Critical Infrastructure program will improve the identified conditions.

## SP-25 Priority Needs – 91.315(a)(2)

### Priority Needs

The following priority needs have been identified through the planning process previously discussed. The priority needs established in this section cover more specific areas associated with the goals that will be discussed in section SP-45 of the Consolidated Plan.

<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless individuals and families
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter Operations</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless individuals and families
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Supportive Housing Data Collection</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Homeless individuals and families
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Housing for Low-Income HIV/AIDS Clients</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Regional Grantees
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Supportive Services for Low-Income HIV/AIDS Clients</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Regional Grantees
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Rental Housing Rehabilitation</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing preservation and accessibility
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Owner Housing Rehabilitation</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Rental Housing Repair</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Housing preservation and accessibility
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Owner Housing Repair</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Homeownership (Down Payment Assistance)</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Tenant Based Rental Assistance</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	

<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Rental Construction</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Homeowner New Construction</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Street Improvements</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Sidewalk Improvements</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Water/Sewer Improvements</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Flood/Drainage Improvements</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide

<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Parks and Community Centers</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Demolition/Clearance</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Parking Facilities</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Downtown Revitalization</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Public Services</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Economic Development Job Creation</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High

<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Economic Development Fixed Assets Assistance</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Economic Development Off-Site Public Infrastructure Improvements</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	High
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Fair Housing Activities</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Community Development Planning</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>Economic Development Low-Income Job Training</b>

<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.
<b>Priority Need Name</b>	<b>General Administration for Grant Implementation</b>
<b>Priority Level</b>	Low
<b>Geographic Areas Affected</b>	Statewide
<b>Associated Goals</b>	Training and Technical Assistance
<b>Basis for Relative Priority</b>	This priority was identified in the Needs Assessment, analysis of the survey, review of public comments and supporting documentation and data from various state agencies and stakeholders.

**Priority Needs Summary Table**

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

### Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA):

TBRA programs help beneficiaries as opposed to a specific project. Many of the market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for this particular housing type have been outlined in the Needs Assessment but there are specific conditions as follows that typically must be met in order to influence the use of TBRA.

- 1) The need for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance has been identified as a need through the local planning process, and/or is part of the jurisdiction's local housing strategy, and describes the local market conditions that support the need for this type of assistance; and
- 2) Families or individuals provided with HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance are below 60% of the area median income and selected based on either a or b, or c as follows:
  - The Section 8 waiting list of a Public Housing Authority (PHA) operating within the applicant's jurisdiction based on preferences established by the PHA;
  - A waiting list established by the participating jurisdiction based on the established federal Preferences and/or local preferences; or
  - Eligible families that currently reside in units designated for rehabilitation under the HOME Program without requiring them to be placed on the PHA waiting list.

### TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs:

As discussed in the TBRA housing type, the market characteristics depend primarily on the local need reported, but the following statewide data taken from the 2024 OHFA Needs Assessment helps to illustrate the market characteristics:

- One-in-six Ohio adults (17%) were disabled in 2021. The prevalence of disability in Ohio has increased slightly over the past ten years (16% in 2011) and has consistently been above the national average (15% in 2021).
- Due in part to the age of Ohio's housing stock, 62% of housing units in the state are in a building that requires steps to enter—much higher than the national average (47%). This is a problem for those living with an ambulatory difficulty, which is experienced by 51% of Ohio adults with a disability.

### New Unit Production

Many of the market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for this particular housing type have been outlined in the Needs Assessment. The creation of new permanent housing to expand the affordable owner-occupied and rental housing stock relies on a number of factors, which are as follows:

Research from every level, perspective, and organization notes the need to develop more housing stock in Ohio to meet the demand. Across the state and at all price points, Ohio remains thousands of units behind for housing development. In a [2022 study](#) by the Building Industry Association of Central Ohio, researchers estimated that just within their 10-county region, more than 193,000 homes would need to be built to meet the housing need by 2032. That is an average of roughly 19,000 homes per year. From 2010-2021, however, the study indicated an average of 8,327 per year, leaving Ohio with availability for homebuyers and renters, alike.

Along with the price of units, a general lack of rentals also permeates the housing market. For families and individuals at or below 30% area median income (AMI), Ohio is short more than 405,000 units according to the Joint Center for Housing Studies at Harvard University report “America’s Rental Housing 2022.” When looking at higher income renters, the deficits decrease. For example, for every 100 households at or below 100% AMI, there are 103 units within their price range – versus the 43 units available in the price range for every 100 households at 30% AMI.

### **Rehabilitation**

Many of the market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for this particular housing type have been outlined in the Needs Assessment. Renters face issues of quality housing stock and safety. Across Ohio, many attendees of the housing forums mentioned lack of code enforcement from varying levels of local government results in housing providers not completing basic maintenance requirements and property upkeep. Some housing providers resist completing basic health and safety tasks for rental units like changing light bulbs and smoke alarms because there are no repercussions to incentivize them. A major factor in the quality and upkeep of rental units lies in the general age of Ohio’s housing stock. According to the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, half of Ohio’s housing units were built before 1965, and nearly 25% of them were built before 1940 according to the U.S. Census Bureau.

### **Acquisition, including preservation**

Many of the market characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for this particular housing type have been outlined in the Needs Assessment.

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

### **Introduction**

At the time of posting for public comments on the draft plan, HUD’s allocation to the state had not been released. Once the federal resources are released, they will be included in this section.

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

Of the four programs covered in the Annual Action Plan, three require matching funds. The HOME Program requires a 25% match. For every \$1 of HOME funds expended, the state must provide \$0.25 in matching funds. HOME match will be covered by OHTF dollars and used to projects funded through the HDAP.

Another program that requires matching funds is the ESG Program. For every \$1 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, CSD CDBG administration funds expended in excess of \$100,000 must be matched dollar-for-dollar using state funds.

## SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.315(k)

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

### Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Development has taken several steps in the past to strengthen identified weaknesses in its institutional structure and improve local communities and organizations and internal staff's ability to effectively execute housing, economic and community development programs, projects and activities.

As noted previously, the state relies heavily on intermediary agencies to deliver programs and services. In many cases, training and technical assistance activities are provided through intermediary organizations. Such a structure requires ongoing training and technical assistance to communicate program requirements and maintain the broad knowledge base among the people responsible for implementing projects and activities. As part of Development's effort to continually build and expand administrative capacity within the state, Development expects to distribute CDBG and state Ohio Housing Trust Funds to a number of grantees to provide housing, homeless, community development and economic development training and technical assistance throughout the state.

In the past, as noted in the Annual Performance Report submitted to HUD, the state successfully coordinated with organizations by providing training and technical assistance to implement HUD and state-funded programs and services. The state has also coordinated with statewide organizations to effectively carry out housing, economic and community development programs, projects and activities. In addition to maintaining training and technical assistance, the state has recently made efforts to reduce the previously identified gaps by improving and expanding services through promoting regionally oriented service delivery operations.

Below is a list of the training sessions the CSD plans to provide during the Consolidated Plan period. Other training and technical assistance initiatives will likely be offered, but these are the core areas of focus for the CSD during the next five years. Below is a listing of the training sessions that Development plans to provide during PY 2025. Other training and technical assistance initiatives will likely be offered in addition to those listed here, but these are the areas Development 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 (CHIP) Program
- Economic Development Program
- Flexible Grant Program
- Residential Public Infrastructure Grant Program
- Allocation Program
- Neighborhood Revitalization Grants

#### 2) Training in support of Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control

- Lead-Safe Renovation (Renovators and Remodelers 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) Development will partner with agencies to provide comprehensive fair housing training.
- 4) Development 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 fundraising strategies. It is anticipated that the following groups will apply for the funds:
  - Ohio Community Development Corporation Association
  - Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio
  - Corporation for Ohio Appalachian Development
  - Ohio Conference of Community Development
  - Heritage Ohio
- 5) Development 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 and technical assistance for downtown development programs.
  - Training and technical assistance for supportive housing programs.
  - Training and technical assistance on housing development in 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 Development Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program through Downtown Assessment Resource Team (DART) visits and community visits as requested.
  - COHHIO will continue to assist with implementing and evaluating the HCRP.
  - COHHIO will conduct workshops and trainings to increase administrative capacity of agencies providing assistance to the homeless and near homeless.
- 6) Development will continue to develop its Technical Assistance website to include reference and resource material related to program implementation, management and compliance.
- 7) Development will conduct environmental review training.
- 8) Development will develop a revised training for persons who are new to implementing CDBG, HOME, and supportive housing programs.
- 9) Development will conduct training on technical issues related to construction, national objectives, procurement, construction management, planning and innovative project designs.
- 10) Development will continue to work with Ohio Conference of Community Development, Inc. to provide training recommended by its membership.

## SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.315(a)(4)

### Goals Summary Information

The following Goals have developed as part of the PY 2025 – 2029 Consolidated Plan citizen participation process that began in August 2024. The output measurement data (number of units, linear feet, etc.) are included in the Annual Action Plan that was posted for public comment. The prescribed method for reporting outcomes in IDIS includes the funding sources for each goal and measurement to meet the five-year strategic goals. The Annual Goals and Outcomes are selected from a limited number of Goal Outcome Indicators and Units of Measurements, thus the measurements currently reported differ from the previously reported performance measures in that they are not as specific. The outcomes will be evaluated and compared with the annual stated goals as part of the CAPER prepared and submitted in IDIS.

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	<b>Housing preservation and accessibility</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	HOME, CDBG, NHTF	tbd
2	<b>Affordable housing</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Affordable Housing	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	HOME, CDBG, NHTF	tbd
3	<b>Supportive housing non-homeless special needs</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
4	<b>Supportive housing for homeless special needs</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Homeless	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
5	<b>Homeless individuals and families</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Homeless	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG	tbd
6	<b>Supportive services</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	ESG, HOPWA	tbd
7	<b>Community development facilities and infrastructure</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd

<b>8</b>	<b>Community development public services</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
<b>9</b>	<b>Community development health and safety</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
<b>10</b>	<b>Economic development</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Non-Housing Community Development	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
<b>11</b>	<b>Fair housing</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Other	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd
<b>12</b>	<b>Training and technical assistance/capacity building</b>	PY2025	PY2029	Other	Statewide	Low-income, families and individuals, special needs, elderly,	CDBG	tbd

**Goals Summary Table**

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

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

The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the CSD housing program regulations, CSD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request.

### **Activities to Increase Resident Involvements**

The state does not administer public housing units or oversee housing authorities, but as the civil rights compliance regulations are the same as the CSD housing program regulations, CSD is able to provide direct technical assistance to these agencies upon request.

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

To the extent the state can determine, and as indicated on HUD's website, there are no troubled housing authorities in Ohio at the present time.

### **Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation**

It is not clear what resources the state could provide to assist a troubled public housing authority, especially prior to an agency being designated as such. Should a public housing authority be designated as "troubled," the state would attempt to provide support to the agency with technical assistance.

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

### **Barriers to Affordable Housing**

As HUD noted in its March 13, 2006 regulations revising the Consolidated Plan requirements, states have less control over barrier removal than entitlement jurisdictions. HUD 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 inherently local processes, subject to a range of influences including market forces and citizen input.

### **Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing**

Development has required each of its local Allocation grantees (which cover the entire non-entitlement area of the state) to conduct a local Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice and devise a strategy and a schedule to address barriers and issues impacting housing. These analyses are required to include an assessment of local regulations and policies that may create barriers to creating or accessing affordable housing. Development requires communities to submit their Analysis of Impediments for review. Starting in 2020, communities will be offered assistance to rectify any deficiencies that Development staff identified in these local Analyses of Impediments.

Because Ohio is a "home rule" state, generally the responsibility for adopting and enforcing zoning, subdivision, and housing codes rests with local political jurisdictions. In light of the state's limited regulatory role with respect to these issues, Development's strategy is to provide fair housing and affirmative marketing education and training and technical assistance to local program administrators and officials. These educational and informational efforts will hopefully have a positive effect on preventing regulatory barriers from occurring at the local level.

The state is also working to reduce the number of foreclosures statewide and the resulting vacant and abandoned properties. Ohio has allocated Ohio Housing Trust Fund dollars to local HUD-approved Housing Counseling Agencies across the state to provide foreclosure counseling and provide rescue funds to those potentially facing foreclosure.

## SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.315(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs. All CoCs in Ohio participate in the HUD-required Point-In-Time (PIT) count and conduct this outreach and counting of both sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons one night during the last 10 days of January. Year-round, various agencies statewide provide outreach services such as day programs, meals, laundry and showers. Some agencies go into homeless encampments to encourage those living there to use available services. Agencies use various assessment tools which collect information about the person's history and needs to create a case management plan that also includes prioritization within the CoC's system. Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons. Development will continue to provide emergency shelter funding assistance to organizations serving homeless families and individuals through the Homeless Crisis Response Grant Program (HCRP). HCRP funds provide emergency shelter operations funding for grants to eligible nonprofit organizations and units of local government to maintain, operate and staff emergency shelters and provide essential services to the homeless. Continua of Care may serve as a unified funding agency for shelter funding when the majority of shelter providers in the region vote to consolidate their projects under the Continuum. Development will conduct

a risk assessment of the proposed agency in alignment with HUD's regulations and issue a determination of approval.

Development will provide transitional housing through the Supportive Housing Grant Program (SHP). Transitional housing is a project that is designed to provide housing and appropriate supportive services to homeless persons with high barriers to housing and income at or below 35% AMI with the goal of facilitating movement to independent living within 24 months. Transitional housing residents will have an initial term of at least one month and must at least have an occupancy agreement, if not a standard lease. This program will include housing and supportive services designed to help program participants attain permanent housing in a four- to 24-month period with a preference of less than 12 months. 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. Grantees operating transitional housing are encouraged, but not required, to consider whether permanent supportive housing is a more appropriate option and are allowed to convert. New transitional housing projects will not be considered for new funding.

While transitional housing providers do not necessarily have to own the units, it is expected that transitional housing providers will conduct unit inspections in alignment with the HUD Continuum of Care rules. Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

Development will continue to provide financial assistance and services to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless through the HCRP shelter diversion activities and limited homelessness prevention assistance. Funds for homelessness prevention activities must be targeted to individuals and families who would be homeless without this assistance, and meet the following minimum criteria:

Have at least an initial consultation with a case manager or other authorized representative who can determine the appropriate type of assistance to meet their needs.

Be below 30% of AMI.

Meet category 2-4 of the homeless definition or HUD's definition of "at risk of homelessness."

Lack sufficient resources or support networks immediately available to prevent them from moving into emergency shelter or becoming unsheltered.

Eligible assistance includes short- or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including such activities as mediation, credit counseling, security or utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and case management.

Grantees will be required to utilize assessment tools established by their respective Continuum of Care based on their local needs based upon analysis of their HMIS data on persons most likely to end up on the streets or in emergency shelters, prioritizing those most likely to become homeless.

In terms of support available for veterans, the Compensated Work Therapy (CWT): Compensated Work Therapy (CWT) is VA's vocational rehabilitation program and is designed to assist Veterans experiencing homelessness and/or severe mental illness obtaining and maintaining employment. Services offered through this program include Vocational Counseling, Transitional Work Experiences (temporary job placements that normally do not exceed six months) and Supported Employment (an intensive program to help Veterans with severe employment barriers keep employment).

Veteran Justice Outreach (VJO): The purpose of the VJO program is to help Veterans involved in the criminal justice system who are eligible for VA services and to prevent them from becoming homeless at point of release from incarceration. This program is also a part of the HCHV Outreach program.

Grant and Per Diem (GPD) program is offered annually (as funding permits) by the VA to fund community-based agencies providing transitional housing or service centers for homeless Veterans. Volunteers of America holds the largest GPD arrangement in Columbus, with 55 beds of transitional and emergency housing for homeless Veterans.

Department of Housing and Urban Development/VA Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH): The HUD-VASH program provides permanent housing and ongoing case management treatment services for homeless Veterans who require these supports to live independently. This program allows Veterans and their families to live in Veteran-selected apartment units. The vouchers are flexible, allowing Veterans to live in communities where VA case management services can be provided. This program provides for our most vulnerable Veterans, and is especially helpful to Veterans with families, women Veterans, recently returning Veterans and Veterans with disabilities.

Helping low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families and those who are: being discharged from publicly funded institutions and systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care and other youth facilities, and corrections programs and institutions); or, receiving assistance from public or private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education, or youth needs.

The Ohio MHAS is committed to ensuring that an array of safe, decent and affordable housing options is available for Ohioans experiencing mental illness. It's important to note OMHAS' services have been greatly expanded in recent years to be able to serve persons experiencing homelessness. Currently, OhioMHAS has four programs focused specifically on homelessness.

Rural Outreach Program: Ohio MHAS supports qualified nonprofit organizations and governmental entities that provide homeless services to build and increase capacity implementing a rural street

outreach program to individuals who are homeless and mentally ill and/or co-occurring substance use and connect those individuals to behavioral health services, housing resources, medical care, income and benefits support, community resources, and recovery supports to ensure retention in housing.

Supportive Housing Match Program: The Ohio MHAS provides up to 50% of the required match Development requires for the SHP. Projects must be serving persons living with SMI or AOD and have support from their local mental health and recovery board. Funds may be used on any SHP eligible activities.

PATH: PATH services are for people with serious mental illness (SMI), including those with co-occurring substance use disorders. PATH services include community-based outreach, screening and diagnostic treatment services, habilitation and rehabilitation services, community mental health, substance use treatment, case management services, referrals for primary healthcare, job training, educational services, and limited housing services.

Population of Focus include those who are:

Experiencing a serious mental illness (SMI)

Experiencing homelessness, or

At risk of becoming homeless

Ohio MHAS and its partners will implement and operate the Ohio Housing and Recovery Initiative Enhancement (OHRIE) project to address housing and service gaps for chronically homeless veterans and non-veterans and homeless veterans in Cuyahoga, Franklin, Hamilton, Lucas, Mahoning, Montgomery, Stark and Trumbull Counties. Evidence based treatment and recovery supports will be shared statewide through an enhanced infrastructure. Major partners include the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health (ADAMH) Boards and their providers, and the Ohio Housing and Homeless Collaborative (HHC). Goals include: 1) increase collaboration among state departments addressing homelessness; 2) end chronic homelessness among veterans and others experiencing mental illness and SUD; 3) prevent and end homelessness among veterans; 4) enrolled participants will obtain and sustain permanent housing for six months or more; 5) enrolled participants will be assisted to successfully obtain Medicaid, SSI/SSDI, Veterans' benefits and other mainstream benefits; 6) enrolled participants will be referred to and receive primary care and behavioral health services of their choice and culturally appropriate recovery supports such as peer support, 12-step groups and mainstream organizations (e.g., churches, community centers, consumer support centers, etc.). A total of 2,500 individuals will be screened over the grant period with 1,089 receiving permanent housing and connected to behavioral health, physical health services and benefits.

The Bureau of Community Sanctions distributes and monitors grant and contractual funds provided to local jurisdictions and private vendors to establish community sanctions and residential services for adult offenders that are re-integrating into the community or who, otherwise, would be incarcerated in local jails or state prisons. Programs funded by the Bureau include Halfway Houses, Community-Based Correctional Facilities, Community Residential Centers, Permanent Supportive Housing and Community Corrections Act grant programs including Intensive Supervision Probation, Standard Probation, Prosecutorial Diversion, Non-Supervisory Treatment Programs, Electronic Monitoring and Community Work Service. Additionally, the Bureau has provided Probation Improvement Grants, Probation Incentive Grants, and SMART Ohio Grants to alleviate voids in services.

The Bureau of Recovery Services (BRS) works to instill in offenders an improved sense of responsibility and the ability to become law-abiding citizens through the provision of all core function services in the treatment for offenders in institution and community settings who need substance abuse recovery programming. The bureau provides and works to expand and enhance substance abuse treatment approaches that build on state-of-the-art scientific and practical knowledge:

To improve treatment outcomes for offenders.

To provide a seamless holistic approach to alcohol and other drug (AOD) treatment.

The treatment setting includes screening and education for all reception inmates; various intensities and modalities of AOD programs at parent institutions; and continuing care that includes referrals to aftercare programming for offenders throughout their incarceration. And, on release, referrals to community providers for offenders released without post-release control; and to Chemical Dependency Specialists (CDS) in the Adult Parole Authority for offenders with post-release control (e.g., parole, furlough).

The Adult Parole Authority's CDS staff strive to reduce criminal activity by providing a continuum of quality care for the community supervised offenders before and after release by coordinating substance abuse treatment approaches among providers within DRC institutions, APA Field Offices, and community agencies.

M.U.S.C.L.E. is a centralized guide for Development staff, offenders, families, and community partners that helps locate community resources and information to foster strong, safe communities. The Reentry Resource Guide is a collection of county-by-county fact sheets that provides vital information to assist offenders' reentry into society. Areas include social services, human services, local, county, state, and federal agencies, and other service agencies such as housing and homeless service providers, libraries, substance abuse programs, mental health counseling, Veterans' services commissions, educational opportunities, faith-based agencies, food, clothing, and job training and placement. County-by-county resource guides can be found online at <http://www.drc.ohio.gov/reentry-resource-guide>.

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

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

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

1. OCE will require grantees to follow the Lead-Based Paint Guidelines described below.
2. OCE will require grantees to follow 24 CFR Part 35 and OAC 3701–32, Additionally, OCE has developed a chapter within its Housing Standards, the RRS, that addresses lead-based paint. OCE will require all grantees undertaking housing rehabilitation activities to meet these standards.
3. OCE will continue to provide funding for locally administered housing rehabilitation programs, which are expected to rehabilitate about 200 owner units and 5 renter units annually. Housing units that undergo rehabilitation are required to be made lead safe.
4. OCE will provide training and technical assistance for local program staff and local lead hazard mitigation personnel, which will include the following activities:
  - a. Make RRP and Abatement Contractor trainings available to contractors and workers throughout the state, and especially in areas served by the CHIP program. OCE will continue to use Training and Technical Assistance funds to keep the training sessions affordable to housing rehabilitation contractors.
  - b. Provide affordable training for Lead Risk Assessors and Lead Clearance Technicians, as needed, especially for persons who are implementing local CHIP grant activities.
  - c. Provide on-site technical assistance to local CHIP grantees using properly qualified and credentialled OCE Staff.
  - d. OCE will provide other forms of training and technical assistance support to local programs and hazard control personnel as needed. This may include further specialized training sessions for housing program administrators and field staff, as well as preparing and distributing training materials. -OCE will continue to maintain current reference information on its Technical Assistance website.
5. OCE will continue to develop and implement lead abatement programs using other funding sources, through program year 25, with the potential for future renewal of funding, including the following:
  1. CHIP-LAP: state funds provided to CHIP grantees to support their CHIP-funded home rehabilitation and home repair activities.
  2. Lead Safe Ohio: ARPA funds for a new lead hazard mitigation program
6. OCE will coordinate efforts with the Ohio Department of Health to identify funding sources that can assist LMI 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.
7. OCE will maintain lines of communication with federal, state and local agencies and organizations involved with the lead-based paint issues and activities, including:
  - a. Distributing information directly to grantees, organizations, local health departments and other organizations, as necessary.
  - b. Attending meetings and trainings with organizations, grantees, etc. as needed to disseminate information, discuss issues and obtain information regarding lead-based paint issues. Staff of Development, Ohio Department of Health and the OEPA will continue to coordinate and communicate their policies and activities and will work closely with HUD and other federal agency staff to keep current on regulatory requirements and issues. Development staff will

attend the Lead Advisory Council meetings and participate in the Environmental Primary Prevention Workgroup.

OCE is reporting the total number of units that have been made lead safe as part of the performance measurement system.

**OCE Lead Paint Guidelines:**

The Special Condition applies only to residential units and/or child occupied facilities that undergo rehabilitation with HUD funds where a lead-safe renovator or lead abatement contractor licensed by Ohio Department of Health (ODH) applies interim or abatement control measures to identified lead-based paint hazards or any lead-based paint hazards created as a result of the rehabilitation work pursuant to **24 CFR Part 35.930**. This Special Condition does not apply to units that are listed as exempt at **24 CFR Part 35.115** or that are within de minimis levels at **24 CFR Part 35.1350**. For activities that are covered by this Special Condition, Grantee shall:

- a. Distribute copies of lead-based paint educational brochures and materials such as the EPA Renovate Right brochure prior to performance of any work when required to by **24 CFR Part 35.130** and get a receipt from the occupant that they have received the pamphlet.
- b. Use only lead-safe renovators who have completed the EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting/Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program or Lead Abatement Contractors and workers licensed by ODH.
- c. Use clearance technicians licensed by ODH or use a licensed Lead t Risk Assessors to perform a lead clearance after rehabilitation.
- d. Maintain a file of information on appropriately qualified personnel (including proof of their qualifications) that are involved in inspecting, rehabilitating, cleaning or examining projects where rehabilitation, remodeling, or paint repair work has been performed on HUD assisted projects funded by Grantee and furnish such information to Grantor upon request.
- e. Maintain records in respective project files that document the results of any required clearance examination for a minimum of three years after completion of the project and allow Grantor to inspect these records upon request at any time during the three years after completion.
- f. Have a Risk Assessment performed by a licensed Risk Assessor on units prior to rehabilitation, and maintain a copy of the Risk Assessment report in the project file, which file shall be retained by Grantee for a period of three years after completion of the program, and which shall be made available for Grantor inspection upon request at any time during this three-year time period.
- g. Have a scope of work prepared by persons who have, at a minimum, successfully obtained a Lead-Abatement Contractor license.
- h. A contractor awarded a bid for a lead hazard control job must be licensed by the State of Ohio as a lead abatement contractor and must employ only licensed lead abatement contractors or workers. All lead abatement contractors must follow all HUD, United States Occupational Safety

and Health Administration (OSHA), US EPA, state, and local regulations when performing lead hazard control work. Guidelines at <https://odh.ohio.gov/know-our-programs/lead-licensure-and-accreditation-program/laws-and-rules>

- i. Specify in the scope of work for projects involving lead-safe renovation each area that is subject to a clearance examination, and if the area is less than the entire unit, how the area will be appropriately isolated from the rest of the work site.
- j. Include the following provisions in each contract for renovation, rehabilitation, or paint repair in a lead-safe manner that is supported with HUD funds:
  - 1) That the contractor shall make the project and its files available for inspection by a properly licensed inspector for the Grantor and Grantee during normal business hours anytime while the renovation, rehabilitation, or paint repair is being completed. This includes the entire work site, work specifications, and any documents related to the project.
  - 2) That the contractor will do work in a lead-safe manner in order to protect both workmen and occupants.
  - 3) That the contractor:
    - a) Shall maintain at the work site documentation of certification of all persons working on the project who have successfully completed the EPA Renovation, Repair, and Painting/Renovator's and Remodeler's Training Program (or ODH licensure of all persons including licensed abatement contractors or workers); and
    - b) Shall provide such documentation to Grantor upon request.
  - 4) That Grantee will terminate an agreement with any contractor who does not do the renovation, remodeling, or paint repair work in a lead-safe manner consistent with **24 CFR 35.900 to 35.940**, OAC 3701-32 and the HUD Guidelines for Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing; and who fails to correct the inconsistent work practices.
  - 5) That Grantee will not pay for renovation, remodeling, or paint repair work done in a non-lead-safe manner.
  - 6) That each HUD-assisted unit that is subject to lead-safe renovation must pass a clearance examination. Clearance must be achieved using the methods and standards prescribed by 24 CFR Part 35.1340-1355, 89 FR 89416 and OAC Chapter 3701-32-12.
  - 7) That the grantee shall ensure that a laboratory approved by the director of ODH shall conduct the analysis of all environmental samples.
  - 8) That grantee will not disburse more than 75% of project funds to the contractor until clearance is achieved.

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

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

In Ohio, H.B. 408 initiated welfare reform, known as Ohio Works First (OWF). OWF seeks to transition clients to self-sufficiency by placing a strong emphasis on obtaining and retaining paid employment. In addition to its many implications for OWF participants in terms of an emphasis on self-sufficiency through employment, new eligibility criteria and time limits, H.B. 408 contains many provisions that significantly change the way the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), and county agencies, particularly county Departments of Human Services, conduct business.

The ODJFS provides a seamless system for providing services to people looking for jobs and employers looking for workers. The ODJFS also collaborates with Development and the Departments of Education and Higher Education. These agencies will work directly with business and labor on workforce development activities. The ODJFS also administers the Prevention, Retention, and Contingency (PRC) Program, which is an integral part of Ohio's welfare reform efforts. Ohio's PRC Program provides work supports and other services to help low-income parents overcome immediate barriers to employment. It is funded through the federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program. Those receiving assistance from other public assistance programs – including Disability Financial Assistance and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also may be eligible for PRC services. Benefits and services are available for certain low-income families who need short-term help during a crisis or time of need, which includes parents of children under 18, including noncustodial parents if they live in Ohio and pregnant women or teens. A list of PRC quarterly reports that includes both statewide and county-level information can be found at <http://jfs.ohio.gov/ofs/DMRS/PRC/PRC1.stm>.

Through programs established by Development and through coordination with many of the efforts listed above, there are several systems in place to address this particular issue. The Consolidated Plan Annual Performance Report provides the number of contracts awarded to Section 3 businesses reported in the previous program year with HOME and CDBG funding, which includes contracting with businesses in low-income areas. ESG funding through the Homeless Crisis Response Program can provide financial assistance including rental assistance; rental application fees; rental arrears; security and utility deposits; utility payments; moving cost assistance and, in certain circumstances, motel and hotel vouchers. Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services, which includes case management; outreach and engagement; housing search and placement services; legal services and credit repair, are also eligible. HOPWA funding can provide limited case management, transportation and day care.

## SP-80 Monitoring – 91.330

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

The CSD conducts monitoring visits at least once prior to grant close out. CSD staff provide technical assistance to CDBG, CHIP and HDAP grantees, either via telephone, videocall meetings, or, if warranted, via site visits. Most post-award, onsite 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 onsite, post-award technical assistance in most HDAP projects. The Community Investments Section also meet with CDBG 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, Development's Office of Audit conducts financial audits of selected grant recipients. The CSD provides the Office of Audit with a selected list determined by each section supervisor based on grant size and grant and program complexity. The Office of Audit adds several recipients based on random selection of receipts and grant disbursements.

### **Monitoring Procedures**

Monitoring visits examine some selected activities to determine that:

- Activities meet the CSD, state and/or HUD requirements.
- Communities are managing projects in a timely and responsible manner.
- 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 administered 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 a CSD staff member uncovers specific problem areas, it will be addressed at the exit conference. A program specialist (financial, procurement, acquisition/relocation, etc.) may be in touch to conduct a detailed review of a particular program area.

After 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 30 days to respond to the monitoring report and may be required to respond if the staff person lists a "finding" in the report.

A computerized monitoring tracking system enables the CSD 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 due to 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. Serious 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 CSD 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.