

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The 2020-2024 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Consolidated Plan is the result of a collaborative process to identify housing and community development needs and to establish goals, priorities, and strategies to address those needs, especially for low and moderate income households. The process serves as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to better focus funding from HUD formula block grant programs to meet local needs. Franklin County is an entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal funds from HUD to support local community development and affordable housing activities. The federal block grant programs that provide these resources include the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME), and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). As a condition of receiving these funds, Franklin County is required to submit a 5-Year Consolidated Plan, which outlines the county's housing and community development needs and priorities, and the First Year Annual Action Plan (budget) that identifies how the county plans to allocate its HUD funding to address those priority needs. In turn, the Consolidated Plan serves as the document that guides the priorities and expenditure of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds received by the County (additional information on each of these programs is provided following the summary of the Consolidated Plan sections).

The Consolidated Plan process culminated with the development of Franklin County's First Year Annual Action Plan (which is not included as part of the Consolidated Plan document, but can be found at www.franklincountyohio.gov/commissioners/community_development.cfm). The findings from the Consolidated Plan were used to determine the types of programs the County would fund in the Action Plan. The First Year Annual Action Plan provides a summary of the actions, activities, and programs Franklin County will implement during the first year (2020) of the Consolidated Plan period to address the priority needs and goals identified by the Strategic Plan. Overall, the Action Plan functions as an annual guide and budget to explain how federal resources will be used to improve conditions for LMI households, racial and ethnic minorities, homeless persons, and other non-homeless special needs populations in Franklin County.

The Consolidated Plan process

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The Consolidated Plan process culminated with the development of Franklin County's First Year Annual Action Plan (which is not included as part of the Consolidated Plan document, but can be found at www.franklincountyohio.gov/commissioners/community_development.cfm). The findings from the Consolidated Plan were used to determine the types of programs the County would fund in the Action Plan. The First Year Annual Action Plan provides a summary of the actions, activities, and programs Franklin County will implement during the first year (2020) of the Consolidated Plan period to address the priority needs and goals identified by the Strategic Plan. Overall, the Action Plan functions as an annual guide and budget to explain how federal resources will be used to improve conditions for LMI households, racial and ethnic minorities, homeless persons, and other non-homeless special needs populations in Franklin County.

The following program summaries provide additional information about the purpose and priorities of each of the federal block grant programs guided by the Consolidated Plan:

CDBG

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program works to ensure decent affordable housing, to provide services to the most vulnerable residents in a given community, and to create jobs through the expansion and retention of businesses. CDBG is a tool that local governments can use to tackle serious challenges facing their communities. HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

The CDBG grant fund is used by the County to fund a variety of programs and projects that benefit low and moderate income county residents. These projects range from infrastructure improvements and economic development loans and grants, to homeowner rehabilitation programs, public services and fair housing initiatives.

HOME

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) provides formula grants to localities that communities can use - often in partnership with local nonprofit groups - to fund a wide range of activities including building, buying, and/or rehabilitating affordable housing for rent or homeownership or providing direct rental assistance to low-income people.

The program was designed to reinforce several important values and principles of community development:

- HOME's flexibility empowers people and communities to design and implement strategies tailored to their own needs and priorities.

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- HOME's emphasis on consolidated planning expands and strengthens partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector in the development of affordable housing.
- HOME's technical assistance activities and set-aside for qualified community-based nonprofit housing groups builds the capacity of these partners.
- HOME's requirement that participating jurisdictions match 25 cents of every dollar in program funds mobilizes community resources in support of affordable housing.

The HOME program funds are used by the County to provide loans and grants to homeowners, to owners of rental property, and to nonprofit community housing development organizations for acquisition, rehabilitation, and the construction of affordable housing units.

ESG

ESG

The Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program provides funding to: engage homeless individuals and families living on the street; improve the number and quality of emergency shelters for homeless individuals and families; help operate these shelters; provide essential services to shelter residents; rapidly re-house homeless individuals and families; and prevent families and individuals from becoming homeless.

ESG funds may be used for street outreach, emergency shelter, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing assistance, and HMIS; as well as administrative activities.

The ESG Grant is awarded by the County to the Community Shelter Board (CSB) who allocates the money to various homeless shelters to support their operations.

HUD's New Consolidated Plan Template:

In May 2012, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Community Planning and Development (CPD) introduced the eCon Planning Suite, a collection of new online tools to assist grantees in creating market driven, leveraged housing and community development plans. One of these tools, the Consolidated Plan Template, allows grantees to develop and submit their Five Year Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans online. This plan represents the first time Franklin County has utilized the online template to prepare a Consolidated Plan. The following Consolidated Plan document is an exported version of the Consolidated Plan from HUD's Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS). Grantees are now required to develop their Consolidated Plan in accordance with the format specified in Consolidated Plan Template and submit the Plan electronically through IDIS. Additional sections may be present in this publicly available document to ensure the public has access to the range of information considered in preparing the Consolidated Plan. The contents of this document will be retained in the version submitted to HUD electronically, but formatting is subject to change.

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

As noted in the introduction, the primary purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to determine how HUD block grant funds should be spent to best meet the county's most pressing needs. To achieve this goal, the County utilized the following methods to develop a comprehensive account of current housing and community development needs: a resident survey, stakeholder focus groups, and a needs assessment and market analysis based on federal, state, and local data.

Once the comprehensive account of the county's current housing and community development needs was determined, through the above methods, the county proceeded to the Strategic Plan portion of the consolidated plan process. The primary purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify which needs represent Franklin County's highest priorities, so that funding can be allocated to address these needs first. In this way, the Strategic Plan acts as a guide to direct the allocation of HUD funds in a manner that maximizes community impact by prioritizing funding to the county's most pressing housing and community development needs.

The county's priority needs were identified through a Strategic Planning session, which brought together staff representing the County Commissioners and from the Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning. During this session, all relevant findings from the resident survey, stakeholder focus groups, needs assessment, and market analysis were shared with the group (note: these findings are detailed in the Process, Needs Assessment, and Market Analysis sections of this Consolidated Plan). These findings were the focus of discussion and were used to determine the county's most pressing housing and community development needs. Through this process, the county identified the following priority needs:

1. Affordable Housing Preservation and Development
2. Promotion of economic development
3. Promotion of community development
4. Poverty reduction
5. Equal Access to Housing
6. Promotion of public services
7. Senior services
8. Youth Services

9. Homeless Facilities and Services

10. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

The findings from the Consolidated Plan (Public Input, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan) were then used by the County to develop the First Year Annual Action Plan, which outlines the actions, activities, and programs Franklin County will implement in 2015 to address the county's priority needs and Strategic Plan goals. Following the close of the first program year, Franklin County will create new Annual Action Plans for each subsequent year (i.e. years 2, 3, 4, and 5) that build on the outcomes and achievements to date. In this way, each Annual Action Plan allows the County the opportunity to assess progress made towards meeting priority housing and community development needs, and to realign strategies to address priority needs that have yet to be met (for a full set of Year 1 programs and activities, see the First Year Action Plan at:

www.franklincountyohio.gov/commissioners/community_development.cfm.

Strategic Plan Goals

Based on these ten priorities, Franklin County developed a total of eleven Strategic Plan Goals to track the County's progress towards addressing these needs over the 5-year Consolidated Planning period, 2020-2024. The Strategic Plan Goals were developed with the findings of the Housing Market Analysis in mind, to ensure that they were tailored to work within local market conditions. The goals created through the Strategic Plan process include promoting:

1. Housing repair
2. First time home-buyers
3. Nutritional programs for special needs populations
4. the County Land trust
5. Community housing organizations
6. Affordable housing for the homeless, mentally ill and/or individuals suffering from substance abuse
7. Affordable housing for seniors
8. Housing retention

9. Nutritional programs for special needs populations
10. Tool loan library
11. Housing counseling
12. Disable services
13. Educational mentoring services
14. Summer meal programming
15. Loan programs for small and emerging businesses
16. Emploument services for the disables
17. Services for minority contractors
18. Infrastructure projects
19. Homelessness prevention services
20. Homelessness outreach services
21. Fair housing services
22. Bond projects uspporting affordable housing
23. Affordable housing inspections

Goals narrative

The goals developed through the Strategic Plan process will guide the allocation of HUD funds (i.e. CDBG, HOME, and ESG) and direct the County’s actions, activities, and programs, as they relate to housing and community development, over the next five years. These goals will also serve as a

management tool to help Franklin County track and monitor performance throughout the term of the Consolidated Plan.

The findings from the Consolidated Plan (Public Input, Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan) were then used by the County to develop the First Year Annual Action Plan, which outlines the actions, activities, and programs Franklin County will implement in 2020 to address the county's priority needs and Strategic Plan goals. Following the close of the first program year, Franklin County will create new Annual Action Plans for each subsequent year (i.e. years 2, 3, 4, and 5) that build on the outcomes and achievements to date. In this way, each Annual Action Plan allows the County the opportunity to assess progress made towards meeting priority housing and community development needs, and to realign strategies to address priority needs that have yet to be met.

3. Evaluation of past performance

In 2019, Franklin County effectively used federal and local resources to further its overall Consolidated Plan goals with respect to community development, housing, homelessness prevention, and special needs populations in an attempt to serve extremely low, very low, low, and moderate-income persons. As indicated in the previous Consolidated Plan, these goals were to provide affordable housing opportunity, neighborhood and target area revitalization, and economic development and economic opportunity. The County, in conjunction with the City of Columbus, completed implementation of the final year of its previous five-year combined Consolidated Plan (2015-2019) in 2019.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development has requested that all grantees implement an evaluation performance plan. Franklin County has incorporated an appropriate practice by way of its Management for Results process, which is used to evaluate the performance of the Department of Economic Development and Planning, as well as all other Franklin County Agencies. This process is used to make budgeting decisions that rewards those areas that prove to be the most effective in addressing the needs of the county's low-to-moderate income clientele, while serving the intent and priorities cited in the County's Consolidated Plan. Cited below are the quantified goals the County has established and the outcomes achieved under the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan.

Past Performance Results

In 2015, the County established five-year performance measures in regards to the goals identified in its 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan. The attached table outlines those goals and identifies how the County has fared through the first four years of the previous Consolidated Plan. While the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan is currently in its fifth year, the performance measures are in their fourth year, due to the difference between the County's fiscal schedule and HUD's program year schedule which runs from April through March. Therefore, the program outcomes listed below should be interpreted as being 80%

complete (i.e. four years of the five-year program have been implemented). The raw numbers behind these percentages are listed in the County's previous CAPER reports.

Past Performance 1

- **Increase the range of housing options and related services for special needs populations (e.g. homeless, elderly, disabled, etc.):**
 1. **Assist 500 households with transitional/permanent housing: 114% achieved**
 2. **Assist 3,000 clients through operating support of shelters: 408% achieved**
 3. **Assist 300 households through the housing retention program: 404% achieved**
 4. **Provide hearing impairment equipment to 30 households: 143% achieved**
 5. **Provide support to 625 afflicted households: 36% achieved**

- **Expand the conservation and improvement of existing affordable owner and renter housing units:**
 1. **Rehab 100 low-income owner-occupied houses: 87% achieved**
 2. **Provide urgent repairs to 275 low-income owner occupied houses: 189% achieved**
 3. **Rehab 50 housing units making them handicap accessible: 30% achieved**
 4. **Provide 75 sewer repairs to low-income owner occupied houses: 28% achieved**
 5. **Create 500 units of affordable housing: 53% achieved**

- **Increase opportunities for low-income households to become and remain homeowners:**
 1. **Assist 50 low-income families in becoming first-time homebuyers: 120% achieved**
 2. **Assist 200 low-income families in accessing public water/sewers: 69% achieved**
 3. **Assist 1,000 families in remaining housed: 175% achieved**

- **Ensure equal access to housing:**
 1. **Provide fair housing services (to 5,000 persons) in the community: 193% achieved**

- **Upgrade sanitary sewers, water/storm sewers, and/or streets with curbs and gutters and sidewalks to current standards within identified Target Areas:**
 1. **Upgrade 8 public infrastructure (curbs, gutters, sewers, etc.) projects: 88% achieved**

2. **Assist 1,000 households with water conservation: 312% achieved**
 - **Repair and replace deteriorated infrastructure in older cities, townships, and village centers and address neighborhood needs within identified Target Areas:**
 1. **Replace 3 public infrastructure (curbs, gutters, sewers) projects: 66% achieved**
 2. **Provide incentives for the rehab of 3 recreation and public facilities: 33% achieved**
 3. **Demolish 30 nuisance properties: 113% achieved**
 - **Provide technical and financial assistance to community based organizations in order to address neighborhood needs:**
 1. **Support the development of CHDO capacities (10 allocations): 70% achieved**
 2. **Monitor the development of CHDOs (10 assessments): 70% achieved**
 3. **Contribute to the construction of 45 CHDO single family homes: 31% achieved**

Past Performance 2

- **Help low-income residents obtain and keep jobs that match their interests and potential:**
 1. **Provide loan assistance to 100 businesses: 115% achieved**
 2. **Serve 100 low-income individuals through the County's First Source hiring agreement with businesses*: 0% achieved**

(*The *First Source* hiring process was suspended in 2011).

- **Promote thriving small and emerging businesses:**
 1. **Create 50 and retain 50 jobs through the County's Growth fund 11% achieved**
 2. **Provide development training to 50 businesses: 368% achieved**
- **Increase low-income individuals' access to regional job markets and locations.**
 1. **Create/retain 1,500 jobs through County CRA and EZs: 314% achieved**
 2. **Locate 3 businesses adjacent to low-income residential areas: 100% achieved**

These outcomes demonstrate that the County has achieved specific accomplishments in the following areas: 1) increasing the supply of affordable rental housing units for low- and extremely low-income families and individuals outside of areas of poverty and near employment growth areas; 2) increasing the range of housing options and related services for special needs populations (e.g. homeless, elderly, disabled); 3) ensuring equal access to housing for all persons; and 4) increasing low-income

individuals' access to regional job markets and locations. Due to these successes, going forward CDBG, HOME and ESG funds will, for the most part, continue to support the same programs as in 2019.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

Public participation is an essential part of the consolidated planning process because it helps ensure that decisions are made with careful attention to community needs and preferences. Moreover, the input of stakeholder and community members generates additional public awareness about the consolidated planning process. Involvement allows more perspectives to be featured during the decision-making process, which gives Franklin County more information to consider in the development of the Consolidated Plan's priorities and goals. Receiving input and buy-in from planning officials, stakeholders, and residents of Franklin County plays a significant role in helping the plan take shape.

To this end, a public involvement process was developed to gather targeted feedback from stakeholder groups and provide opportunities for all community residents to participate in the planning process. The major activities of the public involvement process included a survey of county residents, focus group interviews conducted with key stakeholder groups from the community, a public comment period during which the draft plan could be reviewed, and a public hearing. The resident survey, public comment period and public hearing are described in more detail below.

Resident Survey

Franklin County developed an online survey about housing and community needs in the county. The purpose of the survey was to obtain broad input from county residents about current conditions and needs. The survey provided additional information, which supplemented data collected through existing sources and datasets, and this information was used to support the development of the Consolidated Plan's priorities and goals. A draft protocol was developed and tested to ensure complete and accurate data collection prior to distribution to residents.

Resident Survey Results

The online survey was created to give citizens the opportunity to provide input into the consolidated planning process. Franklin County advertised the survey through email and newsletters, and posted it on the County's website. In addition to advertising and hosting the survey, the County reached out to over 100 government, non-profit, and civic groups. These organizations were asked to help advertise and disseminate the survey to their various membership and contact lists. Throughout the outreach process, special attention was paid to connecting with organizations and leaders that represent and advocate on behalf of populations of special interest to the Consolidated Plan (i.e. racial and ethnic minority groups, and low/moderate income (LMI) households).

The survey was organized into five broad topic areas: 1) affordable housing; 2) neighborhood revitalization; 3) human, social, and supportive services; 4) community and economic development; 5)

and homeless facilities and services. Within each topic area, respondents were asked to identify the most important issues/needs in the community and to prioritize the allocation of funds for these issues/needs. The following summary provides the top needs/issues identified by participants for each of the five topic areas. For more detailed data, please reference the survey result tables attached to this document.

Affordable Housing:

Affordable Housing:

In regards to affordable housing, residents reported that the top housing need in Franklin County is additional assistance to residents so that they can maintain safe, sanitary and affordable housing. Respondents also noted that there is a need to increase the amount of affordable housing. In terms of funding, respondents said that the County should prioritize spending for foreclosure prevention and homebuyer education programs. Few respondents believed that assistance for home repairs or that funding down payment assistance programs are priority needs.

Neighborhood Revitalization:

Respondents reported that addressing vacant properties, through demolition or rehabilitation, is the top neighborhood revitalization need, followed by maintaining and improving infrastructure. Similarly, residents said that funding should be used to fix-up or eliminate vacant properties. Conversely, only a small percentage of respondents believed that supporting neighborhood organizations and civic associations should be a priority.

Human, Social, and Supportive Services:

In terms of both need and spending, respondents reported that youth programs and childcare are the greatest human, social, and supportive service needs. Respondents also noted that there is a high need for behavioral health services and that they would like to see additional funding used to increase public transportation routes and options. Only a small portion of respondents felt that supporting diverse cultural groups is a priority need in the community.

Community and Economic Development:

Respondents reported that creating more job opportunities and small businesses is the greatest community and economic development needs in Franklin County. Further, the largest percentage of respondents said that funds should be prioritized to create and retain jobs and to attract more local businesses.

Homeless Facilities and Services:

In regards to homelessness, respondents reported that mental health and additional emergency housing are the two most pressing needs in Franklin County. Respondents noted that funding should be prioritized to address mental health issues and for programs that are focused on job readiness and financial literacy. Additional crisis care was selected as the lowest homeless service need and additional emergency shelter space was considered the lowest funding priority, but this may simply reflect the fact that a new emergency shelter is currently being constructed and is thus no longer viewed as a pressing funding need.

5. Summary of public comments

Public Comment Period and Hearing:

Prior to finalization and submittal of the Consolidated Plan to HUD, Franklin County provided an opportunity for the public to comment on the draft version. As required by HUD regulations, several public hearings were held by the County to gather further public input. The public comment period and hearing were publicized through legal advertisements in the Columbus Dispatch. Residents and community stakeholders were welcomed to comment on all aspects of the Consolidated Plan. All timely comments were reviewed and incorporated as appropriate into the final Consolidated Plan recommendations; a full summary of the input received during the public comment period and at the public hearing is provided below.

Comments are attached.

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

There were no public comments or views that were not accepted.

7. Summary

As stated in the Introduction, the Consolidated Plan serves as the document that guides the expenditure of CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds received by Franklin County. The County uses funds from these HUD programs to carry out actions, activities, and programs that address the county's greatest housing and community development needs especially for low and moderate income households.

A comprehensive account of Franklin County's current housing and community development needs was developed by the information gleaned from the results of the resident survey, stakeholder focus groups, needs assessment, and housing market analysis. This comprehensive list of needs served as the foundation for the Strategic Plan. Through this process, Franklin County has identified the following priority needs for the next five years.

Priority Needs:

1. Affordable Housing Preservation and Development
2. Safe and Sanitary Housing
3. Supportive Service Housing for Special Needs Population
4. Housing Options for Elderly Residents
5. Equal Access to Housing
6. Economic and Community Development
7. Self-sufficiency of Low Income Residents
8. Youth Recreation and Education Opportunities
9. Homeless Facilities and Services
10. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

Once the priority housing and community needs were established, the County developed a series of Strategic Plan Goals to guide the allocation of HUD funds to best address these needs and to serve as a management tool to help the County track and monitor performance throughout the term of the Consolidated Plan. The Strategic Plan Goals serve as benchmarks to be met through the actions, activities, and programs funded by HUD's block grant programs during the Consolidated Plan term. During the next five years, Franklin County will work to meet the Strategic Plan Goals in order to address the county's priority housing and community development needs.

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	FRANKLIN COUNTY	Economic Development and Planning
HOME Administrator	FRANKLIN COUNTY	Economic Development and Planning
ESG Administrator	FRANKLIN COUNTY	Economic Development and Planning

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning is the lead agency of the Consolidated Plan. The Department of Economic Development and Planning administers and implements the County’s housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and homeless and human services programs. The primary function of the department includes planning and policy-making, program administration, management of grants and loans, and monitoring and inspection.

The Department of Economic Development and Planning administers the CDBG, HOME, and ESG programs, as well as investment partnerships and several smaller programs.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.110, 91.200(b), 91.300(b), 91.215(I) and 91.315(I)

1. Introduction

Franklin County is committed to addressing the community's priority needs in the most efficient and effective way possible. In order to do this, the Department of Development, as the lead agency in the development of the Consolidated Plan, coordinates with the City of Columbus, townships, cities and villages in Franklin County, the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), Community Shelter Board (CSB, the lead Continuum of Care agency), Affordable Housing Trust, Affordable Housing Alliance and The Columbus Area Affordable Task Force and other key stakeholders and organizations in central Ohio. By partnering with many different departments, agencies, and organizations the Department of Development is able to utilize the collective knowledge of local subject matter experts to help develop strategies and goals to solve the county's priority needs.

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)).

Franklin County has enhanced its coordination with public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies in the following ways:

- The Franklin County and City of Columbus Housing Advisory Board (HAB) is the official board that reviews and approves affordable housing projects applying for County bond financing. In addition, the HAB reviews and comments on proposed city housing bonds as required by the Ohio Revised Code. The County's Housing Bond strategy has been presented to the HAB.
- The Columbus Area Affordable Housing Task Force consists of federal, state, and local government organizations; housing funders; Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CHMA); housing and homeless service providers; and community representatives. The task force meets bi-monthly to monitor and address issues regarding expiring HUD Section 8 contracts in Franklin County and to discuss current and future affordable housing projects.
- The Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force developed a community plan in 2014 to reduce infant mortality by 40 percent and to cut the racial disparity gap in half. Key stakeholders in implementing the plan include the Franklin County Community Health Coordination Infant Mortality Committee, home health care providers, educators, social service agencies, black faith leaders, neighborhood leaders from high-risk areas, expectant and new mothers, Franklin County Public Health, and Columbus Public Health. Recommended housing-related actions include: adopting smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing facilities and other housing settings for high-risk women and families; targeting activities in shelters and low-income housing in high-risk neighborhoods; and expanding these actions to other high-risk settings. The Affordable housing trust to oversee the utilization of resources to preserve and expand affordable housing.

Franklin County is a member of The Community Development (CD) Collaborative of Greater Columbus, which is a non-profit organization that pools resources to provide operating grants and technical assistance to build the capacity of community based non-profit housing developers. The CD Collaborative Board is comprised of various lending institutions such as, the United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, Enterprise Community Partners, Franklin County, and the City of Columbus. Staff for the Collaborative is provided through a contractual relationship with the Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County. Currently five nonprofit community development corporations are funded by the Collaborative.

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 County has representatives on the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Franklin County and the City of Columbus. The local CoC is known as the Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative (RLFC) which is staffed by the Community Shelter Board (CSB). Funding, monitoring, and system changes are discussed and determined by the RLFC (CoC). The County provides local general fund and Capital Improvement Bond funds in addition to federal ESG and HOME dollars to CSB as an intermediary agency to fund local nonprofit providers working to prevent homelessness and providing emergency shelter. Efforts also include and encourage initiatives of rapid re-housing and stabilization for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Additionally, funds can also be used to support the community's Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) to guarantee that the community's plan to end homelessness is based on the most applicable and current homeless data available.

The County also provides local Capital Improvement Bond funds and federal HOME funds to assist in the development of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families.

CSB, along with its partner agencies, is designing and implementing a transformational new system designed to move single adults more quickly into stable housing, stop repeat homelessness, and add more capacity when overflow demands are high to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to get it. There are three key components: First, a new emergency shelter will address the growing numbers of men, women and families who are experiencing homelessness so no one has to sleep on the streets in Columbus. Second, case managers called Navigators will link with a person when they enter the homeless system and work with them throughout their stay. Third, relationships with key partner agencies will be strengthened and enhanced.

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

In Columbus and Franklin County the Continuum of Care (CoC) role and responsibilities is fulfilled by a committee called the Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative (RLFC). The RLFC provides stewardship for

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all the strategies developed under the Rebuilding Lives (RL) Plan; provides funding for the capital, services, and operations of supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County; coordinates activities for the new plan; promotes collaboration to achieve goals and strategies; and secures resources for programs and projects. The County has ongoing membership, representation, and participation in the RLFC.

RLFC (CoC) Planning:

- Receive community and public policy updates relevant to homelessness issues
- Receive updates on the Rebuilding Lives Plan, the local plan to end homelessness
- Plan and conduct a sheltered and unsheltered point-in-time count of homeless persons (delegated to CSB)
- Conduct an annual gaps analysis of the homeless needs and services (delegated to CSB)
- Provide required information to complete the local Consolidated Plan(s) (delegated to CSB)
- Review and act on the annual funding allocations, inclusive of ESG and CoC funds, and establish funding priorities
- Review and act on the HUD CoC Application including all relevant charts and tables
- Review and act on any programs that should be removed from HUD funding and any proposed funding reallocations
- Review and make final determination on provider appeals
- Review and act annually on the proposed new supportive housing bonus project
- Designate a Collaborative Applicant

HMIS Operations:

- Designate a single HMIS for the CoC
- Designate an HMIS Lead
- Ensure consistent participation in HMIS (delegated to CSB)
- Ensure the HMIS compliance with HUD requirements (delegated to CSB)
- Review and approve the HMIS policies and procedures, privacy plan, security plan and data quality plan (delegated to CSB)

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Albany Park Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	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?	
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Board of Franklin County
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Special Needs - substance abuse
	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?	
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Alvis House Community Reentry Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Reentry Services
	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?	
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Argyle Park Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Civic Leaders
	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?	

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5	Agency/Group/Organization	Asian American Community Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	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?	
6	Agency/Group/Organization	Ballymeade Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	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?	
7	Agency/Group/Organization	Blendon Meadows Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	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?	
8	Agency/Group/Organization	Bryden Road Homeowners Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
9	Agency/Group/Organization	Capital Crossroads and Discovery District SIDs
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
10	Agency/Group/Organization	Catholic Social Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Faith Base
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
11	Agency/Group/Organization	Cedar Run Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Centro Esperanza Latina
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	ESL
	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?	
13	Agency/Group/Organization	Clinton Estates Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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14	Agency/Group/Organization	Colonial Life
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
15	Agency/Group/Organization	Columbus Chamber Of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
16	Agency/Group/Organization	Columbus City Schools
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
17	Agency/Group/Organization	Columbus Coalition for the Homeless
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	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?	

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18	Agency/Group/Organization	Columbus Metropolitan Library
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
19	Agency/Group/Organization	COLUMBUS URBAN LEAGUE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Service-Fair Housing Minority services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
20	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY HOUSING NETWORK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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21	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Properties of Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis affordable housing
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
22	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Refugee and Immigration Services (CRIS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Victims Regional organization
	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?	
23	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Research Partners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Research and evaluation

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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 HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
24	Agency/Group/Organization	COMMUNITY SHELTER BOARD
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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25	Agency/Group/Organization	Create Columbus Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
26	Agency/Group/Organization	Creative Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
27	Agency/Group/Organization	Delawanda Residents Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
28	Agency/Group/Organization	Directions for Youth and Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Child Welfare Agency
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
29	Agency/Group/Organization	Downtown Residents Association of Columbus
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
30	Agency/Group/Organization	East Columbus Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
31	Agency/Group/Organization	Eastgate Garden Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
32	Agency/Group/Organization	Eastmoor Community Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
33	Agency/Group/Organization	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNITY INSTITUTE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
34	Agency/Group/Organization	Edgewood Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
35	Agency/Group/Organization	Far North Columbus Communities Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
36	Agency/Group/Organization	Far Northwest Linden Neighborhood Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
37	Agency/Group/Organization	Far Northwest Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

38	Agency/Group/Organization	FINANCE FUND CAPITAL CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
39	Agency/Group/Organization	First Time Learners
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
40	Agency/Group/Organization	Flint Area Citizens Together
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
41	Agency/Group/Organization	Flint Ridge Terrace Resident's Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
42	Agency/Group/Organization	Forest Park Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
43	Agency/Group/Organization	FRANKLIN COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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 HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
44	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	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?	
45	Agency/Group/Organization	FRANKLIN COUNTY DEPT. OF ENGINEERS
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
46	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklin County Land Reutilization Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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?	
47	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklin County Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency
	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?	
48	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklin Park Civic Association, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
49	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklinton Area Neighbors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
50	Agency/Group/Organization	FRANKLINTON DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
51	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklinton Ministerial Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Faith Based
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
52	Agency/Group/Organization	Friends of the Hilltop
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
53	Agency/Group/Organization	Friendship Village Residents Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
54	Agency/Group/Organization	Gladden Community House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
55	Agency/Group/Organization	Glen Echo Neighbors
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
56	Agency/Group/Organization	Great Western Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
57	Agency/Group/Organization	GREATER LINDEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
58	Agency/Group/Organization	HABITAT FOR HUMANITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
59	Agency/Group/Organization	Hanford Village Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
60	Agency/Group/Organization	Harrison West Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
61	Agency/Group/Organization	Highland West Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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62	Agency/Group/Organization	Hilltop Neighborhood Action Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
63	Agency/Group/Organization	Homeport
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
64	Agency/Group/Organization	HOMES ON THE HILL COMMUNITY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
65	Agency/Group/Organization	IMPACT Community Action Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

66	Agency/Group/Organization	Innis Gardens Village Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
67	Agency/Group/Organization	Interfaith Association of Central Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Faith based
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
68	Agency/Group/Organization	Italian Village Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
69	Agency/Group/Organization	Karmel Morse Manor Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
70	Agency/Group/Organization	King Thompson
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

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	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
71	Agency/Group/Organization	Kirwan Institute
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Research and evaluation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
72	Agency/Group/Organization	LOCAL INITIATIVES SUPPORT GROUP (LISC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
73	Agency/Group/Organization	Maize Morse Tri Area Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
74	Agency/Group/Organization	Marion-Franklin Area Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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75	Agency/Group/Organization	MidEast Area Community Collaborative
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
76	Agency/Group/Organization	MID-OHIO REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Regional organization Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
77	Agency/Group/Organization	Milo Grogan Collaboration
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
78	Agency/Group/Organization	Misty Meadows Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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79	Agency/Group/Organization	Monohan Homeowners Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
80	Agency/Group/Organization	Mt. Vernon Ave Dist. Improvement Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	
81	Agency/Group/Organization	Multiethnic Advocates for Cultural Competence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
82	Agency/Group/Organization	N.E.C.K.O Neighborhood
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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83	Agency/Group/Organization	National Affordable Housing Trust
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
84	Agency/Group/Organization	National Church Residences
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
85	Agency/Group/Organization	Neighbors in Action
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
86	Agency/Group/Organization	North Eastmoor Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

87	Agency/Group/Organization	Northland Community Council
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
88	Agency/Group/Organization	Northwest Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
89	Agency/Group/Organization	Northwood Park Homeowners' Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
90	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio Council of Churches
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Faith based
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
91	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) District 6
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - State
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
92	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio Interfaith Power and Light
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Faith based
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
93	Agency/Group/Organization	Olde Oaks Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
94	Agency/Group/Organization	Olde Sawmill Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
95	Agency/Group/Organization	Olde Town East Neighborhood Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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96	Agency/Group/Organization	Partners Achieving Community Transformation (PACT)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Planning organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
97	Agency/Group/Organization	Peacekeepers Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
98	Agency/Group/Organization	Pine Hills Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
99	Agency/Group/Organization	PRARIE TOWNSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
100	Agency/Group/Organization	Radio One
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

Demo

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
101	Agency/Group/Organization	Salem Area Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
102	Agency/Group/Organization	Saunders Park Property Owners Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
103	Agency/Group/Organization	Schumacher Place Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
104	Agency/Group/Organization	Scioto Southland Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

Demo

105	Agency/Group/Organization	Sharon Heights Community Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
106	Agency/Group/Organization	Shepard Community Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
107	Agency/Group/Organization	Short North Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
108	Agency/Group/Organization	Short North Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
109	Agency/Group/Organization	Somali Women and Children's Alliance
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children

Demo

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
110	Agency/Group/Organization	South of Main Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
111	Agency/Group/Organization	Southeastern Franklin County Chamber of Commerce
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	
112	Agency/Group/Organization	Southern Orchards
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
113	Agency/Group/Organization	Southside C.A.N
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
114	Agency/Group/Organization	Southside Neighborhood Liaison
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment 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?	
115	Agency/Group/Organization	Southwest Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
116	Agency/Group/Organization	Stambaugh Elwood Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
117	Agency/Group/Organization	Teakwood Heights Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
118	Agency/Group/Organization	The Columbus Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders Community Foundation
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Public Housing Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
119	Agency/Group/Organization	The Council on American Islamic Relations
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
120	Agency/Group/Organization	The Hispanic Chamber of Columbus
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
121	Agency/Group/Organization	The Horn of Africa Community Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
122	Agency/Group/Organization	Ohio Civil Rights Commission (OCRC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Service-Fair Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
123	Agency/Group/Organization	The Ohio Hispanic Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business and Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
124	Agency/Group/Organization	Three Rivers Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
125	Agency/Group/Organization	Touchstone Hospitality
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
126	Agency/Group/Organization	Tussing Area Coalition
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
127	Agency/Group/Organization	United Way of Central Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
128	Agency/Group/Organization	Vasor Village Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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129	Agency/Group/Organization	Victorian Village Society
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
130	Agency/Group/Organization	Vogt Santer Insights (VSI)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Business Leaders Research
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
131	Agency/Group/Organization	Walhalla Ravine Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
132	Agency/Group/Organization	Westworth Village Civic Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
133	Agency/Group/Organization	CITY OF WHITEHALL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local

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	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy 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 HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
134	Agency/Group/Organization	Willis Park CA and Blockwatch
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Civic Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Economic Development
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
135	Agency/Group/Organization	YMCA of Central Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
136	Agency/Group/Organization	The Multicultural Center
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Minority services
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Non-Homeless Special Needs Market Analysis
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	

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

Efforts were made to consult with as broad of a range of agencies as possible; no agency types were specifically excluded from the consultation process.

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	Community Shelter Board	The goals of the Strategic Plan portion of the Consolidated Plan were developed in close coordination with those of the Rebuilding Lives Plan, which is Columbus' Continuum of Care planning document. The Rebuilding Lives plan is made up of a comprehensive and interrelated set of strategies to decrease the number of people who experience homelessness. The Community Shelter Board works with the County and other partner agencies on four goals in the Rebuilding Lives plan: 1) access; 2) crisis response; 3) transition; and 4) advocacy. The Consolidated Plan's Strategic Goals align with and further support these goals.
PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)	CMHA is the City of Columbus and Franklin County's Public Housing Authority. The County reviewed CMHA's PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan when developing Strategic Goals related to public housing. The Strategic Plan specifies that Franklin County is committed to collaborating and cooperating with CMHA on the redevelopment of public housing sites and units as outlined in the PHA 5-Year Plan.
Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choice	Franklin County and City of Columbus	The Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice outlines how Franklin County will take steps to affirmatively further fair housing. The purpose of these actions is to ensure housing choice for all residents of Franklin County by eliminating housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity. The AI's Fair Housing Action Plan was considered throughout the Strategic Planning process, and the goals align with and further support fair housing.

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(I))

In preparing the Consolidated Plan, Franklin County consulted CMHA as the local public housing authority, non-profit and for-profit housing developers, affordable housing professionals, Community Shelter Board as the Continuum of Care lead, and philanthropic organizations to discuss local affordable housing needs and the barriers to LMI residents securing safe, sanitary, and affordable housing. Efforts were made to coordinate with the City of Columbus to ensure that the Strategic Goals of the County's

Demo

Consolidated Plan aligned with those of the City's, which was being developed simultaneously. Throughout the planning process, the County was careful to consider other significant local and regional plans to ensure that the Consolidated Plan did not conflict with these efforts. The County also sought direct input from other jurisdictions, both municipalities and townships, within Franklin County, with a particular focus on those with high concentrations of low- and moderate-income and racial/ethnic minority residents.

Aside from coordinating with affordable housing stakeholders, Franklin County consulted with representatives from organizations that focus on the needs of racial and ethnic minorities; immigrants and refugee populations; the elderly; persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities; persons with alcohol or other drug addictions; persons with HIV/AIDS; and persons released from prison. In addition, the County worked with transportation, workforce, and community and economic development professionals to determine priority non-housing needs.

Narrative (optional):

In order to gather more detailed information about housing, community and economic development, supportive services, the homeless population, and special needs populations of particular importance to the consolidated planning process, eight focus group interviews were conducted with representatives of relevant organizations and stakeholder groups. The purpose of the focus group interviews was to supplement the information gained through the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, to fill gaps that the previous information could not address. Relevant findings from the focus group interviews are included throughout the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan portions of the Consolidated Plan. A summary of the results of the eight focus group can be found in Appendix V. (note: see Table 2 for a full list of invited and participant organizations).

PR-15 Citizen Participation – 91.105, 91.115, 91.200(c) and 91.300(c)

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

Public participation is an essential part of the consolidated planning process because it helps ensure that decisions are made with careful attention to community needs and preferences. Moreover, the input of stakeholder and community members generated additional public awareness about the consolidated planning process. Involvement allowed more perspectives to be featured during the decision-making process, which gave Franklin County more information to inform the Consolidated Plan's priorities and goals. Receiving input and buy-in from planning officials, stakeholders, and residents of Franklin County played a significant role in helping the plan take shape. Most of the citizen participation process was conducted with the County's team and the City of Columbus' Community Development team.

To this end, a public involvement process was developed to gather targeted feedback from stakeholder groups and provided opportunities for all community residents to participate in the planning process. The major activities of the public involvement process included two online surveys of Franklin County residents, public meetings, a public comment period during which the draft plan could be reviewed, and a public hearing.

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Citizen Participation Outreach

Demo

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)
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1	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The first public meeting was held on March 7, 2019 at 2:30 PM at the Columbus Downtown Library. Outreach efforts were made to individuals and agencies in the community via email. A meeting notice was published in the Columbus Dispatch on through the NextDoor App. Despite those efforts, only 5 agencies had representation at the meeting.</p>	<p>A question was posed concerning the limitations of the grant funding. The member of the audience asked if there is a Low-Mod census map available for the public to review. She had the understanding that the funds could not be utilized for new construction projects. Comments were made by one meeting attendee regarding Columbus' east side residential neighborhood. She said there are a lot of vacancies, there have been many demolitions of residential units, and there is a housing</p>	<p>All comments were accepted at the meeting.</p>	
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Demo

				<p>affordability issue throughout the County. The meeting attendees discussed the regions lack of community development corporations and how the ones which have great impact have been working in communities for many years, with established programming. Further discussion was had regarding the many barriers to housing, especially housing located near job centers, faced by low income and special populations. The complete minutes from this meeting are</p>		
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Demo

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)
				available with this consolidated plan.		
2	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The second public meeting was held on April 1, 2019 at the Northern Lights Library. Outreach efforts were made to individuals and agencies in the community via email and the meeting notice was published in the Columbus Dispatch and through the NextDoor App. Despite these efforts, only 9 agencies had representation at the meeting.	The results which had been identified to date from the City's internet survey were presented at the meeting. Meeting attendees were then able to provide their comments. Concerns expressed were focused around housing costs for the aging population, increasing rents, public safety and job access. The complete minutes from this meeting are available with this consolidated plan.	All comments were accepted at the meeting.	

Demo

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	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	<p>The City of Columbus and Franklin County attended a community meeting at the Community Development for All People Free Store on May 1, 2019 at 12 PM. The purpose of the meeting was to garner survey responses from low income members of the community. During the course of the afternoon approximately 100 individuals came and went in an "open house" type setting. The City and the County were able to collect 23 surveys from individuals.</p>	<p>The surveys are included with this consolidated plan. Many responses reflected a desire to remain in their homes at affordable rents.</p>	<p>All persons present were asked to complete a survey. All surveys which were collected are included as results of the meeting.</p>	

Demo

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)
4	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	A survey was completed and sent out to the public in a variety of ways during the early part of March by the City of Columbus. The survey was left open through the end of June. 1,171 responses were received, representing nearly all ZIP codes in the City and the County.	The survey results are included with this consolidated plan.	All responses from the survey were included in the analysis of the results.	

Demo

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)
5	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Franklin County published a needs assessment survey online. The survey was advertised on various County internet outlets and through an email blast to partner agencies and individuals. The survey received less than 200 responses.	The survey results are included with this consolidated plan.	All responses from the survey were included in the analysis of the results.	
6	Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Public hearings were held on February 6th and 7th; and March 5th & 6th. The public hearings included distribution of the needs assessment and discussion of the plans.	Comments have been attached to this submittal.	All comments were accepted.	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following sections provide an overview of current needs in Franklin County, specifically as they relate to the areas of affordable housing, neighborhood revitalization, homelessness, and non-housing community development. Throughout this assessment, special attention is paid to the needs of LMI households, racial and ethnic minorities, and non-homeless special needs populations (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS, disabilities, the elderly, refugees, etc.).

The findings from the Needs Assessment, along with those of the subsequent Market Analysis section, play a significant role in the consolidated planning process as they are used to set the Plan's goals and priorities, which will drive community outcomes from 2020 to 2024. The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis help identify both gaps and overlap in community development needs, and provide Franklin County the necessary information to make investments that not only address the community's greatest needs, but also have the greatest impact.

The data used to determine the county's needs primarily come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 Estimates, and also the 2007-2011 CHAS dataset, which is a subset of ACS data that breaks out the data estimates by HUD's unique income categories. Data from other sources is referenced accordingly, throughout the sections.

It is very important to note that all ACS and CHAS data tables—*unless otherwise noted*—only report data for the portions of Franklin County that are outside of the boundaries of the City of Columbus.

The primary reason that data is reported in this manner is because the City of Columbus receives its own entitlement funds, which are to be spent within the City of Columbus boundaries. Because the City of Columbus receives its own HUD funds, Franklin County typically targets the allocation of the funds it receives to the portions of the county that fall outside of the City of Columbus. Therefore, the data tables focus on identifying the needs of the LMI households that are located in Franklin County, but not in the City of Columbus.

Accordingly, population and/or household data that is located within the City of Columbus boundaries has been subtracted from the Franklin County ACS and CHAS data tables. For example, the July 1, 2019 Census Bureau estimates report that the total population of the City of Columbus is 892,533 and Franklin County is 1,310,300. Subtracting the City of Columbus population (892,533 from the total Franklin County population of 1,310,300) makes the Franklin County population outside the City of Columbus 417,767). Throughout Needs Assessment section, Franklin County ACS and CHAS data tables are reported in this manner, unless otherwise noted.

The following provides a brief overview of the Needs Assessment findings. More detailed findings and analyses are found in each of the Needs Assessment's corresponding sections:

NA-10 Housing Needs

NA-10 Housing Needs

- Franklin County has a population of 417,767 which is an increase of 11% from the 374,098 residents indicated in the 2010 Decennial Census.
- Approximately 42% of households in Franklin County are LMI, earning less than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Households that have at least one elderly person age 75 or older were the household type with the greatest percentage of LMI households (67%).
- The most common housing problem was cost burdened households (those spending more than 30% of household income on housing). Approximately, 55% of all LMI households were housing cost burdened.
- There are 13,120 households in Franklin County that earn less than 30% of AMI (extremely low-income). Of these extremely low income households, 67% allocate more than 50% of their household income on housing cost, meaning they are severely cost burdened.
- Based on 2018 data from CMHA, there are 561 individuals (i.e., not in families) on the Section 8 waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers.
- Based on FY 2018 data from CSB, there are 5,410 homeless individuals over the course of a year (i.e., not in families) in emergency shelters. The vast majority (72%) are men.
- Based on FY 2018 data from CSB, there are 1,388 families with children in emergency shelters in Franklin County over the course of a year. According to CSB's 2018 Occupancy report, there has been an increase of 102% in family homelessness since 2009.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- Asian LMI households (specifically those earning 50%-80% AMI and 80%-100% AMI) are the only racial or ethnic group, of measurable size, in Franklin County that are experiencing housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- Asian LMI households are the only racial or ethnic group to experience severe housing problems at a rate that is disproportionately greater than the county's average.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Cost burden is by far the most common housing problem. The vast majority of renters (at least 88%) and homeowners (at least 96%) who are living below 100% of AMI and have housing

problems are housing cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing.

- Based on the 2018 CHAS data, Black/African American householders are disproportionately cost burdened. Thirty-two percent of Black or African American householders were housing cost burdened, which is 13 percentage points greater than the overall rate of 19 percent.

NA-35 Public Housing

NA-35 Public Housing

- According to CMHA, as of July 2019 there are 1,002 public housing units and 11,722 Section 8 subsidized housing vouchers in use. There are an additional 3,623 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 1,955 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers.
- Residents of CMHA's family public housing communities are primarily single female-headed households with children. They report to CMHA that they need assistance with increasing their educational attainment, employment, credit repair, transportation, child care, and physical and behavioral health services. The children in these households need recreation, academic enrichment, and risk behavior prevention services.
- Elderly and disabled residents have needs for health and wellness services, recreation, and behavioral health services. CHMA representatives reported that applicants on CMHA waiting lists have similar needs as elderly and disabled residents for health and wellness services, recreation, and behavioral health services, as well as the need for safe, affordable housing.

NA-40 Homeless Needs

- Each year, an estimated 11,321 individuals in Franklin County experience homelessness, based on the January 2018 Point-in-Time (PIT) count conducted by CSB. Based on the FY 2018 data, there are 14,881 individuals in emergency shelters, transitional housing, or permanent supportive housing in Franklin County over the course of a year. The majority (64%) are Black or African American. The remainder is mostly White (34%), with 2% reported as "Other." Of the 14,881 homeless individuals, a small percentage (4%) identify as Hispanic or Latino (of any race).
- Based on the January 2018 PIT count, 14% of individuals experiencing homelessness on a given night in Franklin County are unsheltered. The unsheltered homeless are all adults, most of them chronically homeless (77%), and 1.5 in 10 are veterans.
- Among sheltered individuals, chronic homelessness is far less common (7%), and according to the FY 2018 data, 34% of the sheltered population are children.
- According to CSB's 2018 point in time account there were a total 1,807 homeless individuals, a 6.9% increase from the previous year. 84.1% were sheltered and 15.9% were unsheltered.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs

- **There are 75,198 people age 62 or older in Franklin County, or 18% of the population.**
- **According to the 2015–2017 ACS, there are 43,404 non-institutionalized civilians in the city of Columbus living with a physical, mental or emotional disability, or 12% of the population.**
- **According to the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS) data, 11,336 individuals (age 12 years and older) received services to treat alcohol or drug addiction in 2018.**
- **According to 2018 OMHAS data, a total of 14,117 Franklin County residents (18 and older), are considered severely mentally disabled or seriously emotionally disturbed, and received mental health services.**
- **As of December 2016, there were 4,708 people in the Columbus metro area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 1,489 people living with diagnosed stage-3 HIV infection, also known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).**
- **According the Refugee Processing Center of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, 6,003 refugees were resettled in Franklin County between 2016 and 2018.**

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the 2011-2015 ACS 5-year estimates, the portions of Franklin County that are not within the City of Columbus boundaries have a combined population of 433,510, which is decrease of 63% from the 1,163,414 residents indicated in the 2009 Decennial Census. The ACS data also estimate that the number of households in a Franklin County decreased at a close rate by 64%. (These are based on the numbers below but they appear to be in error as if they are a product of double countiing the city's population.)

As of 2015, the median household income in Franklin County is \$52,341 up 7% from 2009. Approximately 40% of households in Franklin County are LMI, earning less than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI)*. Since the LMI data analyzed does not include data from the City of Columbus, the fact that 40% of Franklin County households earn less than the AMI (i.e. logic would assume that 50% should earn less than AM) implies that non-Columbus areas of Franklin County are better off financially than the City of Columbus. Households that have at least one elderly person age 75 or older were the household type with the greatest percentage of LMI households (65%), while small families (two persons) had the lowest percentage of LMI households (31%). (*Note: throughout this report the term Area Median Income, or AMI, is used interchangeably with HUD Adjusted Area Median Family Income, or HAMFI).

According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, the most common household type in Franklin County is the two-to-four-person small family.

Beyond describing households by type, it is important to understand the condition of the housing being occupied in order to ensure safe and sanitary conditions are being met. Housing units that do not meet minimum safe and sanitary thresholds are categorized as having a “housing problem.” The consolidated planning guidelines define housing problems as one of four living conditions:

- Lacking complete plumbing (including hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower)
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities (including a kitchen sink; a cooking stove, built-in burners, or a microwave oven; and a refrigerator)
- Overcrowding with more than 1.01 persons per room (not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms)
- Spending more than 30% of household income on housing

Severe housing problems are a subset of the above conditions. The first two conditions (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) are considered to be severe enough as defined above. Overcrowding and cost burden are only considered severe if households experience:

Demo

- Overcrowding with more than 1.51 persons per room (not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms)
- Spending more than 50% of household income on housing

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Population	1,163,414	433,510	-63%
Households	453,580	162,400	-64%
Median Income	\$49,041.00	\$52,341.00	7%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

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

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	14,112	14,055	23,259	14,847	96,070
Small Family Households	4,229	4,022	8,293	5,956	53,923
Large Family Households	906	1,063	1,727	1,303	8,702
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	2,605	2,920	5,133	3,316	18,505
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	2,301	3,523	3,735	1,851	5,473
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	2,334	2,384	3,207	2,180	11,429

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	148	199	275	220	842	23	44	55	110	232
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	88	50	84	0	222	0	0	19	25	44
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	236	259	113	44	652	39	118	33	41	231
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	5,359	1,830	194	24	7,407	3,571	2,023	1,611	336	7,541

Demo

	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
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,088	3,656	3,202	620	8,566	609	2,101	4,355	2,785	9,850
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	877	0	0	0	877	528	0	0	0	528

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data 2011-2015 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	5,844	2,340	667	284	9,135	3,626	2,180	1,720	519	8,045
Having none of four housing problems	2,291	5,288	8,917	4,411	20,907	945	4,261	11,963	9,631	26,800
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	877	0	0	0	877	528	0	0	0	528

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Demo

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	2,670	2,187	1,365	6,222	987	901	2,383	4,271
Large Related	601	432	192	1,225	226	360	455	1,041
Elderly	1,446	1,538	857	3,841	2,052	2,270	1,937	6,259
Other	2,195	1,717	1,177	5,089	965	681	1,275	2,921
Total need by income	6,912	5,874	3,591	16,377	4,230	4,212	6,050	14,492

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data 2011-2015 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	2,312	694	65	3,071	905	531	772	2,208
Large Related	532	80	4	616	222	157	39	418
Elderly	1,025	624	145	1,794	1,637	937	516	3,090
Other	1,851	574	45	2,470	861	409	308	1,578
Total need by income	5,720	1,972	259	7,951	3,625	2,034	1,635	7,294

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data 2011-2015 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	285	274	187	29	775	39	59	34	66	198
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	44	10	19	77	0	49	18	14	81

Demo

	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
Other, non-family households	34	10	0	0	44	0	10	0	0	10
Total need by income	323	328	197	48	896	39	118	52	80	289

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

	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.

According to the Community Shelter Board's 2018 Point-in-Time Count, there were a total of 1,807 total homeless individuals, a 6.9% increase from the previous year. 84.1% of these individuals were sheltered and the remaining were unsheltered. The majority of these sheltered individuals are male (67%).

Approximately 45% of CMHA's client base (6,356 persons) are single-person households.

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.

Nearly half (48%) of the homeless population in Columbus has some sort of physical or mental disability, and approximately 51% of CMHA's households are headed by a disabled person.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden is by far the most common problem among both owner and renter households living below area median income (AMI), regardless of the income level. At least 84% of renters and 94% of homeowners with any housing problems living below 100% of AMI spend more than 30% of their income on housing. After cost burden, overcrowding is the second biggest housing problem; at least 7% of LMI renters and 2% of LMI homeowners that have one of the four housing problems, living below 100% of AMI, experienced overcrowding issues.

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

A greater percentage of renter households than owner-occupied households are severely cost burdened. The County's poorest households, regardless of whether renter or owner-occupied, are more affected by severe cost burden than other LMI households. Of the 41,374 renter occupied households that were severely cost burdened, 82% earned less than 30% AMI. In terms of owner-occupied housing, 81% of all severely cost burdened households earned less than 50% AMI. Lastly, as stated in the introduction, households that have at least one elderly person age 75 or older have the greatest percentage of LMI households of all types analyzed above.

Single-family households are much more affected by overcrowding than other family household types, regardless of housing tenure. Of the 6,404 renter-occupied households that were overcrowded, 85% were single-family households, while 68% of overcrowded owner-occupied households were single-family households.

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

A highly predictive risk factor for homelessness is previous experience of homelessness and living doubled-up. Somewhat predictive risks of homelessness for both those that are at imminent risk of homelessness and those that are receiving rapid re-housing services are: 1) Being pregnant; 2) Having a young child; 3) Head of household younger than 24 years old; 4) Overall house cost burden; 5) History of child protective service involvement; 6) Frequent moves (4+); 7) Not holding a lease; 8) Childhood adversity or disruptions. In addition, there are "shocks" that can move a family into homelessness, like

birth of a child (health shock); relationship shocks (fight with a spouse/partner) and income shocks (loss of employment).

Studies show that the most successful intervention that formerly homeless families receiving rapid re-housing assistance can have is priority access to deep long-term housing subsidies. Deep subsidies reduce by more than one-half most forms of residential instability, improve multiple measures of adult and child well-being, and reduce food insecurity.

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

Aside from identifying the number of rental and owner-occupied households that are facing extreme financial hardships (earning less than 30% AMI and are spending more than 50% of their household income on housing cost, making them severely cost burdened), Franklin County does not define or provide estimates for at-risk populations. According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there were 5,720 rental and 3,625 owner households experiencing extreme financial hardship as described above.

Aside from identifying the number of rental and owner-occupied households that are facing extreme financial hardships (earning less than 30% AMI and are spending more than 50% of their household income on housing cost, making them severely cost burdened), the County does not define or provide estimates for at-risk populations. According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there were 33,824 rental and 6,359 owner households experiencing extreme financial hardship as described above.

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

Per the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, due to a limited rental market with few affordable vacancies, people with the lowest incomes may be forced to rent substandard housing that exposes them to health and safety risks such as vermin, mold, water leaks, and inadequate heating or cooling systems. They may also be forced to move in with others, potentially resulting in overcrowding. Overcrowding may affect mental health, stress levels, relationships, and sleep, and it may increase the risk of infectious disease. Housing costs that are more than a household can reasonably afford can lead to foreclosure or eviction. Forced moves may

Demo

also happen if a landlord is in foreclosure or the property is deemed unsafe for living. Evictions that go through the court system result in a permanent record, which can cause potential landlords to refuse to rent to evictees in the future. Research has shown that renters who are forced to move are more likely to relocate to poorer and higher-crime neighborhoods compared to those who move voluntarily.

Evictions may be especially traumatizing to residents due to short relocation notices.

All the factors above noted by the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion impact housing instability and increase the risk of homelessness for single adults and families.

Discussion

See above responses.

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.

Introduction

As discussed above, the consolidated planning guidelines define housing problems as one of four living conditions:

- Lacking complete plumbing (including hot and cold running water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower)
- Lacking complete kitchen facilities (including a kitchen sink; a cooking stove, built-in burners, or a microwave oven; and a refrigerator)Overcrowding with more than 1.01 persons per room (not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms)Spending more than 30% of household income on housing

Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing needs than the rest of the community if a substantially larger share (a difference of 10 percentage points or more) of the householders belonging to that group experiences one or more of the four problems than does the “jurisdiction as a whole” at that income level. For example, the table below shows that 80% of all households in the “jurisdiction as a whole” that earn less than 30% AMI had one or more housing problems; however, the table also shows that 87% of Hispanic households (earning less than 30% AMI) had one or more housing problems, which means Hispanic households are 7 percentage points higher than the jurisdiction as a whole. In this example, the percentage of Hispanic households that had one or more housing problems was not 10 percentage points greater than the jurisdiction as a whole, so Hispanic households that earn less than 30% AMI are not deemed to have a disproportionately greater need than the greater population.

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	11,149	1,533	1,405
White	8,078	1,209	868
Black / African American	2,143	197	413
Asian	239	8	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	0	0

Demo

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
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	469	80	45

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	10,250	3,771	0
White	7,939	3,228	0
Black / African American	1,415	372	0
Asian	126	37	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	29	10	0
Pacific Islander	35	0	0
Hispanic	480	101	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	9,907	13,297	0

Demo

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
White	8,207	10,827	0
Black / African American	1,005	1,449	0
Asian	175	307	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	365	496	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,224	10,652	0
White	3,676	8,992	0
Black / African American	348	902	0
Asian	110	251	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	23	366	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

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.

Introduction

As mentioned above, severe housing problems are a subset of the four general conditions outlined in the consolidated planning guidelines. The first two conditions (lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities) are considered to be severe enough. The second two are only considered severe if households experience:

- Overcrowding with more than 1.51 persons per room (not including bathrooms, porches, foyers, halls, or half-rooms)
- Spending more than 50% of household income on housing

Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing needs than the rest of the community if a substantially larger share (a difference of 10 percentage points or more) of the householders belonging to that group experiences one or more of the four problems than does the total universe of households at that income level.

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	9,470	3,236	1,405
White	6,850	2,437	868
Black / African American	1,848	496	413
Asian	194	52	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	24	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	379	170	45

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,520	9,549	0
White	3,592	7,621	0
Black / African American	569	1,217	0
Asian	64	101	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	24	0
Pacific Islander	0	35	0
Hispanic	201	383	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,387	20,880	0
White	2,075	16,979	0
Black / African American	132	2,336	0
Asian	60	423	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	100	763	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	803	14,042	0
White	579	12,053	0
Black / African American	180	1,067	0
Asian	0	361	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	25	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	8	376	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Based on the 2011-2015 CHAS data, the only race experiencing severe housing problems at a rate at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level is that of Hispanic households earning between 0-50% AMI.

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.

Introduction:

Cost burden is by far the most common housing problem. Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing cost burden than the rest of the community if a substantially larger share (a difference of 10 percentage points or more) of the households belonging to that group experiences one or more of the four problems than does the total number of households at that income level.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	119,933	24,612	16,369	1,419
White	103,390	19,840	12,909	868
Black / African American	7,527	2,682	2,461	413
Asian	4,710	683	298	45
American Indian, Alaska Native	173	39	24	0
Pacific Islander	80	35	0	0
Hispanic	2,645	842	422	49

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data 2011-2015 CHAS
Source:

Housing Cost Burden	Percentage <=30%	Percentage 30-50%	Percentage >50%	Percentage No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	71%	17%	11%	1%
White	73%	16%	11%	1%
Black / African American	55%	28%	16%	2%
Asian	77%	15%	8%	0%
American Indian, Alaska Native	45%	32%	23%	0%
Pacific Islander	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hispanic	61%	21%	15%	2%

Table 22 - Housing Cost Burden Percentage

Discussion:

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?

Based on the 2011-2015 CHAS data, the only racial or ethnic groups to experience disproportionately greater housing needs are Black and Hispanic households as both groups are disproportionately cost burdened.

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

Some non-native speaking Hispanic or Latino households, and Black refugee households, may have a need for language services, such as English as a Second Language (ESL) programs.

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

There is a high concentration of Black or African American households on the east side of Columbus; more specifically, the area that is east of Interstate-71, south of Morse Road, and west of Interstate-270. This encompasses neighborhoods such as, Southside, Eastland, Olde Towne East, King-Lincoln/Bronzeville, South Linden, North Linden, Mifflin Township and Northland. In addition to Black or African American households, a high concentration of Hispanic or Latino households is located in the Westland, Northland and Prairie Township areas of Columbus.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

CMHA is the Public Housing Agency responsible for the ownership and management of public housing property in Franklin County. According to CMHA there are 696 public housing units and 13,585 Section 8 subsidized housing vouchers in use. These numbers differ than those prepopulating from HUD data in this plan. There are nearly 30,000 individuals on the waiting list, in addition to others who have applied who have not yet been placed on the waiting list.

Totals in Use

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	2,080	12,382	1,294	10,823	90	0	68

Table 23 - 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	0	8,753	10,189	8,448	10,327	7,585	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	4	2	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	17	31	20	11	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	489	1,681	371	1,286	3	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	360	3,498	572	2,793	43	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,080	12,382	1,294	10,823	90	0
# 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 24 – 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	0	247	2,538	554	1,899	40	0	24
Black/African American	0	0	1,800	9,718	718	8,823	48	0	44
Asian	0	0	15	80	11	67	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	3	27	6	20	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	15	19	5	14	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 25 – 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	21	118	14	103	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	2,059	12,264	1,280	10,720	90	0	68

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

Table 26 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Demo

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

Of the 29,731 Households currently on the HCV waitlist, 8,139 (27%) self-identify as “Disabled”.

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

The HCV waitlist currently has 29,731 Households. Across 28 public housing properties combined, CMHA has 4,892 Households on the waitlist.

Of the 29,731 households on HCV’s waitlist, 21,934 (74%) self-identify as single person

households. 2,769 (9%) identify as having an elderly (over 62) head of household. It should be noted that all waitlist information on households is self-report and has not been verified.

When a household enters the waiting list for HCV, they self-report on certain demographics and personal information utilized for scoring when pulled from the list. CMHA is not fully aware of the needs of the household other than housing assistance. All public housing sites are operated by a property manager. Information on waitlists are kept by each respective property management company.

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

CMHA is only aware of the housing needs in Franklin County and does not have information on additional needs for residents on the waiting list.

Discussion

See above responses.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to data from CSB, emergency shelters for families are currently operating at over-capacity on any given night. The following tables describe the nature and extent of homelessness in Franklin County.

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)	466	0	4,817	4,615	4,444	20
Persons in Households with Only Children	8	0	299	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	907	233	5,461	4,831	4,773	45
Chronically Homeless Individuals	82	175	216	150	152	365
Chronically Homeless Families	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterans	133	23	581	296	507	45
Unaccompanied Child	8	0	299	0	0	0
Persons with HIV	31	5	193	0	0	45

Table 27 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Figures in this table are representative of all people living in Franklin County, including those living in the City of Columbus

Demo

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Figures for "number of persons becoming and exiting homelessness each year," and "number of days that persons experience homelessness" were provided for broad categories, but is not tracked for the more detailed subcategories.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	4,763	0
Black or African American	9,114	0
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	398	0
Not Hispanic	13,736	0

Data Source Figures in this table are representative of all people living in Franklin County, including those living in the City of Columbus
Comments:

Individuals in Families with Children	Number
Families with children	1251
Adults in families with children	1625
Children in families	2415
Veterans in families with children	33

Table 28 - Table 40. Individuals in Families with Children in Emergency Shelters

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

The Community Shelter Board (CSB) is estimating an annual demand of 118 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units for families with children. The current gap is 91 units. CSB estimates an annual demand of 778 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) units for families with children. The current cap is 281 units. Veteran family need is noted in the above table, and there is no current housing gap.

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

African Americans are overrepresented in the homeless population. CSB carefully watches housing placements by race and there is not a racial disparity in housing. In fact, the rate of African Americans housed is higher than their representation in the homeless population. CSB does not identify an overrepresentation of any ethnic group.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The 2019 Point in Time (PIT) count shows an increase in the number of sheltered and unsheltered counts. However, the annual count of individuals experiencing homelessness shows a decrease, coupled with an increase in the time individuals experience homelessness. A couple of things impacting these numbers. Columbus and Franklin County are experiencing an affordable housing crisis. Individuals and families are stuck in shelter as they are not able to find affordable housing to move into. The demand for shelter beds is capped, for single adults, to the capacity CSB has, thus overall use shows a decrease in the annual number of individuals served. On the other hand, Columbus and Franklin County have a growing community with more people moving into the area every day. The people moving into Franklin County appear to be primarily poor people, thus the likelihood of them experiencing homelessness is higher. This explains the increase in the Point in Time (PIT) count numbers for 2019. However, the point in time count is not a fully reliable measure of homelessness in a community since it tracks the counts for only one day of the year.

Discussion:

See above responses.

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

Introduction:

Beyond the housing needs of LMI families, the homeless and formerly homeless population, and public housing residents, there are several specific groups in the community with special supportive housing needs. These populations include: the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV or AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Persons with HIV/AIDS

Populations with special needs are described as any special population that needs support to maintain housing and without support would suffer a decreased quality of life or risk for homelessness. This is a broad description that encompasses persons with developmental disabilities, addiction, the chronically homeless or persons living with HIV/AIDS.

Persons with HIV/AIDS continue to report significant experience with stereotypes and stigmas resulting in fear and discrimination. Challenges created by this behavior include barriers to securing and maintaining housing. Persons with HIV/AIDS typically have difficulty maintaining full time employment resulting in low-income. Chronic health issues impact their ability to maintain job stability and results in poor credit and rental history.

Based on the 2017 HIV Surveillance Report from the Ohio Department of Health, as of June 30, 2018, there are 5,766 people in the Columbus metropolitan statistical area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 2,642 people living with diagnosed stage-3 HIV infection, also known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

People with Disabilities

In Columbus, an estimated 93,418 persons 5-years-old or older have a disability, representing 12.7% of this share of the total population. With a disabled population of 44,131 residents comprising 11.2% of the population, Franklin County's disability rate is proportionally lower. In both the city and county, people aged 18-64 have both the largest number of people with disabilities and the highest disability rate at 7.9% and 5.5%, respectively. Rates for other age groups are significantly lower; in Columbus, the rate for those over 65 is less than half, at 3.6%, and the rate for ages 55-17 is just 1.2%. These rates of disability all track relatively closely with those of the county and region.

Age

The age distribution of City residents skews young. The largest segment of the population (68%) is between the ages of 18 and 64. However, the population under the age of 18 (23%) is significantly larger than the population that is 65 and over (9%). This distribution has been fairly consistent since 1990, and in contrast to many parts of the country where the population is aging, the share of the population that is 65 and over has decreased slightly, from 9.3% in 1990 to 9.1% currently. The distribution is similar in Franklin County outside of Columbus, though the 18-64 year old group is slightly smaller (63%) and the under 18 (26%) and 65+ (11%) groups are slightly larger.

Victims of Domestic Violence

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

Persons with HIV/AIDS

The Housing and Supportive service needs of Persons living with HIV/AIDSs are determined by the Columbus Public Health Department.

Persons with Disabilities

A search using HUD's Affordable Apartment Search Tool was conducted to identify affordable rental properties in Franklin County designed to serve people with disabilities. The search returned 32 results; all but two had Columbus addresses, with the remaining two in Grove City and Hilliard. Only one of the listed properties offered units with more than one bedroom. A similar point-in-time search on apartmentguide.com for apartments with accessibility features currently for rent in the Columbus area returned 168 results, 14% of all available units on the site (1,200). Of the 168 total available accessible units only 51 were priced at \$900 or less per month, and only one advertised rent at less than \$500 per month. Based on a standard Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payment of \$750 per month (equating to an affordable rent of \$225 or less), it is highly likely that people with disabilities who are unable to work and rely on SSI as their sole source of income, face substantial cost burdens and difficulty locating affordable housing. Publicly supported housing is often a key source of accessible and affordable housing for people with disabilities in Franklin County. Additional information is available in the county's Analysis of Impediments.

Age

Place holder for Age friendly Columbus info (attached.)

Victims of Domestic Violence

According to CHOICES' 2019 community analysis "shelter and housing" was the need third-most often identified as a critical need in Central Ohio, followed immediately by the need for money, financial literacy, and material things like clothes. Survivors shared their challenges in this arena including a lack of credit history or poor credit, a lack of rental history and references, and a history of evictions which may make landlords hesitant to rent to them. Additionally, getting away from the area in which they previously resided can be crucial for survivors' safety and wellbeing but high rents can make such a move difficult. Thus, while addressing basic needs such as housing and transportation are barriers for nearly all clients who are engaged with social service programs, they may be central to the abuse suffered by IPV survivors, making the problem doubly complex and important to address.

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

There are 5,766 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as of June 30, 2018.

Age. Approximately sixty-seven percent (67%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA are adults over 40 years of age. Youth between the ages of 13 and 29 account for thirteen percent (13%) of PLWHA.

Race/ethnicity. Non-Hispanic white persons account for nearly half (49%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, while non-Hispanic Black/African American persons constitute forty percent (40%). Of the 2,324 non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, approximately sixty-nine percent (69%) are men. Overall, non-Hispanic Black/African American men represent twenty-eight percent (28%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA. Hispanic persons represent five percent (5%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA. Of the 313 Hispanic PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, seventy-nine percent (79%) are male, while twenty-one percent (21%) are female.

Exposure Category. Of the 5,766 PLWHA in the Columbus MSA in 2017, approximately sixty-four percent (64%) identified male-to-male sex as a risk for possible exposure to HIV. Overall, fifty-six percent (56%) identified male-to-male sex as their only risk of exposure, while eighteen percent (18%) of PLWHA identified heterosexual contact as their only risk. Injection drug use (alone and in combination with other risk categories) was identified as a possible source of exposure by approximately six percent (6%) of PLWHA. Fourteen percent (14%) of persons identified "other or unknown" risk.

Among non-Hispanic white persons living with a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS in the Columbus MSA, seventy percent (70%) identified male-to-male sex as the only potential exposure to HIV, while nine percent (9%) identified heterosexual contact only. In comparison, forty percent (40%) of non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA identified male-to-male sex as the only potential exposure to HIV and thirty percent (30%) identified heterosexual contact only. Seventeen percent (17%) of non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA reported an unknown or other source of exposure to HIV, compared to twelve percent (12%) of non-Hispanic white PLWHA.

Disease Status. Of the 5,766 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in the Columbus MSA in 2016, fifty-four percent (54%) are persons living with HIV (not AIDS) or PLWH and forty-six percent (46%) are persons living with AIDS or PLWA. Therefore, a total of 2,642 persons are living with an AIDS diagnosis in the Columbus MSA. Men account for eighty-one percent (81%) of PLWA and non-Hispanic white persons account for the largest racial group (48%), followed by non-Hispanic Black/African American persons (40%). Hispanic persons represent six percent (6%) of the PLWA in the Columbus MSA.

Discussion:

The housing needs of non-homeless special needs groups are largely the same as LMI households overall as special needs populations are over represented in the LMI population. However, special needs populations do have specific supportive services needs that create additional barriers to accessing affordable housing.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Franklin County has the following jurisdictional needs in regards to public facilities:

- parks and recreational facilities
- senior centers
- homeless facilities
- youth centers
- childcare centers
- community facilities
- fire stations and equipment
- health facilities and
- facilities for special needs populations

How were these needs determined?

Public facility needs were determined through the County’s public survey, agency and stakeholder consultations and staff consultation.

Internally, the county’s need for public facilities is determined through the county’s annual capital improvement budget (CIB) and the 5-year capital improvements program (CIP) processes.

Through the development of the CIB/CIP, the County conducts a comprehensive process with each county department to determine community needs, specific to the role of each department, and prioritizes projects that should receive funding to address these needs.

The following principles help determine how the county spends its capital dollars:

1. County needs
2. Resident requests made to the Commissioner's office and county Departments to address community needs
3. Economic and neighborhood development strategies
4. Opportunities to leverage partnerships and public-private funding

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Franklin County has the following jurisdictional needs in regards to public facilities:

- street improvements (including sidewalks, curb, gutter, sewer, signage, trees, lighting and landscaping), and sidewalks.

Public improvements typically include infrastructure related to transportation and the delivery of public services, which are available for public use by the general population, and which are financed, in whole or in part, by a government entity. The CIP also addresses the need for public infrastructure improvements which include: bridge improvements, sidewalk improvements, new curb ramps, curb reconstruction, better street lighting, and more street trees.

Per the inquiries the County receives from the public the following list represents priority infrastructure needs as defined by residents and community-minded organizations:

- Alley repair (chip and seal)
- Repair and/or regarding of alley surface with tar and gravel (asphalt pavement will not be used unless the surface is currently asphalt)
- Intersection/road improvements
- Including, but not limited to, reconfiguring lane movements, road widening, and road reconstruction.
- Park improvements
- Addition of playground equipment, shelter houses, walking paths, fencing, etc.
- Curb replacements
- Replacing crumbled or missing curbs in concrete
- Traffic Calming Devices
- Speed humps, raised intersection tables, and chicanes
- Bikeways
- The addition of bike lanes, bike racks, bike trails, or shared used paths (paved)
- Planted medians
- Curbed median in a center lane that is landscaped
- New sidewalks
- Construction of a sidewalk where one has not existed beforehand
- Street lighting (decorative)
- Installation of cast iron lamppost or acorn style fixture (only available in commercial areas)
- curb ramps
- Handicap ramps at intersection, this can include rebuilding ramps to current standards

How were these needs determined?

Public improvement needs were determined through the County's public survey, agency and stakeholder consultations and staff consultation.

Internally, the county's need for public improvement needs is also determined through the county's annual capital improvement budget (CIB) and the 5-year capital improvements program (CIP) processes.

Through the development of the CIB/CIP, the County conducts a comprehensive process with each county department to determine community needs, specific to the role of each department, and prioritizes projects that should receive funding to address these needs.

The following principles help determine how the county spends its capital dollars:

1. County needs
2. Resident requests made to the Commissioner's Office and county Departments to address community needs
3. Economic and neighborhood development strategies
4. Opportunities to leverage partnerships and public-private funding

As funding becomes available, projects receive monies for design and construction which are then handled by the department responsible for the type of improvement in question (i.e. Recreation and Parks for park improvements, Engineer's Department for roadway improvements, and Public Utilities for street lighting improvements).

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Franklin County has the following jurisdictional needs in regards to public services:

- transportation services
- employment training
- services for battered and abused spouses
- crime awareness
- fair housing counseling
- health services, services for neglected and abused children
- substance abuse services
- senior services
- youth services

- child care, legal services and
- mental health services

Further, the County has identified the following prioritized needs:

- Emergency and Basic Needs
- Employment and Self Sufficiency
- Safe and Healthy Individuals, Relationships, Neighborhoods

How were these needs determined?

Public service needs are determined through on going consultations with residents; neighborhood associations; non-profits; other jurisdictions; local institutions and the business community. Needs are prioritized resulting in programs being funded that address critical human service needs that affect the county's most vulnerable residents, such as those that provide emergency safety net services, increase economic success, and contribute to social success.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

- Of all housing units in Franklin County, the majority were built in the second half of the 20th Century. More specifically, three out of every four housing units were built between 1950 and 1999.
- In 2018, there were 5,122 housing units in Franklin County that are in foreclosure.
- According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there were 69,142 housing units at risk of lead-based paint hazards, and of those units 13,736 had at least one child aged six or younger living in them.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

- CMHA currently has 1,009 public housing units, including 779 family units and 230 units for elderly residents (age 62 and older).
- According to data from HUD's Public and Indian Housing (PIH) Information Center, there are 10,545 Section 8 vouchers currently available.
- Based on Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) inspections made between 2011 and 2015, the average inspection scores for public housing developments currently managed by CMHA ranged from 60 to 84, with the vast majority in good physical condition (60 to 89).

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

- Franklin County has a total of 626 emergency shelter beds (with an overflow capacity of 194), 121 transitional housing units, and 2,220 beds in permanent supportive housing units.
- The largest majority of emergency units, 498 in total, are targeted specifically to adults without children, while 94 units serve households with children, and 34 are specifically for veterans.
- The largest number of transitional housing units serve adults without children (44) followed by veterans (34), unaccompanied youth (30), and households with children (19).
- The majority of permanent supportive housing units in the county serve single adults without children (1,927 beds) followed by chronically homeless households (592), households with children (501), and veterans (384).

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

- According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, there are at least 8,864 households in Franklin County with elderly persons and at least one of four HUD defined housing problems. Among these, 1,404 are renter households and 1,739 have a household income below 30% of AMI.
- Currently, there are 291 households with elderly persons in public housing and 2,168 more with Section 8 vouchers. There are an additional 254 households with elderly persons waiting for public housing units and 122 households with elderly persons on Section 8 waiting lists.
- Based on 2011-2015 3-year ACS estimates, in Franklin County there are 16,514 people with disabilities living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- Currently, there are 380 households with disabled persons in public housing and 5892 more with Section 8 vouchers, including 857 special purpose vouchers for disabled persons. There are an additional 688 households with disabled people waiting for public housing units and 265 households with disabled persons on Section 8 waiting lists.
- The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the largest provider of ADAMH-funded permanent supportive housing. CHN currently has 202 units across seven different properties in Franklin County specifically reserved for non-homeless, special needs populations.
- ADAMH currently funds 876 permanent supportive housing units reserved for the population they serve, including those with serious mental illness.
- As of 2018, there are currently 409 permanent supportive housing units in Franklin County available to ex-offenders. The vast majority of these are provided by Alvis House's Residential Reentry Program.

MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing

- Due to concern over property values, some people prefer developments that "raise the bar" and are opposed to the development of affordable housing.
- CMHA currently has 1,288 public housing units in its inventory, 9% fewer than in 2015.
- The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 8,238 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of June 2014. From 2014 to 2019, 3,459 (40%) of these contracts for these units are set to expire.
- Discrimination in the form of differential treatment still exists in real estate and in related sectors such as banking and insurance. Varying by income level, blacks have loan denial rates 7 to 14 percentage points higher than do whites.
- As of July 2018, 2,712 households are waiting for Section 8 vouchers.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

- Franklin County's economy is largely service-based, with the service-sector accounting for nearly 53% of all jobs in the City.
- According to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), the Columbus metro economy is expected to grow by 200,000 new jobs between 2020 and 2030.
- Nearly 40% of the new jobs in the metro areas are expected to be management, business, science, and arts occupations, which tend to be high-paying, high-skill jobs.
- Service occupations, which tend to be lower-paying, lower-skill jobs, are anticipated to account for 27% of new jobs created by 2020.
- Per census data, 90.65% of county residents have a high school or GED diploma. Of Franklin County residents who are in the labor force, about 208,000 (41%) have a Bachelor's degree or higher. This implies that the supply of college educated workers (41% of the workforce) is adequately meeting the demand for jobs that traditionally require a Bachelor's degree or higher, which make up about 40% of the jobs in the county.
- Among the strategic economic development goals for the year 2020 are to add 150,000 new jobs in the region, increase per capita income by 30%, and add \$8 billion in capital investments.

MA-50 Non-Housing Community Development

- There are three census tracts (located in Franklin Township, Gahanna/Mifflin Township, and Clinton Township) in the county with a concentration of households with multiple housing problems.
- The areas of Franklin County that have high concentrations of racial or ethnic households are mostly located on the eastern side of the county, specifically in parts of Whitehall and Reynoldsburg as well as parts of Franklin and Clinton Townships
- The areas in Franklin County with the strongest concentrations of LMI households are located in Franklin Township, Clinton Township and Reynoldsburg.

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

Introduction

In order to effectively respond to the County's housing needs, it is important to have a clear understanding of current indicators of housing supply and demand. This section describes the housing stock in Franklin County, paying special attention to the number and tenure of housing units.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	125,295	72%
1-unit, attached structure	11,510	7%
2-4 units	11,962	7%
5-19 units	14,243	8%
20 or more units	7,880	5%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,349	1%
Total	173,239	100%

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	113	0%	1,214	3%
1 bedroom	758	1%	8,672	20%
2 bedrooms	12,423	11%	19,069	43%
3 or more bedrooms	104,847	89%	15,259	34%
Total	118,141	101%	44,214	100%

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year	Number of housing units
2000	143,841
2011	154,255
Change	10,414
% Change	7.2%
Data Source: ACS 2007-2011 5-year Estimates; Decennial Census 2000	

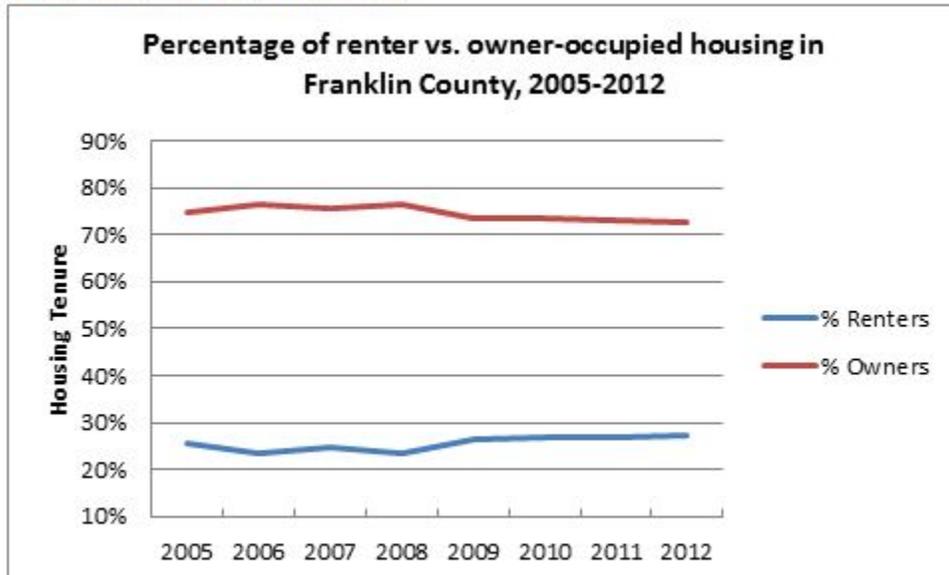
Table 31 - Table 43. Change in housing units 2000 - 2011

Housing tenure	Number	Percentage
----------------	--------	------------

Owner occupied	105,540	75%
Renter occupied	35,216	25%
Total:	140,756	100%
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS		

Table 32 - Table 44. Occupied Units by Tenure

Figure 1 – Housing Tenure 2005-2012



Data Source: 2005-2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates

Housing Tenure 2005-2012

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

The Ohio Housing Finance Agency, using data from the National Housing Preservation Database, determined that there are 28,320 rental units in Franklin County financed and/or subsidized through a federal program that has long-term tenant affordability requirements. These include the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts, and the HOME 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.

Of the units mentioned above, 36.5% (10,337) have program contracts or requirements scheduled to end within the next five years (on or before June 30, 2021). When the contracts expire, property owners may choose, depending on the property condition, location, and housing market, to remove them from the affordable housing stock.

Through a contract with HUD, CMHA currently has approximately 13,500 housing choice vouchers and

700 public housing units. HUD has approved CMHA by 2020 to convert the remaining public housing units to project-based vouchers (PBVs) through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Through RAD, CMHA has converted 728 public housing units to PBV to-date.

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

As discussed in section NA-10, there are not a sufficient number of affordable housing units available in Columbus. According to the CHAS 2011-2015 data, 77,364 renter-occupied and 28,213 owner-occupied households are cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Of these households, approximately 53% of renter-occupied and 45% of owner-occupied households are severely cost burdened (spending more than 50% of their income on housing).

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Extremely Low-Income Renters

More than 80% of extremely low-income, severely cost-burdened renter households fall into one of two household types: 1) nonfamily (non-elderly) households (45.4%) or 2) small families with 2-4 persons (35.6%). Elderly (age 62+) family and elderly nonfamily households are 10.3% of the total. The remainder (8.8%) are large families.

Low-Income Homeowners

A low-income homeowner that pays more than 30% of their income for mortgage and utilities is housing cost-burdened. Owners paying more than 50% have severe cost burden. In 2013, there were a total of 23,460 extremely low-income and very low-income owner households with housing cost burden. Of these, 15,920 had severe cost burden. These households are at risk of foreclosure and may not have resources for home maintenance. Thirty-eight percent of extremely low-income owner households with severe cost-burden are elderly, including elderly (age 62+) families and elderly nonfamily households. Nonfamily (non-elderly) households are 29.2% of the total, and small families are 26.3%. Large families are 6.3% of extremely low-income owners with severe cost burden.

Discussion

The 2015 AHACO platform cited a gap of 54,000 affordable units in Franklin County and set a goal of providing 27,000 units over 10 years to cut the gap in half. The sum of ELI renters with severe cost

burden (37,505) and ELI and VLI owners with severe cost burden (15,920)—53,425 households—is nearly the same as AHACO's gap figure. However, there other indicators in the report, such as those listed below, that could be used to quantify the affordable housing gap and set a goal. These are not necessarily mutually exclusive numbers; for example, households on an affordable housing waitlist might also be counted in the housing cost burden data.

Severe housing cost burden

- Renters with severe cost burden: There are 37,505 extremely low-income renter households, and 8,875 very low-income renter households, paying more than 50% of their income for housing. Pace of

increase in severely cost-burdened renters: Between 2010 and 2013, the number of extremely low-income, severely cost-burdened renters increased at more than twice that of Franklin County population growth (8.6% vs. 3.5% growth)

- Owners with severe cost burden: There are 15,920 extremely low-income and very low-income owner households that are paying more than 50% of their income for housing.
- Elderly households with severe cost burden: There are 11,920 elderly owner and renter households (headed by a person age 62 or older) who are extremely low-income or very low-income and have severe housing cost burden.

Affordable housing supply

- Housing supply deficit: There is a deficit of 35,625 rental housing units affordable to extremely low-income renter households.
- Expiring subsidized rental units: Of the 28,320 federally-financed or subsidized rental units in Franklin County, 36.5% (10,377) have contracts scheduled to end in the next five years, which might affect their continued affordability.
- Poor housing quality: There are 5,278 vacant and abandoned 1-3 unit residential properties in the City of Columbus.

Waitlists

- Housing Choice Voucher application list: There are 17,231 applications from central Ohio zip codes on the CMHA Housing Choice Voucher application list.
- Waitlists for housing for special populations: ADAMH Board housing waitlist—3,000; Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities housing waitlist—1,107; persons on the Housing Choice Voucher application list age 62+—1,034.

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

Introduction

The following section provides information on the cost of rental and owner-occupied housing in Franklin County, while focusing specifically on housing affordability for LMI households. As stated in the previous five-year Consolidated Plan, the percentage of the population that rents has continued to steadily increase over the last decade. This remains true when looking at the 2011-2015 ACS data. As such, increases in the cost of renting continues impact an ever-increasing percentage of the population in Columbus.

Please note that the County has been instructed by the local field office to utilize the datasets prepopulating in this plan only. It is worth mentioning that the most recent 2017 ACS and Realtor.com are reporting drastically different figures than what populates in the tables below, most notably with regard to home values.

2011-2015 ACS median home values saw a 7% decrease and median rents have increased by 12% from the previous five-year period. The increase in median cost of rent has a disproportionately negative impact on LMI individuals because they are more likely to rent than their wealthier counterparts. Because they often lack the savings and credit necessary to purchase a home, renting is the only option for many LMI households. So while renting becomes more costly, the opportunity for LMI households to purchase a home, despite a reported decrease in median value, is exacerbated and continues to be out of reach.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2015	% Change
Median Home Value	153,700	150,600	(2%)
Median Contract Rent	608	681	12%

Table 33 – Cost of Housing

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

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	8,404	19.0%
\$500-999	27,059	61.2%
\$1,000-1,499	6,382	14.4%
\$1,500-1,999	1,566	3.5%
\$2,000 or more	782	1.8%
Total	44,193	99.9%

Table 34 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	2,541	No Data
50% HAMFI	11,221	5,857
80% HAMFI	26,063	20,833
100% HAMFI	No Data	31,743
Total	39,825	58,433

Table 35 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	601	714	910	1,165	1,361
High HOME Rent	601	714	910	1,165	1,361
Low HOME Rent	601	714	860	993	1,108

Table 36 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

Currently, the demand for housing that is affordable to LMI households outpaces the supply of affordable units. This has resulted in a severe lack of affordable housing units in the County, especially among households experiencing the greatest financial hardships. According to 2011-2015 CHAS data, there are a total of 105,720 households earning 50% AMI or less, but only a total of 60,710 rental housing units that are available for these households. Further, there are 62,175 households in Franklin County earning 30% AMI or less (as noted in NA-10), but only 13,320 affordable housing units. This means that at least 48,855 affordable housing units would have to be created to meet current demand for affordable housing for the County's poorest households.

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

As discussed in section MA-10, the percentage of households that are renting has continually increased. If the growth in renting continues without a sufficient increase in new rental units, the cost of renting will likely increase at a rate greater than it did over the last decade. As previously stated, any rise in rental costs tends to disproportionately affect the County's poorest households because these households: 1) spend a greater portion of their total earnings on housing cost, and 2) are more likely to have to rent. Additionally, as new rental units are being created it is important that they are developed

to be affordable for a wide range of income levels. In order to maintain housing affordability for LMI households, it is important that a percentage of newly developed units be affordable to these households. In terms of ownership, it is highly likely that purchasing will be less affordable in the near future than it has been in recent years. Home values have continued to recover from the Great Recession over the last decade. Given the strong population growth in central Ohio, it is likely that housing prices will continue to increase for the foreseeable future. As home values increase, the relatively large inventory of houses that have been affordable to lower and moderate income households during the down market, will decrease, leaving fewer homeownership opportunities for low income households.

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

In 2015, the median rent (of all unit types) in Columbus was \$672, a 12% increase in cost over the base year (2000). The only HOME rents available at or below these median rent levels is in efficiency sized units. However, it is not the median price that impacts the availability of affordable rental units, rather it is primarily the supply and location of affordable apartments that limit opportunities. In many areas of the City that have revitalized or received significant private and public investment, there is a lack of affordable rental options for LMI households. In turn, this limits rental housing choice to specific areas of the City where there is a high concentration of apartments with affordable rents. The relationship between the market rent in Columbus and FMR/HOME rents does not change the City's approach to providing affordable housing. The City's strategy to produce and preserve affordable housing involves assisting LMI owner and renter-occupied homes to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment, and incentivizing the preservation and expansion of healthy and affordable housing.

Discussion

_Please see above discussions.

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

Introduction

Besides maintaining an adequate supply of housing units that are affordable to a wide range of income levels, it is essential that the physical condition of housing be sufficiently maintained for habitation. This section details the physical condition of housing in Columbus, with an emphasis on conditions that pose the greatest risks to occupants and the community.

Of all housing units in Columbus and Franklin County, the majority were built in the second half of the 20th Century. More specifically, two out of every three housing units were built between 1950 and 1999. The remaining units are nearly evenly split between those that were built before 1950 and those built since 2000. One risk that is specifically tied to the age of a home is the potential of the home having lead-based paint. Homes built prior to 1978 have an increased likelihood of containing lead-based paint, which poses a health hazard, especially to young children.

Aside from lead-paint risks, vacant and abandoned structures, especially those that are not properly secured or maintained, pose a number of potential safety hazards in communities. Surveys by the city of Columbus and Franklin County in 2018 and 2017 estimated 4,400 vacant and abandoned residential houses. These are houses that are not for sale or waiting to be rented; rather they are structures that are not being utilized and often not being secured and maintained. These vacant and abandoned structures pose health and fire risks to neighborhoods, can attract criminal activity, and decrease adjacent property values.

Definitions

Franklin County and the City of Columbus have established a joint policy within the housing code to ensure that all buildings and structures meet a minimum set of safe and sanitary conditions. Buildings and structures that do not meet the minimum standards outlined below are considered to be in “substandard” condition.

There exists residential, nonresidential, commercial, industrial buildings, structures, and vacant areas and combinations thereof, which are slum or blighted, or which are becoming slum or blighted because of substandard, unsanitary, deteriorated or deteriorating conditions, factors, and characteristics. Their existence is injurious to the public health, safety, and welfare, including spiritual values as well as physical, aesthetic and monetary values, and constitute a nuisance and a threat to the realization of maximum benefits from urban redevelopment and the general growth and the providing of a safe and healthful environment in the City and County. The purpose of this code is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the City and County by setting forth a comprehensive Housing Code covering all buildings now in existence or hereafter constructed by: (A) Establishing minimum standards for: (1) Basic equipment and facilities with respect to light, heat, plumbing and ventilation; (2) Use and location of space for cooking, heating, living and sleeping purpose; and (3) Adequate maintenance and prevention for elimination of hazards and nuisances. (B) Determining the responsibilities of owners, operators, and occupants of dwelling and other buildings. (C) Providing for uniform administration and enforcement adequate to carry out the provisions and intent of this code.

This code is a housing code to provide minimum requirements for the safety, health and welfare of the public and to preserve and improve the economic and aesthetic values and prevent the deterioration of buildings and neighborhoods in the City and County. Where a provision of this code is found to be in conflict with a provision of a zoning, building electrical, plumbing, fire, safety, health ordinance, or other ordinance, code or regulation, the provision or requirement which is the more restrictive or which establishes a higher standard shall prevail.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	23,912	20%	17,229	39%
With two selected Conditions	334	0%	1,261	3%
With three selected Conditions	15	0%	20	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	93,865	79%	25,760	58%
Total	118,126	99%	44,270	100%

Table 37 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	19,047	16%	4,417	10%
1980-1999	35,383	30%	14,160	32%
1950-1979	49,422	42%	21,476	49%
Before 1950	14,278	12%	4,164	9%
Total	118,130	100%	44,217	100%

Table 38 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2011-2015 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	63,700	54%	25,640	58%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	12,463	11%	9,299	21%

Table 39 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

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

Vacant Units

	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	6,500	0	6,500
Abandoned Vacant Units	0	0	0
REO Properties	0	0	0
Abandoned REO Properties	0	0	0

Table 40 - Vacant Units

Data Source Comments:

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

As of 2018, there were 4400 vacant units within the Franklin County. This accounts for roughly 2.3% of the dwelling units according to data from the Franklin County Auditor. Of these vacant units, 704 or roughly 16% were estimated to be in poor condition and 934 or 24% are located in the neighborhoods of North and South Linden and Mifflin Township. According to the Franklin County auditor’s office, there are 80,896 units registered as rental housing within the City of Columbus tax district. Of these, 637 have been rated by the county as poor, very poor, or unsound condition. Of the 149,341 units in total, the county has rated 1983 or 1% as poor, very poor, or unsound. The county has rated an additional 94,710 or 63% of all dwelling units as fair condition. While this data indicates that the city does not have a high need for a major housing rehabilitation programs, there are many units that could benefit from minor repairs. The County has continued to see interest in its MORPC emergency home repair and CHORES program.

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

The County does not maintain an inventory that tracks the number of housing units that have lead-based paint hazards and are specifically occupied by LMI families. The best estimate would be based off of the Risk of Lead Based Paint Hazards table in this section. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there were 184,640 housing units at risk of lead-based paint hazards, and of those units 39,654 had at least one child under the age of six living in them.

Discussion

Please review the above discussions.

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

Introduction

The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is the Public Housing Agency responsible for the ownership and management of low-income housing property in Franklin County. According to CMHA, as of June 2019, there are 696 public housing units available. In addition, there are 13,585 Section 8 vouchers currently available, and this number has steadily increased over the last five years.

Totals Number of Units

	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Program Type					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Vouchers		
							Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers available	0	0	2,337	12,151	1,410	10,741	672	0	5,621
# of accessible units									

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

Table 41 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Public Housing Development	Community Type	Number of Units
Chestnut Grove	Elderly (age 62+)	30
Eastmoor Square	Family	53
Glenview Estates	Family	50
Indian Meadows	Family	72

Jenkins Terrace	Elderly (age 62+)	100
Kenmore Square	Family	56
The Meadows	Family	95
New Village Homes	Family	20
Ohio Townhouses	Family	80
Post Oak Station	Family	148
Rosewind	Family	230
Sawyer Manor	Family	116
Thornwood Commons	Family	86
Trevitt Heights	Family	137
Worley Terrace	Elderly (age 62+)	100
Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, July 2014		
*Note: The public housing data in the table is inclusive of all public housing in Franklin County, including those located in the City of Columbus.		

Table 42 - Table 55. Public Housing Supply

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:

There are a total of 696 Public Housing units in CMHA's inventory, of which 64 units are elderly-restricted. Units are in fair to good condition, and as needed, are funneled through the RAD program for necessary capital improvements to the properties.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Chestnut Grove	N/A
Eastmoor Square	70
Glenview Estates	74
Indian Meadows	67
Jenkins Terrace	85
Kenmore Square	75
New Village Homes	N/A
Ohio Townhouses	61
Post Oak Station	68
Rosewind	75
Sawyer Manor	53+
The Meadows	68
Thornwood Commons	86
Trevitt Heights	49
Worley Terrace	74

Table 43 - Public Housing Condition

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

CMHA received HUD authorization for the demolition and disposition of several public housing properties that were deteriorating and beyond their useful life. As a result of those actions, CMHA has produced and added—or plans to add—new housing inventory to the portfolio, enhancing the assisted housing stock available to residents and the community. In addition, CMHA performs physical needs assessments on existing communities to identify and address any capital maintenance and improvement needs.

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

CMHA partners with public housing Resident Councils and community service providers to assess the needs of residents and connect them to services and activities. Examples of programs provided on-site at communities are after-school programs, summer-camp programs, summer feeding programs, health screenings, fresh foods, behavioral health counseling, housekeeping training, and recreation and social activities. CMHA's ongoing facility maintenance and capital improvement programs help to insure the highest possible quality physical environment.

Discussion:

Please see the discussions above.

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

Introduction

Housing insecurity and homelessness are among the most critical housing issues any community must address. This section provides data and information about the local capacity to house and serve its homeless population, paying special attention to the following populations: adults with children, adults without children, chronically homeless households, veterans, pregnant women and unaccompanied youth. Additionally, information is provided on the number of units available by facility type.

Columbus and Franklin County have a well-developed Continuum of Care, which outlines the housing facilities and supportive services offered to homeless individuals and families. Community Shelter Board is the central organization responsible for coordinating the community’s response to homelessness. CSB is responsible for providing services that range from homelessness policy development to the allocation of public and private funds for shelter and housing facilities and supportive services.

In terms of capacity by facility type, the County has a total of 746 emergency shelter beds/units (with additional overflow capacity of 295 beds for single adults and no fixed overflow capacity for families), 16 beds for underage youth, 64 transitional housing units, and 2,290 units in permanent supportive housing units (Table 59). The largest majority of emergency shelter units, 632 in total, are targeted specifically to adults without children, while 114 units serve households with children, and 39 units are dedicated to veterans. The transitional housing units serve veterans (40) and unaccompanied youth (24). The permanent supportive housing units in the County serve single adults without children (2,111 units) and households with children (179 units with 575 beds). 500 of these units are also dedicated to veterans.

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)	50	0	13	482	0
Households with Only Adults	514	237	41	1,855	81
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	564	60
Veterans	32	0	40	368	0

	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
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	24	0	0

Table 44 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: The homeless data in the table accounts for all of Franklin County, including facilities and individuals located in the City of Columbus.

Youth

Youth:

The Huckleberry House is a primary provider of emergency and transitional housing for at-risk teens in the City of Columbus and Franklin County. The Huckleberry House operates a 24-hour Youth Outreach program that provides emergency shelter and transitional housing to at-risk youth and also helps connect them to services they need.

In addition to the Huckleberry House, the STAR House is a drop-in center that serves youth between the ages of 14 to 24 that lack a fixed, regular, and nighttime residence. The STAR House has the capacity to serve up to 65 youth per day. The drop-in center provides immediate services, such as food, clothing, showers, laundry, and bus passes to homeless youth and focuses on building trust so youth are more willing to accept support and resources when they are needed. In 2013, the STAR House met the needs of 531 unduplicated youth.

Aside from the Huckleberry House and STAR House, Franklin County Children Services (FCCS) and the Franklin County Juvenile Court offer delinquency prevention and diversion programs for unruly and at-risk youth.

HIV/AIDS:

CPH offers on-site HIV testing and provides treatment through programs such as the Pater Noster House Network and the AIDS Resource Center Ohio. The various AIDS service providers in the community also help to connect persons with HIV/AIDS to transitional and permanent supportive housing options targeted to their need. In addition to CPH, all of the chemical dependency programs in the City of Columbus and Franklin County offer HIV/AIDS prevention and identification outreach services.

Medically fragile:

The Columbus Neighborhood Health Center (CNHC) operates the Health Care for the Homeless program, which provides access to services that improve the health status of homeless persons, specifically those who have experienced barriers to healthcare.

Provider Agencies	Homelessness Prevention	Family Emergency Shelter	Adult Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing	Direct Housing Program	Permanent Supportive Housing
Amethyst, Inc.				Yes		
AIDS Resource Center Ohio					Yes	
Communities in Schools	Yes					
Community Housing Network, Inc.					Yes	
Gladden Community House	Yes					
Hands On Central Ohio	Yes					
The Homeless Families Foundation					Yes	
Huckleberry House				Yes		
Lutheran Social Services of Central Ohio / Faith Mission	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Maryhaven			Yes	Yes		Yes
National Church Residences						Yes
Southeast, Inc. / Friends of the Homeless			Yes	Yes		Yes
The Salvation Army in Central Ohio					Yes	
Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes	
YMCA of Central Ohio			Yes	Yes		Yes
YWCA Columbus		Yes	Yes	Yes		Yes

<p>*Note: The homeless information in the table accounts for all of Franklin County, including facilities and individuals located in the City of Columbus.</p>						
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Table 45 - Table 58. Homeless Service Providers

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

Substance abuse and/or mental health issues:

Netcare is Franklin County's only 24 hour mental health and substance abuse crisis intervention, assessment, and referral service. One of the services managed by Netcare is the Reach Out Program, which is a mobile, intervention service that is designed to transport intoxicated persons off the streets to a place of safety and shelter. Individuals who are served by the Reach Out Program are provided education on resources available in the community. Reach Out workers log more than 150,000 miles a year and transport approximately 1,500 individuals per month. Individuals serviced by the program are transported to providers such as drug and alcohol treatment centers, homeless shelters, community mental health centers, hospitals or Netcare crisis sites. In addition to Netcare, the Engagement Center at Maryhaven acts as an access point to the Continuum of Care system for homeless individuals with substance abuse issues.

Serious mental illness:

In Franklin County and the City of Columbus, the Community Housing Network (CHN) is the central provider of housing for individuals with severe mental health issues. CHN works to move people disabled by mental illness, substance abuse, and who have histories of homelessness off the streets and into affordable rental housing. CHN also works with other service agencies to connect its residents to the services they need. In addition to CHN, the Miles House and Redmond House offer beds to persons experiencing a psychiatric crisis. Once the crisis has been stabilized, case managers work to connect individuals to transitional and permanent supportive housing options that best meet their specific needs.

Veterans:

A number of programs specifically for veterans exist in central Ohio, many of which offer homelessness prevention and outreach services, including: Healthcare for Homeless Prevention Program, the Veterans Administration (VA) Hospital, Veterans Services Commission, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the VA Outpatient Clinic. The Commons at Livingston I and Commons at Livingston II provide a total of 100 units of permanent supportive housing for veterans. Other organizations that provide homelessness prevention, transitional housing, and supportive housing for veterans include Lutheran Social Services and Volunteers of America of Greater Ohio. Finally, Franklin County has 230 VASH vouchers to provide supportive housing and other services for veterans.

Victims of domestic violence:

The police departments of the City of Columbus and Franklin County as well as the Columbus City Attorney and Franklin County Prosecutor's Office provide outreach and referral services to victims of domestic violence. CHOICES is a local agency that is a primary direct service provider to central Ohio

families experiencing domestic violence. The primary services offered by CHOICES include: counseling, shelter, crisis intervention, education, community and legal support, and advocacy to Columbus and Franklin County residents facing domestic violence. Additionally, victims of domestic violence often receive shelter and housing through the Continuum of Care system in place.

Due to the character limit of this narrative box, please find the remaining answer directly above.

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.

CSB is the primary organization charged with coordinating efforts to end homelessness in the City of Columbus and Franklin County. CSB is a public-private partnership organization that creates collaborations among providers and is the central entity responsible for allocating funding to the various programs working to end homelessness in the community. In this role, CSB oversees more than \$13 million in funding for homelessness prevention initiatives, emergency shelters, transitional housing services, and permanent supportive housing.

Since CSB acts as the community's single coordinating body, they are able to bring together diverse organizations in Columbus and Franklin County to collaborate and work together as a system rather than as a fragmented set of resources. These collaborations include: Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative, Continuum of Care Steering Committee, Critical Access to Housing initiative, Adult System Providers, Family System Providers, Supportive Housing Providers, and Citizens Advisory Council.

CSB addresses homelessness through a broad based community plan called Rebuilding Lives. The Rebuilding Lives plan is made up of a comprehensive and interrelated set of strategies to decrease the number of people who experience homelessness. CSB works with its partner agencies on four goals in the Rebuilding Lives plan:

1. Access: Through "access," people at imminent risk of homelessness are linked to community resources. Access is a deliberate and coordinated effort of resources. Benefits and care systems are made available efficiently and quickly.
2. Crisis Response: People experiencing homelessness receive assistance to address their immediate housing crisis. Crisis Response is the alliance of emergency services that respond to address an immediate housing need. The goal is to ensure that no one is homeless or on the streets.
3. Transition: The primary goal here is to transition people, who are experiencing homelessness, from crisis to stability. In this stage, clients are guided from homelessness to stable housing.
4. Advocacy: The goal of advocacy is to leverage public policy to work toward ending homelessness.

The organizations listed in the table below work with CSB to provide homelessness prevention services, emergency shelter, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing:

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

Introduction

There are several specific non-homeless groups in the community with special supportive housing needs. HUD identifies six special needs populations including: the elderly, the frail elderly, persons with disabilities, persons with substance abuse problems, persons living with HIV or AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

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

Elderly:

HUD describes the elderly as anyone age 62 or older. According to the 2011-2015 CHAS data, there are 8,405 households in Franklin County that are cost burdened and also have at least one elderly occupant. Among these households, 1,275 of the renter households and 1,595 of the owner households earn less than 30% of AMI.

Currently, there are 303 households with elderly persons in public housing and 2,299 more with Section 8 vouchers. There are an additional 276 households with elderly persons waiting for public housing units and 135 households with elderly persons on Section 8 waiting lists.

Frail Elderly:

HUD defines the frail elderly as those aged 62 and older who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework. Beyond the aforementioned data on the number of households with elderly persons and supportive housing needs, there is no known information on the frailty of the elderly in those households.

Persons with Mental, Physical, and/or Developmental Disabilities:

Based on 2009-2011 3-year ACS estimates, in Franklin County there are 14,402 people with disabilities living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (note: data for this indicator are not available prior to 2009, thus 3-year ACS estimates were used instead of 5-year estimates). There is no known information on how many of these people also have supportive housing needs, although there is a high likelihood that many of them do.

Currently, there are 351 households with disabled persons in public housing and 6,570 more with Section 8 vouchers, including 864 special purpose vouchers for disabled persons. There are an additional

677 households with disabled people waiting for public housing units and 240 households with disabled persons on Section 8 waiting lists.

Furthermore, there are 483 families in public housing requesting accessibility features and 882 more with Section 8 vouchers.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

The Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health (ADAMH) Board of Franklin County provides funding to meet the supportive housing needs of persons with serious mental illness and/or substance abuse problems. ADAMH currently funds 818 permanent supportive housing units reserved for the population they serve, including those with substance abuse problems.

The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the largest provider of ADAMH-funded permanent supportive housing. CHN develops, owns, and manages permanent supportive housing across Franklin County for special needs populations, including persons with substance abuse problems. Generally speaking, CHN currently has 134 units across seven different properties in Franklin County specifically reserved for non-homeless, special needs populations. There is no known information on number of non-homeless persons with substance abuse problems in need of supportive housing.

Persons with HIV/AIDS:

According to Columbus Public Health, there are 209 housing units in the Columbus metro area designated or available for people living with HIV or AIDS and their families.

There are currently no HIV/AIDS program participants in public housing or holding Section 8 vouchers.

Victims of Domestic Violence:

Victims of Domestic Violence:

Lutheran Social Services (LSS) of Central Ohio provides supportive housing to victims of domestic violence as part of the CHOICES program. Unfortunately LSS does not track or report data on the total number of people in need or served.

Persons with Serious Mental Illness:

As mentioned above, ADAMH provides funding to meet the supportive housing needs of persons with serious mental illness and/or substance abuse problems. ADAMH currently funds 818 permanent supportive housing units reserved for the population they serve, including those with serious mental illness.

CHN is the largest provider of ADAMH-funded permanent supportive housing. CHN develops, owns, and manages permanent supportive housing across Franklin County for special needs populations, including persons with severe mental illness. Generally speaking, CHN currently has 134 units across seven different properties in Franklin County specifically reserved for non-homeless, special needs populations. There is no known information on number of non-homeless persons with severe mental illness in need of supportive housing.

Refugees:

A refugee is a foreign-born person who is outside his or her country of origin and is unable or unwilling to return because of persecution on account of race, religion, ethnicity, social status, or politics. Refugee status or asylum may be granted to people who have been persecuted or fear they will be persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, and/or membership in a particular social group or political opinion. Refugees, by definition, are in need of supportive housing. According to the Refugee Processing Center of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, 1,285 refugees were resettled in Franklin County in 2013.

Persons released from Incarceration:

Reentering the community from incarceration is a complex transition for ex-offenders. Often they have limited housing choices and find it difficult to rejoin the workforce. Many relapse into criminal behavior and return to prison. As of 2014, there are currently 395 permanent supportive housing units in Franklin County available to ex-offenders. The vast majority of these are provided by Alvis House's Residential Reentry Program.

Transitional Age Youth:

At-risk, transitional age youth (also referred to as opportunity youth or disconnected youth) are young people between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four who are in, or nearing, transition from state custody or foster care to emancipation, lack a head of household older than 24, or who lack a fixed, regular, and nighttime residence, including those who are sharing the housing of other persons, are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds, are living in emergency or traditional shelters, have primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as regular sleeping accommodations for human beings, are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations or similar settings. They are often neither enrolled in school nor participating in the labor market.

Once these young people turn 18, they can no longer receive assistance from the systems of care that previously provided for many of their needs, and they may face great barriers with assistance programs for adults. Like most young people, they are struggling to start out with limited resources, education and experience. Unlike many, though, they do not have the support and family resources others take for

granted. They are at greater risk for physical abuse, sexual exploitation, HIV and other blood-borne infection, mental health disabilities, substance abuse, suicide, and death.

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

As mentioned above, ADAMH provides funding to meet the supportive housing needs of persons with serious mental illness, including persons returning from mental health institutions.

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

Please refer to section AP-20 and AP-35 for the Annual Goals and Projects that the County plans to fund in the coming year to address the housing and supportive service needs of the non-homeless special needs population.

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

Please see above.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

Public policies, depending on their structure, can act as barriers to affordable housing or promote it. These public policies can originate at various levels of government, such as federal, state, or local. In addition, the level of government instituting such policies can affect a community's ability to adopt or amend those policies.

County Policies Impacting Affordable housing development and residential investment:

In 2019, Franklin County passed a poverty reduction and an affordable housing initiative (attached to this document.)

In 2016, Franklin County adopted tax abatement incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing units in new mixed-income and mixed-use developments. Importantly, to help maintain the incentive to keep units affordable, the tax abatements cease if the affordable units are no longer occupied by qualified persons within 80%-100% AMI. The County's inclusionary policies could be strengthened further to incorporate other development incentives like density bonuses, reduced parking or design waivers, variances, or expedited permitting for the development of affordable or low-income housing or housing for protected classes.

Policies that act as barriers to affordable housing choice in Franklin County but are outside the County's control, include:

Inadequate National Funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP)

This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, thereby denying many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units.

Disposition of Public Housing Units

CMHA plans to dispose or convert all remaining public housing units in Central Ohio within the next few years. The impact of removing access to public housing units remains to be seen.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources

The long-term decline of HUD funding, along with cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

Barriers for housing consumers

Barriers for housing consumers

Discrimination within real estate industry

1. Discrimination in the form of differential treatment still exists in real estate and in related sectors such as banking and insurance.
2. Realtors are wary of their unfamiliarity with the customs and cultural norms and expectations of different immigrant groups. The Columbus Board of Realtors is addressing this concern by holding cultural activities and awareness seminars on different immigrant groups so that members are better prepared to work with this growing population.
3. The strong sellers' market presents a greater opportunity for discrimination, as sellers' have more potential buyers from which to choose. Additionally, there has been an increasing number of all-cash deals, which effectively excludes low-to-moderate income households from these purchase opportunities.

Availability of home loans

1. When controlled for different income levels, denial rates for conventional loans are higher for minorities than for whites.
2. Varying by income level, blacks have denial rates 5 to 12 percentage points higher than do whites.
3. The fallout of the subprime market has had an excessive impact, eliminating financing options for applicants who may not qualify for prime loans but would be able to handle a legitimate subprime loan.

Credit scores

1. There is an increased reliance on credit scores in making loan decisions, in spite of a 2003 Ohio Department of Insurance rule that insurance companies cannot use credit scores as the sole criterion for rating or underwriting policies.
2. Not enough attention is given to the borrower's actual ability to pay. However, some lenders work to drill down into a loan application to determine the ability to pay and justify a loan that has merit in spite of a low credit score.
3. Credit agencies have little accountability with regard to how they determine the credit score and how they address complaints or queries regarding a score.

Rental housing stock and availability

1. More people are seeking rental housing because they 1) want to buy but cannot obtain a mortgage, 2) lost a home to foreclosure, or 3) have decided that renting offers more benefits than homeownership.
2. The Columbus Apartment Association (CAA) noted that its members are seeing more applicants for rental housing. However, the quality of these applications is often not up to standard, especially for those coming out of a foreclosure.
3. Foreclosures have not only impacted homeowners who have had to seek rental housing, but also renters who were tenants in properties that were foreclosed. New owners normally terminate the lease as part of the foreclosure with minimum advance notice.

Tenant-based Section 8

1. As of July 2014, there were 2,480 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers.
2. Bureaucratic restrictions on voucher holders may miss the discrete realities of a situation. For example, HUD rules on income qualifications do not factor in fluctuations that may result from temporary jobs.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

Franklin County's affordable housing opportunity goals in the Strategic Plan section of the Consolidated Plan include:

1. Assist low and moderate income owner-occupied homes to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment
2. Incentivize the preservation and expansion of healthy, affordable, and environmentally friendly housing
3. Increase housing with supportive services for special needs populations
4. Increase housing options and opportunities for rehab and improving accessibility within the home for elderly residents
5. Equip homebuyers with skills, knowledge, and assistance for successful homeownership
6. Ensure equal access to housing
7. Increase housing options for groups ineligible for public housing

In order to achieve these goals, Franklin County's affordable housing efforts include home rehabilitation, minor home repair, homeownership opportunities, and affordable rental housing initiatives. Franklin County will contract with the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, the Community Development Collaborative, the Affordable Housing Trust, Homeport, Community Housing Network, Community Shelter Board, the Economic and Community Development Institute, Homes on the Hill, National Church Residences, and the Franklin County Board of Health to implement these activities.

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

Introduction

In the aftermath of the Great Recession, Central Ohio, including Franklin County, has been able to bounce back quicker than many of its peer metropolitan areas. This is due in part to the nature of the local economy. Unlike many Midwest metropolitan areas that have had to transition away from an economy historically based on manufacturing, Central Ohio has had a more diverse economy—one centered on sectors that have proven more resilient to recession. But beyond the existing distribution of employment, the primary driver of economic growth in recent years has been collaboration between local community and business leaders to streamline government, increase tax revenue, and make smart investments in infrastructure, job training, education, and downtown revitalization. As such, Central Ohio has become a national model for both bipartisan cooperation and economic development in the post-recession economy.

In 2019, the Franklin County Economic Development and Planning Department developed the Franklin County Economic Development Capacity-Focused SWOT analyzed the economic development market further and more in depth than the below data.

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	449	596	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	21,499	26,371	12	12	0
Construction	6,677	9,175	4	4	0
Education and Health Care Services	33,727	36,826	19	16	-3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	18,530	22,275	11	10	-1
Information	4,973	5,995	3	3	0
Manufacturing	13,246	14,450	8	6	-2
Other Services	6,515	7,221	4	3	-1
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	26,818	36,229	15	16	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Retail Trade	22,825	29,959	13	13	0
Transportation and Warehousing	10,637	19,706	6	9	3
Wholesale Trade	10,365	16,899	6	7	1
Total	176,261	225,702	--	--	--

Table 46 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS (Workers), 2015 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	231,051
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	218,970
Unemployment Rate	5.22
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	15.49
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.53

Table 47 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	72,805
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	8,721
Service	17,359
Sales and office	53,277
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	10,525
Production, transportation and material moving	9,570

Table 48 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	148,323	73%
30-59 Minutes	49,770	24%
60 or More Minutes	5,607	3%
Total	203,700	100%

Table 49 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2011-2015 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	6,544	1,166	4,565

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35,157	2,551	11,807
Some college or Associate's degree	47,299	2,302	9,451
Bachelor's degree or higher	95,921	2,252	14,076

Table 50 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	153	804	785	1,479	2,251
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,081	2,331	2,392	4,542	4,522
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	8,994	9,777	10,496	29,212	18,647
Some college, no degree	12,606	11,182	9,761	21,796	10,839
Associate's degree	887	3,631	4,145	8,631	2,633
Bachelor's degree	3,814	17,131	19,603	33,077	9,943
Graduate or professional degree	281	7,354	12,100	23,088	8,399

Table 51 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	943,157
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,622,313
Some college or Associate's degree	2,315,266
Bachelor's degree	2,828,182
Graduate or professional degree	3,190,990

Table 52 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2011-2015 ACS

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

Franklin County's economy is largely service-based, with three out of the county's four largest employment sectors all being service-based. Taken together, jobs in the service sectors account for

nearly half all jobs in the county (Table 62). The Education and Health Care Services sector alone provides 24% of the jobs in Columbus, due in large part to the presence of The Ohio State University which employs 27,656 people. Other large employers in this sector include OhioHealth, Mount Carmel Health, Columbus City Schools, and Nationwide Children's Hospital, all of which rank among the top 10 largest employers in region, according to *Columbus Business First's* 2013 Book of Lists.

Other major sectors include: Professional, Scientific, and Management Services; Other Services; Retail Trade; Arts, Entertainment, and Accommodations; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

According to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), the Columbus metro economy is expected to grow by 105,000 new jobs between 2010 and 2020. The Education and Health Services sector--already the most robust in terms of existing jobs in the city--is expected to add the most jobs in the metro area over that time period. Other top growing industry sectors by number of new jobs are: Professional and Business Services; Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; and Leisure and Hospitality.

Nearly 40% of the new jobs in the metro areas are expected to be management, business, science, and arts occupations, which tend to be high-paying, high-skill jobs. Conversely, service occupations, which tend to be lower-paying, lower-skill jobs, are anticipated to account for 27% of new jobs created by 2020. Eight of the top 10 occupations expected to experience the most annual growth earn less, on average, than the median hourly wage of \$17 per hour.

Based on these projections, it appears that there will be an increased demand for both high and low-skilled workers over the next five years in Columbus. The projected growth in high-paying jobs is an encouraging sign for the local economy, but the rise in low-paying jobs is a cause for concern. If the percentage of workers employed in high-paying and low-paying jobs increases, while the percentage of workers in middle-income jobs decreases, this could increase the economic polarization between LMI households and high income households in Franklin County. This could result in an increased number of LMI households in the county, which would translate to greater housing, economic, and supportive service needs.

During focus group interviews, economic development professionals noted that two of the most pressing needs in the business community are workforce development and better connecting jobs and workers.

Many of the new jobs available to LMI residents are located in outlying areas of the county (warehousing and logistics at Rickenbacker, retail at Polaris, manufacturing along 161 in New Albany), but there is not proximate affordable housing. There are inadequate connections between LMI neighborhoods, mostly located in the central city, and employment and child care opportunities. There was general agreement that transportation is a serious challenge for LMI persons, and a great deal of conversation around improving access to and options for transportation for the LMI population.

Participants called for improved alternative options for residents to get to work (more frequent/improved transit; MORPC Rideshare; expanding transportation sharing options like CoGo, Car2Go, Lyft, & Uber)

Besides the spatial disconnect between housing and jobs, focus group participants frequently mentioned the need for additional workforce training for LMI residents. Participants suggested that people need to be able to obtain jobs that pay a living wage to maintain safe and secure housing, and to do so, they need more workforce training opportunities. Several participants noted rising unemployment levels and higher numbers of long-term unemployed persons. The need for entry level training and soft skills were the most frequently mentioned. Additionally, the business community confirmed the need for workforce training for LMI residents by noting that there is a mismatch between the workforce needs of businesses and the skillset of local workers, especially among jobs that do not require a college education.

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.

N/A.

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

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), only about one-third of the 818 occupations for which the BLS produces and publishes data require a college or graduate degree. Of the major occupational sectors, only management, business, science, and arts occupations predominately include jobs that require a college or graduate-level education. Based on the 2007-2011 ACS 5-year estimates, these jobs include 40% of the city's workforce. This roughly corresponds to the 33% of the population ages 18 to 65 with a Bachelor's or higher degree.

Of Franklin County residents who are in the labor force, about 208,000 (41%) have a Bachelor's degree or higher. This implies that the supply of college educated workers (41%) is adequately meeting the demand for jobs that traditionally require a Bachelor's degree or higher (as noted in the paragraph above, about 40% of jobs require a Bachelor's degree or higher. Additionally, more than 149,000 (29%) people in the labor force have some college education or an Associate's degree.

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.

The Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation (COWIC) is the local Workforce Investment Board serving Columbus and Franklin County. Generally speaking, COWIC works with ODJFS, Franklin County Department of Jobs and Family Services (FCDJFS), and the City of Columbus to provide assistance to all job seekers including, but not limited to, those moving from public assistance and those dislocated by their current employer.

In order to help meet Central Ohio's workforce needs, the City of Columbus is investing \$1.5 million of education funds in a new initiative called FastPath and the County is investing \$6.5 million a year in affordable housing and poverty reduction strategies. Leading this initiative, Columbus State Community College will work with the City, COWIC, Columbus City Schools, and major employers including American Electric Power, Nationwide Children's Hospital, and JP Morgan Chase to identify employment needs and develop work-based training for the unemployed and underemployed workforce.

Closing the skills gap and putting people back to work aligns closely with the goals of the Consolidated Plan in terms of increasing self-sufficiency which in turn gives families greater housing choices.

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.

Poverty reduction plan and affordable housing framework (attached.)

Discussion

Please see above.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Franklin County has several neighborhoods in which residents are more affected by multiple housing problems than the general city population. Lower-income households, female-headed households, rent-burdened and overcrowded households and those households living in older sectors of the city (with older housing stock) are more affected by multiple housing problems. Historically and persistently, these populations are largely African American and Hispanic households in the Mifflin and Franklin Townships. Concentration means geographic areas that have a higher tendency to have a higher concentration of households with multiple housing problems compared to Columbus as a whole.

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

There are 26 areas within Columbus and Franklin County that have both a poverty rate of 40% or more and a non-white population of 50% or more. These are considered to be racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs). Most (21 out of 26) are within the city of Columbus, although five cross the city limits to include small areas of unincorporated Franklin County. No R/ECAP tracts extend into any Franklin County cities other than Columbus. Generally, most R/ECAP tracts are in the eastern central portion of the city.

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

Generally speaking, all areas/neighborhoods of the city have relatively poor access to proficient schools, but Asian Americans and whites have the best access.

The city and county have moderate job access and labor market engagement. Columbus's central city has the best job access but the lowest levels of participation in the workforce. This indicates that despite the proximity of jobs, the population in these areas, which is predominately African American, is unable to access these jobs. Asian Americans have the best job proximity and engagement, followed by whites, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

Columbus shows moderate transit usage and relatively low transportation costs across all groups with little variation either above or below the poverty line.

African Americans are significantly more likely to live in areas of poverty than other groups. Native Americans and Hispanics are also more likely, though less so than African Americans. Several concentrated areas of poverty are clear, one in the central city area and immediately east, roughly corresponding to the area of high African American population. Another is located in the more racially diverse southwestern portion of Columbus.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

The population of Franklin County is becoming more diverse. White residents make up the majority of the population but both their share of the population and the total white population has been decreasing since 1990. African Americans are the second-largest racial group, and their share of the population has increased since 1990. The Hispanic population is the fastest growing of any racial or ethnic group, increasing by over 500% from 1990 to 2010. This change in demographic profile is an asset to be built upon for a more inclusive and equitable community. The City and County has invested in community, recreational and libraries across Franklin County.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Although there are no current strategy identified for targeted/geographic community investment identified in this plan, some of these neighborhoods and areas may be well suited for Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area designation in the future, allowing for more flexible community development activity to take place, on a more impactful level.

Housing:

Housing:

In general, housing represents the largest expenditure for households in Franklin County. Section MA-15 discusses housing values and costs for both owner and renter-occupied housing. According to data analyzed in section MA-15, the median value of an owner-occupied home in Franklin County is \$155,200 and the median contract rent is \$635 per month. Overall, median home values and median rental costs are lower in the LMI census tracts than they are in the county overall. The median value of owner-occupied homes is \$100,000 or less in 64% of the LMI census tracts (that have owner-occupied homes present) in Franklin County, while rental costs are at least \$100 a month cheaper than the county's median contract rent in 67% of the LMI census tracts. Census tracts with the lowest median home values (those less than \$80,000) are primarily found in Franklin and Clinton Townships (Map 6).

In terms of median rent, Map 7 shows that the majority of LMI concentrated census tracts have median rents that are less than \$600 per month. Parts Franklin, Prairie, and Clinton Townships as well as Whitehall have median rents that are less than \$500.

Even though housing is generally cheaper in LMI census tracts than the county as a whole, household incomes are so low that housing is still not affordable to a large percentage of these tracts' population. In Franklin County, 25% of owner-occupied and 43% of renter-occupied households are housing cost burdened. In four out of ten LMI tracts, 35% or more of owners are housing costs burdened; further, in more than one third of the county's LMI census tracts, 60% or more of renters are housing cost burdened.

Census tracts with the highest percentage of cost burdened homeowners (those where more than 45% of households are cost burdened) are found in parts of Franklin and Clinton Townships (Map 8). As Map

9 shows, these same neighborhoods, along with some parts of Whitehall and Reynoldsburg have a higher percentage of cost burdened rental households (i.e. more than 60% of renters are cost burdened) than other LMI concentrated census tracts.

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, a much greater percentage of households are owner (74%) versus renter-occupied (26%) in the LMI portions of Franklin County that are outside of the City of Columbus. In many of the county's LMI census tracts a much higher percentage of the population rents their home than owns. In about half of Franklin County's LMI tracts, more than 40% of the housing units are renter-occupied. The higher rate of renter-occupied housing in these tracts is likely due to households lacking the financial resources necessary to purchase a home. Portions of Franklin Township and Whitehall had the highest percentage of renter-occupied housing among the county's LMI census tracts.

MA-60 Broadband Needs of Housing occupied by Low- and Moderate-Income Households - 91.210(a)(4), 91.310(a)(2)

Describe the need for broadband wiring and connections for households, including low- and moderate-income households and neighborhoods.

Columbus and Franklin County has above average wiring and connections indicative of an urban county. An impediment would be an household's ability to pay for the broadband and accompanying computer, labtop or tablet.

Describe the need for increased competition by having more than one broadband Internet service provider serve the jurisdiction.

The need is expressed as the competition being needed to keep prices competitive and within reach of low-income households. A broadband pages exhibit is attached to provide more detail.

MA-65 Hazard Mitigation - 91.210(a)(5), 91.310(a)(3)

Describe the jurisdiction's increased natural hazard risks associated with climate change.

The County has experienced more diverse weather patterns and increased severity of storms and flooding owing to climate change.

Describe the vulnerability to these risks of housing occupied by low- and moderate-income households based on an analysis of data, findings, and methods.

As with most natural hazard risks low income families are least able to combat or deter them owing to their limited resources.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

As noted in the introduction, the primary purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to determine how HUD block grant funds should be spent to best meet the county's most pressing needs. To achieve this goal, the County utilized the following methods to develop a comprehensive account of current housing and community development needs: a resident survey, stakeholder focus groups, and a needs assessment and market analysis based on federal, state, and local data. Once the comprehensive account of the county's current housing and community development needs was determined, through the above methods, the county proceeded to the Strategic Plan portion of the consolidated plan process. The primary purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify which needs represent Franklin County's highest priorities, so that funding can be allocated to address these needs first. In this way, the Strategic Plan acts as a guide to direct the allocation of HUD funds in a manner that maximizes community impact by prioritizing funding to the county's most pressing housing and community development needs. The county's priority needs were identified through a Strategic Planning session, which brought together staff representing the County Commissioners and from the Franklin County Department of Economic Development and Planning. During this session, all relevant findings from the resident survey, stakeholder focus groups, needs assessment, and market analysis were shared with the group (note: these findings are detailed in the Process, Needs Assessment, and Market Analysis sections of this Consolidated Plan). These findings were the focus of discussion and were used to determine the county's most pressing housing and community development needs. Through this process, the county identified the following priority needs:

1. Affordable Housing Preservation and Development
2. Promotion of economic development
3. Promotion of community development
4. Poverty reduction
5. Equal Access to Housing
6. Promotion of public services
7. Senior services
8. Youth Services
9. Homeless Facilities and Services
10. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

The goals developed through the Strategic Plan process will guide the allocation of HUD funds (i.e. CDBG, HOME and ESG) and direct the city's actions, activities, and programs, as they relate to housing and community development, over the next five years. These goals will also serve as a management tool to help Franklin County track and monitor performance throughout the term of the Consolidated Plan.

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

Geographic Area

Table 53 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

Franklin County does not generally target the allocation of funds to any particular geography within the jurisdiction, rather most programs have eligibility that is countywide. However, the allocation of funds is generally limited to the areas of the county that are outside of the City of Columbus boundaries. The attached CPD GIS map labeled CPD Maps - CDBG Grantee Map shows the regional distribution of Franklin County's jurisdiction, the City of Columbus' jurisdiction and the State's CDBG geographic area. All federal funds will be strategically allocated to ensure that investments achieve the strategic goals of this plan and meet CDBG national objectives and other programmatic requirements. Accordingly, the County will take a community-driven approach to funding, one that prioritizes investments which provide the greatest increase in quality of life for LMI residents. In this way, investments will be tailored to supplement the specific assets and opportunities of the communities receiving funding.

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

Priority Needs

Table 54 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling Ensure Equal Access to Housing
	Description	There is a tremendous need in Franklin County and the City of Columbus for affordable housing supply. The County utilizes HUD funds to create new units and repair, modify and rehabilitate existing affordable housing units. The County hopes to increase the supply of affordable housing units for LMI households, especially for racial and ethnic minorities, and for special needs populations.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
2	Priority Need Name	Homeless Mitigation and Prevention
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Chronic Homelessness Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter
	Description	The Community Shelter Board along with its partner agencies are designing and implementing a transformational new system designed to move single adults more quickly into stable housing, stop repeat homelessness and add more capacity when overflow demands are high. Franklin County hopes to reduce the number of persons who not only experience homeless, but serve them so they access affordable housing which is stable so they do not experience homelessness again. Likewise, Franklin County serves persons living in poverty who are at risk of homelessness, working to improve their stability and ensure they do not become homeless.
	Basis for Relative Priority	

3	Priority Need Name	Reduce Poverty and Enhance Economic Opportunity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	
	Description	Franklin County's economy and population are projected to continue to grow throughout the next five years. The County has prioritized ensuring that vulnerable and LMI populations are not left behind during this growth by increasing their access to education, employment, health services and affordable housing. The County will be able to accomplish this goal by strategically implementing programs which decrease barriers for persons living in poverty. Employment that pays a wage sufficient to cover housing other essential needs is key to reducing poverty. Increasing household income through employment reduces housing cost burden.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
4	Priority Need Name	Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements

	Description	Public facilities and infrastructure are important factors for communities to stabilize and grow. The County places priority on ensure the public facilities and infrastructure meet the needs of people and businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
5	Priority Need Name	Increase Public Safety and Improve Health Outcomes
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve Health Outcomes
	Description	Franklin County sets goals to make improvements to public infrastruture and systems in order to increase safety and health outcomes especially for which serve LMI and volnurable populations. Residents living in poverty often experience negative social determinates of health as a result of living in food deserts, a lack of available health care, high transportation costs, high crime rates and other factors. Maintaining adequate and stable housing a cornerstone improving the health of the County's most vulnerable populations and youth.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	Priority Need Name	Youth Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth 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	Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs
	Description	Provision of direct and supportive services to youth to promote their growth and well-being.
	Basis for Relative Priority	To invest and grow the next generation of county residents.
7	Priority Need Name	Promotion of economic development
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Basis for economic expansion and well-being of community.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Basis for wealth generation and opportunities in community.
8	Priority Need Name	Promotion of community development

Priority Level	High
Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
Geographic Areas Affected	
Associated Goals	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Improve Health Outcomes Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
Description	Community development promotes the well-being and interconnectiveness of the community.
Basis for Relative Priority	Community development is critical to the growth of a community.

9	Priority Need Name	Promotion of public services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Rural Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling Ensure Equal Access to Housing Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs Improve Health Outcomes Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
	Description	Public services address the specific programmatic needs of a community from specific services to institutional needs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Public services can serve as a catalyst for improving a community's quality of life.
10	Priority Need Name	Senior services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	

	Associated Goals	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations Ensure Equal Access to Housing Improve Health Outcomes Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter
	Description	Services that promote the well-being of seniors.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Senior citizens represent a growing and significant portion of Columbus, providing services can be a cost effective tool.

Narrative (Optional)

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>The data show that the demand for housing that is affordable to the poorest rental households outpaces the supply of affordable units. This has resulted in a severe lack of affordable housing units in the county, especially among households experiencing the greatest financial hardships.</p> <p>According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there are a total of 11,180 households earning less than 30% AMI, but as Table 49 shows, there are only 3,490 housing units affordable to these extremely low-income households. This means that at least 69% of extremely low-income households are forced to live in housing that is unaffordable to them and that 7,690 affordable housing units would have to be created to just to meet current demand for housing that is affordable to the county’s poorest households.</p> <p>Based on this data, it is clear that a portion of the available funds will be dedicated to increasing access to affordable housing for rental households earning less than 30% AMI.</p>
<p>TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs</p>	<p>There is a greater need for housing units that can accommodate special needs populations, such as the elderly and persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities. For example, There are 276 households with elderly persons waiting for public housing units and 135 households with elderly persons on Section 8 waiting lists. Similarly, there are 677 households with disabled people waiting for public housing units and 240 households with disabled persons on Section 8 waiting lists. Because there are not enough public housing units for the elderly/disabled population, these groups may need more TBRA in order to afford market rate accessible housing. Further, the elderly population is increasing faster than some other age groups, which may place further demand on TBRA.</p> <p>Both the increased demand for rental units and rise in rental costs, could require an increase in the use of funds for Tenant Based Rental Assistance for Non-Homeless Special Needs individuals/households.</p>

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
New Unit Production	<p>A number of market characteristics impact the production of new units, including: the large growth of population in Franklin County, rising rental and homeownership costs, the recovery of the housing market leading to the production of new housing units by the private market, current housing affordability, demolition of public housing units, the number of people on the Section 8 waiting list, the quality of existing units, and the cost of land and development.</p> <p>These market characteristics affect the supply, demand, feasibility, and cost of new unit production. Funds will be allocated for new unit production in communities where market conditions make new construction feasible, and the right mix of affordable housing options does not currently exist to meet demand.</p>
Rehabilitation	<p>During community stakeholder focus group sessions, local housing and community development professionals mentioned that there exists a greater demand for housing rehabilitation than County resources can effectively accommodate. Citizens further confirmed the need for rehabilitation with their responses to the Citizen’s Survey. Citizens listed “tearing down or fixing-up vacant and abandoned housing” as the highest neighborhood revitalization priority. Citizens and also said that “providing assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, and affordable housing” was the most important affordable housing issue in Franklin County.</p> <p>The housing market crash might have contributed to this increased demand, as necessary housing maintenance and rehabilitation activities might have been deferred during the recession. Additionally, there are a growing number of large-scale apartment complexes, located outside the urban core, that are in desperate need of rehabilitation/repair to maintain safe and sanitary conditions.</p>
Acquisition, including preservation	<p>As discussed in the Market Analysis chapter, there are many barriers to providing affordable housing. Currently, the demand for public housing and Housing Choice Vouchers is much larger than the supply. For example, there are 1,418 fewer public housing units (59%) than there were in 2009 and 4,725 households are currently on the waiting list for public housing. In addition to these unmet affordable housing needs, there are 2,480 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers. During the next five years, 35% (3,300 units) of the privately owned Section 8 housing units are set to expire. While many of these expiring contracts will be renewed, the number of privately owned Section 8 units has declined over time.</p>

Table 55 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The Franklin County receives annual entitlement funding from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Grant. The CDBG budget is a combination of this entitlement amount, program income, anticipated prior year carryover funds and encumbrance cancellations. The CDBG program income is received from housing loan repayments, economic development loan repayments (including loan repayments from the county's economic development sub recipients), as well as the revenue from several CDBG-funded county programs. These resources are expected to be available to fund county projects that address the priority needs and objectives identified in the Strategic Plan.

The HOME program budget combines the entitlement award with the program income amounts received from housing loan repayments.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	2,041,241	125,000	323,654	2,489,895	11,166,580	CDBG funds are used to benefit low and moderate income families or to eliminate blighted conditions. (\$1,207,000 COVID 19.)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	894,739	30,000	142,000	1,066,739	4,266,956	HOME funds are used primarily to increase homeownership opportunities and the preservation and production of affordable rental housing. A required 15% will fund Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), while an optional 5% will provide operating support for CHDO's.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	171,721	0	0	171,721	1,282,474	ESG funds are used to coordinate and stabilize the base funding of emergency shelter programs.(\$595,590 COVID 19)

Table 56 - 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

The creation and maintenance of affordable housing requires the use of both government and private financing and the encouragement of cooperation between the private non-profit, for-profit and the public sector. To the greatest extent practicable, available federal, state and local public and private sector resources are leveraged to generate the maximum benefit from housing activities.

The Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County invests in HOME-eligible county projects. These funds are local dollars dedicated to the development of affordable housing.

CDBG funds are often utilized to provide assistance for business growth and development. There are many allowable uses of the funds including payroll assistance, working capital, purchase of equipment and machinery and renovation of an existing business. Federal funds, provided through a loan or grant, are used to leverage other financial sources and fully fund the project. This additional funding may be provided by the business owner or other public and private partners that may include other funding sources including County, the State of Ohio or other financial institutions.

Each year the county is required to provide a 25% match for all HOME grant expenditures. The County fulfills the HUD Cash Match requirement by providing a 25 percent cash match for every HOME dollar it expends. This match goes towards affordable housing and is matched by a non-federal source. In 2014, the County has identified \$185,748.56 as its federal cash match amount. The match is easily met by virtue of the County's annual allocation to the Rebuilding Lives effort (in 2015 the contribution will be \$5,039 million.)

For a more detailed account of how Franklin County leverages federal funds, please see the discussion section below.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The County maintains a land bank which acquires parcels and structures through tax foreclosure and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funded acquisitions. The land bank has also received demolition funds through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, the Ohio Attorney General and the Hardest Hit funds. These cleared sites can then be put to more productive use through low cost acquisition and redevelopment.

Discussion

Economic Development Resources

The County's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program leverages economic development dollars through its:

- Microenterprise loan program, and
- The Franklin County Growth Loan Fund

These loan funds provide assistance to businesses for growth and development. The use of these funds varies from capitalization and the purchase of machinery and equipment to the acquisition of property. Funds may also be used for internal and external improvements of an existing business. The federal funds provided through an established loan or grant program usually account for only a portion of the total expansion or improvement project cost, and thus are used to leverage additional funding. Additional funding may be provided by the business owner as well as other public and private partners.

Housing Division Resources

The County's HOME program funds leverage housing dollars through its:

- Housing rehabilitation programs

The housing rehabilitation funds are used for:

Urgent Home repairs: This includes, urgent home repairs of one or more major systems that may include, but are not limited to, roofs, plumbing, HVAC, hot water tanks, electrical systems, and structural issues. Urgent home repairs refer to needed repairs that may potentially, if gone untreated, displace individuals from their housing.

Emergency Home repairs: Emergency home repairs refer to needed repairs that if gone untreated will absolutely result in the displacement of individuals from their housing. Franklin County staff determines if there is a serious and immediate threat to the health and safety of the homeowners and act accordingly.

Emergency or Urgent Nuisance Abatement: Emergency nuisance abatement issues are included in the minor home repair program to clean unsanitary properties or conditions causing a community public health nuisance. These issues may be addressed when leaving the property unabated would cause an increased health and safety risk to neighborhoods and communities due to vermin, flies, insects, putrescible odors, and the potential for children accessing an unsecured and/or unhealthy environment.

Handicap accessibility: This refers to modifications which include, but are not limited to, widened doorways, ramps, accessible bathrooms and kitchens, chair lifts, and the removal of barriers.

Malfunctioning or non-compliant sewage systems: This includes upgrading unsafe, malfunctioning or noncompliant home sewage disposal and private water systems to current standards or by connecting the home to a public sanitary or water system(s).

Single family home rehabilitation services: These services refer to comprehensive home repairs to a residence occupied by low and moderate income homeowners. The services are provided in the form of deferred and forgivable loans over 10 years (up to \$15,000) combined with grants up to \$15,000 (this is the County's policy, not a HUD requirement).

Additional dollars are available, although diminishing, through program income generated from Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) 1 funding.

Description of sources and amounts of funds used to meet the program match requirements: The County annually overwhelmingly meets its Emergency Shelter Grant match requirements with contributions from its general fund (over the past five years those contributions have averaged over three million per year) to the following programs:

- Emergency Shelter, Prevention & Housing services program
- The Rebuilding Lives Initiative (permanent supportive housing) program
- The Community Shelter Board for operating costs

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
FRANKLIN COUNTY	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
COMMUNITY SHELTER BOARD	Continuum of care	Homelessness	Jurisdiction
CMHA	PHA	Public Housing	Jurisdiction

Table 57 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Housing Division

Strengths: One of the primary strengths of the County’s institutional delivery system is that the County, its vendors, and the recipient households all work together to ensure that the client receives quality work at fair and reasonable price. This is achieved by instituting a series of checks and balances in the process, which include: considering only bid reviews that are within 15% of the cost estimate; including the homeowner in the contractor selection process; and requiring the homeowners to sign customer satisfaction statements before final invoices are processed and paid. Additionally, the County’s staff is responsible for the construction oversight of each job to determine that work is done according to specifications and that the work being done is only that which was agreed to be funded. On a day-by-day basis, the County’s housing programs are managed by contracted vendors who administer contracts that are designed to promote accountability and compliance with all federal regulations.

Potential gaps: One potential gap in the delivery system is that the process can be complicated if a disconnect develops between the homeowner and the contractor. In those instances, the vendor is required to intervene and if the vendor is unsuccessful the County will intervene. In worst case scenarios, a new contractor will be brought in to finish a contracted job. A second potential gap occurs

when development organizations construct programs and projects that, while worthwhile, do not align with the County’s current efforts and priorities.

(Note: a general explanation of the Institutional Delivery System can be found in the Appendix VIII)

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		
Legal Assistance	X	X	
Mortgage Assistance	X		X
Rental Assistance	X	X	X
Utilities Assistance	X	X	X
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	X	X	
Mobile Clinics	X	X	
Other Street Outreach Services	X	X	
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	X	X	
Child Care	X	X	
Education	X	X	X
Employment and Employment Training	X	X	
Healthcare	X	X	
HIV/AIDS	X	X	X
Life Skills	X	X	
Mental Health Counseling	X	X	
Transportation	X	X	
Other			

Table 58 - 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)

With the evolution of the homeless system in Franklin County, shelter and supportive services are coming online to link those who are homeless with housing and services, and assure that shelter beds are available for all those who want them.

In terms of homeless individuals with HIV/AIDS, the most impacted population is young African American gay and/or bi-sexual men. Families, as defined as a multi-generation unit of people, are rare. More often, PLWHA have been shunned by their families for either their HIV status or their sexual orientation. The support network that typically exists for younger individuals in their transitional years is often not available for these individuals. Those served through HOPWA and Ryan White by definition have a chronic illness. Additionally, approximately 50% of PLWHA suffer from mental illness or substance abuse.

Currently, there are services provided to homeless persons and persons with HIV using existing social service programs and linking affected persons to those programs. As the homeless efforts in Franklin County expand, bringing services to those who are homeless is becoming more routine. However, the availability of housing vouchers to house those who are without income is in short supply.

Additionally, while a good community plan exists to serve the larger homeless population, there is no way to identify and prioritize services for PLWHA within that plan.

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

Strengths: A key strength in the existing delivery system is the collaboration, oversight, and pragmatism that occurs in Franklin County between the City of Columbus, the County, and all other relevant parties that play roles in the area's Continuum of Care process. The accountability of the Continuum of Care process, in regards to evaluating and developing standards and holding parties responsible, is an additional strength of the system. A final encouraging sign related to the delivery system is that programs that do serve the county's most vulnerable residents have continued to expand to better meet needs.

Gaps: One of the primary gaps in the delivery system is that there is a lack of available financial resources. Despite expanded programs, there are insufficient resources to address the county's growing homelessness issue. A secondary gap that exists is that there is a lack of oversight necessary to ensure that individuals adhere to their case plans and/or treatment schedules.

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

Housing Division

The County will plan to either allocate and/or advocate for additional resources to be used to construct sufficient safe and affordable housing in order to address priority affordable housing needs.

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	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Promotion of economic development Promotion of community development Promotion of public services Senior services		Rental units constructed: 400 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 25 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 370 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 65 Households Assisted
2	Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Promotion of public services Senior services		Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 4140 Household Housing Unit

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
3	Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs		Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Promotion of public services Senior services		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 8000 Persons Assisted
4	Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Promotion of public services		
5	Ensure Equal Access to Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing		Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing Promotion of public services Senior services		Other: 10000 Other
6	Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Promotion of economic development Promotion of public services		Jobs created/retained: 100 Jobs Businesses assisted: 100 Businesses Assisted
7	Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Promotion of public services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 300 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
8	Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Youth Services Promotion of public services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3600 Persons Assisted
9	Improve Health Outcomes	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development		Increase Public Safety and Improve Health Outcomes Promotion of community development Promotion of public services Senior services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6500 Persons Assisted
10	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless		Homeless Mitigation and Prevention Promotion of public services Senior services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1200 Persons Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 8000 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
11	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development		Public Facility and Infrastructure Improvements Promotion of economic development Promotion of community development Promotion of public services		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Households Assisted

Table 59 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	Programs planned to continue include Housing Counseling, First-time Homebuyer Downpayment Assistance, Urgent Home Repair Program, CHORES Minor Home Repair Program, Tool Library, and Rebuilding a Healthy Neighborhood Program.
2	Goal Name	Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions
	Goal Description	The County aims to increase the number of safe, sanitary and affordable housing units available to residents. It is important that residents are able to stay in their homes and the County ensures residents can through funding home rehabilitation and repair programs for residents.

3	Goal Name	Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations
	Goal Description	Franklin County residents with special needs, including those experiencing homelessness, severe mental health issues and addiction, require the County's support to ensure they are housed safely.
4	Goal Name	Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling
	Goal Description	The County hopes to educate future homeowners through funding homebuyer education courses made available to low income residents. In addition, the County supports foreclosure prevention and other counseling services.
5	Goal Name	Ensure Equal Access to Housing
	Goal Description	Franklin County has analyzed the local barriers to housing, including the impediments to fair housing. The County funds programs which affirmatively further fair housing and a fair housing services program available for residents to learn their rights and file fair housing complaints.
6	Goal Name	Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need
	Goal Description	The County should increase economic development opportunity for residents living in poverty. Through many programs, including support for minority contractors through loans and technical assistance and training, Franklin County residents are able to increase their self sufficiency.
7	Goal Name	Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need
	Goal Description	Franklin County competitively funds programs which increase the self-sufficiency for low-to-moderate income residents and households as well as individuals with mental health and addiction issues.
8	Goal Name	Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs
	Goal Description	Franklin County competitively funds programs which provide low-to-moderate income youths with support through education and recreation.
9	Goal Name	Improve Health Outcomes
	Goal Description	Franklin County utilizes the Department of Housing and Urban Development's allocation of funds to support programs which improve and sustain the health of low-to-moderate income persons living in Franklin County. The County will continue to fund programs which provide nutritional needs to vulnerable population including persons living with HIV/AIDS and children living in poverty.

10	Goal Name	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	Franklin County utilizes allocated funds from the Housing and Urban Development Department to ensure the Community Shelter Board with its partner agencies can implement emergency shelter programs and homelessness prevention programs. Annually, the County also utilizes HUD funding to develop new affordable housing and rehabilitate or repair existing affordable housing.
11	Goal Name	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	The County supports public facility and infrastructure improvement activities for low and moderate income households.

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 anticipates constructing 300 units of affordable housing through 2024.

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)

Not applicable.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

CMHA provides staff support for seven Resident Councils at its public housing communities and a Jurisdiction-wide Resident Council. The Resident Councils provide a vehicle to engage residents in the operation of CMHA and their communities. Resident Councils hold regular meetings attended by residents and CMHA staff; organize and host education, safety, and social programs; and provide input to the CMHA Annual and 5-Year Plan. CMHA also provides targeted on- and off-site activities to engage residents and link them with services and programs in the community. These include Family Community Days, Health and Wellness Fairs, a summer picnic, summer camp and after-school programs, and the annual Harmony Ball for seniors. In addition, residents also participate in CMHA's HUD Family Self-Sufficiency Program. Voucher-holders and public housing residents can undertake a self-sufficiency plan focused on achieving full-time employment. CMHA provides case management and service coordination and HUD makes deposits into an escrow account based on the resident achieving increases in earned income. Finally, as part of our Choice Neighborhoods Implementation Grant for the Near East Side neighborhood and Poindexter Village, a system is being established to provide intensive case management and service coordination for the former Poindexter Village public housing residents.

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

N/A

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Public policies, depending on their structure, can act as barriers to affordable housing or promote it. These public policies can originate at various levels of government, such as federal, state, or local. In addition, the level of government instituting such policies can affect a community's ability to adopt or amend those policies.

County Policies Impacting Affordable housing development and residential investment:

In 2019, Franklin County passed a poverty reduction and an affordable housing initiative (attached to this document.)

In 2016, Franklin County adopted tax abatement incentives to encourage the development of affordable housing units in new mixed-income and mixed-use developments. Importantly, to help maintain the incentive to keep units affordable, the tax abatements cease if the affordable units are no longer occupied by qualified persons within 80%-100% AMI. The County's inclusionary policies could be strengthened further to incorporate other development incentives like density bonuses, reduced parking or design waivers, variances, or expedited permitting for the development of affordable or low-income housing or housing for protected classes.

Policies that act as barriers to affordable housing choice in Franklin County but are outside the County's control, include:

Inadequate National Funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program (HCVP)

This situation artificially limits the number of low-income households receiving rental payment assistance for which they qualify, thereby denying many qualifying households the ability to find affordable housing units.

Disposition of Public Housing Units

CMHA plans to dispose or convert all remaining public housing units in Central Ohio within the next few years. The impact of removing access to public housing units remains to be seen.

Decreasing levels of Federal and State Resources

The long-term decline of HUD funding, along with cuts in revenue sharing from the State of Ohio, have left communities with fewer funds to implement needed housing and community development programs and services.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following outlines the strategies that Franklin County will implement to remove or ameliorate the existing barriers to affordable housing in the county.

I. The County will Utilize Tax Policies that:

- Use tools, such as tax abatement and tax increment financing, to support the development of affordable housing on a county-wide basis.
- Provide funding, collected from tax revenues, for nonprofit and public services that assist LMI households.
- Utilize Low Income Housing Tax Credits as incentives for the development of affordable housing units, particularly in developing private/public and for-profit/non-profit relationships.

II. Franklin County will Implement Planning Strategies that are designed to:

- Ensure that suitable undeveloped land is zoned for higher densities, particularly for medium density multi-family development. Wherever possible, areas that have sufficient infrastructure to accommodate multi-family development will be identified and recommended for possible rezoning.
- Examine inclusionary zoning practices, including density bonuses for developments that include affordable housing units.
- Include zoning for lower cost housing alternatives such as single-room occupancy (SRO) housing, cooperatives, accessory apartments, and manufactured and modular homes.
- Examine subdivision and infrastructure standards in an attempt to identify standards that may be safely reduced to lessen the cost of infrastructure development for new subdivisions.
- Pursue in-fill development of non-conforming lots by granting variances, when appropriate.
- Consider the annexation of land suitable for the development of affordable housing. This would include considering available infrastructure and zoning for higher densities, particularly medium density multi-family housing, manufactured housing, and smaller affordable single-family housing (e.g. attached units).

III. Franklin County will Utilize Federal Funds to:

- Continue assisting lower-income households through the County's various rehabilitation programs, which include CDBG, HOME, and other single-family and rental rehab programs. This assistance provides funding for maintenance and repairs to qualifying households, improving the safety of their homes while protecting the homeowners' investments.

IV. Franklin County will disseminate Information to the Community to:

- Increase awareness about the needs of low-income people and to communicate information about the availability of services to this population. Though numerous services are available, it is important to recognize that not all needs are being met by the private market, the County, the City of Columbus, or by non-profit agencies, and that additional resources are needed to help low-income households.
- Attempt to address misconceptions and assumptions about low-income households. Attempts to address not-in-my-neighborhood (NIMBY) concerns may reduce barriers to housing in areas where fears about high concentrations of "poor people" may be prevalent.

V. Franklin County's Fair Housing Policy is designed to:

V. Franklin County's Fair Housing Policy is designed to:

- Increase fair housing outreach and education activities to staff, citizens, and businesses.
- Increase monitoring and enforcement of fair housing laws and policies through the Columbus Urban League
- Construct infrastructure and other improvements to promote diverse communities. This is accomplished by: providing transportation options; promoting urban homeownership; encouraging educational choice; providing tax reliefs; and expanding sewer and water systems.
- Increasing the supply of affordable housing by increasing funding sources for housing development
- Increasing housing access for protected classes by promoting rental assistance programs and by providing funding for mobility counseling services for Section 8 and RAP recipients.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Franklin County, in partnership with the Community Shelter Board (CSB), has created a unified system to better respond to homeless persons who are not accessing shelter, including a coordinated call and dispatch system, common documentation and shared outcomes for the street and camp outreach program. The Maryhaven Collaborative Outreach Team is improving access to resources for adults living on the streets, reducing the number of adults experiencing long-term street homelessness, reducing frustration for the community trying to help homeless people and achieving better deployment of outreach resources that is resulting in reduced duplication of effort and greater coverage of Franklin County.

In addition to supporting CSB's efforts to assist individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness, the County also supports programs and services that are focused on preventing homelessness in the first place.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The County provides resources to Community Shelter Board (CSB) for the purpose of preventing homelessness and providing emergency shelter. Efforts may also include and encourage initiatives of rapid re-housing and stabilization for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Additionally funds can also be used to support the community's Homeless Management Information System to guarantee that the community's plan to end homelessness is based on the most applicable and current homeless data available.

The Consolidated Plan Homeless Strategy revolves around two target groups: 1) homeless households (individuals and families with children) who have a disabled member and have experienced long-term homelessness and 2) homeless households without a disabled member who have experienced short-term homelessness, as well as households at-risk of homelessness. Strategies for both of these groups involve the prevention of homelessness and, if homelessness occurs, the provision of shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and supportive services for those in need. The lead agency for the homeless service system in Columbus is CSB. The CSB provides access to shelter beds for men, women and families in Columbus and Franklin County. Beyond providing a secure and clean place to sleep, all programs provide access to basic services such as showers, meals, healthcare and material assistance as well as referrals, supportive services and crisis assistance. Most shelters have resource centers that provide internet access, telephones, employment leads, job training resources and other community resources as well as support staff to assist individuals in obtaining jobs and housing.

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.

The County provides resources to assist in the development of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families.

CSB, along with its partner agencies, is designing and implementing a transformational new system designed to move single adults more quickly into stable housing, stop repeat homelessness, and add more capacity when overflow demands are high to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to get it. There are three key components: First, a new emergency shelter will address the growing numbers of men, women and families who are experiencing homelessness so no one has to sleep on the streets in Franklin County. Second, case managers called Navigators will link with a person when they enter the homeless system and work with them throughout their stay. Third, relationships with key partner agencies will be strengthened and enhanced.

In partnership with CSB the City of Columbus and Franklin County has created a unified system for permanent supportive housing. The Unified Supportive Housing System (USHS) includes a centralized eligibility determination and placement, periodic review of tenant needs and "move up" incentives to encourage tenants to be more independent. Additionally, there are more housing units available, easier access to supportive housing for prospective tenants, one application process and improved targeting of scarce housing resources. People with the greatest needs receive priority for housing. There is a real system and flow from emergency shelters to the supportive housing programs.

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

Community Shelter Board coordinates prevention and shelter diversion programs to assist families and individuals who are homeless, precariously housed, or living on the streets to locate and maintain stable housing. Families and individuals throughout Franklin County are provided with relocation services, referrals, tenant education and linkage to short-term financial rental assistance in order to quickly resolve the family or individual housing crisis.

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

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

Franklin County addresses Lead Based Paint (LBP) hazards, and increases access to housing without LBP hazards, through its Lead Safe Franklin County program by way of the Franklin County Public Health department. The program uses local and grant funds, through HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, to generate lead-safe affordable housing and to prevent lead poisoning of children and adults in Columbus and Franklin County. The program provides funding to eligible property owners for purposes related to lead-based paint hazard control. Units can be either tenant or owner-occupied.

In order to qualify for funding, the property has to be located within Franklin County. Preference is given to housing units that are located within Empowerment Zones.

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

The eligibility requirements for the Lead Safe Franklin County program ensure that funding is allocated to units at-risk of lead poisoning and LBP hazards. While the resources of the program are available countywide, the property must meet the following conditions:

- Constructed on or before 1978
- Contain one or more residential units where at least 51% of the floor space is used for residential purposes
- Be owner or tenant occupied with a child under the age of six living or visiting there at least 8 hours per week or a vacant unit containing 2 or more bedrooms
- Be a single family or multi-family units

The Program resources – including lead-hazard control work - are prioritized to: owner or tenant occupied units with children who have been found to have levels of lead in their blood that is equal to or greater than 10 ug/dl and referred by Columbus Public Health; or where children under the age of six years old are residing or will likely reside in the near future; units within Empowerment Zones; and units that have 2 or more bedrooms per unit. Units may be vacant or occupied.

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

The Lead Safe Franklin County program targets resources toward low-income families with children, especially those under age six. The program is one strategy that helps address an impediment to fair and affordable housing faced by low-income families with children. In order to qualify for funding resources, the owner or occupant must be at or below 80% AMI, or if it is a tenant occupied unit, then half of the units assisted must be occupied by tenants at or below 50% AMI, with the other half at or below 80% of AMI. Additionally, if it is a tenant-occupied unit, then rents must be kept affordable for a period of not less than 3 years after the completion of lead hazard control activities.

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

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

The County's anti-poverty strategy includes: wealth building through forgivable second mortgage loans for down payment assistance and affordability; supportive services at rental sites to link residents to available services and address needs; grants and soft second mortgages to homeowners to address critical repairs to homes so that they can remain in their homes; targeted development in areas with momentum to improve home values for all property owners; and individual development accounts and housing and shelter for the homeless.

Programs funded with CDBG and HOME funds provide homeowner and rental rehabilitation and repairs, new construction of rental and homeowner units and down payment assistance for income-eligible, first-time homebuyers. These activities, that produce and preserve affordable housing, are important in reducing the number of poverty-level families in the county. Using CDBG funding, County programs also support activities that provide child care and recreational activities, health care programs that provide education and training for low income individuals, and economic development programs that require the creation of jobs. Using general fund dollars, the County provides funding for anti-poverty activities such as literacy and job training.

The County implements the federally required Section 3 program which is intended to ensure that when employment or contracting opportunities are generated by HUD funded Section 3 covered projects, preference is given to qualified low and very low income persons or business concerns. The County has also created a minority contractors program allowing them to compete for federal contracts by providing short-term loans to allow them to await the typically long period to be reimbursed by governments.

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

The design and implementation of the plan is reflective of the need to reduce poverty when possible.

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

The County takes many steps to ensure funding allocated from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development meets long-term compliance requirements. The County's first step is to competitively award applications for funding. Funding is awarded based on a high standards of organizational capacity, program management experience and the eligibility of persons to be served. Funding is prioritized based on the needs and goals of the County's consolidated plan and annual action plans.

For homebuyer and homeowner programs, soft second mortgages and restrictive covenants are places on the property to prevent transfer during the compliance period without repayment. For rental programs, on-site monitoring is done according to the HOME rules for HOME funded projects.

Franklin County monitors CDBG and ESG sub-recipients annually, on site, in order to verify funds are being spent according to contracts and HUD regulations. The County's monitoring framework and sample exhibits are attached to this document.

Expected Resources

AP-15 Expected Resources – 91.220(c)(1,2)

Introduction

The Franklin County receives annual entitlement funding from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) Grant. The CDBG budget is a combination of this entitlement amount, program income, anticipated prior year carryover funds and encumbrance cancellations. The CDBG program income is received from housing loan repayments, economic development loan repayments (including loan repayments from the county's economic development sub recipients), as well as the revenue from several CDBG-funded county programs. These resources are expected to be available to fund county projects that address the priority needs and objectives

identified in the Strategic Plan.

The HOME program budget combines the entitlement award with the program income amounts received from housing loan repayments.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	2,041,241	125,000	323,654	2,489,895	11,166,580	CDBG funds are used to benefit low and moderate income families or to eliminate blighted conditions. (\$1,207,000 COVID 19.)

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	894,739	30,000	142,000	1,066,739	4,266,956	HOME funds are used primarily to increase homeownership opportunities and the preservation and production of affordable rental housing. A required 15% will fund Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), while an optional 5% will provide operating support for CHDO's.

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder 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	171,721	0	0	171,721	1,282,474	ESG funds are used to coordinate and stabilize the base funding of emergency shelter programs.(\$595,590 COVID 19)

Table 60 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The creation and maintenance of affordable housing requires the use of both government and private financing and the encouragement of cooperation between the private non-profit, for-profit and the public sector. To the greatest extent practicable, available federal, state and local public and private sector resources are leveraged to generate the maximum benefit from housing activities.

The Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County invests in HOME-eligible county projects. These funds are local dollars dedicated to the development of affordable housing.

CDBG funds are often utilized to provide assistance for business growth and development. There are many allowable uses of the funds including payroll assistance, working capital, purchase of equipment and machinery and renovation of an existing business. Federal funds, provided through a loan or grant, are used to leverage other financial sources and fully fund the project. This additional funding may be provided by the business owner or other public and private partners that may include other funding sources including County, the State of Ohio or other financial institutions.

Each year the county is required to provide a 25% match for all HOME grant expenditures. The County fulfills the HUD Cash Match requirement by providing a 25 percent cash match for every HOME dollar it expends. This match goes towards affordable housing and is matched by a non-federal source. In 2014, the County has identified \$185,748.56 as its federal cash match amount. The match is easily met by virtue of the County's annual allocation to the Rebuilding Lives effort (in 2015 the contribution will be \$5,039 million.)

For a more detailed account of how Franklin County leverages federal funds, please see the discussion section below.

If appropriate, describe publically owned land or property located within the jurisdiction that may be used to address the needs identified in the plan

The County maintains a land bank which acquires parcels and structures through tax foreclosure and Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funded acquisitions. The land bank has also received demolition funds through the Neighborhood Stabilization Program, the Ohio Attorney General and the Hardest Hit funds. These cleared sites can then be put to more productive use through low cost acquisition and redevelopment.

Discussion

Economic Development Resources

The County's Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program leverages economic development dollars through its:

- Microenterprise loan program, and
- The Franklin County Growth Loan Fund

These loan funds provide assistance to businesses for growth and development. The use of these funds varies from capitalization and the purchase of machinery and equipment to the acquisition of property. Funds may also be used for internal and external improvements of an existing business. The federal funds provided through an established loan or grant program usually account for only a portion of the total expansion or improvement project cost, and thus are used to leverage additional funding. Additional funding may be provided by the business owner as well as other public and private partners.

Housing Division Resources

The County's HOME program funds leverage housing dollars through its:

- Housing rehabilitation programs

The housing rehabilitation funds are used for:

Urgent Home repairs: This includes, urgent home repairs of one or more major systems that may include, but are not limited to, roofs, plumbing, HVAC, hot water tanks, electrical systems, and structural issues. Urgent home repairs refer to needed repairs that may potentially, if gone untreated, displace individuals from their housing.

Emergency Home repairs: Emergency home repairs refer to needed repairs that if gone untreated will

absolutely result in the displacement of individuals from their housing. Franklin County staff determines if there is a serious and immediate threat to the health and safety of the homeowners and act accordingly.

Emergency or Urgent Nuisance Abatement: Emergency nuisance abatement issues are included in the minor home repair program to clean unsanitary properties or conditions causing a community public health nuisance. These issues may be addressed when leaving the property unabated would cause an increased health and safety risk to neighborhoods and communities due to vermin, flies, insects, putrescible odors, and the potential for children accessing an unsecured and/or unhealthy environment.

Handicap accessibility: This refers to modifications which include, but are not limited to, widened doorways, ramps, accessible bathrooms and kitchens, chair lifts, and the removal of barriers.

Malfunctioning or non-compliant sewage systems: This includes upgrading unsafe, malfunctioning or noncompliant home sewage disposal and private water systems to current standards or by connecting the home to a public sanitary or water system(s).

Single family home rehabilitation services: These services refer to comprehensive home repairs to a residence occupied by low and moderate income homeowners. The services are provided in the form of deferred and forgivable loans over 10 years (up to \$15,000) combined with grants up to \$15,000 (this is the County's policy, not a HUD requirement).

Additional dollars are available, although diminishing, through program income generated from Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) 1 funding.

Description of sources and amounts of funds used to meet the program match requirements: The County annually overwhelmingly meets its Emergency Shelter Grant match requirements with contributions from its general fund (over the past five years those contributions have averaged over three million per year) to the following programs:

- Emergency Shelter, Prevention & Housing services program
- The Rebuilding Lives Initiative (permanent supportive housing) program
- The Community Shelter Board for operating costs

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing				Other: 2 Other
3	Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions	2020	2024	Affordable Housing				Other: 2 Other
4	Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs				Other: 2 Other
5	Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling	2020	2024	Affordable Housing				Other: 2 Other
6	Ensure Equal Access to Housing	2020	2024	Affordable Housing				Other: 2 Other
7	Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development				Other: 2 Other
8	Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development				Other: 2 Other

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
9	Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development				Other: 2 Other
10	Improve Health Outcomes	2020	2024	Non-Homeless Special Needs Non-Housing Community Development				Other: 2 Other
11	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter	2020	2024	Affordable Housing Homeless				Other: 2 Other
12	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements	2020	2024	Non-Housing Community Development				Other: 2 Other

Table 61 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Goal Description	
3	Goal Name	Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions
	Goal Description	
4	Goal Name	Provide Housing For Special Needs Populations
	Goal Description	

5	Goal Name	Provide Homebuyer Education and other Counseling
	Goal Description	
6	Goal Name	Ensure Equal Access to Housing
	Goal Description	
7	Goal Name	Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need
	Goal Description	
8	Goal Name	Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need
	Goal Description	
9	Goal Name	Provide Education/Recreational Youth Programs
	Goal Description	
10	Goal Name	Improve Health Outcomes
	Goal Description	
11	Goal Name	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter
	Goal Description	
12	Goal Name	Public Facilities/Infrastructure Improvements
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Given the limited nature of resources, Franklin County prioritizes the needs identified through the Consolidated Planning process to direct the allocation of funds in a manner that maximizes community impact.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	MORPC Urgent repair
2	First time homebuyers downpayment assistance
3	Homelessness Assistance Comm. Partnership
4	ECDI - Microenterprise loan program
8	Food for thought
9	ECDI - Minority Contractors program
10	CHN - Housing retention
11	Lifecare alliance - project open hand
12	Rebuilding Together MONCon Tool Library
13	HOTH - Housing counseling
14	MOBILE hearing enhancement services and ramps
15	Helping hands - stepping off to college
16	Children's hunger alliance
18	CSB - homelessness outreach services
19	CDBG program administration
20	CUL - Fair housing services
21	MORPC - Housing advisory board
22	CHDO Development
23	CHDO Operating & technical assistance - Aff. Housing Trust
24	HOME program administration
25	CMHA - HQS inspections
26	County rental rehab. & new construction program
27	Emergency Solutions Grant program

Table 62 – Project Information

Describe the reasons for allocation priorities and any obstacles to addressing underserved

needs

The County's CDBG, HOME, and ESG priorities and goals have not changed tremendously over the past five years. HUD funds will continue to support some of the same programs as in previous years and as identified as priorities and goals in the last Consolidated Plan for 2015-2019. In recent years and moving forward, the County has begun to fund new programs and has stopped funding some other programs. Moving strategically towards the new market realities of the Columbus area.

AP-38 Project Summary
Project Summary Information

1	Project Name	MORPC Urgent repair
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Ensure Safe and Sanitary Property Conditions
	Needs Addressed	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$800,000
	Description	Housing urgent repair program
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	60 families
	Location Description	County wide
	Planned Activities	Provide emergency repairs to single family homes.
2	Project Name	First time homebuyers downpayment assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Needs Addressed	Preserve and Expand Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: \$100,000
	Description	Program provides down payment assistance to first-time homebuyers,
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	12
	Location Description	County wide.
	Planned Activities	Provide educational, counseling and loans for first time home purchases.
3	Project Name	Homelessness Assistance Comm. Partnership
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase Access to Housing and Emergency Shelter
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Mitigation and Prevention
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,100

	Description	Provides assistance in preventing homelessness.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	150
	Location Description	County wide.
	Planned Activities	Provide homelessness prevention services.
4	Project Name	ECDI - Microenterprise loan program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Foster Business Expansions in Areas of Need
	Needs Addressed	Reduce Poverty and Enhance Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$175,000
	Description	Small/start-up business loan program.
	Target Date	3/31/2021
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	10
	Location Description	County wide.
	Planned Activities	Provide educational and loan services.
5	Project Name	Food for thought
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Foster Development of Skills for Residents in Need
	Needs Addressed	Reduce Poverty and Enhance Economic Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: \$50,000
	Description	Employment program for autistic individuals.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	

	Planned Activities	
6	Project Name	ECDI - Minority Contractors program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	CDBG: \$80,000
	Description	Program will provide technical assistance and low-income loans to minority contractors.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
7	Project Name	CHN - Housing retention
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides mediation services to assist vulnerable families at risk of losing their housing.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
8	Project Name	Lifecare alliance - project open hand
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	

	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides nutritional services to individuals afflicted with AIDS.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
9	Project Name	Rebuilding Together MONCon Tool Library
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides a tool library for homeowners and sponsors a neighborhood based clean-up and repair event
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	Project Name	HOTH - Housing counseling
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides housing counseling services to prospective home buyers.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	Project Name	MOBILE hearing enhancement services and ramps
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides hearing enhancement services and ramps to low income residents.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
12	Project Name	Helping hands - stepping off to college
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides supportive services to youths headed to college.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

13	Project Name	Children's hunger alliance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides a summer meals program to youth.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	Project Name	CSB - homelessness outreach services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program provides supportive services to homeless shelters.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	Project Name	CDBG program administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Funds support the operations of the County's CDBG program.

	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
16	Project Name	CUL - Fair housing services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program supports the County's fair housing services program.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
17	Project Name	MORPC - Housing advisory board
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission - the Housing Advisory Board (HAB) was established to help expand and preserve the supply of affordable housing throughout Franklin County. HAB serves that end by reviewing and making recommendations on bond projects to the Franklin County Board of Commissioners and monitoring those subsequently, successfully funded projects.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
18	Project Name	CHDO Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Funds represent CHDO-reserve funding (15% of HOME grant)
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
19	Project Name	CHDO Operating & technical assistance - Aff. Housing Trust
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Program supports County affordable housing efforts by way of the Affordable housing trust.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

20	Project Name	HOME program administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Allocation supports the County's operation of its HOME program.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
21	Project Name	CMHA - HQS inspections
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Allocation to the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority to conduct inspections of the County's HOME housing portfolio.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
22	Project Name	County rental rehab. & new construction program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:

	Description	Allocation supports the County's affordable housing initiatives - \$250,000 is annually allocated to both the Continuum of cares #1 ranked housing project and the State housing tax credit program.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
23	Project Name	Emergency Solutions Grant program
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Allocation supports the County's Emergency Solution Grant's homelessness prevention efforts.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

Description of the geographic areas of the entitlement (including areas of low-income and minority concentration) where assistance will be directed

Most of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs operate countywide where programs are geared to benefit primarily low- to moderate-income families.

The following CDBG programs do operate in specific and defined areas that have been determined to be either low/moderate income or blighted: Whitehall Yearling High School mentoring program (Stepping Off to College), Township and Village infrastructure and planning projects.

Funds will be strategically allocated to ensure that investments achieve the strategic goals of this plan and meet CDBG national objectives and other programmatic requirements. Accordingly, the county will take a community-driven approach to funding, one that prioritizes investments which provide the greatest increase in quality of life for LMI residents. In this way, investments will be tailored to supplement the specific assets and opportunities of the communities receiving funding.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 63 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

See above.

Discussion

HUD CPD resources are provided to programs that operate county-wide as well as in specific geographic areas. The county has identified specific areas of need and targets resources to those areas.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

Franklin County invests federal funds in the development of rental and for sale units, the rehabilitation and repair of existing homeowner units and the provision of supportive services and emergency shelter benefiting low and moderate income households. This section shows specific goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households that will be provided affordable housing during the 2015 program year. Also shown is the number of affordable housing units that will be provided with CDBG and HOME funds. Programs that will provide these units are the CDBG and HOME Affordable Housing Funds and the Rebuilding Lives Program.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	2,650
Non-Homeless	11,300
Special-Needs	200
Total	14,150

Table 64 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	0
The Production of New Units	100
Rehab of Existing Units	70
Acquisition of Existing Units	20
Total	190

Table 65 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type
Discussion

The Community Shelter Board (CSB) oversees the implementation of the Rebuilding Lives Program. This two part program consists of meeting both the short-term and long-term needs of homeless men and women through emergency shelter and the development and operation of permanent supportive housing. The county uses ESG and general funding to provide these supportive services to 2,650 persons.

Working with local for-profit and non-profit development organizations, the county will produce 100 new units and rehabilitate 70 units (Community Housing Network.)

CDBG funding will be used to work with 70 existing homeowners to address emergency, minor and critical home repairs and to modify homes to serve individuals with disabilities.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), a separate governmental entity, administers public housing new construction, rehabilitation and modernization activities, home ownership opportunity programs and the Housing Choice Voucher Program for its tenant population. CMHA is the primary provider of affordable housing for extremely low-income families, elderly and the disabled in Columbus. CMHA's affordable housing objectives are achieved through development and management of public housing units and Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV). Through a contract with HUD, CMHA has 3,425 public housing units and 11,150 HCVs.

Actions planned during the next year to address the needs to public housing

CMHA coordinated with Franklin County and the City of Columbus to create a Five-Year Demolition/Disposition plan. CMHA conducted an analysis of its public housing portfolio and determined which projects were physically sound, financially solvent and met current HUD standards for site selection and development. The analysis concluded that eight of the largest and oldest properties are obsolete and should be demolished. In 2020 CMHA will continue their redevelopment plans and placement of residents in higher income neighborhoods which strategically continuing its downsizing. The CMHA annual plan is attached to this document.

Actions to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership

Franklin County and the City of Columbus coordinate with the Community Relations Commission to meet and exchange information with tenants of public housing projects to discuss issues of concern and devise constructive solutions. The County works with the Tenant Outreach Coordinator from the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio to assist in these endeavors. The Economic Development & Planning Department has a contract with Homeport to promote homeownership opportunities and links with CMHA's Section 8 Homeownership and Family Self Sufficiency programs to coordinate dollars and assistance.

If the PHA is designated as troubled, describe the manner in which financial assistance will be provided or other assistance

CHMA is not designated as a "troubled" PHA.

Discussion

See above.

AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities – 91.220(i)

Introduction

The lead agency for the homeless service system in Columbus is the Community Shelter Board (CSB), an independent nonprofit agency founded in 1986 by a group of civic leaders, business associations, local government leaders and representatives from a variety of foundations. CSB does not provide any direct services within the community. Its main responsibilities are resource development and investment, service delivery coordination and planning, fostering collaboration, program accountability and public policy reform. The CSB allocates funding annually to partner agencies for programs serving homeless individuals and families in Columbus. The CSB receives funding from many and varied sources such as Franklin County, the City of Columbus, Federal funds, Ohio Department of Development, United Way, Together Rebuilding Lives and private and corporate donations. In addition to supporting CSB's efforts to assist individuals and families that are experiencing homelessness, the County also supports programs and services that are focused on preventing homelessness in the first place.

Describe the jurisdictions one-year goals and actions for reducing and ending homelessness including

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

The county in partnership with the Community Shelter Board, has created a unified system to better respond to homeless persons who are not accessing shelter, including a coordinated call and dispatch system, common documentation and shared outcomes for the street and camp outreach program. The Maryhaven Collaborative Outreach Team is improving access to resources for adults living on the streets, reducing the number of adults experiencing long-term street homelessness, reducing frustration for the community trying to help homeless people and achieving better deployment of outreach resources that is resulting in reduced duplication of effort and greater coverage of Franklin County.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Consolidated Plan Homeless Strategy revolves around two target groups: 1) homeless households (individuals and families with children) who have a disabled member and have experienced long-term homelessness and 2) homeless households without a disabled member who have experienced short-term homelessness, as well as households at-risk of homelessness. Strategies for both of these groups involve the prevention of homelessness and, if homelessness occurs, the provision of shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and supportive services for those in need. The lead agency for the homeless service system in Columbus is the Community Shelter Board (CSB). The CSB provides access to shelter beds for men, women and families in Columbus and Franklin County. Beyond providing a secure and clean place to sleep, all programs provide access to basic services such as showers, meals, healthcare and material assistance as well as referrals, supportive services and crisis assistance. Most shelters have resource centers that provide internet access, telephones, employment leads, job training

resources and other community resources as well as support staff to assist individuals in obtaining jobs and housing.

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

In partnership with the Community Shelter Board the county and city has created a unified system for permanent supportive housing. The Unified Supportive Housing System (USHS) includes a centralized eligibility determination and placement, periodic review of tenant needs and "move up" incentives to encourage tenants to be more independent. Fewer adults and families will experience long-term homelessness. Additionally, there are more housing units available, easier access to supportive housing for prospective tenants, one application process and improved targeting of scarce housing resources. People with the greatest needs receive priority for housing. There is a real system and flow from emergency shelters to the supportive housing programs.

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

The Community Shelter Board coordinates prevention and shelter diversion programs to assist families and individuals who are homeless, precariously housed, or living on the streets to locate and maintain stable housing. Families and individuals are provided with relocation services, referrals, tenant education and linkage to short-term financial rental assistance in order to quickly resolve the family or individual housing crisis.

Discussion

The shelter board's annual report is attached to this document.

AP-75 Barriers to affordable housing – 91.220(j)

Introduction:

Franklin County does not have enough affordable housing to meet current needs and the private market is not producing a high volume of affordable rental housing. As discussed in the Consolidated Plan, there are many barriers to providing affordable housing. A number of market characteristics impact the production of new units, including: the large growth of population in Columbus; increased demand for rental housing units; rising rental and homeownership costs; the recovery of the housing market; the production of new housing units by the private market; current housing affordability; demolition of public housing units; the number of people on the Section 8 waiting list; and the cost of land and development. Neighborhoods continue to seek the highest possible quality and amenities for housing developed in their communities and this tends to increase costs and make housing units less affordable to those seeking to live in these areas. The process of obtaining plan approval and building permits requires the use of paid professionals such as architects, engineers and spec writers to address building issues. Additionally, state code and newly developed pro-active code enforcement raises the bar for property maintenance requirements which can be a challenge for the elderly and disabled.

As mentioned above, the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority has reduced the number of public housing units in the community. Between 2015 and 2019, approximately 35% of the privately owned Section 8 contracts are set to expire, which could decrease the number of affordable housing units.

Actions it planned to remove or ameliorate the negative effects of public policies that serve as barriers to affordable housing such as land use controls, tax policies affecting land, zoning ordinances, building codes, fees and charges, growth limitations, and policies affecting the return on residential investment

The Economic Development & Planning Department continues to implement recommendations from the Columbus & Franklin County Housing Task Force to provide property tax incentives, increase housing code enforcement and expansion of the county and city Land Banks. The Land Bank Program of the Land Redevelopment Office will partner with Code Enforcement to identify, and if possible acquire, vacant tax delinquent properties in order to expedite their return to productive use. In 2020, the Code Enforcement Section anticipates issuing 1200 zoning, housing and environmental code orders. The County provides housing rehabilitation programs to assist these populations with maintaining code

compliance.

General ideas to overcome barriers:

- Maximize the use of subsidies for low-income households
- Target areas based on public infrastructure, transportation and job centers
- Link non-profit agencies with for-profit developers
- Public infrastructure improvements in affordable housing areas

Discussion:

Franklin County will coordinate with community development organizations that have shown the capacity and neighborhood buy-in to bring housing developments to fruition. The county will look to these partners to help overcome barriers to affordable housing through such incremental steps as educating the public and civic leaders about affordable housing, advocating for transportation options in all areas of the county and working together to attract additional subsidy to overcome high cost of housing redevelopment over the long term.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

Described below are the county's planned actions to carry out the following strategies outlined in the Consolidated Plan.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

A key underserved group in Franklin County are individuals with special needs, particularly those living with a disability. Low funding levels are consistently cited as the reason for the shortage of services. The County attempts to secure additional funds through its housing rehab programs that place a no interest loan on home that is not payable until the homeowner sales of vacates their property. Further, all County rental programs require tenants to be at or below 80% AMI. County homebuyer programs continue outreach with lenders including on-site training and outreach at homebuyer education classes (Including pre and post counseling).

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Coordinated goals for the County include:

1. Support the development of multi-family housing with low-income housing tax credits.
2. Continue to fund owner occupied repair/rehab through loans to persons earning 80 percent or less LMI.
3. Find additional (including general fund dollars) for its emergency housing repair program.)
4. Implementation of its affordable housing framework which is attached.
5. Implementation of the Franklin County land trust to preserve affordable housing in the community.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Franklin County Public Health has partnered with the City of Columbus which has been awarded 3.9 million in Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program funds and will receive these funds in 2015. All contractors used in both housing programs are licensed Lead Abatement Contractors and are able to recognize and deal with lead hazards in construction projects. The County allocates CDBG funds to housing repair programs that utilize lead hazard standards and abatement.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Addressing poverty is one of the County's most important functions. In partnership with other

governmental bodies, non-profits, businesses, institutions and local

foundations, the County is working to employ the following goals and strategies:

- Initiating workforce development programs coordinating businesses with local curriculums.
- Creating jobs and through local incentives
- Provide sufficient housing which working families can afford.

Programs funded with CDBG and HOME funds provide homeowner and rental rehabilitation and repairs, new construction of rental and homeowner units and downpayment assistance for income-eligible, first-time homebuyers. These activities, that produce and preserve affordable housing, are important in reducing the number of poverty-level families in the county. Using CDBG funding, county programs also support activities that provide child care and recreational activities, health care programs that provide education and training for low income individuals, and economic development programs that require the creation of jobs. Using general fund dollars, the county provides funding for anti-poverty activities such as literacy and job training.

The county implements the federally required Section 3 program which is intended to ensure that when employment or contracting opportunities are generated by HUD funded Section 3 covered projects, preference is given to qualified low and very low income persons or business concerns.

The County's poverty blueprint is attached.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

Franklin County administers the housing, neighborhood revitalization, economic development, homeless prevention and supportive housing programs. Functions of the County include planning and policy-making, program administration, management of grants and loans and monitoring. The Department of Economic Development & Planning co-ordinates the overall administration of the three HUD CPD grants that fund programs throughout the County.

Further, in greater Columbus there is an extensive structure of government agencies, non-profit and for profit developers, educational institutions, neighborhood and community organizations, non-profit funders, affordable housing builders, developers and managers, business, economic development and workforce development organizations, lenders, private funders and healthcare providers that work

towards implementing the goals of the Consolidated Plan.

Housing Division Delivery Structure

The County supports/participates in the following efforts:

- In the homeowner repair programs, private contractors are utilized to do the designated remodeling of homes.
- If a homeowner applicant is not current on their mortgage or taxes, they are referred to a homeowner counseling agency to determine if a modification of the mortgage is in order.
- Homeowners can work with the County Auditor's office to set up a payment plan to get current on taxes.
- In the housing programs, the county relies on development organizations to own the properties being redeveloped, secure private contractors to do the construction work and, for homeownership development, utilize private realtors to market property for sale. Homebuyers are required to complete 8 hours of face to face homebuyer counseling through an approved agency prior to home purchase.
- For efforts around ending Homelessness, Franklin County and the City of Columbus work with CSB to marshal resources and direct funding decisions. The county contracts with the Columbus Urban League to conduct its Fair Housing compliance program.

Economic Development Delivery Structure

The County supports/participates in the following efforts:

- Franklin County has many partners that provide services to the business community. These services range from business education to a financial product for business development. Two of the partners are: the Community Capital Development Corporation and the Economic and Community Development Institute. The Community Capital Development Corporation provides funding to companies which are seeking large loans for the acquisition of real estate; large equipment; operating costs etc. The service provided by the Economic and Community Development Institute is the Microenterprise Loan Fund. This loan is primarily for startup businesses and the value of the loan is up to \$30,000.
- Many of the loans provided by the county's partners are supplemented with funding from other sources. The sources may be a private bank, the City of Columbus and/or the State of Ohio. The State of Ohio and the City of Columbus also provide financing that may serve as a supplement to complete the loan package for a business. If a business is in need of \$1,000,000 for expansion, it would have to seek additional source of funding. A working capital loan could be combined with a business development loan for a total of \$300,000. Funds could be leveraged from a private

bank, the State of Ohio and or the City of Columbus for the \$700,000 difference.

(note see the remaining response in the "Discussion" section below)

Actions planned to enhance coordination between public and private housing and social service agencies

There are a number of ongoing collaborative efforts in the community. Guided by the Community Shelter Board, the county, city and other entities participate in efforts to address and end homelessness through the Rebuilding Lives initiative. The Community Development Collaborative is funded by the county, city and other private organizations to provide operating support and technical assistance to Community Development Corporations. The Columbus Affordable Housing Task Force which consists of HUD, state and local government staff and development organizations meets every other month to discuss affordable rental projects and preservation opportunities. There is an ongoing collaboration with the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority regarding development opportunities, use of project based vouchers and other related issues.

Discussion:

Other economic development partners are focused on providing education that leads to business development and/or focus on specific industry development. Some of these partners include:

- Tech Columbus
- Central Ohio Minority Business
- Diversity Bridge
- Small Business Development Center
- The Finance Authority
- Columbus 2020
- The Neighborhood Design Center

The services provided by the county's economic development partners are inclusive of the needs of all business. As indicated, services range from developing a business plan to business development through financial assistance. Some of the educational services are focused on specific needs such as cash flow projections. The partners are equipped to handle the various needs of the business depending on their stage of growth. The strength of the services is the wide array of educational services available to the business.

Most of the educational services, however, are focused on small businesses. Franklin County over the past two years, has focused on incubator services, geared toward entrepreneurs, as well as the development of business plans and the disposition of seed funds. More mature businesses are often in

need of continual education in specific areas such as marketing, accounting, and/or bookkeeping.

Because these services are limited in the public sector, businesses may seek assistance in the open market. Franklin County can assess the market to determine the need for advanced continual educational opportunities for mature businesses. Mature Businesses may also need a think-tank opportunity which provides a source of counseling to advise a business that is facing difficulties in sustaining its operation. This opportunity may provide resources that prevent a business from termination. Franklin County attempts to be a one stop shop that seeks to address all the needs of a business regardless of the stage of development.

The focus of the County's Economic Development Department is business development. Services are not specifically targeted to homeless individuals, families and or youth. The services offered are available to any and all businesses if appropriate. The programs are not targeted to individuals or families unless there is an interest in business development. Further, Franklin County has partnered with the Central Ohio Workforce Investment Corporation (COWIC) to provide services to the unemployed and the underemployed. The services offered by COWIC may well address the needs of homeless individuals, families, veterans and youth. Specific services are offered to youth between the ages of 14 to 24.

COWIC is an organization that seeks to find permanent full-time employment for the unemployed and underemployed. COWIC also provides job readiness services to address the barriers to employment. These services range from support services, such as providing transportation, to job readiness. Job readiness includes the following:

- Positive workplace attitude/work ethics
- Conflict resolution/team building
- Customer service
- Financial literacy
- Communication and presentation skills
- On-line job search
- On-line application

Program Specific Requirements

AP-90 Program Specific Requirements – 91.220(I)(1,2,4)

Introduction:

The following are the program specific requirements for the Annual Action Plan.

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

Projects planned with all CDBG funds expected to be available during the year are identified in the Projects Table. The following identifies program income that is available for use that is included in projects to be carried out.

1. The total amount of program income that will have been received before the start of the next program year and that has not yet been reprogrammed	0
2. The amount of proceeds from section 108 loan guarantees that will be used during the year to address the priority needs and specific objectives identified in the grantee's strategic plan.	0
3. The amount of surplus funds from urban renewal settlements	0
4. The amount of any grant funds returned to the line of credit for which the planned use has not been included in a prior statement or plan	0
5. The amount of income from float-funded activities	0
Total Program Income:	0

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income. Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	92.00%

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME) Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:

No other forms are utilized (such as tenant based assistance).

2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:

HOME POLICIES

Recapture Guidelines for HOME Homebuyer Programs

Per 24 CFR 92.150, Franklin County adheres to the following recapture guidelines (as opposed to the resale option) in the operation of its HOME funded homeownership programs. These guidelines are to be adhered to for all homeownership programs administered by the County or any designee including Subrecipients and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) designated by the County.

The guidelines are based on 24 CFR 92.254 (a)(4)(ii), which stipulates the conditions for recapture of the HOME investment used to assist low-income families in acquiring a home. Two factors that are important in developing the guidelines are the fair return to the buyer at time of sale, as well as insuring that the homeowner is not put in a negative equity position.

It is also important to realize that there are two forms of subsidy; a subsidy on the development cost of a project which brings the total project cost down to the market value of the house to be sold, and a subsidy to the homebuyer that lowers the cost of the house from market value to a price affordable by the buyer. These factors along with other policies determine the amount of HOME funds to be recaptured.

Given these considerations, the amount of HOME funds to be recaptured will be equal to the difference between the appraised value of the house and the price paid by the buyer, not to exceed the total amount of HOME funds in the project. This amount would become the HOME second mortgage. The balances of HOME funds in the project, if any, are deemed to have been a development subsidy and will not be recaptured.

The minimum length of time in which the recapture provisions will be in force is based on the amount of HOME funds subject to recapture as described below:

These affordability periods are outlined at 24 CFR Part 92.254(a)(4), as follows:

Table 9 – HOME Affordability Periods

If the low-income homebuyer does not reside in this property (as the principle residence) for the applicable period, the County will enforce one of the following two recapture methods as allowed

under the HOME guidelines:

- 1) Shared net proceeds, or
- 2) Reduction during the affordability period

The method of recapture will be determined on a project or program basis.

HOME Types of Activities and Forms of Assistance

Types of Activities:

Franklin County uses its HOME allocation to provide incentives to develop and support affordable rental housing and homeownership through the acquisition (including assistance to first-time homebuyers), new construction, reconstruction, and moderate or substantial rehabilitation of housing. This may include real property acquisition, site improvements, conversion, demolition, and other expenses, including financing costs, and relocation expenses.

Please find a description of the remaining HOME guidelines at the bottom of this section.

3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

See description above in section 2.

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

On a case by case basis, the county may use HOME funds to refinance existing debt in connection with the rehabilitation of multifamily housing. Eligible properties may be located anywhere in the county. Under no circumstances will HOME funds be used to refinance multifamily loans made or insured by any Federal program, including CDBG. In addition, the guidelines established by the county require that 1) the multifamily housing undergoing rehabilitation and refinancing is necessary to continue to provide affordable housing to low income families, 2) rehabilitation must be the primary eligible activity for which at least 60 percent of the HOME funds are used, 3) eligible projects must require a minimum level of rehabilitation of \$10,000 per unit, 4) a maximum of 40 percent of HOME funds may be used for the refinancing of existing debt, 5) the use of HOME funds must be conditioned upon a low income affordability period of a minimum of 15 years, and 6) the county must review the management practices of the property owner to insure that disinvestment has not occurred, that the long term needs of the project can be met and that the feasibility of

servicing the targeted population over at least a 15 year affordability period can be demonstrated.

**Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(l)(4)**

1. Include written standards for providing ESG assistance (may include as attachment)

In March 2012, the Community Shelter Board (CSB) consolidated all program policies and procedures into one in accordance with 24 CFR Section 576.400. The combined document, CSB HEARTH Operating Policy and Procedures, is inclusive of all federal regulations. Contracts between CSB and grantees require the agency to follow the CSB HEARTH Operating Policy and Procedures. In addition, grantees are monitored annually through a Program Review and Certification process. The review ensures programmatic/service provisions, facility, data, fiscal and governance standards are followed in accordance with all HUD regulations.

2. If the Continuum of Care has established centralized or coordinated assessment system that meets HUD requirements, describe that centralized or coordinated assessment system.

Community Shelter Board implemented the Coordinated Point of Access (CPoA) for single adults attempting to obtain shelter. CPoA has specialists available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to conduct a preliminary triage and assessment and to explore diversion possibilities via a prescribed set of diversion questions. Single adults determined to meet shelter eligibility criteria are then referred to the most appropriate shelter bed. Single adult shelters must coordinate services through the CPoA with the exception of the shelter serving inebriated single adults who are receiving access directly through community services. Once in shelter, the individual's need is assessed using the community's Vulnerability Assessment, within the first five days of shelter stay.

For the Family Shelter System, all families seeking shelter must contact the family front door, the YWCA Family Center (FC), to determine eligibility for shelter. The FC staff conducts diversion and triage in order to determine the best avenue for the family. If the family has to be admitted into the FC, after a need assessment is completed, they will then be referred to the best rapid re-housing (RRH) program to address their needs. All families need to meet certain eligibility criteria for participation in RRH programs but housing first principles are followed at all times.

Both centralized systems are participating in the local HMIS and all intake information is collected into our open system, facilitating service provision.

3. Identify the process for making sub-awards and describe how the ESG allocation available to private nonprofit organizations (including community and faith-based organizations).

Franklin County makes a sub-award to the Community Shelter Board. The Community Shelter Board was created in 1986 to respond to the growing problem of homelessness in Franklin County. The

founders include: the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, the City of Columbus, the United Way of Central Ohio, the Columbus Foundation, the Columbus Chamber and many other organizations concerned about the quality of life in Franklin County. The CSB in turn sub-awards ESG funds to nonprofit providers of homeless services.

4. If the jurisdiction is unable to meet the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a), the jurisdiction must specify its plan for reaching out to and consulting with homeless or formerly homeless individuals in considering policies and funding decisions regarding facilities and services funded under ESG.

Franklin County meets the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405a

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Program performance standards are established by Community Shelter Board (CSB) and recommended to the CoC Board for approval and incorporate HUD requirements and local standards. Program performance standards are reviewed annually by the CoC Board. CSB incorporates these standards into annual program agreements with each sub-recipient. An annual Program Outcome Plan (POP) is part of the agreement. The POP establishes individual program performance goals for all homeless programs, by type. If CSB and the sub-recipient disagree on the annual POP, the sub-recipient may appeal. CSB monitors program performance and provides monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual community data reports. Each POP performance goal is assessed versus actual performance as achieved or not achieved. Achieved Goal is defined as 90% or better of a numerical goal or within 5 percentage points of a percentage goal, except where a lesser or greater value than this variance also indicates an achieved goal, or if the metric is fixed.

Forms of HOME Assistance:

Forms of HOME Assistance:

The County invests HOME funds as equity investments, interest and non-interest bearing loans, and grants for gap financing.

HOME Match Requirements

The County fulfills the HUD Cash Match requirement by providing a 25 percent cash match for every HOME dollar it expends. This match goes towards affordable housing and is matched by a non-federal source. In 2014, the County has identified \$185,748.56 as its federal cash match amount. The match is easily met by virtue of the County's annual allocation to the Rebuilding Lives effort (in 2015 the contribution will be \$5,039 million.)

HOME Affirmative Marketing Procedures (Affirmative marketing actions prescribed in 24 CFR 92.351.)

HOME regulations require that affirmative marketing procedures are followed for any rental or homebuyer projects containing more than 5 HOME-assisted housing units. The majority of the projects where these requirements are applicable are in large rental projects. The homebuyer projects done by the CHDOs and the direct homebuyer assistance (down payment assistance) program do not fit the criteria; however, processes/guidelines to assure affirmative marketing are also in place for these projects.

Franklin County ensures that for every program assisted with HOME money, actions are taken to provide information and otherwise attract eligible persons from all racial, ethnic, and gender groups in the Franklin County housing market area to the available housing. An assurance fulfilled in part by the County's contracting out a portion of its fair housing services to the Columbus Urban League, identified in this plan.

The majority of the large rental projects to date have included a partnership with the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Agency (CMHA) and/or funding through the tax credit program administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA). Through these agencies and the County's efforts, information on availability of units assisted through the HOME program is disseminated through many different avenues.

HOME projects involving five (5) or more units

For HOME projects involving five (5) or more units:

- If a real estate agent is involved, they will be required to have on file a signed copy of the "Affirmative Marketing Agreement" developed by the National Board of Realtors.
- A copy of the Federal Fair Housing Laws will be a part of informational packets for those using HOME Funds.
- The property owner who secures HOME funds will be required to advertise available units in the media and by letters to appropriate agencies in the community.
- Developer/Owner will display the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Equal Opportunity logo and slogan in the building and in any written advertising.
- Owners will use other means to reach persons who are eligible, but not likely to apply for the housing without special outreach. These may include but are not limited to; use of neighborhood organizations, advertising in Franklin County publications, places of worship, employment centers, the Columbus Urban League (Fair Housing Services), and human service agencies or those involved with emergency shelters, such as the Community Shelter Board.

- Vacancies should be posted at a minimum with the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, the Columbus Urban League (Fair Housing Services) and the Franklin County Community Agency.

All these requirements shall be applicable for the appropriate term of the affordability of each project.

For single family renovation and direct homebuyer assistance, both standard marketing and outreach marketing activities are used. Standard marketing includes Realtor advertising through the Multiple Listing Service (MLS). Outreach activities include those activities listed above pertinent to homebuyer opportunities such as; use of neighborhood organizations, advertising in Franklin County publications, advertising at homebuyer fairs, places of worship, employment centers, Columbus Urban League (Fair Housing Services), and human service agencies. The non-profits also have access to class participants and graduates of the Counties Homebuyer Counseling programs. Through these efforts, the County is ensuring that even those not normally in the marketing pipeline are being made aware of these opportunities.

HOME Project Funding Certification

HOME Project Funding Certification

Franklin County will analyze all projects (by way of the County's HOME application) to ensure that the least amount of HOME funds needed to provide a safe, decent and affordable housing project will be used. Project review will include a determination that all construction costs, builder and developer fees, reserves, and operating expenses are reasonable. Fund sources will also be identified and projects involving other Federal assistance such as low income housing tax credits (LIHTC) will be reviewed so that HOME funds will be utilized only to the extent needed. The County's analysis additionally employs the local expertise of the Community Development Collaborative of Greater Columbus, also detailed in this plan.

HOME programs that involve owner occupied rehab and first-time homebuyer assistance will be reviewed on a program basis. Guidelines for the use of HOME funds in these programs such as eligibility, repayment, and rates will be established based on population need and HOME regulations.

Project review guidelines for multi-family development will include identifying and certifying all costs (uses) in the project. An assessment will be made of all sources (projected or actual if funding commitments have been made) to determine the funding needs of the project, if any. Analysis of project will include 15 year pro forma to establish ability to pay debt, returns to investor/developer, and value of project in fifteen years based on the projected net operating income and a conservative cap rate.

Project will be reviewed at completion to assure that project was completed to agreed upon specifications and that any changes in the final sources and uses are detailed. In 2010, the County completed updating its Community Affordable Housing Application strengthening these requirements and project oversight.

The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from the fair market value to an affordable price, but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (the development subsidy).

The HOME amount per unit (see above) will be used to determine the appropriate affordability period. Franklin County will use the recapture provisions to recoup HOME investment when the affordability period is not met, as follows:

- Any voluntary or involuntary sale or transfer of ownership of the property triggers the recapture requirements;
- The county will recapture from the net proceeds the entire amount of the HOME investment from the homeowner.

In the event that the net proceeds of the sale of the home are insufficient to repay 100% of the HOME investment due, the county will recoup the remaining net proceeds of sale and accept this amount as satisfaction of the loan agreement, promissory note and restrictive covenant.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>ACS 2007-2011</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than \$400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2007-2011</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>The Census Bureau's Methodology can be found here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The Census Bureau's Methodology can be found here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>The Census Bureau's Methodology can be found here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/</p>
2	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>2007-2011 CHAS</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The U.S. Census Bureau.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.</p>

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.</p>
	<p>Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.</p> <p>2007-2011</p>
	<p>Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.</p> <p>For more background and general information on the CHAS data, click here: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html</p>
	<p>Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.</p> <p>The total population was taken from the City of Columbus municipal boundaries.</p>
	<p>Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.</p> <p>This information can be found through HUD at http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html</p>
3	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Columbus and Franklin Affordable Housing Challenge</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Affordable Housing Alliance of Central Ohio</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>This document identifies local factors contributing to resident stability including data related to jobs, housing quality and costs, wages and the existing resources provided by public agencies and the private market.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The purpose of this data is to provide a point in time indepth look at the conditions of the housing market in Central Ohio in 2016.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data collection highlights both Franklin County and the City of Columbus information. It explains existing challenges, barriers and resources for the existing affordable housing market in both jurisdictions.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The report was produced in December 2016.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>

4	Data Source Name	Joint Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	Franklin County and the City of Columbus
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	The document accesses demographics and markets and discusses race, housing and poverty as it relates to how central Ohioans have access to opportunity and housing.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	The Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing guides the County's investment in affordable housing and other social service programming funded by both HUD and other sources.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	The document covers data for both the City of Columbus and the non-incorporated areas and smaller jurisdictions within Franklin County.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	The Analysis of Impediments reflects point in time information as it relates the County's equal access to housing choice. It was published in February of 2019.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	Complete
5	Data Source Name	Rise Together Blue Print for Reducing Poverty
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	Franklin County
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	In this document Franklin County examines the existing conditions in the region which contribute to local residents' economic mobility. The report discusses inequalities, historic and current barriers to upward mobility and solutions to improving safety, housing, transportation, jobs access, education, self sufficiency and trust in service providers and local governments. The document is a guide for the County to utilize to insure resources are strategically dispersed to alleviate poverty

	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>In order for Franklin County to strategically invest in the residents of the region who are experiencing poverty, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners developed the Blue Print for Reducing Poverty in 2019 so that they could better understand needs, conditions and trends. The information reported on in the document lends itself to themes of existing conditions and strategies for improvements and investments. Franklin County plans to utilize this document when determining how to best expend resources for the maximum benefit of residents.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data collection includes many jurisdiction including the City of Columbus, regional suburbs and township, and the Franklin County unincorporated areas.</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The report was released in the Summer of 2019.</p> <p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>The report is complete.</p>
6	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Community Shelter Board Snapshot Report 2019</p> <p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Community Shelter Board</p> <p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The Snapshot Report is issued annually and shows major demographic characteristics and outcomes for families with children and single adults served by our system of care as they move through moments of homelessness and into stable housing. These programs serve the majority of households experiencing homelessness in our community. The Snapshot Report includes sections on veteran homelessness and transition age youth homelessness.</p> <p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>Report out demographics and needs of the local homeless population, which the Community Shelter Board is charged with serving.</p> <p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The data and information reports on the homeless population in Franklin County. The document also reports on the services available and provided to homeless persons and families.</p> <p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>This is an annual report for the year 2019.</p>

	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete.</p>
7	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Community Shelter Board Annual Systems Indicator</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The System and Program Indicator Reports are published quarterling by the Community Shelter Board (CSB).</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The System and Program Indicator Report monitors the current CSB funded programs and some non-CSB funded programs that participate in the Community Shelter Board's data system.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The report evaluates each system and program based on a system or program goal, actual performance data, variances, and outcome achievements.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The Community Shelter Board is only reporting on the Franklin County data.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>This is an annual report, released in June of 2019.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
8	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Economic Development Capacity-Focused SWOT</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>Franklin County Economic Development Capacity-Focused SWOT was created for the Economic Development Department by a consultant.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>The SWOT analysis focuses on the people, business, place, policy and governance of Franklin County.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>The Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) analysis crystallizes the strategic issues that will affect Franklin County's economic future and highlights factors that county leaders can alter or support to achieve their objectives or address their concerns. The SWOT analysis also set the stage for the county to create specific appropriate program responses.</p>

	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The SWOT analysis all of Franklin County, including the City of Columbus.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The SWOT was completed in the Spring of 2019.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
9	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Economic Development Strategic Plan</p>
	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p> <p>The Economic Development Strategic Plan was created for the Economic Development and Planning Department.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p> <p>This Strategic Plan utilizes research and data from the SWOT Analysis and provides suggestions for the future decisions for spending and programing for he Franklin County Economic and Planning Department.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p> <p>This Franklin County Economic Development Strategic Plan (EDSP) provides a roadmap for the next generation of economic development work in Franklin County. It establishes a resident centric framework for economic development while sustaining a commitment to business engagement and private sector job creation. The Strategic Plan is data-driven, has been informed by extensive stakeholder engagement, and complements other regional planning and economic development efforts. The EDSP leverages the full resources of the Economic Development and Planning (EDP) Department and supports the broader mission of Franklin County government.</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p> <p>The plan covers all the geographic area of Franklin County.</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p> <p>The plan was completed in May of 2019.</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p> <p>Complete</p>
10	<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Affordable housing Implementation Framework</p>

	<p>List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.</p>
	<p>Provide a brief summary of the data set.</p>
	<p>What was the purpose for developing this data set?</p>
	<p>How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?</p>
	<p>What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?</p>
	<p>What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?</p>