

Executive Summary

ES-05 Executive Summary - 24 CFR 91.200(c), 91.220(b)

1. Introduction

Hamilton County is required by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to create a five year Consolidated Plan to outline strategies and plans for expending three entitlement grants comprised of the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Partnership Program (HOME), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). This plan includes the County's needs analysis, market analysis, strategic plan for 2015-2019 and the Annual Action plan for 2015.

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan process sought input through a variety of means including an online community survey, participating community public hearings, internal staff meetings and the Community Development Advisory Committee. Efforts were made to include a broad cross-section of the community during the process.

Existing programs and services were evaluated for performance in order to best allocate resources given shrinking HUD resources for entitlement grants.

2. Summary of the objectives and outcomes identified in the Plan Needs Assessment Overview

The following objectives have been established based on priorities identified through community surveys, participating community and agency input, the citizen participation process, etc.

- Rental assistance, especially for special needs populations
- Homeowner repair services
- Public infrastructure and facilities repairs or improvements
- Public services
- Homelessness prevention
- Demolition of blighted, condemned or obsolete residential and commercial structures

Outcomes will be identified during preparation of the 2015 Action Plan and in Plans for years 2016-2019.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Hamilton County strives to achieve effectiveness and efficiency within our various grant programs. Programs and projects are evaluated based on a combination of factors. Fundamentally, it is essential

that projects are completed in a timely fashion. Additionally, estimated versus actual results are analyzed. The County also continuously monitors each entity's recordkeeping and accountability.

Through this evaluation, the County concludes what projects or programs are successful and where weaknesses exist. This information is utilized to plan future projects. The County has been successful in working with municipalities on a variety of street improvement, streetscape projects and park improvements to name a few. Some of the municipalities also utilize funding for home improvement programs. The County partners with local nonprofit agencies to provide ongoing support for some social services, such as EMS operations, recreational centers, dental services and educational outreach.

The County has had to reevaluate our projects with local CHDOs. One previously certified CHDO is no longer in operation, and another did not have the capacity to complete projects in a reasonable timeframe. We are now working with a different CHDO, a larger organization with more capacity. A few municipalities implemented façade improvement programs, which have been underutilized and sluggish to complete. We are reevaluating the practicality of this program, and if it can be restructured.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Citizen Participation:

Hamilton County took a variety of approaches in seeking to broaden citizen participation. As detailed below, participating jurisdictions were required to conduct at least two public hearings regarding community priorities and selection of projects. Newspaper ads publicizing these hearings were also required.

An internet survey seeking input regarding County-wide priorities was widely distributed and received an excellent response.

Two meetings of the Hamilton County Community Development Advisory Committee were held to seek input from community leaders regarding proposed County-wide projects.

Two County-wide public hearings were conducted to seek comment on both proposed projects and the Con Plan draft.

Finally, the Plan was made available for public comment for a 30 day period after the second public hearing was completed.

Consultation:

County personnel consulted with participating communities, area public service agencies, the Cincinnati-Hamilton County Continuum of Care and other interested parties regarding this Plan. Consultation was conducted by one or more of the following methods: survey, as well as e-mail and in person/phone consultation.

5. Summary of public comments

Will be added at a later date.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them

Will be added at a later date.

DRAFT

The Process

PR-05 Lead & Responsible Agencies 24 CFR 91.200(b)

1. 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	HAMILTON COUNTY	Planning and Development
HOME Administrator	HAMILTON COUNTY	Planning and Development
ESG Administrator	HAMILTON COUNTY	Planning and Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Comments and questions concerning Hamilton County's Consolidated Plan can be directed to the contact information listed below.

Patrick Hanrahan - Community Development Manager

138 E. Court Street, Room 1002

Cincinnati, OH 45202

513-946-8234

pat.hanrahan@hamilton-co.org

PR-10 Consultation - 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(I)

1. Introduction

In order to assess the needs that exist within Hamilton County and to complete this Consolidated Plan, the Community Development Department consulted with a wide array of organizations including housing, homeless, social services, fair housing, elderly and disability agencies, as well as the local housing authority. Outreach was made to gather data, determine needs and identify service gaps. The County continues to maintain and develop relationships with these organizations to aid in implementing portions of our Consolidated Plan and to coordinate services.

Provide a concise summary of the jurisdiction's activities to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health and service agencies (91.215(I)).

Hamilton County actively works to enhance coordination between housing providers and service agencies. The list below provides a description of the activities that are currently being undertaken:

- Hamilton County works with Excel Development, an organization that provides housing assistance to persons with mental disabilities. Excel coordinates with other service agencies for referrals, etc.
- Hamilton County, the City of Cincinnati, and CMHA continue to work together on fair housing issues, specifically the draft of an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing.
- Hamilton County provides funding to Housing Opportunities Made Equal, a non-profit agency that coordinates with CMHA for the implementation of a Mobility Program for persons receiving Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Ohio Valley Goodwill is a service agency the County funds to provide assistance to low income families; Goodwill partners with various private and governmental service agencies for client referrals.
- The local Continuum of Care collaborative applicant, Strategies to End Homelessness (STETH), coordinates the efforts of organizations which provide services to the homeless and other special populations.
- People Working Cooperatively coordinates with various organizations that serve the disabled population to receive referrals for clients that need mobility improvements made to their homes.
- Hamilton County's Tenant Based Rental Assistance program coordinates with organizations that serve the disabled population for client referrals.

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

The City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) and Strategies to End Homelessness (CoC Collaborative Applicant) have consistently utilized the Consolidated Plan as the primary documentation of the strategies, planning, and services being used to address homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness, in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The Homeless Section of the Consolidated Plan has been developed for both the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio as part of the local HUD Continuum of Care for the Homeless (CoC) program of the combined jurisdictions. Pursuant to HUDs guidance and the communities method of conducting planning and facilitating processes for homeless, the jurisdictions have standardized and identical elements within their Consolidated Plans, increasing coordination and reducing duplication of efforts. The Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) oversees CoC planning & gaps analysis, coordinates project outcomes review, priority setting, funding allocation, & monitors elements of the Consolidated Plan. The Homeless Clearinghouse annually reviews program performance in relation to HUD outcome priorities, and uses outcomes data to propose changes to the local CoC program prioritization process, and presents these outcome performance measures to CoC membership. Such performance-based prioritization is accompanied by community input to select projects to be included in the annual CoC application. The Homeless Clearinghouse also oversees allocation & planning processes for ESG funds and the monitoring of ESG-funded program performance.

The local homeless services system is working to reduce homelessness by doing the following: 1) Offering comprehensive Homelessness Prevention/Shelter Diversion services, 2) Improving the services that are available to people who are currently homeless, 3) Developing and offering housing resources so that households can exit and not return to homelessness.

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

ESG funds are used to support operations at the emergency shelters located in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, as well as to fund a homelessness prevention program that STEH coordinates.

STEH first facilitates discussion of the proportion of ESG funds that will be used for prevention and shelter. STEH then facilitates a community allocation process to distribute the shelter funds, and contracts with the individual service providers. Performance measures related to housing and income are included in the allocation process for shelter funding. STEH uses data collected in the VESTA® HMIS system to determine a starting point allocation for each eligible provider. The starting point allocation divides the funding between shelters based on their number of bed nights and their outcomes related specifically to income and positive housing results. Each annual allocation uses prior calendar year data. In 2013, funds dedicated to the shelters were distributed amongst eight agencies (10 total programs) and spent on operational expenses including: rent, maintenance and repair, food, furnishings, supplies and other necessities of the shelter.

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

Will be added at a later date.

DRAFT

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Planning organization Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Economic Development Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation. Anticipated outcome is better communication between the organizations.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation. Anticipated outcome is more effective activities provided by the organization.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Cincinnati
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation. Anticipated outcome is better communication between the organizations.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	PEOPLE WORKING COOPERATIVELY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Low income homeowner needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
5	Agency/Group/Organization	HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES MADE EQUAL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Fair housing issues
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
6	Agency/Group/Organization	GOODWILL INDUSTRIES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Needs - Veterans
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.

7	Agency/Group/Organization	FREESTORE FOODBANK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Caracole Inc
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Hamilton County Development Co.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Hamilton County Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Working in Neighborhoods
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Excel Development Company, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Cincinnati
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Anti-poverty Strategy Housing for low income homeowners
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
15	Agency/Group/Organization	NORWOOD SERVICE LEAGUE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
16	Agency/Group/Organization	NORWOOD HEALTH DEPARTMENT
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Lead-based Paint Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
17	Agency/Group/Organization	WEST COLLEGE HILL NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Recreational and social services for low income clientele
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
18	Agency/Group/Organization	ANDERSON TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
19	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF ADDYSTON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
20	Agency/Group/Organization	ARLINGTON HGTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
21	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF CHEVIOT OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
22	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF CLEVES, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
23	Agency/Group/Organization	COLERAIN TOWNSHIP, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
24	Agency/Group/Organization	COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
25	Agency/Group/Organization	CROSBY TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
26	Agency/Group/Organization	DELHI TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
27	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF DEER PARK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
28	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF ELMWOOD PLACE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
29	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF FAIRFAX
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
30	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF FOREST PARK, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
31	Agency/Group/Organization	GOLF MANOR
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
32	Agency/Group/Organization	GREEN TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
33	Agency/Group/Organization	GREENHILLS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
34	Agency/Group/Organization	HARRISON TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
35	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF LINCOLN HEIGHTS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
36	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF LOVELAND
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
37	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF LOCKLAND, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
38	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Montgomery Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
39	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF MT. HEALTHY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
40	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF NORTH BEND
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
41	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF NORTH COLLEGE HILL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
42	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF NORWOOD, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
43	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF READING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
44	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF ST. BERNARD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
45	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF SHARONVILLE, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Community Development Financial Institution
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
46	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF SILVERTON
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
47	Agency/Group/Organization	SPRINGDALE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
48	Agency/Group/Organization	SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
49	Agency/Group/Organization	Sycamore Township
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
50	Agency/Group/Organization	WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
51	Agency/Group/Organization	VILLAGE OF WOODLAWN, OHIO
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
52	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF WYOMING
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community needs
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
53	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio Department of Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.
54	Agency/Group/Organization	CLERMONT COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Community participation
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Any or all of the following: Survey, e-mail and in person/phone consultation.

Other local/regional/state/federal planning efforts considered when preparing the Plan

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Cincinnati-Hamilton County Continuum of Care	Coordinated effort to reduce/eliminate homelessness in Hamilton County.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

Describe cooperation and coordination with other public entities, including the State and any adjacent units of general local government, in the implementation of the Consolidated Plan (91.215(l))

Hamilton County coordinates on portions of its Consolidated Plan with the City of Cincinnati, especially in the areas of homelessness prevention and fair housing. Both jurisdictions provide the entirety of their ESG funds to our Continuum of Care, with the CoC operating as one entity encompassing both jurisdictions. The jurisdictions also jointly develop a fair housing plan and the same document is used by both to identify and alleviate impediments to fair housing. Information is also shared regarding the operations of the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Hamilton County also consults with the State of Ohio regarding availability of funds for replacement of private home sewage systems for low income homeowners.

TBD

DRAFT

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Hamilton County took a variety of approaches in seeking to broaden citizen participation. As detailed below, participating jurisdictions were required to conduct at least two public hearings regarding community priorities and selection of projects. Newspaper ads publicizing these hearings were also required.

An internet survey seeking input regarding County-wide priorities was widely distributed and received an excellent response.

Two meetings of the Hamilton County Community Development Advisory Committee were held to seek input from community leaders regarding proposed County-wide projects.

Two County-wide public hearings were conducted to seek comment on both proposed projects and the Con Plan draft.

Finally, the Plan was made available for public comment for a 30 day period after the second public hearing was completed.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	TBD	TBD	TBD	
2	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	TBD	TBD	TBD	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Newspaper Ad	Minorities Non-targeted/broad community Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	TBD	TBD	TBD	
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	TBD	TBD	TBD	
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A survey to identify needs was conducted via an electronic survey that was distributed via e-mail, and advertised on the County website as well as social media. Over _____ were received.			

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

Input regarding an assessment of the County's needs was solicited from a many agencies and housing providers in the area. Also consulted were the area's Continuum of Care, the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority and jurisdictions that have signed Cooperation Agreements to participate in the County's community development programs. The categories in this section specifically address housing needs, including the needs of the homeless. Other sections will address needs not associated with housing.

DRAFT

NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment - 24 CFR 91.205 (a,b,c)

Summary of Housing Needs

The following are some statistics outlining Hamilton County residents' housing needs:

- 110,675 households have unmet housing needs
- Concentration of unmet needs among households earning less than 80% HUD-Adjusted Median Family Income (HAMFI), and elderly
- Hamilton County has a slight surplus of housing units compared with households
- Rehabilitation of older housing stock (much of housing stock is pre-War, median year built is 1958) edges out need for new housing construction
- Approximately 59% of housing stock is single-family
- Approximately 60% owner-occupied, 40% renter-occupied (all housing units)

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Population	449,111	435,632	-3%
Households	175,895	171,611	-2%
Median Income	\$40,964.00	\$0.00	-100%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	16,765	19,045	28,840	19,059	87,874
Small Family Households *	4,469	5,553	10,119	7,758	50,085
Large Family Households *	1,072	1,000	1,796	1,619	8,747
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,776	3,488	5,498	3,572	14,213
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,434	5,609	5,266	2,424	6,496
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	2,884	3,327	4,528	2,840	6,513
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	228	304	133	69	734	10	10	69	44	133
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	85	4	69	10	168	0	0	10	0	10
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	414	198	143	28	783	4	29	86	188	307
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	6,644	2,198	520	30	9,392	4,133	3,206	2,421	463	10,223
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,478	4,533	2,766	293	9,070	1,100	2,931	6,294	3,984	14,309

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	594	0	0	0	594	432	0	0	0	432

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2006-2010 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
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	7,385	2,717	869	132	11,103	4,148	3,251	2,596	703	10,698
Having none of four housing problems	2,570	6,743	9,452	4,974	23,739	1,613	6,374	15,935	13,268	37,190
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	594	0	0	0	594	432	0	0	0	432

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2006-2010 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	3,117	2,745	1,290	7,152	976	1,767	3,835	6,578

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Large Related	708	378	139	1,225	173	427	845	1,445
Elderly	1,951	1,904	978	4,833	2,827	3,158	1,958	7,943
Other	2,952	2,037	996	5,985	1,268	804	2,130	4,202
Total need by income	8,728	7,064	3,403	19,195	5,244	6,156	8,768	20,168

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2006-2010 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	2,584	856	105	3,545	932	1,101	1,023	3,056
Large Related	553	55	15	623	173	309	154	636
Elderly	1,417	802	305	2,524	1,894	1,310	732	3,936
Other	2,523	591	130	3,244	1,140	506	508	2,154
Total need by income	7,077	2,304	555	9,936	4,139	3,226	2,417	9,782

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2006-2010 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	444	144	202	38	828	0	20	92	89	201
Multiple, unrelated family households	35	58	10	0	103	4	8	4	93	109
Other, non-family households	30	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	509	202	212	38	961	4	28	96	182	310

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source
Comments:

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

Data is limited on the number and type of single person households in need of housing assistance. However, information is available concerning the needs of homeless single persons as described below:

Needs of Homeless Singles

In 2013, 4,825 single individuals without children were unsheltered, in emergency shelters or transitional housing programs for homeless people, 78% of the Cincinnati/Hamilton County homeless population.

In order to meet the needs of single homeless individuals, the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are moving forward with the recommendations and strategies articulated in the Homeless to Homes plan, including significantly increasing the level of services available within shelters for single individuals. Shelter capacity is being reconfigured into smaller facilities that will have adequate space to this higher level of services to residents; provide more intensive case management services that support individual development; provide comprehensive on-site daytime services instead of forcing residents to exit during the day.

The Homeless to Homes plan recommends maintaining existing capacity within the emergency shelters serving single men and women, but reconfiguring them to better serve the homeless population. Two of the recommended facilities have already opened (Lighthouse Sheakley Center for Youth, Parkway Center, operated by Talbert House), and the following continue to be developed:

- Drop Inn Center Single Women’s Shelter- The current 42 bed shelter for single women will be relocated into a free-standing, 60 bed women-only facility. Currently, the Drop Inn Center shelters women in the same facility with men. While they are housed in a separate area of the shelter, they do enter through the same entrance and share the same common areas. The Drop Inn Center will build and operate a new separate shelter for single women, which will offer a significantly higher level of services targeted toward meeting women’s needs. The Drop Inn Center is working to develop this facility, a site has been secured and construction has begun. The facility is anticipated to open in April 2015.
- Drop Inn Center Men’s Shelter- The current 180 shelter beds for single men will be relocated into a

150 bed men-only facility. This new facility will operate using a step-up model, offering 50 low-threshold basic “safe shelter” beds to those who are not yet willing to engage in services, and also offer 100 beds in step-up dorms to residents who are engaged in services targeted toward assisting them out of homelessness.

- City Gospel Mission has secured a new site to increase the number of faith-based beds from 36 to 74, while also adding daytime and case management services. Construction is underway, and the facility will open in mid-2015.

The Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative continues to raise capital and operating funds for the collaborative.

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.

Families who are disabled and in need of assistance

According to the 2013 American Community Survey, there are 62,111 residents of Hamilton County (outside the City of Cincinnati) that have a disability. This is roughly 13% of the population.

Within Hamilton County, 16.9% of the civilian non-institutionalized population was considered below 100% of the poverty level in the last 12 months, as shown in the 2012 American Community Survey. Yet 28.8% of the population with a disability falls into this category. This portion of the population would be at greater risk for housing problems due to lack of income. Yet this population is grossly underserved by the various housing assistance programs available in the area.

The Hamilton County Board of Developmental Disabilities (HCBDD) serves 6,782 individuals in the Greater Cincinnati area. Currently, less than 5% of their clients are receiving housing assistance, despite HCBDD estimating that almost half their clientele being income eligible for this assistance. The Center for Independent Living Options (CILO) also reports having over 100 requests for accessible housing annually. The City and Hamilton County uses HOME funds to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to approximately 85 families with one or more disabled members. However, we are contacted daily from families seeking assistance and have to turn those residents away.

Families who are victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and/or stalking and in need of assistance.

Homelessness due to domestic violence equates to a large portion of the homeless population. According to the National Coalition for the Homeless, 28% of families were homeless because of domestic violence in 2008 (U.S. Conference of Mayors, 2008).

In 2013, Hamilton County Pre-Trial Services reported 2,729 domestic violence arrests, 11% of which were felony charges and 89% were misdemeanors, 421 protection orders issued and five domestic

violence homicides. There is no data available on the number of these persons or families that are in need of housing assistance.

The Central Access Point (CAP) is the Cincinnati area's "front door" into many homeless housing and service programs. CAP received calls regarding 2,900 homeless persons in 2013. Of those calls, 118 persons were victims of domestic violence.

All CAP calls regarding victims of domestic violence are immediately phone transferred to YWCA's Domestic Violence Hotline. The YWCA provides the only domestic violence shelter in Hamilton County with 72 beds for women and their children. The YWCA provided services to 462 families of 944 women and children in 2013. However, they cannot serve all families in need of assistance.

What are the most common housing problems?

The most common housing problems in Hamilton County are as follows:

- Housing supply mismatch: lack of affordable housing for growing families as well as for elderly or empty nesters and disabled persons
- Preventing further mortgage foreclosures and dealing with the impact of vacant and abandoned properties in our communities
- If foreclosures are unavoidable, decrease the time it takes to move through the process
- Demolition of vacant buildings and houses/blight removal
- Homeowners not being able to afford maintenance and rehabilitation of older housing stock
- Desire for a better balance between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing—concern that too many rentals in a neighborhood negatively affect surrounding property values
- Desire for a better balance between market-rate and subsidized housing—concern that too many subsidized units in a neighborhood negatively affect surrounding property values

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

Populations more affected than others:

- Low-income renters in particular have trouble affording good housing with complete facilities
- Higher housing cost burden (30%-50% of income) is distributed more evenly between owners and renters, but renters remain the majority of people affected
- Elderly homeowners are more likely to be affected by high housing cost burdens than elderly renters
- Single-family households are more likely to be affected by over-crowding than other types of households

Fifteen percent of Hamilton County's population has incomes below poverty level. This market is underserved by existing housing choices which may be substandard, far from public transit, and a host of other physical and social issues. "Workforce" housing for higher-income (but still below HAMFI) buyers is similarly restricted.

Across all household types and income categories, 110,675 experienced at least one housing problem and so had unmet housing needs. About 91,560 of these households had incomes of 80% or less of HAMFI, and elderly or extra-elderly households represented 32,195 of the County's households with housing problems. Among the particularly sensitive group of households earning 30% or less of HAMFI, there were 43,118 households with unmet housing needs, and these households were particularly concentrated inside and just north of Cincinnati boundaries.

Hamilton County has a housing surplus created by a slight increase in total housing units occurring with a decrease in population between 2000 and 2010. However with changing demographics there is a mismatch between available housing units, features, and location, and buyers' income, needs and preferences.

The county's increasingly elderly population will need different homes and neighborhoods than the single-family residential subdivisions that dominated housing construction over the last fifty years. Looking at the other end of the age spectrum, younger homebuyers and renters are increasingly interested in a denser, urban neighborhood such as Over-The-Rhine and other planned communities close to shopping and entertainment. Hamilton County is looking at a fundamental shift over the coming decades in where people want to live and are able to live.

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

All of the following systemic factors affect and/or are needs of households that are at-risk of homelessness, have experienced homelessness, or are currently in supportive housing:

- Homelessness prevention resources are not adequate to meet the need in the community- prevention is a cost-effective intervention, but little prevention funding is available
- Family homelessness plan- while the community does have a comprehensive plan for improving the system and services for homeless individuals, no corresponding plan for addressing family homelessness or for offering assistance to families that are not able to be offered prevention or shelter.
- Need for aftercare services- for families that have been stabilized through shelter or supportive housing resources, including Rapid Re-housing, there is a lack of aftercare support that might intervene if a household finds themselves at-risk of becoming homeless again.
- Need for connections to employment- little connection to or support from corporate community to provide employment opportunities to households in need of stable employment income.
- Less than adequate collaboration and coordination with other systems serving at-risk or homeless households, including systems that deal with immigration, mental health, substance abuse, development disabilities, foster care, corrections, and health care system.

- Inadequate affordable housing- lack of affordable housing or incentives for the development or preservation of affordable, accessible, low-income housing, which makes affordable housing very difficult to find, resulting in long waiting lists for PHA housing.
- Inadequate resources to assist with exiting households from shelters (e.g. utility assistance)
- Lack of consistent shelter-based daytime services, and/or operating funds to support such services.
- Inadequate information regarding needed capacity to serve LGBTQ persons, persons with limited English proficiency, couples without children, sex offenders.
- No seasonal shelter capacity for homeless families.
- Lack of and declining funding for needed non-housing based services-only programs (e.g. case management, transportation, day care, and employment programs).
- Lack of understanding of the community impact of homeless services

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

The following is a list of characteristics that have been linked with instability and an increased risk of homelessness:

- household has moved frequently because of economic reasons (defined as 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for prevention assistance)
- household is living in the home of another because of economic hardship
- household has been notified that their right to occupy their current housing or living situation will be terminated (notice must be in writing and termination has to be within 21 days after the date of application for assistance)
- Lives in a hotel or motel (not paid for by a state, local, federal, or charitable organization funds)
- Lives in severely overcrowded housing (efficiency with more than 2 persons or another type of housing in which there reside more than 1.5 persons per room)
- Otherwise lives in housing that have characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness; for example, utility shut off notice or eviction notice.

Discussion

Overall challenges include

- Aging housing stock (1958 is the median year a home was built in Hamilton County)
- Increased vacancy/abandonment
- Declining housing value
- Unmet low-income housing needs
- Unmet senior housing needs, and increasing percentage of elderly population
- Unmet disabled housing needs
- Financial assistance needs

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (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.

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	12,424	1,588	922
White	8,258	1,153	612
Black / African American	3,646	398	229
Asian	72	4	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	306	14	70

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	9,807	5,338	0
White	6,663	4,444	0
Black / African American	2,768	740	0
Asian	90	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	234	72	0

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	8,975	14,574	0
White	6,287	11,508	0
Black / African American	2,423	2,463	0
Asian	123	129	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	58	334	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	3,399	11,634	0
White	2,404	8,983	0
Black / African American	839	2,214	0
Asian	45	114	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	4	100	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

NA-15 - Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

Race	Income Category	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	Total			
Jurisdiction as a whole	0%-30% AMI	12,424	83.19%	1,588	10.63%	922	6.17%	14,935
White	0%-30% AMI	8,258	82.39%	1,153	11.50%	612	6.11%	10,024
Black / African American	0%-30% AMI	3,646	85.33%	398	9.31%	229	5.36%	4,273
Asian	0%-30% AMI	72	90.00%	4	5.00%	4	5.00%	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%-30% AMI	34	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34
Pacific Islander	0%-30% AMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0%-30% AMI	306	78.46%	14	3.59%	70	17.95%	390
Jurisdiction as a whole	30%-50% AMI	9,807	64.75%	5,338	35.25%	0	0.00%	15,145
White	30% - 50% AMI	6,663	59.99%	4,444	40.01%	0	0.00%	11,107
Black / African American	30%-50% AMI	2,768	78.91%	740	21.09%	0	0.00%	3,508
Asian	30%-50% AMI	90	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	30%-50% AMI	4	50.00%	4	50.00%	0	0.00%	8
Pacific Islander	30%-50% AMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	30%-50% AMI	234	76.47%	72	23.53%	0	0.00%	306
Jurisdiction as a whole	50%-80% AMI	8,975	38.11%	14,574	61.89%	0	0.00%	23,549
White	50%-80% AMI	6,287	35.33%	11,508	64.67%	0	0.00%	17,795
Black / African American	50%-80% AMI	2,423	49.59%	2,463	50.41%	0	0.00%	4,886
Asian	50%-80% AMI	123	48.81%	129	51.19%	0	0.00%	252
American Indian, Alaska Native	50%-80% AMI	15	51.72%	14	48.28%	0	0.00%	29
Pacific Islander	50%-80% AMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	50%-80% AMI	58	14.80%	334	85.20%	0	0.00%	392
Jurisdiction as a whole	80%-100% AMI	3,399	22.61%	11,634	77.39%	0	0.00%	15,033
White	80%-100% AMI	2,404	21.11%	8,983	78.89%	0	0.00%	11,387
Black / African American	80%-100% AMI	839	27.48%	2,214	72.52%	0	0.00%	3,053
Asian	80%-100% AMI	45	28.30%	114	71.70%	0	0.00%	159
American Indian, Alaska Native	80%-100% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Pacific Islander	80%-100% AMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	80%-100% AMI	4	3.85%	100	96.15%	0	0.00%	104
Jurisdiction as a whole	0%-100% AMI	34,605	50.40%	33,134	48.26%	922	1.34%	68,662
White	0%-100% AMI	23,612	46.93%	26,088	51.85%	612	1.22%	50,312
Black / African American	0%-100% AMI	9,676	61.55%	5,815	36.99%	229	1.46%	15,720
Asian	0%-100% AMI	330	56.80%	247	42.51%	4	0.69%	581
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%-100% AMI	53	74.65%	18	25.35%	0	0.00%	71
Pacific Islander	0%-100% AMI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	0%-100% AMI	602	50.50%	520	43.62%	70	5.87%	1,192

Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

Discussion

According to the data provided, in Hamilton County (outside of the City of Cincinnati), there are 123,186 households; of these households approximately 78.3% (96,466) are white, 18.2% (22,396) are Black, 1.1% (1,302) are Asian, 1.4% are Hispanic (1,701), and less than 1% (137) are American Indian. It is evident from the data that certain minority groups have a greater need within the community regarding housing problems when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. The narrative below discusses disproportionate needs between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White, and Hispanic populations. In some instances the data shows a disproportionate need amongst Asians and American Indians, but the sample size is so small for these populations that it's difficult to determine if there is a true disproportionate need or a statistical error.

In the 0% – 30% income range, 83.19% of the jurisdiction as a whole experiences one or more housing problems. At this income level, a disproportionate need does not exist between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White and Hispanic populations.

In the 30% - 50% income range the numbers are disproportionate; approximately 65% of the jurisdiction as a whole experiences one or more housing problems, while 79% of Blacks and 76.5% of Hispanics experience one or more housing problems.

In the 50% - 80% range, the numbers are still disproportionate, at least amongst the Black population. Thirty-eight percent of the households in the jurisdiction experience one or more housing problems, while 50% of blacks experience one or more housing problems.

In the moderate income range (80 – 100%), the needs are relatively similar among all the racial and ethnic groups, as expected.

When looking at all income groups combined from 0% - 100%, the Black population has a disproportionate need. In the jurisdiction as a whole, 50% of households have one or more housing problems compared with 61.5% for the black population.

**NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems – 91.205
(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.

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	9,899	4,107	922
White	6,473	2,969	612
Black / African American	3,001	1,030	229
Asian	72	4	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	246	74	70

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	4,102	11,019	0
White	2,510	8,539	0
Black / African American	1,359	2,145	0
Asian	60	30	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	115	192	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	2,148	21,419	0
White	1,548	16,248	0
Black / African American	514	4,392	0
Asian	64	189	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	14	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	10	388	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	671	14,374	0
White	459	10,923	0
Black / African American	199	2,843	0
Asian	10	149	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	104	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

DRAFT

NA-20 Severe Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

Race	Income Category	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		Total
Jurisdiction as a whole	0%-30% AMI	9,899	66.31%	4,107	27.51%	922	6.18%	14928
White	0%-30% AMI	6,473	64.38%	2,969	29.53%	612	6.09%	10054
Black / African American	0%-30% AMI	3,001	70.45%	1,030	24.18%	229	5.38%	4260
Asian	0%-30% AMI	72	90.00%	4	5.00%	4	5.00%	80
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%-30% AMI	34	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	34
Pacific Islander	0%-30% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Hispanic	0%-30% AMI	246	63.08%	74	18.97%	70	17.95%	390
Jurisdiction as a whole	30%-50% AMI	4,102	27.13%	11,019	72.87%	0	0.00%	15121
White	30%-50% AMI	2,510	22.72%	8,539	77.28%	0	0.00%	11049
Black / African American	30%-50% AMI	1,359	38.78%	2,145	61.22%	0	0.00%	3504
Asian	30%-50% AMI	60	66.67%	30	33.33%	0	0.00%	90
American Indian, Alaska Native	30%-50% AMI	4	50.00%	4	50.00%	0	0.00%	8
Pacific Islander	30%-50% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Hispanic	30%-50% AMI	115	37.46%	192	62.54%	0	0.00%	307
Jurisdiction as a whole	50%-80% AMI	2,148	9.11%	21,419	90.89%	0	0.00%	23567
White	50%-80% AMI	1,548	8.70%	16,248	91.30%	0	0.00%	17796
Black / African American	50%-80% AMI	514	10.48%	4,392	89.52%	0	0.00%	4906
Asian	50%-80% AMI	64	25.30%	189	74.70%	0	0.00%	253
American Indian, Alaska Native	50%-80% AMI	15	51.72%	14	48.28%	0	0.00%	29
Pacific Islander	50%-80% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Hispanic	50%-80% AMI	10	2.51%	388	97.49%	0	0.00%	398
Jurisdiction as a whole	80%-100% AMI	671	4.46%	14,374	95.54%	0	0.00%	15045
White	80%-100% AMI	459	4.03%	10,923	95.97%	0	0.00%	11382
Black / African American	80%-100% AMI	199	6.54%	2,843	93.46%	0	0.00%	3042
Asian	80%-100% AMI	10	6.29%	149	93.71%	0	0.00%	159
American Indian, Alaska Native	80%-100% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Pacific Islander	80%-100% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Hispanic	80%-100% AMI	0	0.00%	104	100.00%	0	0.00%	104
Jurisdiction as a whole	0%-100% AMI	16,820	24.50%	50,919	74.16%	922	1.34%	68661
White	0%-100% AMI	10,990	21.86%	38,679	76.93%	612	1.22%	50281
Black / African American	0%-100% AMI	5,073	32.29%	10,410	66.26%	229	1.46%	15712
Asian	0%-100% AMI	206	35.40%	372	63.92%	4	0.69%	582
American Indian, Alaska Native	0%-100% AMI	53	74.65%	18	25.35%	0	0.00%	71
Pacific Islander	0%-100% AMI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0
Hispanic	0%-100% AMI	371	30.94%	758	63.22%	70	5.84%	1199

Severe Housing Problems: Disproportionate Need

Discussion

According to the data provided, in Hamilton County (outside of the City of Cincinnati), there are 123,186 households; of these households approximately 78.3% (96,466) are white, 18.2% (22,396) are Black, 1.1% (1,302) are Asian, 1.4% are Hispanic (1,701), and less than 1% (137) are American Indian. It is evident from the data that certain minority groups have a greater need within the community regarding severe housing problems when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. The narrative below discusses disproportionate needs between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White, and Hispanic populations. In some instances the data shows a disproportionate need amongst Asians and American Indians, but the sample size is so small for these populations that it's difficult to determine if there is a true disproportionate need or a statistical error.

As with the housing problems above, the extremely low income range (0% - 30% AMI) in this category does not show a disproportionate need between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White, and Hispanic populations.

In the 30% - 50% income range, a disparity exists between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black and Hispanic populations. Twenty-seven percent of the jurisdiction experiences or more severe housing problems, compared with 39% of the Black population and 37.5% of the Hispanic population.

In the low income range (50% - 80% AMI), there is no disparity between the jurisdiction as a whole (9.1%) and Black (10.5%) or Hispanic (2.5%) households.

There is no disparity among racial or ethnic groups in the 80% - 100% income range or the 0% - 100% income range.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (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.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	85,537	20,949	15,768	932
White	70,550	14,919	10,375	622
Black / African American	12,169	5,251	4,747	229
Asian	936	174	188	4
American Indian, Alaska Native	133	0	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,000	289	342	70

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

NA-25 - Cost Burden: Disproportionate Need

Race	<=30% - Not Cost Burdened		30-50% - Cost Burdened		>50% - Severely Cost Burdened		No / negative income (not computed)		Total Cost Burdened		Totals per Race	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
Jurisdiction as a whole	85,537	69.44%	20,949	17.01%	15,768	12.80%	932	0.76%	36,717	29.81%	123,186	
White	70,550	73.13%	14,919	15.47%	10,375	10.76%	622	0.64%	25,294	26.22%	96,466	78.31%
Black / African American	12,169	54.34%	5,251	23.45%	4,747	21.20%	229	1.02%	9,998	44.64%	22,396	18.18%
Asian	936	71.89%	174	13.36%	188	14.44%	4	0.31%	362	27.80%	1,302	1.06%
American Indian, Alaska Native	133	97.08%	0	0.00%	4	2.92%	0	0.00%	4	2.92%	137	0.11%
Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	-	0.00%	0	0.00%
Hispanic	1000	58.79%	289	16.99%	342	20.11%	70	4.12%	631	37.10%	1,701	1.38%

Housing Cost Burden: Disproportionate Need

Discussion:

According to the data provided, in Hamilton County (outside of the City of Cincinnati), there are 123,186 households; of these households approximately 78.3% (96,466) are white, 18.2% (22,396) are Black, 1.1% (1,302) are Asian, 1.4% are Hispanic (1,701), and less than 1% (137) are American Indian. It is evident from the data that certain minority groups have a greater need within the community regarding cost burden when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole.

In Hamilton County as a whole, 17% (20,949) of households are cost burdened (housing cost to income ratio is between 30% and 50%) and 12.8% are severely cost burdened (housing cost to income ratio is greater than 50%). Thus, in total, almost 30% of the County's total population is cost burdened. This is disproportionate compared to Black households where 45% are cost burdened. Housing affordability has long been a major need in Hamilton County. Works need to be done to close the disparity gap between minority populations and the jurisdiction as a whole.

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(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?

According to the data provided, in Hamilton County (outside of the City of Cincinnati), there are 123,186 households; of these households approximately 78.3% (96,466) are white, 18.2% (22,396) are Black, 1.1% (1,302) are Asian, 1.4% are Hispanic (1,701), and less than 1% (137) are American Indian. It is evident from the data that certain minority groups have a greater need within the community regarding housing problems when compared to the jurisdiction as a whole. The narrative below discusses disproportionate needs between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White, and Hispanic populations. In some instances the data shows a disproportionate need amongst Asians and American Indians, but the sample size is so small for these populations that it's difficult to determine if there is a true disproportionate need or a statistical error from the lack of data.

Housing Problems

In the 0% – 30% income range, 83.19% of the jurisdiction as a whole experiences one or more housing problems. At this income level, a disproportionate need does not exist between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White and Hispanic populations.

In the 30% - 50% income range the numbers are disproportionate; approximately 65% of the jurisdiction as a whole experiences one or more housing problems, while 79% of Blacks and 76.5% of Hispanics experience one or more housing problems.

In the 50% - 80% range, the numbers are still disproportionate, at least amongst the Black population. Thirty-eight percent of the households in the jurisdiction experience one or more housing problems, while 50% of blacks experience one or more housing problems.

In the moderate income range (80 – 100%), the needs are relatively similar among all the racial and ethnic groups, as expected.

When looking at all income groups combined from 0% - 100%, the Black population has a disproportionate need. In the jurisdiction as a whole, 50% of households have one or more housing problems compared with 61.5% for the black population.

Severe Housing Problems

As with the housing problems above, the extremely low income range (0% - 30% AMI) in this category does not show a disproportionate need between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black, White, and Hispanic populations.

In the 30% - 50% income range, a disparity exists between the jurisdiction as a whole and the Black and Hispanic populations. Twenty-seven percent of the jurisdiction experiences or more severe housing

problems, compared with 39% of the Black population and 37.5% of the Hispanic population.

In the low income range (50% - 80% AMI), there is no disparity between the jurisdiction as a whole (9.1%) and Black (10.5%) or Hispanic (2.5%) households.

There is no disparity among racial or ethnic groups in the 80% - 100% income range or the (0% - 100%) income range.

Cost Burden

In Hamilton County as a whole, 17% (20,949) of households are cost burdened (housing cost to income ratio is between 30% and 50%) and 12.8% are severely cost burdened (housing cost to income ratio is greater than 50%). Thus, in total, almost 30% of the County's total population is cost burdened. This is disproportionate compared to Black households where 45% are cost burdened. Housing affordability has long been a major need in Hamilton County. Works need to be done to close the disparity gap between minority populations and the jurisdiction as a whole.

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

No other needs were identified.

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

Minority Concentration: Block groups where the total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 points higher than the total percentage of minorities for the housing market area as a whole.

In the Cincinnati-Middleton MSA, blacks make up 12.1% of the population; therefore, using the definition above, block groups where blacks make up at least 32.1% of the population are considered minority concentrated areas. The majority of the minority concentrated areas are located in the north-central portion of the County, predominately in the following communities: Forest Park, Lincoln Heights, Golf Manor, North College Hill, Mount Healthy, Silverton, Springfield Township and Woodlawn. A map of these areas can be found in MA-50.

There are not any concentrated Hispanic/Latino areas in Hamilton County according to the definition above; however, the majority of the Hispanic population does reside in a few communities in the north and central part of the County. According to 2010 US Census data, between 5.1% and 10% of the population in the Cities of Forest Park, Sharonville, and Norwood is Hispanic and between 10.1% and 20% of the population in the City of Springdale is Hispanic.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority was established in 1933 under the provisions of the Ohio Housing Authority Law and is an asset to Hamilton County. For more than 80 years the agency has provided quality, affordable rental housing opportunities for individuals and families throughout the county. The agency operates or administers three separate programs. Asset Management consists of 4,800 units owned and managed by CMHA. The Housing Choice Voucher can administer Housing Assistance Payments for nearly 11,200 households. The agency also operates 274 units of other affordable rental housing. CMHA has created a Gold Performance Standard to ensure that the resources CMHA provides are meeting the needs of the residents of Hamilton County.

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 units vouchers in use	0	43	5,021	10,639	187	10,251	109	48	10

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

*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
Average Annual Income	0	5,138	9,933	10,634	9,261	10,634	9,760	10,319
Average length of stay	0	3	5	5	1	5	0	9
Average Household size	0	1	2	2	1	2	1	3
# Homeless at admission	0	0	30	1	0	1	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	5	956	905	61	824	12	4
# of Disabled Families	0	7	988	2,703	61	2,570	49	6
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	43	5,021	10,639	187	10,251	109	48
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	6	414	1,178	41	1,084	33	6	4
Black/African American	0	37	4,582	9,438	145	9,145	76	42	6
Asian	0	0	9	8	0	8	0	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	8	9	0	9	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	8	6	1	5	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Vouchers			Special Purpose Voucher		
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	46	90	4	84	2	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	43	4,975	10,549	183	10,167	107	48	10

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

DRAFT

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

CMHA has a goal of providing 5% of its units as mobility accessible and 2% of its units as sensory accessible. CMHA has been working to increase the availability of accessible housing as housing developments are modernized or acquired to move towards meeting or exceeding the goals for number of units in each development that are accessible housing. At its most recent inventory in 2013, approximately 182 units were classified as fully ADA accessible. CMHA has contracted with a vendor to inspect all units currently classified as fully ADA accessible to insure the units are ADA and UFAS compliant. In general, CMHA has been able to meet the housing needs of persons with mobility impairments through making modifications to the housing unit directly and/or working in conjunction with community partners. CMHA has also been able to transfer residents in need of accessible housing internally within the Asset Management Program.

A large part of the past focus for providing accessible housing has been focused on persons with mobility impairments, such as the frail elderly, wheelchair-bound and persons with other physical disabilities or medical needs. As CMHA completes its ongoing review, it is finding that increased focus on providing accessible housing for tenants or applicants with other special needs is needed. These other special needs include provision of accommodations for persons with hearing or visual impairments.

There is no wait list for accessible units. However, CMHA cannot ask people if they have a disability unless that information is volunteered.

Most immediate needs of residents of Public Housing and Housing Choice voucher holders

The following information is from CMHA's *Annual Plan for the Fiscal Year 2014*:

Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) has an inventory of 5,293 public housing units. CMHA has 11,328 Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). There are 3,979 families on the public housing waiting list. The majority of these are extremely low income (less than 30% AMI) (96.33%) African American (85.32%) families with children (54.86%). There are 9,640 families on the Section 8 tenant-based assistance waiting list. Most of these are also extremely low income (93.08%) African American (89.24%) families with children (60.22%). The waiting lists maintained by CMHA, especially the waiting list for HCV, most of which is scattered site housing, demonstrates the immense need for affordable housing, especially for those at the lowest income levels. This reflects a similar pattern to the housing needs of the population of Hamilton County.

The most immediate need of public housing and housing choice voucher holders in Hamilton County is economic security. The average household income for public housing residents is \$9,933 and \$12,885 for housing choice voucher holders. The average household income for all residents in Hamilton County is \$48,234. Other needs include healthcare, childcare, and transportation.

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

Compared to the population at large in Hamilton County, the greatest housing need for Hamilton County residents is affordability. Over 34% of residents in the County are paying more than 30% of their income for housing costs.

DRAFT

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Hamilton County, the City of Cincinnati, the Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) and Strategies to End Homelessness (CoC Collaborative Applicant) have consistently utilized the Consolidated Plan as the primary documentation of the strategies, planning, and services being used to address homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness, in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The Homeless Section of the Consolidated Plan has been developed for both the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio as part of the local HUD Continuum of Care for the Homeless (CoC) program of the combined jurisdictions. Pursuant to HUD's guidance and the communities method of conducting planning and facilitating processes for homeless, the jurisdictions have standardized and identical elements within their Consolidated Plans, increasing coordination and reducing duplication of efforts.

The Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) oversees CoC planning & gaps analysis, coordinates project outcomes review, priority setting, funding allocation, & monitors elements of the Consolidated Plan. The Homeless Clearinghouse annually reviews program performance in relation to HUD outcome priorities, and uses outcomes data to propose changes to the local CoC program prioritization process, and presents these outcome performance measures to CoC membership. Such performance-based prioritization is accompanied by community input to select projects to be included in the annual CoC application. The Homeless Clearinghouse also oversees allocation & planning processes for ESG funds and the monitoring of ESG-funded program performance. The local homeless services system is working to reduce homelessness by doing the following: 1) Offering comprehensive Homelessness Prevention/Shelter Diversion services, 2) Improving the services that are available to people who are currently homeless, 3) Developing and offering housing resources so that households can exit and not return to homelessness.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	284	0	860	800	800	32
Persons in Households with Only Children	8	0	510	450	475	14
Persons in Households with Only Adults	734	17	4,820	5,010	3,800	43
Chronically Homeless Individuals	156	10	1,880	1,850	1,800	0
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	25	25	15	0
Veterans	191	1	750	600	700	0
Unaccompanied Child	8	0	510	335	0	0
Persons with HIV	29	0	70	60	65	35

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments:

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	0	0
Black or African American	0	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0

Data Source
Comments:

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

Many more families sought emergency shelter or homelessness prevention assistance in 2013 than could be accommodated, resulting in families being turned away because all programs were full.

In 2013, 2,185 unduplicated heads of household requested placement in an emergency shelter for themselves and their children; only 30% were placed into shelter. In short, if shelter space had been available, more households would have entered the shelter system and been counted as homeless. It is unclear where the households that were not provided with shelter turned for assistance, as only 226 families were offered homelessness prevention services instead of shelter, and 25 households with children and adults were encountered on the street. These numbers include families of Veterans.

Strategies to End Homelessness, St. Vincent de Paul, the Family Housing Partnership and Executive Service Corps of Cincinnati, in collaboration with numerous local organizations serving homeless families, are working to better understand the needs, challenges and service opportunities of homeless families in our community. The Family Homeless Services Study will develop recommendations and a strategic direction for local organizations to follow to better meet the needs of homeless families collectively and individually. Based on both national best practices and local needs, Strategies to End Homelessness will lead development of a comprehensive Family Homelessness Strategic Plan to be implemented with community partners.

For single individuals, there are systems in place (e.g. Winter Shelter and Drop Inn Center) to allow shelter capacity to expand to meet emergency shelter needs, whereas the family shelter system has essentially a fixed capacity. Further, families experiencing homelessness are unlikely to live in public,

making them more difficult to find and engage them in services. Families stay in remote locations and/or disperse members to various friends and families until the opportunity for reunification occurs. The most reliable data for such families comes from the number of unduplicated families seeking shelter through the Central Access Point (CAP) hot line. While some of these families may find other accommodations and ultimately avoid homelessness, this number is our best estimate of the unmet needs of homeless families.

Planning efforts under way will include a gaps analysis process, looking specifically at services for families, covering family needs including prevention, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing. The results of this gaps analysis will then be used to inform future action plan updates.

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

2013 HMIS data figures regarding homelessness by racial and ethnic group are as follows:

White--1862/29%

Black or African American--4297/67%

Asian--9/<1%

American Indian or Alaska Native--20/<1%

Hawaiian or Other Pacific--13/<1%

Multiple Races--205/3%

Don't know/Refused/Missing--6/<1%

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Point-in-Time Count of Homeless People-

On the night of the community's 2014 Point-in-time count of homeless people 1,044 people were counted as unsheltered, in emergency shelter, or in transitional housing. This represented a 21% decline from the 1326 people counted in 2013.

Annual Count of Homeless People-

According to VESTA, our local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), the total unduplicated number of homeless people on the street, in shelters and transitional housing in Hamilton County increased from 7,983 people in 2012 to 8,271 in 2013, a 3.6% increase.

Discussion:

Homelessness Prevention: primarily due to the expiration of HPRP funding in mid-2012, the number of people served in homelessness prevention programs decreased by 50% from 2012 to 2013, and by 67% since 2011. Over 900 fewer people were served in prevention programs last year than the year before. Given that local prevention programs have a 92% success rate at preventing homelessness, if the same level of funding available in 2012 had been available in 2013, the number of people experiencing homelessness may have been reduced.

Transitional Housing: over the past two years, HUD has been in the process of re-classifying transitional housing programs where private rental units are leased under client's name as Rapid Re-housing programs. Clients in Rapid Re-housing (and all other permanent housing programs) are not considered to be homeless for the purposes of homeless counts. This re-classification significantly reduces the inventory of housing considered transitional within the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, which had a significant number of programs and beds using this model. Between 2012 and 2014, over 770 beds have been re-classified as permanent housing through this process, resulting in a drastic decline in the count of persons in the transitional housing category.

Unsheltered population: in 2013, our community saw a 38% increase in the number of homeless people who were living on the streets or in places unfit for human habitation. In fact, the 1,531 unduplicated people counted on the streets in 2013 was the largest number of people encountered sleeping in places not meant for human habitation in our community since such data became available in 2006. This increase is a significant change for our community, which has excelled in recent years at bringing homeless people in off the streets.

Taken in a national context, according to the most recently published national point-in-time count of homeless people (January 2012), only 2% of the Cincinnati/Hamilton County homeless population was unsheltered, sleeping outdoors or in places not meant for human habitation, compared to 38% nationally. Our community's recent history has been that we have a low number of homeless people on the streets, and any sustained reversal of this would be troubling.

Emergency shelter: In contrast to the increased number of people on the streets in 2013, the number of people in shelters decreased by 3%. This decrease, which might appear to be a positive development on the surface, but specifically in the case of homeless families, frequently is a result of an inability to access shelter beds when needed.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment - 91.205 (b,d)

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Hamilton County's special needs populations include the elderly, persons with physical, mental and developmental disabilities and persons with HIV/AIDS. There is a broad network of public and private agencies within Hamilton County that focus on both the housing needs and particularly the supportive service needs of the special needs populations. These agencies include The Council on Aging, The Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, The Department of Job and Family Services, The Developmental Disabilities Board, The Center for Independent Living Options, LADD, and Caracole, among others. Although these agencies do not and cannot meet all the needs of their target client groups, the number of agencies and their diverse funding mechanisms assure that a substantial portion of the need will be met. Accordingly, Hamilton County will not devote a significant portion of its HUD resources to meeting the service needs of these populations. Hamilton County will however utilize available federal housing funding to meet a portion of the housing needs of these subpopulations. Specifically, Hamilton County has and will continue to fund a Tenant Based Assistance Program utilizing HOME Funds that is targeted specifically to special need populations, including some specifically devoted to homeless. In this effort, Hamilton County partners with special need agencies who assist clients with TBA applications for housing assistance and provide continued supportive services to clients assisted with the TBA Grants.

What are the housing and supportive service needs of these populations and how are these needs determined?

Hamilton County consulted with a variety of local agencies that serve special needs populations to determine their needs. A variety of needs were identified including: better and more affordable public transportation, affordable housing and housing rehabilitation, housing that is more accessible to the physically disabled, employment opportunities, adult education options, child development opportunities for bilingual children, immigrant community services, better access to housing, job and education information, more permanent supportive housing that is more widely dispersed in the County, more housing for people with criminal, substance abuse and mental health histories, clothing and home furnishings or vouchers for same, financial assistance to acquire identification, pre-employment vocational training, educational training (vs. expense of GED), independent living skills training, employment for persons with criminal histories, easier access to income verification from SSA and JFS to support client compliance, additional substance abuse treatment options, assistance with back utility balances.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs – 91.215 (f)

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Hamilton County currently has 36 participating communities within its jurisdiction. Each of these communities has varying needs with respect to improving public facilities; some needs are neighborhood specific, but several are common amongst many of the communities. The needs that are widely spread throughout several communities are as follows: recreational improvements, accessibility upgrades, and senior and community center renovations. Various other needs include energy efficiency upgrades to existing community facilities and funding to create or improve health facilities.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified above were determined through a number of ways. First, every three years, each participating community submits an application to Hamilton County for CDBG funding for various projects that have been identified as priority needs within that community. These needs are determined through a series of public hearings. Second, in preparation of this Consolidated Plan, the County created an online Needs Assessment survey that was emailed to all participating communities and agencies and was posted on the County's website and social media sites. Responses to this survey were tabulated and analyzed. Third, outreach was made to each participating community asking for direct feedback concerning their top three housing and non-housing community development needs.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

Each of Hamilton County's 36 participating communities has varying needs regarding public improvements; some needs are neighborhood specific, while several are common amongst many of the communities. The needs that are widely spread throughout several communities are as follows: street reconstruction (including sidewalk construction or repair), streetscape improvements, façade improvements in business districts, and demolition of blighted/vacant properties. Various other needs include sanitary/storm sewer upgrades, traffic signal and fire hydrant replacement, and construction of walking/biking trails.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified above were determined through a number of ways. First, every three years, each participating community submits an application to Hamilton County for CDBG funding for various projects that have been identified as priority needs within that community. These needs are determined through a series of public hearings. Second, in preparation of this Consolidated Plan, the County created an online Needs Assessment survey that was emailed to all participating communities and agencies and was posted on the County's website and social media sites. Responses to this survey

were tabulated and analyzed. Third, outreach was made to each participating community asking for direct feedback concerning their top three housing and non-housing community development needs.

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Hamilton County communities display varying needs with respect to improving public services. Some needs are community specific, while several are services needed at the County-wide level. Public Service needs that have been identified throughout the County are as follows: funding to provide fire and safety, youth, health (including mental), senior, emergency food, crime prevention, transportation, childcare and other social services for low income households.

How were these needs determined?

The needs identified above were determined through a number of ways. First, every three years, each participating community submits an application to Hamilton County for CDBG funding for various projects that have been identified as priority needs within that community. These needs are determined through a series of public hearings. Second, in preparation of this Consolidated Plan, the County created an online Needs Assessment survey that was emailed to all participating communities and agencies and was posted on the County’s website and social media sites. Responses to this survey were tabulated and analyzed. Third, outreach was made to each participating community asking for direct feedback concerning their top three housing and non-housing community development needs.

MA-10 Number of Housing Units – 91.210(a)&(b)(2)

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	131,201	71%
1-unit, attached structure	8,675	5%
2-4 units	14,523	8%
5-19 units	21,625	12%
20 or more units	6,994	4%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	3,016	2%
Total	186,034	100%

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	104	0%	1,315	3%
1 bedroom	1,444	1%	13,552	30%
2 bedrooms	22,739	18%	17,883	39%
3 or more bedrooms	101,848	81%	12,726	28%
Total	126,135	100%	45,476	100%

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

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

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is the largest provider of assisted housing in the region. CMHA operates or administers three separate programs that are geared towards providing quality, affordable housing for households with low- and moderate-incomes. Asset Management consists of 5,272 units owned and managed by CMHA (public housing). The Housing Choice Voucher Program administers Housing Assistance Payments for 10,011 tenant voucher households and 265 Project Based Vouchers. The agency also operates 234 units of other affordable rental housing, including tax credits. Households participating in the Asset Management and Housing Choice Voucher Programs must initial certify eligibility by having an income at or below 80% of the area median income for the family size. Participants in other affordable housing programs are predominantly low-income, but may have slightly higher initial incomes depending on the funding source of the program and the mix of existing residents in the housing development.

In addition to the CMHA project based units, there are 8,401 units of privately owned project based units throughout Hamilton County. As with the CMHA units, these units are targeted to households below 80% of AMI.

Hamilton County and the City of Cincinnati both utilize HOME funding to provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance that is targeted to low-income persons with disabilities. At present, there are approximately 190 units being subsidized with these funds.

The Shelter Plus Care program provides rental assistance for hard-to-serve homeless persons with disabilities. Currently, assistance is being provided to 73 households through this program.

The State of Ohio provides funding for one program within Hamilton County. The Ohio Department of Mental Health provides capital funds and rental assistance funds to Excel Development Company to operate some units, and in other cases provides tenant based subsidies to private owners for over 500 scattered site apartments throughout the County. Persons active in the Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board mental health system are eligible to receive assistance after it is determined that the applicant can maintain independent living. This program works very similar to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program.

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

CMHA is in the midst of conducting evaluations of physical needs of its portfolio of Asset Management properties to ensure that it can maintain or expand the supply of affordable housing in an efficient manner. Physically non-viable properties, including properties that are too expensive to maintain or rehabilitate, are expected to be replaced from the housing portfolio in the next few years. In 2013, CMHA has submitted an application under the HUD Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program. The application is currently on a national wait list of housing authority application submissions to be reviewed by HUD. CMHA is also evaluating properties separate from the RAD application to assess renovation or replacement needs. It is anticipated that there will not be a net loss of units from the affordable housing inventory as units lost due to disposition or demolition will be replaced through reconstruction or acquisition of new properties.

Hamilton County has a limited number of family and elderly units assisted under project based programs. We expect owners of these properties with few exceptions, to maintain the project based status. Any units that may convert to market rate or be lost to the inventory due to fiscal problems will not negatively impact the overall assisted housing market. Historically, units that have been lost through conversion or distress have been vouchered out with those tenants readily absorbed into the market place.

Of greatest concern within Hamilton County is the overall funding level for the Housing Choice Voucher Program. It is expected that tight federal budgets for the foreseeable future will continue this trend. While the rate of attrition will guarantee that no one currently receiving assistance loses that assistance, it is likely that the overall number of people assisted will decrease and family contributions to rental costs will increase in the future.

Local organizations that are dedicated to special needs populations, including mental health and MRDD, provide limited housing assistance to their clientele. These include Living Arrangements for the Developmentally Disabled (LADD) and Envision (formerly known as Resident Home Corporation).

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

Based on 2006-2010 ACS data and other sources, Hamilton County's housing market generally has enough units to supply both owner and tenant demand. The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis states that the number of housing units in Hamilton County increased by 1.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, from 373,393 to 377,364 units. During this time, however, the population of Hamilton County decreased by 5.1 percent. This suggests an overabundance of housing relative to population.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

There is a need for more senior rental housing, and some rehabilitated or new housing is needed to replace blighted and vacant rental stock. In recent years, various jurisdictions within the County have partnered with CMHA to create new senior low-income rental housing, such as The Reserve on South Martin in Mt. Healthy. This project utilized Hamilton County's NSP funds, in addition to various other grants, to demolish dilapidated apartment buildings and create new construction housing. Currently, Colerain Township is working to create a similar new construction senior housing project with CMHA.

Discussion

Generally speaking, the supply of housing in Hamilton County is adequate. Some older rental units may be considered less desirable due to small size and few amenities, but the primary reason for lack of adequate housing continues to be affordability.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing - 91.210(a)

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2010	% Change
Median Home Value	109,000	0	(100%)
Median Contract Rent	424	0	(100%)

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2006-2010 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	15,086	33.2%
\$500-999	26,377	58.0%
\$1,000-1,499	2,423	5.3%
\$1,500-1,999	658	1.5%
\$2,000 or more	932	2.1%
Total	45,476	100.0%

Table 30 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,678	No Data
50% HAMFI	15,072	8,932
80% HAMFI	31,773	30,511
100% HAMFI	No Data	47,130
Total	49,523	86,573

Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2006-2010 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	445	557	740	1,025	1,129
High HOME Rent	474	571	742	1,025	1,129
Low HOME Rent	474	571	742	927	1,035

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Hamilton County has a large inventory of residential housing. However, the housing stock is aging and vacancy rates are increasing. While Hamilton County does not have a need for new construction (except for special needs populations and the elderly); there is a significant need for the existing housing to be more affordable for the low and moderate income populations. According to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis, more than 90,000 households earned 80 percent or less of HAMFI and had unmet housing needs in 2009.

This study showed that, according to 2010 Five-Year ACS Data, 20.7% of owners with a mortgage were cost burdened, between 31-50% of income. Of these households, 11.1% were severely cost burdened, above 50% of income. The percentage of renters who are cost burdened was slightly higher at 21.5%, and those that are severely cost burdened was drastically higher at 25.5%. It total, 19.2% of Hamilton County's households are cost burdened, and 15.9% of the households are severely cost burdened. All of these percentages have increased since 2010, showing that decent, affordable housing for lower income households is a significant issue.

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

Median home value in Hamilton County increased from \$109,000 in 2000 to \$148,200 in 2010; Median rent increased from \$424 to \$652 in that same time period, according to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis. The percentage of households in various lower income levels, however, has slightly decreased. In 2000, 16.8% of households had an income of \$15,000 or below. In 2010, the percentage had slightly decreased to 15.6%. Overall, all income levels below \$50,000 decreased slightly over this 10 year period, according to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis. This does not, however, indicate the effects of inflation. Although the percentage of households with lower income has decreased slightly, the cost of home purchasing and rent has increased more drastically. The need for affordable housing will increase as housing prices and rents continue to increase.

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

The area median rent in Hamilton County in 2010 was \$652, according to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis. This study used Craigslist data in 2012 to compute the average rent by number of bedrooms in Hamilton County. This information shows the average studio is \$538 per month, compared to \$445 Fair Market Rent and \$474 HOME rent. A one bedroom market rate rent is \$621, compared to \$557 Fair Market Rent and \$571 HOME rent. The gap shrinks with two bedroom

units, comparing \$740 Fair Market Rent, \$742 HOME rent and \$780 market rent. The average three bedroom unit market rate is below Fair Market rent at \$1023, compared to \$1025. The HOME rent rate for a three bedroom unit is \$927 to \$1,025. This data shows a larger financial gap for the smaller housing units, studios to two bedrooms. These types of units could be more of a focus in the future when providing affordable housing.

DRAFT

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing – 91.210(a)

Definitions

Standard Condition – Any housing unit that meets all applicable state and local building codes.

Substandard Condition but Suitable for Rehab – A housing unit that is in poor condition and may not meet all applicable state and local building codes, but is found to be structurally and financially feasible to rehabilitate.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	31,523	25%	19,551	43%
With two selected Conditions	222	0%	1,127	2%
With three selected Conditions	28	0%	114	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	94,362	75%	24,684	54%
Total	126,135	100%	45,476	99%

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	6,845	5%	1,684	4%
1980-1999	25,332	20%	9,959	22%
1950-1979	68,357	54%	22,708	50%
Before 1950	25,601	20%	11,125	24%
Total	126,135	99%	45,476	100%

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2006-2010 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	93,958	74%	33,833	74%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,107	2%	70,059	154%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Total Units) 2006-2010 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	0	0	0
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 36 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Hamilton County has an aging housing stock. Over half of Hamilton County's owner and renter occupied housing units were built during 1950-1979 and approximately 75% were built prior to 1980 (2006 – 2010 CHAS data). An older housing stock brings about increasing housing problems. According to 2006-2010 CHAS data, over 25% of owner-occupied housing in the County has one or more housing problems and 45% of renter-occupied housing has one or more housing problems. This indicates a need for housing improvements, repairs and rehabilitation, particularly amongst housing units occupied by renters but also to a lesser extent amongst owner-occupied housing. Housing problems include incomplete plumbing facilities, incomplete kitchen facilities, overcrowding (more than 1 person per room) and cost burden greater than 30%.

The 2012 Hamilton County Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis provides additional data concerning the housing problems listed above and the condition and grade of housing units within the County. Particularly, overcrowding is far more prevalent in renter-occupied households compared to owner-occupied households, but overall this housing problem is decreasing, while the number of homes lacking complete kitchen and plumbing facilities is increasing, further indicating the need for rehabilitation.

Additionally, the number of vacant units within the county can provide insight into the need for rehabilitation activities. The table above did not have accurate data displaying the number of vacant units for the County, so Census data was used in this analysis. The past decade has seen a substantial increase in the number of vacant units throughout the County. The total number of vacant units in Hamilton County outside of Cincinnati is 15,744 according to the 2010 census, an increase of 81% from the 2000 Census. The number of "other vacant" units within the County, outside of the City, increased from 1,717 in 2000 to 4,463 in 2010, an increase of 160%. This increase is substantial. "Other vacant" units include those that are not for sale or rent, and quite possibly are abandoned and blighting influences throughout the County. This data is an indicator of the need for possible demolition/redevelopment and/or rehabilitation activities.

Additionally, in 2000, 14% of households were cost burdened; 8.5% severely cost burdened compared to 18.7% cost burdened and 12.2% severely cost burdened in 2010. This increase is presumably due to the downturn in the economy which resulted in higher unemployment rates and home foreclosures.

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

Housing units built before 1980 are at risk for containing lead based paint. The table above did not accurately reflect the risk of lead-based paint hazard, therefore an additional study was reviewed. According to the 2012 Hamilton County Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis, approximately 62% (234,837) of housing units (both renter and owner-occupied) in Hamilton County (including Cincinnati) are at risk of having lead-based paint hazards. When looking at Hamilton County outside of Cincinnati, the risk is present in about half of all housing units. In the County as a whole there are 221,271 households that are likely to pose lead-based paint health risks for children and of those, 31,414 (14.2%) households contained children aged 6 and younger.

DRAFT

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing – 91.210(b)

Introduction

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority was established in 1933 under the provisions of the Ohio Housing Authority Law and is an asset to Hamilton County. For more than 80 years the agency has provided quality, affordable rental housing opportunities for individuals and families throughout the county. The agency operates or administers three separate programs. Asset Management consists of 4,800 units owned and managed by CMHA. The Housing Choice Voucher can administer Housing Assistance Payments for nearly 11,200 households. The agency also operates 274 units of other affordable rental housing. CMHA has created a Gold Performance Standard to ensure that the resources CMHA provides are meeting the needs of the residents of Hamilton County.

Totals 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	44	5,251	11,176	265	10,911	834	369	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 37 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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:

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority owns and manages several public housing developments in Hamilton County. Prior to the 2008 economic recession, these developments had vacancies; now they are mostly filled to capacity, with limited one-bedroom units currently available for the elderly and disabled. All but one of the public housing developments is located within the City of Cincinnati; the other is located within the Village of Lincoln Heights. Single-family homes owned by CMHA are spread throughout the entire County. CMHA operates 12 high-rise buildings, 3 large family communities, numerous small family communities and many single-family homes for a total of 5,293 public housing units. The names of the public housing developments and their inspection scores (if available) are listed in the table below.

CMHA also manages two senior housing developments, Baldwin Grove in the City of Springdale and the Reserve on South Martin in Mt. Healthy. Half of the units in Baldwin Grove are considered public housing, while the other half are subsidized through site-based vouchers or tax credits. The Reserve on South Martin is a project funded through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program and tax credits. Although not totally considered public housing, these two senior developments are included in the table below.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Findlater Gardens	70
Winton Terrace	63
Millvale	56
Sutter View	0
Horizon Hills	69
Washington Terrace	0
Setty Kuhn	0
Liberty Street Apartments	67
Marianna Terrace	64
Clinton Springs	0
Beacon Glen	74
Riverview	88
Park Eden	87
President	0
Redding	0
Marquette Manor	76
The Evanston	0
Maple Tower	0
San Marco	0
Pinecrest	93
The Beechwood	88
Stanley Rowe Towers	65
Baldwin Grove	0
Reserve on South Martin	0

Table 38 - Public Housing Condition

Describe the restoration and revitalization needs of public housing units in the jurisdiction:

CMHA has consistently planned for modernization to its units in accordance with their approved Public Housing Agency Plan. CMHA is in the midst of conducting evaluations of physical needs of its portfolio of Asset Management properties to ensure that it can maintain or expand the supply of affordable housing in an efficient manner. Physically non-viable properties, including properties that are too expensive to maintain or rehabilitate, are expected to be replaced from the housing portfolio in the next few years. In 2013, CMHA has submitted an application under the HUD Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) Program. The application is currently on a national wait list of housing authority application submissions to be reviewed by HUD. CMHA is also evaluating properties separate from the RAD application to assess renovation or replacement needs. It is anticipated that there will not be a net loss of units from the

affordable housing inventory as units lost due to disposition or demolition will be replaced through reconstruction or acquisition of new properties.

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

CMHA shared the following plans with the City and County for improving the environment of low and moderate income families residing in public housing:

- Assess Asset Management units for long term viability.
- Continue to develop additional affordable units for families, seniors, and special population through multiple funding sources for rental and homeownership.
- Disposition or development of Lincoln V – the remaining portion of Laurel Homes/Lincoln Court Hope VI project called City West.
- Obtain a Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) for Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority.
- Build an alliance with Affordable Housing Advocates (AHA) and obtain a Good Neighbor Agreement to preserve, maintain and develop quality affordable housing (Gold Standard).
- Build an alliance with the Hamilton County communities to preserve, maintain and develop quality affordable housing (Gold Standard).
- Build an alliance with all advocates for affordable housing to preserve, maintain and develop quality affordable housing (Gold Standard).
- Build a stronger alliance with Jurisdiction- wide Resident Advisory Board (JRAB) to preserve, maintain and develop quality affordable housing and improve the quality of life for CMHA residents (Gold Standard).
- Continue to work toward achieving 5% mobility accessibility and 2% sensory accessibility within the Asset Management portfolio.

Discussion:

The Strategic Goals identified by CMHA in Fiscal Year 2014:

- Continue to develop affordable housing within Hamilton County employing mixed finance approach where appropriate in partnership with communities. Create an affordable housing development policy consistent with the recommendations from the Hamilton County Housing Study. The three primary recommendations are the following: 1) Consider rehabilitation of existing good quality but poor condition housing 2) Consider demolition of poor quality and poor condition housing with new construction 3) Provide marketable amenities and encourage neighborhood amenities.
- Continue to improve CMHA's community visibility image and build stronger relationships within the community by utilizing outreach and education methods such as coffees with the Executive Director, individual presentations to community leadership, groups, councils, and the initiation of Good Neighbor Agreements.
- Create and implement new business development plan to generate additional revenue to support and assist CMHA's mission and business goals.
- Continue to implement Phase II and begin Phase III of the agency wide document management

program.

- Update and create new agency wide policies and standard operating procedures to manage and mitigate risk to the agency.
- Continue to operate the Agency in a fiscally sound manner.
- Ensure the Voluntary Compliance Agreement is on target for completion by June 2016.
- Assess Asset Management units for long term viability.

DRAFT

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services – 91.210(c)

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	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)	603	100	348	3,096	139
Households with Only Adults	555	100	38	539	139
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	546	80
Veterans	12	0	170	178	35
Unaccompanied Youth	48	0	0	104	0

Table 39 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Permanent housing includes both Permanent Supportive - Housing and Rapid Re-housing programs, as indicated in HUD CoC Interim rule.- Data source: OH-500 Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Chart, HUD HDX system

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

Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH), the organization that coordinates the work of thirty agencies that shelter and service the homeless in Hamilton County, is leading the implementation of the Homeless to Homes (HTH) plan, which provides a framework for how the community's system of care for the homeless should be structured. Within the HTH plan, recommendations are made to improve services offered to homeless individuals in the system. STEH is using private and public funding to coordinate and support the incremental increased costs related to expanding medical and behavioral health care, employment programs, case management, and assisting residents in navigating systems and accessing mainstream resources (Medicaid, etc.) when available in the community.

In addition, Strategies to End Homelessness has partnered with the Family Housing Partnership, Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and the Executive Service Corps of Cincinnati to complete a Family Homelessness Study; a gaps analysis process will be conducted, looking specifically at services for families, covering family needs including prevention, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing. The results of this gaps analysis will then be used to inform future action plan updates. Implementation of recommendations will be brought into alignment with the Homeless to Homes plan once the family plan is complete.

In 2013, 4,461 single adults were served by the emergency shelters in Cincinnati and Hamilton County. 59% of these adults suffer from at least one disabling condition, 34% suffer from a mental illness, and 28% have a chronic health condition. The local system is working to improve services and case management to connect this population with needed resources, employment, and housing. The shelters are already showing measurable results, as 37% of shelter residents find employment prior to exiting shelter, and 54% exit to permanent housing. Meanwhile, the number of people served in supportive housing programs has increased by 92% since 2009.

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 following agencies provide emergency shelter to families: Bethany House, Mercy Franciscan at St. John's, Interfaith Hospitality Network and the Salvation Army.

Emergency shelter for men only, women only and for both men and women is provided by: Center for Respite Care, Cincinnati Union Bethel, City Ministries, Drop Inn Center, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Mercy Franciscan at St. John's, MHAP-MHR SB, St. Francis/St. Joseph Catholic Worker House and Talbert House.

Emergency shelter for battered women is provided by the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati.

Emergency shelter for youth is provided by Lighthouse Youth Services.

Transitional housing is provided by Bethany House Services, Caracole, City Ministries, Drop Inn Center, Grace Place Catholic Workers House, Joseph House, Ohio Valley Goodwill, Prospect House Inc, Talbert House, Tender Mercies, Tom Geiger Guest House, Volunteers of America and the YWCA.

Rapid Rehousing services are provided by Bethany House Services, Drop Inn Center, Freestore/Foodbank, Lighthouse Youth Services, Ohio Valley Goodwill, Salvation Army, Talbert House and the YWCA.

Permanent Supportive Housing services are provided by (or funded by) the Center for Independent Living Options, City Ministries, the City of Cincinnati, Freestore/Foodbank, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Lighthouse Youth Services, Nothing Into Something Real Estate, Over the Rhine Community Outreach, Tender Mercies and Tom Geiger Guest House.

See previous question regarding services available to these populations.

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services – 91.210(d)

Introduction

There is a broad network of public and private agencies within Hamilton County that focus on both the Housing Needs and particularly the Supportive Service Needs of the Special Needs populations. These agencies include The Council on Aging, The Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, The Department of Job and Family Services, The Developmental Disabilities Board, The Center for Independent Living Options, LADD, and Caracole, among others. Although these agencies do not and cannot meet all the needs of their target client groups, the number of agencies and their diverse funding mechanisms assure that a substantial portion of the need will be met. Accordingly, Hamilton County will not devote any significant portion of its HUD resources to meeting the Service Needs of these populations. Hamilton County will however utilize available Federal Housing money to meet a portion of the housing needs of these subpopulations. Specifically, Hamilton County has and will continue to fund a Tenant Based Assistance Program utilizing HOME Funds that is targeted specifically to Special Need populations, including some specifically devoted to homeless. In this effort, Hamilton County partners with Special Need Agencies who assist clients with TBA applications for housing assistance and provide continued supportive services to clients assisted with the TBA Grants. Hamilton County has also used Federal Housing money to invest in multiple low to moderate housing developments for seniors in the past few years.

Hamilton County is not the recipient of HOPWA funding. The State of Ohio administers HOPWA funds for non-HOPWA entitled areas, including Hamilton County.

Over the next 5 years Hamilton County hopes to meet some of the housing and supportive service needs of a portion of the special need population who are not currently served. It is hoped that private developers will continue a trend of proposing Housing Tax Credit Projects to serve the housing needs of the lower income population, and HUD Section 202 projects for the elderly. It is also hoped that other funding, including local, state and Federal, can be obtained for these and other projects to serve low-moderate income populations, including special needs populations. The County will support these applications. The primary resource that will be used to meet both housing and support service needs of the special needs populations will be State of Ohio and Hamilton County Tax Levy proceeds that are targeted within the County to special needs populations including Mental Health, Substance Use disorder, and Developmentally Disabled populations. Caracole coordinates most of the HIV/AIDS assistance within the County. During the next 5 years we expect this pattern of resource allocation to continue.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Hamilton County consulted with a variety of local agencies that serve these special needs populations to determine what their needs are. Hamilton County Developmental Disabilities Services identified three priority needs for their clients: transportation, affordable housing near public transportation and employment opportunities. Norwood Service League also identified their clientele's needs: Adult Education and child development center that works with bilingual children, immigrant community service and, livable housing by restoration. Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME) offered their client's needs: more affordable housing, better public transportation and Access to information and expert help in obtaining housing, education and jobs. The Center for Independent Living Options (CILO) identified their client's needs as the following: Housing: More accessible, affordable housing; more Permanent Supportive Housing that is integrated into the county and not just Price Hill; Housing for people with criminal, substance abuse, mental health histories. Basic needs: Clothing and home furnishings; financial assistance to acquire identification (ID is crucial to employment, voting etc.); ramps to allow basic access to their homes (lack of ramps is a serious health and safety issue) Training: pre-employment vocational training (cost of GED is too high); Training to further education (without using financial aid to retake a year of High School); Training on homemaking, transportation, how to utilize their medical benefits, other skills of independent living; employment for people with criminal histories. Excel Development expressed their priorities as access to Income verification from SSA/JFS to support client compliance, funds to provide care packages or vouchers and funds to provide furniture packages or vouchers. Caracole described their needs as additional substance abuse treatment options, assistance for back utility bills and better public transportation.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.210(e)

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Hamilton County has primarily used existing housing stock in the development of affordable housing and because of this, local policies such as land use controls, zoning, or growth limits have not had a major impact. New construction of affordable housing is more likely to be affected by such public policies. The following paragraphs provide examples of barriers to affordable housing that exist within Hamilton County.

One difficulty in development of new construction of affordable housing has been in requests for zoning amendments. For these projects, as it is new development, zoning or land use restrictions can create barriers to affordable housing. The County works with jurisdictions on these issues on a case-by-case basis.

There are various other public policies related to zoning and land use that create barriers to affordable housing. Some communities in Hamilton County having zoning ordinances that do not allow for multi-family housing, group homes or mixed-use districts. Affordable housing units are more likely to be built in multi-family and mixed-used developments. In addition, zoning ordinances may prescribe minimum lot sizes, home square footage and setbacks requirements, which necessitate the need for larger lots. From the 2014 Analysis of Impediments, "...some of the mostly white communities have zoning that designates only single-family housing and especially large-lot, single-family housing, often with minimum house sizes." Larger lots drive up the cost of housing, making it less affordable, and essentially eliminates high-density housing options.

According to the 2014 Analysis of Impediments, another barrier is the lack of political support for affordable housing because of NIMBY ("not in my backyard") attitudes in many communities where political approval is required to build affordable housing; this allows NIMBY attitudes of even a few vocal residents to prevent the affordable housing from being built.

As much of the affordable housing developed using Community Development funds has been redevelopment or use of existing properties, there hasn't been a strategy to focus on the barriers identified above. Other barriers, not identified as caused by public policies, but caused more by public perception, are being addressed, and can be seen in more detail in the Fair Housing Action Plan.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets – 91.215 (f)

Economic Development Market Analysis

Business Activity

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Agriculture, Mining, Oil & Gas Extraction	296	241	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	21,089	22,086	13	12	-1
Construction	6,931	10,651	4	6	2
Education and Health Care Services	35,516	34,170	21	19	-2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	12,993	9,092	8	5	-3
Information	3,606	3,718	2	2	0
Manufacturing	19,619	19,822	12	11	-1
Other Services	6,735	7,916	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	21,908	25,927	13	14	1
Public Administration	163	153	0	0	0
Retail Trade	21,088	28,874	13	16	3
Transportation and Warehousing	6,087	5,430	4	3	-1
Wholesale Trade	10,913	12,632	7	7	0
Total	166,944	180,712	--	--	--

Table 40 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS (Workers), 2010 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	231,416
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	217,186
Unemployment Rate	6.15
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.43
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.88

Table 41 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	51,466
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	9,475
Service	20,219
Sales and office	39,976
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	14,652
Production, transportation and material moving	12,027

Table 42 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	143,423	70%
30-59 Minutes	56,877	28%
60 or More Minutes	5,787	3%
Total	206,087	100%

Table 43 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	9,849	941	6,563
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	48,774	3,326	13,328
Some college or Associate's degree	56,883	2,913	10,690

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Bachelor's degree or higher	62,704	1,656	9,626

Table 44 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	591	690	844	2,025	4,444
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,395	3,280	2,992	7,522	9,116
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	13,464	13,019	16,445	36,067	23,075
Some college, no degree	12,775	11,909	12,006	25,041	11,370
Associate's degree	1,788	4,589	5,855	11,148	2,156
Bachelor's degree	3,500	12,729	13,764	22,871	8,064
Graduate or professional degree	203	4,309	6,037	14,334	5,913

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	0
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	0
Some college or Associate's degree	0
Bachelor's degree	0
Graduate or professional degree	0

Table 46 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2006-2010 ACS

Based on the Business Activity table above, what are the major employment sectors within your jurisdiction?

According to provided data, the following are major (20,000 or more workers) employment sectors in Hamilton County:

- Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations
- Education and Healthcare
- Professional, Scientific, Management Services
- Retail Trade

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Transportation problems are one of the most critical issues our region faces today. There is a geographic mismatch in many cases between employment growth areas in Hamilton County and the available workforce. Workers often don't live close to where the job growth is taking place. Since the region lacks efficient public transportation, it is difficult to get people to employment if they don't own a car. Hamilton County would benefit from increased transit coverage which would open up job opportunities for lower-wage workers. Some regional public transit options are being discussed to improve this situation, but these are very far (20+ years) into the future.

Another urgent transportation need in the region is the replacement of the Brent Spence Bridge, which links Northern Kentucky to Cincinnati, Ohio. BrentSpenceBridgeCorridor.com states that "Approximately 172,000 motor vehicles cross the bridge daily, though its original design was meant to accommodate 80,000 vehicles per day. Due to this increased traffic flow, motorists are three to five times more likely to have a wreck along this corridor than on any other portion of the interstate systems in Ohio or Kentucky. Traffic congestion results in an average of 3.6 million hours of delay for passenger cars every year."

This website further explains "The National Bridge Inventory lists the bridge as "functionally obsolete" due to concerns with capacity, sight distance and safety. These concerns have led the replacement project to be considered a top priority by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), the Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT), the Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana Regional Council of Governments (OKI), the Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce, the Cincinnati USA Regional Chamber of Commerce and the cities of Covington, Kentucky and Cincinnati, Ohio." The current estimate to replace this critical thoroughfare is \$2.7 billion.

Describe any major changes that may have an economic impact, such as planned local or regional 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.

Large public capital investments that will affect economic growth in the region include:

1. Metropolitan Sewer District stormwater management projects: multi-billion dollar infrastructure upgrade program to fulfill NEPA requirements to remove pollutants from sewer discharges into local waterways
2. Cincinnati Streetcar: transit project linking central business district and Over-The-Rhine with two-mile streetcar loop. Potential for continued expansion into University of Cincinnati/Uptown district.
3. Over-The-Rhine redevelopment: massive private/public investment coalition encompassing hundreds of 19th Century Italianate residential and commercial structures in one of the largest intact historic urban areas in the United States
4. Martin Luther King/I-71 interchange: potential to construct a new full-access interchange with Interstate 71 and Martin Luther King Jr. Drive which would open vast areas to new investment and

development as well as ease traffic flow throughout this district

5. I-75 widening: ongoing widening and highway improvement project along Interstate 75 corridor through Cincinnati

6. Brent Spence Bridge: ongoing feasibility and engineering studies to replace obsolete bridge over Ohio River which carries both Interstate 75 and Interstate 71. Potential to ease traffic movement throughout region and greatly improve safety for travelers

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

Emerging employment sectors will require retraining and higher skill levels of the workforce. Most growth occupations in the region will require employees to obtain at least an Associate's Degree. The Consolidated Plan can support these activities through funding non-profits and other organizations engaged in worker education.

Describe any current workforce training initiatives, including those supported by Workforce Investment Boards, community colleges and other organizations. Describe how these efforts will support the jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan.

Business and economic development leaders identify a jobs/workforce training disconnect and a need for more "agile" training programs for workers. The region has a large percentage of Baby Boomers in the workforce, and as this cohort ages replacement workers will be in demand. Notable among projects engaged in workforce training and attraction are

1. Partners for a Competitive Workforce: tri-state group for re-training, growing skills among region's workers
2. Diverse by Design: Chamber of Commerce project to attract and retain young professional talent to replace aging 34-44 year-old workers

Does your jurisdiction participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS)?

Yes

If so, what economic development initiatives are you undertaking that may be coordinated with the Consolidated Plan? If not, describe other local/regional plans or initiatives that impact economic growth.

Hamilton County updated its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) report in 2013. This report is the result of collaboration between the Hamilton County Planning and Development Department, the Community Building Institute at Xavier University and The Hamilton County Development Company (HCDC), who is our economic development conduit. The CEDS is a broad vision for the local economy with the goal to grow jobs, employment, and incomes across the region. It contains a five year strategy to diversify and strengthen the local economy. Research for this document inventoried many applicable economic trends that interact with the Consolidated Plan activities.

DRAFT

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Minority Concentration: Block groups where the total percentage of minority persons is at least 20 points higher than the total percentage of minorities for the housing market area as a whole.

Low Income Concentration: Block groups where the area median income is below 50% of the area median income for the MSA.

In the Cincinnati-Middleton MSA, Blacks make up 12.1% of the population; therefore, using the definition above, block groups where Blacks make up at least 32.1% of the population are considered minority concentrated areas. The attached map shows the minority concentrated areas in Hamilton County. The majority of the minority concentrated areas are located in the north-central portion of the County, predominately in the following communities: Forest Park, Lincoln Heights, Golf Manor, North College Hill, Mount Healthy, Silverton, Springfield Township and Woodlawn.

There are roughly 20 block groups in Hamilton County that are low-income concentrated according to the definition above. In general, these block groups are located in the central and northern parts of the County with a few scattered in the east and west. The attached map shows the location of these low-income concentrated areas.

A few of the minority concentrated block groups overlap with the low-income concentrated block groups; these areas present opportunities for targeting HUD funding as the need is likely to be significant. These overlapping block groups are located in the following communities: Mt. Healthy, Colerain Township, Springfield Township, Lincoln Heights, Woodlawn, Lockland, Golf Manor, and Columbia Township.

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

Generally, the areas identified above are communities that have high rates of foreclosure when compared to other areas within the County. All, with the exception of Columbia Township, were target areas for Hamilton County's Neighborhood Stabilization Program because of their high foreclosure rates. Various areas within these neighborhoods have experienced disinvestment, property abandonment and neglect, and have a real estate market that is depressed.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

In general, the communities that are low-income and minority concentrated have limited neighborhood assets. Those assets that are present amongst some of the communities are as follows:

parks/recreational options, access to bus lines and major interstates, retail/food/grocery options, quality schools, libraries, and active community councils.

DRAFT

Strategic Plan

DRAFT

SP-10 Geographic Priorities – 91.215 (a)(1)

Geographic Area

Table 47 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

Describe the basis for allocating investments geographically within the jurisdiction (or within the EMSA for HOPWA)

The Hamilton County Consolidated Plan jurisdiction includes 25 municipalities and 11 unincorporated townships (see map below). Geographically, the vast majority of Hamilton County communities participate in the CDBG program. Only 12 out of 48 county jurisdictions are not participating in this plan.

Hamilton County covers a large geographic area with topography varying from steep hillsides to rolling farmland. The City of Cincinnati is by far the largest jurisdiction in the area with a population of approximately 297,000, and encompasses the south-central portion of Hamilton County. The other cities, villages, and townships are dotted across the county following rivers, natural topography, and major roads reaching into suburban areas. More than some other urban areas in Ohio, Cincinnati is virtually surrounded by smaller jurisdictions – some with less than 1,000 residents. Although many of them are small, the residents and leaders of these communities take pride in where they live and are historically fiercely independent of one another. This fragmented geography makes coordinated, county-wide planning and program execution extremely challenging. However, over the past several years leaders in many of these smaller communities have begun cooperative agreements with Hamilton County, civic organizations, and one another to deal with cross-jurisdiction issues and service sharing.

Historically, approximately 50% of our CDBG funds are distributed to each of the participating jurisdictions and the remaining 50% is allocated to county-wide programs and projects. Low-moderate income communities are given priority because of their increased need. Low-moderate income communities are given priority because of their increased need. The following communities are considered low-mod: Arlington Heights, Cheviot, Elmwood Place, Golf Manor, Lincoln Heights, Lockland, Norwood, and Silverton.

SP-25 Priority Needs - 91.215(a)(2)

Priority Needs

Table 48 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Rental Assistance
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Description	Tenant based rental assistance provided by both grantee, an agency that serves clients with mental disabilities and our Continuum of Care.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Affordable housing was identified as a priority need in both our Needs Assessment and Market Analysis.
	2	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High
Population		Extremely Low Low
Geographic Areas Affected		

	Associated Goals	Public Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Various improvements to participating communities' roads, sewers, etc.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Priority based on a variety of input, primarily from our participating communities.
3	Priority Need Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Housing Rehabilitation
	Description	Rehab of single and multi-family housing for low income homeowners and renters
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on input from a variety of sources, indicating a need for more affordable housing.
	4	Priority Need Name
Priority Level		High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate veterans Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Various public services including food pantries, youth/elderly community activities and services for formerly homeless veterans.
	Basis for Relative Priority	A variety of social services have been identified by our participating communities and agencies as high priorities.
5	Priority Need Name	Public Facilities
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Elderly Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Facility Improvements
	Description	Improvements to senior centers and other public facilities in participating communities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Improvements to public facilities were identified as a high priority by many participating communities.

6	Priority Need Name	Rapid Rehousing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Rapid Rehousing
	Description	Assistance to quickly re-house individuals and families who have recently become homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Identified as high priority by Cincinnati-Hamilton County Continuum of Care.
7	Priority Need Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Individuals Families with Children Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Homelessness Prevention
	Description	Services to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless, primarily through rental assistance.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Identified as high priority by Cincinnati-Hamilton County Continuum of Care.
8	Priority Need Name	Acquisition and Demolition
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Acquisition/Demolition
	Description	Acquisition (where necessary) and demolition of obsolete, vacant, blighted and/or condemned commercial and residential properties in participating communities in Hamilton County.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Identified as high priority due to age and condition of housing and need for redevelopment of commercial and industrial sites.
9	Priority Need Name	Production of New Units-Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Elderly Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	New Unit Production
	Description	Construction of new units of affordable housing, primarily for special needs populations.

	Basis for Relative Priority	Should HOME funding be available, gap financing would be made available for the construction of housing for special needs populations which is in high demand in Hamilton County. Non-CDBG/HOME funding resources typically comprise the primary funding sources for development of this type of housing.
10	Priority Need Name	Homeowner Repair Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Large Families Families with Children Elderly Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Homeowner Repairs and Improvements
	Description	A county-wide programs to assist low income homeowners in making emergency and critical repairs to their homes. Also included are community based programs that enable low income homeowners to make repairs or improvements that they otherwise could not afford.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Identified as high priority based on high demand, program performance and input from participating communities and agencies.
11	Priority Need Name	Administration
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Administration
	Description	Administrative funds for CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

	Basis for Relative Priority	N/A
--	------------------------------------	-----

DRAFT

SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
<p>Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)</p>	<p>When examining the characteristics of the local housing market, a variety of factors are observed. CMHA’s Comprehensive Study and Needs Analysis outline eight housing challenges facing Hamilton County. These challenges are: Aging housing stock, increasing vacancy rates, declining home values, unmet housing needs for many low and moderate-income households, lack of sufficient senior housing, lack of sufficient housing for disabled persons, insufficient financial assistance and desire for additional contemporary housing and neighborhood features.</p> <p>Hamilton County has a large population that is cost burdened by housing. The data provided shows 19,195 households spend more than 30% of their income on rent. Additionally, 9,936 households spend more than 50% of their income on rent. Yet Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority is the only public housing organization serving Hamilton County. CMHA’s <i>Annual Plan for the Fiscal Year 2014</i> states that there are currently 3,979 families on the waiting list for public housing. This shows an obvious lack of subsidized housing for eligible households in Hamilton County.</p>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>According to the 2013 American Community Survey, there are 62,111 residents of Hamilton County (outside the City of Cincinnati) that have a disability. This is roughly 13% of the population. This is a substantial number of residents whose needs are largely unmet. Hamilton County Community Development has the only Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program in Hamilton County, which is designed for persons or families with disabilities. This program is the only subsidized housing program outside of CMHA for people with the disabled community. Our program currently serves 191 families. Our wait list has been closed for over two years due to a decrease in funding, despite increased interest. With the aging population in Hamilton County, the number of disabled persons needing housing assistance is only going to increase over time. Due to the age of the housing stock in Hamilton County, a large portion of homes are inaccessible to the elderly or persons with special needs. Additionally, the County continues to dedicate a portion of the HOME funds to the homeless population.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>Based on 2006-2010 ACS data, Hamilton County's housing market generally has enough units to supply both owner and tenant demand. According to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis, rehabilitation, as opposed to new construction, should be one of our area's top priorities. The study states "the number of housing units (in Hamilton County) increased by 1.1 percent between 2000 and 2010, from 373,393 to 377,364 units. During this time, however, the population of Hamilton County decreased by 5.1 percent, which indicates that housing production outpaced population growth." This suggests and overabundance of housing stock to fit our population size. Resources would be better spent rehabilitating our current housing stock.</p> <p>An exception to the above would be new unit production that is modified to meet the needs of the disabled and elderly. There is a shortage of this type of affordable housing in the County. Rehab of existing housing to meet the needs of these populations is often not cost effective. Construction of new units could help alleviate this shortage. In recent years, various jurisdictions within the County have partnered with CMHA to create new senior low-income rental housing, such as The Reserve on South Martin in Mt. Healthy. This project utilized Hamilton County's NSP funds, in addition to various other grants, to demolish dilapidated apartment buildings and create new construction housing. Currently, Colerain Township is working to create a similar new construction senior housing project with CMHA.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>As previously stated, Hamilton County has an overabundance of housing. According to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis, "Data indicated little or no need for new affordable housing construction. Rather, they suggest the need for housing rehabilitation and the improvement of existing housing." The data provided shows 12,424 households 0-30% AMI have at least one housing problem, 9,807 households 30-50%, 8,975 households 50-80% and 3,399 households 80-100%. These housing problems are almost evenly spread between renters and homeowners. Some of the County's homes also have incomplete facilities or are inaccessible to seniors or persons with disabilities. The Housing analysis further explains: "Properties that are most suitable for rehabilitation are units of above average grade but below average condition; these could be rehabilitated cost-effectively. If neighborhoods and homes meeting these criteria are rehabilitated, their architectural uniqueness and historic qualities can be not only preserved, but also restored to their previous vitality."</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>In Hamilton County, typically if a property is acquired it is for demolition purposes. The County's housing stock is not as architecturally interesting as the City of Cincinnati's housing. However, Hamilton County's housing stock is definitely aging. According to CMHA's 2012 Comprehensive Housing Study and Needs Analysis, "In 2010, more than 80 percent of the County's housing was built before 1980." It goes on further to explain: "While some properties can be cost-effectively repaired, others are not suitable for such rehabilitation, such as units of below average grade and below average condition... (According to Hamilton County Auditor data), there were 2,552 fair grade homes in fair, poor, or very poor condition; such homes are less likely to be candidates for renovation and instead may be better opportunities for demolition and redevelopment." Some of the County's jurisdictions target blighted, vacant and dilapidated housing for acquisition and demolition purposes.</p>

Table 49 – Influence of Market Conditions

DRAFT

SP-35 Anticipated Resources - 91.215(a)(4), 91.220(c)(1,2)

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	2,900,000	100,000	250,000	3,250,000	12,000,000	Estimate based on grant amounts from prior years.
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	1,000,000	5,000	200,000	1,205,000	4,020,000	Estimate based on grant amounts from prior years.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	235,000	0	0	235,000	940,000	Estimate based on grant amounts from prior years.

Table 50 - Anticipated Resources

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

CDBG

CDBG projects leverage funds from a variety of sources. Communities undertaking large capital improvement projects often receive State Capital Improvement Program (SCIP) funds and or Local Transportation Improvement Program funds (LTIP). The funds are awarded by the State of Ohio on a competitive basis. Some communities generate local funds through Tax Increment Financing. TIF is an economic development mechanism available to local governments in Ohio to finance public infrastructure improvements and, in certain circumstances, residential rehabilitation. A TIF works by locking in the taxable worth of real property at the value it holds at the time the authorizing legislation was approved. Payments derived from the increased assessed value of any improvement to real property beyond that amount are directed towards a separate fund to finance the construction of public infrastructure defined within the TIF legislation. Often, participating communities will contribute their capital improvement or general funds to a project to fill a gap.

HOME

Matching funds for HOME Program activities are provided by non-federal sources of funds received by the Excel Development agency that operates a TBRA program for mentally disabled individuals. The annually generated match of approximately \$325,000 more than covers HOME match requirements. Other possible sources of match include the value of labor, donated materials, equipment and professional services donated to County CHDOs constructing or rehabbing affordable housing. Sweat equity provided by Habitat For Humanity future homeowners may also be contributed.

ESG

Match requirements for the ESG Program are met through donations from the business community or other private sources received by our Continuum of Care lead agency, Strategies to End Homelessness.

SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure – 91.215(k)

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

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
HAMILTON COUNTY DEVELOPMENT COMPANY	Non-profit organizations	Economic Development Planning	Jurisdiction
CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN HOUSING AUTHORITY	PHA	Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
PEOPLE WORKING COOPERATIVELY	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental	Region
HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES MADE EQUAL (H.O.M.E.)	Non-profit organizations	Ownership Rental public services	Region
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region
FREESTORE FOODBANK	Non-profit organizations	Homelessness public services	Region
STRATEGIES TO END HOMELESSNESS	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Region
Working in Neighborhoods	Non-profit organizations	Ownership public services	Region
Greater Cincinnati Habitat for Humanity	CHDO	Ownership	Region
City of Cincinnati	Government	Homelessness Planning Rental	Jurisdiction
HAMILTON COUNTY	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
NORWOOD SERVICE LEAGUE	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
WEST COLLEGE HILL NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES	Non-profit organizations	public services	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF ADDYSTON	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
ARLINGTON HGTS	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
ANDERSON TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF CHEVIOT	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF CLEVES	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
COLERAIN TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CROSBY TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
DELHI TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF DEER PARK	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF ELMWOOD PLACE	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
VILLAGE OF FAIRFAX	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF FOREST PARK	Government	Ownership neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
GOLF MANOR	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
HARRISON TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF LINCOLN HEIGHTS	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF LOCKLAND	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF MT. HEALTHY	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF NORTH COLLEGE HILL	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF NORWOOD	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
CITY OF READING	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF ST. BERNARD	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
GREEN TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
GREENHILLS		Ownership neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
CITY OF LOVELAND	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
City of Montgomery Ohio	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF NORTH BEND	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF SHARONVILLE	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF SILVERTON	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
SPRINGDALE	Government	Ownership neighborhood improvements	Jurisdiction
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Sycamore Township		neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
WHITEWATER TOWNSHIP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
VILLAGE OF WOODLAWN	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction
CITY OF WYOMING	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
MIAMI TWP	Government	neighborhood improvements public facilities	Jurisdiction

**Table 51 - Institutional Delivery Structure
Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System**

Hamilton County works with a number of agencies, consisting of public institutions and non-profit organizations, in delivering community development and housing services to the residents of the County. This collaboration is considered a strength of the delivery system. The County’s institutional structure for delivery and implementation of the Consolidated Plan, including strengths and weaknesses, is discussed below.

Hamilton County is the lead agency in implementing the Consolidated Plan and is responsible for administration of the CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds allocated to the County. In-house programs include HOME funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Spot Blight Demolition, Water/Sewer Grant, and Davis Bacon/Section 3/MBE oversight for construction projects.

The City of Cincinnati is the largest jurisdiction within the Hamilton County. The City and County work together on regional issues that are common to both jurisdictions. These include homeless services through Strategies to End Homelessness, the Analysis of Impediments Study, and administration of the City’s HOME funded Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program.

The County works with the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority in the delivery and coordination of assisted housing. As mentioned above, the County administers a tenant based rental assistance program which is modeled after the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The County and CMHA work together in coordinating policies for these programs, including setting a common payment standard, utility allowances, and rent reasonableness. This coordination of policies is a strength of the delivery system.

For implementation of Hamilton County’s HOME CHDO funds, the County has partnered with Habitat for Humanity of Greater Cincinnati, a newly certified CHDO. A new weakness in the delivery system is the lack of certified CHDOs in Hamilton County; one previously certified CHDO is no longer in operation and other non-profits are having issues with meeting the CHDO board composition and capacity requirements.

Hamilton County contracts with several non-profit social service agencies that are experienced and well placed in meeting the needs of County residents. These agencies include Ohio Valley Goodwill, Freestore Foodbank, and Working in Neighborhoods. These agencies have been in existence for decades and are a strength in the delivery system.

To aid in the delivery of fair housing initiatives, Hamilton County funds and contracts with Housing Opportunities Made Equal (H.O.M.E.), a non-profit that has been in existence since 1959 and the only organization in the region that advocates and enforces housing regulations for all protected classes.

People Working Cooperatively is a non-profit organization that the County contracts with to provide critical home repairs, energy conservation, and maintenance services to low-income, elderly and disabled residents in the region. PWC fills a tremendous need in the County and does so effectively; truly a strength in the County’s delivery system.

While there are unmet needs in Hamilton County, we have not identified any significant gaps in the delivery system other than the CHDO concerns listed above. Improvements in the system could be made; for example coordination of policies, where possible, of all providers of tenant based assistance. A common set of policies would provide less confusion for private landlords who participate in these programs. A strength not mentioned above is the regular meetings of the Affordable Housing Advocates, which bring together various providers of housing and services for monthly updates.

Availability of services targeted to homeless persons and persons with HIV and mainstream services

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

Other			
	X	X	X

Table 52 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Describe how the service delivery system including, but not limited to, the services listed above meet the needs of homeless persons (particularly chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth)

Services are provided to homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth through a highly cooperative and collaborative network of service providers. Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) is our local Continuum of Care organization that administers our ESG and HOPWA programs. United Way manages supplemental grants to service providers as well in a collaborative process as well. Area agencies participate in a regional collaborative organization as well that includes hospitals, county and state government health officials, nonprofit providers, etc. All of these efforts minimize redundancy and ensure that gaps in services are filled when identified.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

Overall, the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County have excellent services and service delivery system due to the professionalism and cooperation between and among service providers. Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) is recognized as one of the best CoCs in the country. They are called upon to assist other CoCs and speak at national conferences very often to share best practices.

Three homeless shelters will soon be relocated to provide additional space and additional services for homeless individuals and families. These include the City Gospel Mission, the women’s shelter currently at the Drop Inn Center and YWCA, and the men’s shelter at the Drop Inn Center.

We have two current gaps in our services – providing new permanent support housing and assisting lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and queer (LGBTQ) young adults, along with young adults questioning their sexual identities or orientation, who are homeless.

In recent years, the County and the City of Cincinnati has had difficulty building new permanent supportive housing. One facility is under construction but only after a two and a half year legal battle over the zoning in the former location. Another facility is proposed and faces community scrutiny and political challenges.

Provide a summary of the strategy for overcoming gaps in the institutional structure and service delivery system for carrying out a strategy to address priority needs

STEH was instrumental in obtaining a HUD grant for Lighthouse Youth Services to address the needs for LGBTQ young adults and young adults questioning their sexual identity or orientation. Only nine CoCs received these funds. These young adults are dramatically overrepresented in the region's homeless youth population and the region lacks systems and services designed specifically to meet the needs of those homeless LGBTQ youth.

Lighthouse and STEH held a community forum to learn more about LGBTQ youth homelessness in Hamilton County in late July to discuss the needs of this population. The organizations want to educate service providers so they can better understand that the population is significant and has particular needs so they understand issues and know how to best serve them. The goal is for the youth to feel like they're going to be understood, so that they feel more comfortable reaching out for help.

The need for new permanent supportive housing has been championed by STEH, as well as the members and organizations of the Affordable Housing Advocates (AHA) organization. Construction of the Anna Louise Inn project is well underway and alternative locations are being explored for the Commons at Alaska. AHA has provided education and public support for both projects.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Tenant Based Rental Assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Rental Assistance	HOME: \$3,975,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 875 Households Assisted
2	Public Infrastructure Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Improvements and Infrastructure	CDBG: \$2,650,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5000 Persons Assisted
3	Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Housing Rehabilitation	HOME: \$375,000	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 5 Household Housing Unit
4	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Services	CDBG: \$2,400,000	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted
5	Public Facility Improvements	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facilities	CDBG: \$1,500,000	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2000 Persons Assisted
6	Rapid Rehousing	2015	2019	Homeless		Rapid Rehousing	ESG: \$812,000	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 400 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
7	Homelessness Prevention	2015	2019	Homeless		Homelessness Prevention	ESG: \$275,000	Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted
8	Acquisition/Demolition	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development		Acquisition and Demolition	CDBG: \$1,300,000	Buildings Demolished: 15 Buildings
9	New Unit Production	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Production of New Units-Affordable Housing	HOME: \$375,000	Rental units constructed: 5 Household Housing Unit
10	Homeowner Repairs and Improvements	2015	2019	Affordable Housing		Homeowner Repair Services	CDBG: \$4,500,000	Other: 3200 Other
11	Administration	2015	2019	Administration		Administration	CDBG: \$2,900,000 HOME: \$500,000 ESG: \$88,000	Other: 0 Other

Table 53 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Goal Description	Rental assistance to low income special needs populations including persons with physical, mental and developmental disabilities and formerly homeless.
2	Goal Name	Public Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	Improvements to roads, water and sewer installations, gutters and sidewalks, etc. in participating communities of the county.

3	Goal Name	Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	This category includes full scale rehab undertaken with HOME CHDO funds.
4	Goal Name	Public Services
	Goal Description	A variety of community and county-wide public services including activities for youth and seniors, food pantries, social services and health screening.
5	Goal Name	Public Facility Improvements
	Goal Description	Improvements to senior/community centers, community parks, parking facilities, etc. in participating communities.
6	Goal Name	Rapid Rehousing
	Goal Description	Services and funding intended to quickly end or prevent episodes of homelessness in a cost efficient and effective way.
7	Goal Name	Homelessness Prevention
	Goal Description	Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs.
8	Goal Name	Acquisition/Demolition
	Goal Description	Acquire (when necessary) and demolish obsolete, blighted and condemned commercial and residential properties.
9	Goal Name	New Unit Production
	Goal Description	Construction of new units of affordable housing, especially for special needs populations.

10	Goal Name	Homeowner Repairs and Improvements
	Goal Description	Various activities that provide funds emergency repairs, other home repairs and improvements for low income homeowners.
11	Goal Name	Administration
	Goal Description	Administrative funds for operation of CDBG, HOME and ESG programs.

Estimate the number of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families to whom the jurisdiction will provide affordable housing as defined by HOME 91.315(b)(2)

The County uses HOME Investment Partnership dollars primarily for tenant based rental assistance and a limited number of small affordable housing projects (typically single family houses). We estimate that during this five year Con Plan period we will provide affordable housing to 175 families per year through our TBA programs for a five year total of 875 extremely low and low income households. During the same five year period, we expect to rehab or construct an additional 10 homes for families with incomes of up to 80% AMI.

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement – 91.215(c)

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

CMHA does not have a 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

CMHA is the public housing authority within Hamilton County that operates and manages all public housing units within the jurisdiction. According to CMHA's 2014 Annual Report, CMHA currently does not have a homeownership program for public housing residents, but intends to apply for one in the near future. CMHA does however have a Resident Services Team that provides helpful opportunities for public housing residents seeking employment. According to CMHA's 2013 Report to the Community, "CMHA has partnered with area companies to provide new employment opportunities for residents through initiatives developed by its Resident Services Team. CMHA works with local human resources directors to arrange hiring events tailored specifically to CMHA client' strengths and skill sets. This is a way to give people a hand up and put them on a path towards self-sufficiency." Employment is a big step towards eventually having a chance at homeownership. Additionally, CMHA has a Housing Choice Voucher Homeownership Program that permits eligible participants in the HCV program the option of purchasing a home with their HCV assistance. However, this program is only available to HCV participants and not public housing residents.

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

No

SP-55 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Hamilton County has primarily used existing housing stock in the development of affordable housing and because of this, local policies such as land use controls, zoning, or growth limits have not had a major impact. New construction of affordable housing is more likely to be affected by such public policies. The following paragraphs provide examples of barriers to affordable housing that exist within Hamilton County.

One difficulty in development of new construction of affordable housing has been in requests for zoning amendments. For these projects, as it is new development, zoning or land use restrictions can create barriers to affordable housing. The County works with jurisdictions on these issues on a case-by-case basis.

There are various other public policies related to zoning and land use that create barriers to affordable housing. Some communities in Hamilton County having zoning ordinances that do not allow for multi-family housing, group homes or mixed-use districts. Affordable housing units are more likely to be built in multi-family and mixed-used developments. In addition, zoning ordinances may prescribe minimum lot sizes, home square footage and setbacks requirements, which necessitate the need for larger lots. From the 2014 Analysis of Impediments, "...some of the mostly white communities have zoning that designates only single-family housing and especially large-lot, single-family housing, often with minimum house sizes." Larger lots drive up the cost of housing, making it less affordable, and essentially eliminates high-density housing options.

According to the 2014 Analysis of Impediments, another barrier is the lack of political support for affordable housing because of NIMBY ("not in my backyard") attitudes in many communities where political approval is required to build affordable housing; this allows NIMBY attitudes of even a few vocal residents to prevent the affordable housing from being built.

As much of the affordable housing developed using Community Development funds has been redevelopment or use of existing properties, there hasn't been a strategy to focus on the barriers identified above. Other barriers, not identified as caused by public policies, but caused more by public perception, are being addressed, and can be seen in more detail in the Fair Housing Action Plan.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Possible strategies to remove or ameliorate barriers to affordable housing include:

1. Encourage local jurisdictions to review their zoning codes in cooperation with Hamilton County personnel. The County could provide seminars with guest experts to advise the communities of

shortcomings. A review of the jurisdictions' reasonable accommodation procedures could also be included.

2. Provide training to local government staff members in fair housing laws that could eliminate some barriers to affordable housing in their communities.
3. Work with County jurisdictions to encourage welcoming initiatives and become more inclusive in civic activities.
4. Increase County support for mobility programs which assist them in locating affordable housing in areas with low poverty rates, low crime rates and good school districts.
5. Support more financial education to encourage home ownership for qualified individuals that are low/moderate income.
6. Increase funding assistance for low and moderate income renters to make accessibility modifications in Hamilton County communities.
7. Provide support and assistance to neighborhoods and groups seeking to provide housing for persons with physical and mental disabilities. Train government personnel on fair housing issues regarding the rights of people with disabilities.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

Reaching out to homeless persons (especially unsheltered persons) and assessing their individual needs

The Homeless Outreach Group is a group of street outreach providers who meet monthly to discuss best practices and progress in engaging unsheltered homeless people in services. Representatives from all street outreach programs, other programs that serve unsheltered homeless people, and the Cincinnati Police and the Hamilton County Sheriff's departments also attend.

Currently there are four agencies (five programs), providing outreach services to those who are living on the street:

- Lighthouse Youth Services targets homeless youth
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's PATH Team targets the homeless suffering from mental illness
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's Paths to Recovery Team targets homeless chronic public inebriates
- Block-by-Block works specifically with the homeless living in downtown Cincinnati
- Cincinnati Union Bethel's Off the Streets Program targets women engaged in prostitution

Plans for targeting services to unsheltered homeless people include fully occupying a new permanent housing program for those individuals who are unable to enter local shelters due to their past criminal background. Such individuals often have felony records that include charges that preclude emergency shelters from housing them, such as sexual related offenses.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

All of the following actions are being taken to improve services to people currently on the streets and in shelters, particularly the chronically homeless and homeless families.

1. Homeless to Homes Shelter Collaborative: the recommendations & improvements for emergency shelter services that are recommended in the Homeless to Homes plan (described above) are being implemented, and will significantly improve the level of services being offered to single individuals within the shelter system. HTH recommendations will be brought into alignment with family homelessness study (below) once complete.
2. Family Homelessness Study: a gaps analysis process will be conducted, looking specifically at services for families, covering family needs including prevention, emergency shelter, transitional and permanent housing. The results of this gaps analysis will then be used to inform future

action plan updates. Implementation of recommendations will be brought into alignment with the Homeless to Homes plan once the family plan is complete.

3. Winter Shelter: For the last three years, local organizations have partnered to add seasonal Winter Shelter beds to the local emergency shelter system to ensure that anyone who is homeless and on the streets has access to a safe, warm place to sleep during the coldest months of the year, normally mid-December through February. Prior to 2011, seasonal shelter was provided to homeless people only on nights when the temperature dipped below 10 degrees Fahrenheit. Since 2011, Winter Shelter capacity has been reliable and adequate, making improvements to assist people out of homelessness, not just warehouse them in homelessness. This Winter Shelter capacity must not only be maintained, but continue to be improved by adding other services.
4. Cross-systems Collaboration: in order to reduce and then end homelessness locally, it will be necessary to strengthen collaborations between the homeless services system and systems working with mental health, development disabilities, immigrants and undocumented persons, persons with limited English proficiency, persons exiting the justice system, substance abuse treatment, foster care, and serving LGBTQ households as self-identified.

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.

1. Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) is a nationally recognized best practice for quickly ending episodes of homelessness in a cost efficient and effective way. RRH has become a high priority in our community: 12 CoC-funded programs have transitioned from to the RRH model. State of Ohio Housing Crisis Response Program (HCRP) and ESG funding are also supporting new RRH programs in the community. Talbert House and Goodwill Industries are receiving Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to implement programs which rapidly transitioning Veterans and their families that are experiencing homelessness back into permanent housing.
2. Permanent Supportive Housing: Expanded PSH options: PSH is a nationally recognized best-practice for meeting the needs of disabled homeless people. With 62% of local homeless adults having at least one disabling condition, and 36% having two disabling conditions, the continued expansion of PSH options will continue to be necessary. Targeting PSH to the chronically homeless: all Permanent Supportive Housing Programs applying for funding in the FY 2013 CoC Competition demonstrated that they will prioritize available housing for chronically homeless individuals and families.
3. Coordination of Housing Resources: the following are all high-priority strategies geared toward making better, more strategic use of housing resources-Coordinated Assessment: the CoC work groups are also in the process of developing a Coordinated Assessment System, unique to our

community, to ensure that homeless individuals and families are referred to the program that best meets their needs and can quickly become stably housed. Housing the chronically homeless remains a high priority in our community. Housing Prioritization: as a result of the HEARTH Act and its subsequent proposed regulations, the local CoC workgroups and Homeless Clearinghouse have developed and are now implementing policies for prioritizing households that are most in need of transitional housing, RRH, or permanent supportive housing. The CoC workgroups are currently meeting to develop these policies and procedures and will be implemented in our community in 2013. Affordable housing: available resources and funding should be used to incentivize the development and preservation of high-quality, accessible, low-income housing. In addition, existing affordable housing resources (PHA, HOME, etc.) should be used to return households to housing, and ensure they do not return to homelessness.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

Prior to 2009, homelessness prevention resources were largely absent in the community due to a lack of availability of funding for such activities. However, under the American Recovery and Re-investment Act (ARRA), stimulus funding was made available for homelessness prevention. While such stimulus funding expired in 2012, the following activities are ongoing:

1. Shelter Diversion: ESG and United Way funding are being used to divert households at imminent risk of entering shelter back into housing and services. The Shelter Diversion program is being run in partnership between the City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, the United Way of Greater Cincinnati and 3 of its Emergency Assistance agencies, and Strategies to End Homelessness. Risk factors considered for inclusion in this program include a prior history of homelessness, if a household has already lost its own housing and is relying on others for a place to stay (doubled-up), and immediacy of need for shelter placement.
2. Supportive Services for Homeless Veterans and their Families (SSVF): Talbert House and Goodwill Industries have been awarded SSVF funding to implement programming which prevents homelessness for veterans and their families.
3. Youth Aging out of Foster Care: A U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS) funded effort is currently underway, led by Lighthouse Youth Services, targeted toward preventing homelessness among youth who have been in the Foster Care system. This effort will support enhanced identification, data collection and services to youth formerly in the foster care system, as we know that one-third of youth aging out of foster care experience homelessness. National studies have also shown that between 21-53% of homeless youth have a history of placement in foster care. Fully support implementation of recent HMIS revision to include gathering data about past and current foster care placements as risk factors to homelessness and reconnecting

to prior custodial agency (HCJFS), Foster Care Agency, or Independent Living Program for possible aftercare intervention.

4. LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Initiative: Cincinnati/Hamilton County is one of only two communities in the country selected to participate in a national technical assistance initiative which will plan and implementation strategies for preventing LGBTQ youth from becoming homeless. This initiative is being led locally by Lighthouse Youth Services and Strategies to End Homelessness, and being conducted in cooperation with HUD, HHS, Dept. of Justice, Dept. of Education, and USICH.

DRAFT

SP-65 Lead based paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

Hamilton County follows all applicable federal and state regulations for lead-based paint testing and mitigation. All housing renovation projects that use any Federal funds are inspected for deteriorated paint, and the appropriate entity or certified Inspector inspects and approves projects prior to occupancy.

Programs directly administered by Hamilton County that are most likely to involve lead-based paint include the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and HOME funded programs such as the Housing Rehabilitation undertaken by the CHDO funds, and the Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program.

Additionally, the Hamilton County General Health District conducts investigations into lead poisoning of children, lead risk assessments for property owners, and free lead testing. They also provide HEPA vacuum rental and other information for contractors and others doing home repair work. Free lead trainings are offered by the various local organizations. These trainings are offered to contractors to become certified to be Lead Assessors, or to become certified to oversee Lead Paint Abatement activities.

How are the actions listed above related to the extent of lead poisoning and hazards?

A large percentage of the County's housing stock was built before 1978 and lead-based paint is a widespread problem throughout Cincinnati and older suburban communities. According to the 2006 to 2010 ACS estimates, 234,837 units in the County were at risk of lead-based paint contamination; these represented 62 percent of the total 378,914 units of all ages and risk levels. The largest shares of homes at risk of contamination were of those built before 1940 and those built between 1950 and 1959, according to CMHA's Comprehensive Housing Study. Therefore, lead remediation is a common occurrence with all of CD's programs and we follow all federally mandated procedures.

How are the actions listed above integrated into housing policies and procedures?

Programs directly administered by Hamilton County that are most likely to involve lead-based paint include the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, and HOME funded programs such as the Housing Rehabilitation undertaken by the CHDO funds, and the Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program.

The HOME funded Tenant Based Assistance Program follows the applicable regulations for units occupied by children under six years of age. If the County Inspector observes disturbed lead-based paint, the landlord is required to remediate. Hamilton County has verbal agreements with the City of Cincinnati and People Working Cooperatively to have a representative who is properly certified perform a Lead Clearance Test after any remediation is conducted.

The County's Neighborhood Stabilization Program and other home rehabilitations typically involve lead remediation. Any residential unit that receives assistance through these funding sources that was constructed prior to 1978 must comply with the HUD's Lead Safe Housing Rule, which includes testing and contractor requirements. These rehabilitations include a lead risk assessment, remediation plan if necessary, and lead clearance testing by appropriately certified professionals.

DRAFT

SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy – 91.215(j)

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

A number of governmental and non-profit agencies operate programs within Hamilton County to reduce dependency and poverty among County residents. Primary among those agencies is the Hamilton County Department of Job and Family Services, which offers a wide array of educational and training programs to assist poverty level households in acquiring the training, education and skills needed to obtain and hold jobs. The Cincinnati-Hamilton County Community Action Agency operates Head Start Programs, an adult education GED Program, the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Program, Weatherization Programs, and other programs to assist their low income clientele. OhioMeansJobs works within Cincinnati and Hamilton County to assist job seekers in finding the right jobs through free educational workshops, career coaching and job leads. The local branch of Veterans Affairs offers a variety of programs to our nation's veterans, such as education classes and job fairs. The local branch of Volunteers of America has a Halfway House providing education and employment programs, affordable housing for seniors and families, transitional housing for veterans and employment support for veterans.

In addition to these programs that provide broad based assistance to poor families, there are also two programs operated in Hamilton County that tie antipoverty efforts to the housing stock. First, the Transitional Housing Project developed within Hamilton County utilizing HOME funds attempts to comprehensively address all the needs of homeless families residing in the complex. The families are eligible to remain in the transitional housing for a period up to two years, during which the nonprofit operator of the facility provides counseling and appropriate referrals for social services, education, and training. At the end of the two year period, it is hoped that the families will be able to move back into the private housing market. Second, the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority operates a Family Self Sufficiency Program that provides an individualized five to seven year program of support services to move families from dependency to independence.

How are the Jurisdiction poverty reducing goals, programs, and policies coordinated with this affordable housing plan

Hamilton County CDBG funds help administer a variety of programs geared toward lifting Hamilton County residents out of poverty. CDBG funds are given to Ohio Valley Goodwill for a Homeless Re-integration Program, which helps homeless or soon-to-be homeless find a job and place to live. Norwood Service League receives funding for a variety of programs, including Adult Education Programs. Housing Opportunities Made Equal is given funding for their Mobility Program, which relocates families from impoverished areas less concentrated with low-income households.

The County has partnered with developers applying for Ohio Housing Finance Agency tax credits in order to maximize resources for developing and rehabilitating affordable housing. Although not involved in any tax credit project presently, the County continues to look for opportunities to do so.

Hamilton County proactively follows Section 3 guidelines with all federal funding, which promotes low to moderate income hiring and vicinity hiring. We work collaboratively with the City of Cincinnati and Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority to maintain a public online database with all Section 3 registered businesses and residents readily accessible to anyone who may be hiring.

DRAFT

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction 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

Hamilton County Division of Community Development (CD) has all monitoring responsibilities for the CDBG, HOME, ESG and NSP Programs. Prior to issuing payment for work completed using grant funds, the County verifies that the good or service has been provided and that the various program requirements have been met. The County assumes responsibility for most federal requirements including environmental reviews, labor standards, bidding and contract requirements. County staff monitors sub-recipients on an ongoing basis to assure compliance with federal regulations. The County also collects information on the utilization of minority businesses in conformance with outreach requirements that the County has established.

Detailed information on CDBG projects, depending on the type, is as follows: Infrastructure projects: CD staff consults with the Community before the project is bid, to explain the process, Davis Bacon requirements, Section 3 requirements etc. A bid packet is sent out to the Community, which contains all the information the community needs to adhere to Federal and CDBG requirements. When the project is ready to be awarded, CD staff attends the pre-construction meeting to advise all parties of the Federal requirements, and to advise them of our involvement during the project. During construction, payrolls are monitored. CD staff conducts an on-site interview of workers to monitor the Davis Bacon requirements. Final bills are paid if all payrolls and other paperwork have been submitted. A final visit is made to the site of the work after completion. If a site visit is not possible, a picture is requested.

Acquisition projects: The participating community identifies the property it wishes to acquire. An appraisal is done to determine the fair market value of the property. The community negotiates a sales price and enters into a purchase contract. Following purchase, the community requests reimbursement for the sale proceeds along with verifying information. CD staff may request request to view the property.

Public Service Projects: For community based public service projects, consultation with community and agency representatives is made before a contract is awarded to discuss the scope of service and budget for the contract, etc. The contract is executed between the Community and the Agency or between HCCD and the Agency, depending on the relationship. For county-wide projects, Community representatives and Agency consult to agree on a scope of services, budget and other terms. A contract between the County and the Agency is then executed. Once an activity is underway, ongoing desk monitoring occurs through review of bills, telephone conversations, review of monthly or quarterly reports, and meetings. Projects that have been ongoing for several years and have no findings are monitored in the field every 2 years. Newer projects or projects with performance issues are monitored on a more frequently.

Rehab projects: Once the project starts, ongoing desk monitoring of the project occurs through approval of bills, telephone conversations, review of community reports and meetings. Projects that have been ongoing and have no findings will be monitored in the field approximately every 2 years. Newer projects or projects with performance issues will be monitored in the field on a more frequently.

HOME Program: Monitoring requirements for HOME projects have been updated to reflect all requirements in the new HOME regulations. During construction of housing, on-site inspections are done prior to issuance of any payment. An inspection is also done at the completion of any project. During the period of affordability, inspections are done to verify that properties meet applicable property standards and other requirements. The frequency and sample size of inspections follow the requirements of sections 92.251 and 92.504 of the new HOME rule.

DRAFT