THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS
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The City of Columbus
Consolidated Plan 2015 – 2019

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Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The 2015-2019 City of Columbus, Ohio 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 the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) formula block grant programs to meet local needs.

The City of Columbus 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 Partnerships Program (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Grant (HOPWA). As a condition of receiving these funds, the City of Columbus is required to submit a 5-Year Consolidated Plan, which outlines the city's housing and community development needs and priorities, and the First Year Annual Action Plan (budget) that identifies how the city 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, ESG and HOPWA funds received by the city. Additional information on each of these programs is provided following the summary of the Consolidated Plan's sections.

The Consolidated Plan is organized into four primary sections:

1. **The Process (PR)**
2. **Needs Assessment (NA)**
3. **Housing Market Analysis (MA)**
4. **Strategic Plan (SP)**

The Process section describes the development of the Consolidated Plan and discusses how citizens were involved in the process, how the city consulted with public and private service providers, and other stakeholders to facilitate the development of the Plan. The section also shares key findings from the citizen survey and stakeholder focus group interviews.

The Needs Assessment provides data, analysis, and other relevant information on the city's needs as they relate to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. Throughout the Needs Assessment section, special attention is paid to the needs of Low and Moderate Income (LMI) households, racial and ethnic minorities, homeless persons, and non-homeless special needs populations (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS, disabilities, the elderly, refugees, etc.).

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The Housing Market Analysis section provides information and detailed data about the local housing market conditions in the City of Columbus. The Housing Market Analysis is meant to supplement the information gleaned from the Needs Assessment to facilitate the creation of goals that are better tailored to the local context. In this way, the purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to ensure that the priority goals developed through the Strategic Plan process will effectively work in the local market.

The final section of the Consolidated Plan is the Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan section is based on the findings from the Needs Assessment, Housing Market Analysis, stakeholder and resident input, and review of existing local/regional planning documents. The primary purpose of the Strategic Plan is to prioritize the needs identified through the Consolidated Planning process in order to develop associated goals that direct the allocation of federal funds in a manner that maximizes community impact.

The Consolidated Plan process culminated with the development of the city's First Year Annual Action Plan, which can be found at http://columbus.gov/Templates/Detail.aspx?id=544. The findings from the Consolidated Plan were used to determine the types of programs the city would fund in the Action Plan. The First Year Annual Action Plan provides a summary of the actions, activities, and programs the City of Columbus will implement during the first year (2015) 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 the City of Columbus.

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.

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.
- 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.

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.

HOPWA

The Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) program is the only Federal program dedicated to the housing needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Under the HOPWA Program, HUD makes grants to local communities for projects that benefit low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families.

The HOPWA program provides resources and incentives to devise long-term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families. HOPWA funds may be used for a wide range of housing, social services, program planning, and development costs. An essential component in providing housing assistance for this targeted special needs population is the coordination and delivery of support services. Consequently, HOPWA funds also may be used for services including (but not limited to) assessment and case management, chemical dependency treatment, mental health treatment, nutritional services, job training and placement assistance, and assistance with daily living.

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 the City of Columbus 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 the 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 city's most pressing needs. To achieve this goal, the city utilized the following methods to develop a comprehensive account of current housing and community development needs: 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 city's current housing and community development needs was determined, through the above methods, the city proceeded to the Strategic Plan portion of the Consolidated Plan process. The primary purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify which needs represent the city'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 city's most pressing housing and community development needs.

The city's priority needs were identified through a Strategic Planning session, which brought together representatives from multiple city departments/divisions (i.e. Development including housing, economic development, code enforcement, land redevelopment and planning; Recreation and Parks; Public Health; and Finance and Management). 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 city's most pressing housing and community development needs. Through this process, the city identified the following 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

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9. Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
10. Homeless Facilities and Services
11. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

Based on these eleven priority needs, the City of Columbus developed a total of twenty Strategic Plan Goals to track the city's progress towards addressing these needs over the 5-year Consolidated Planning period, 2015-2019. 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:

1. Assist low to moderate income owner-occupied homes
2. Preserve and expand affordable housing
3. Ensure safe and sanitary property conditions
4. Provide housing for special needs populations
5. Provide housing assistance to elderly residents
6. Provide homebuyer education and assistance
7. Ensure equal access to housing
8. Housing for groups ineligible for public housing
9. Foster business expansions in areas of need
10. Identify locations for economic reinvestment
11. Foster development of skills for residents in need
12. Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space
13. Provide educational/recreational youth programs
14. Decrease the incidence of STIs
15. Reduce the infant mortality rate
16. Provide housing access for persons with HIV/AIDS
17. Increase access to housing and emergency shelter
18. Improve access to healthy food
19. Improve pedestrian accessibility
20. Collaborate with CMHA on public housing activities

The goals developed through the Strategic Plan process will guide the allocation of HUD funds (i.e. CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA) 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 the City of Columbus 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 city to develop the First Year Annual Action Plan, which outlines the actions, activities, and programs the city will implement in 2015 to address the city's priority needs and Strategic Plan goals. Following the close of the first program year, the

City of Columbus will create an updated Annual Action Plan for each subsequent year (i.e. years 2, 3, 4, and 5) that builds on the outcomes and achievements to date. In this way, each Annual Action Plan allows the city 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 http://columbus.gov/Templates/Detail.aspx?id=544.

3. Evaluation of past performance

The Consolidated Annual Performance Evaluation Report (CAPER) for the last four years in which data is available shows the city has been successful in achieving the Strategic Plan Goals that were established in the 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan. Programs using CPD funding have exceeded the established goals in all priority areas.

Efforts to increase the number of low- moderate-income homeowners have been successful with programs that provide homeowner rehabilitation and repair, downpayment assistance to first time homebuyers, financing to developers to complete and sell affordable housing to income eligible homebuyers and tax incentives for housing development within designated Neighborhood Investment Districts. The use of HOME funds, used for gap financing to developers for the production and rehabilitation of rental apartments for very-low, low and moderate income households, has achieved established goals. Results from the last four years of activities to assist the homeless, which include both assisting families and individuals in maintaining or obtaining permanent housing through a homeless prevention and rapid rehousing system and provision of emergency shelter have been successful; as have housing and supportive services to persons with AIDs.

Efforts to strengthen neighborhoods, assist citizens, and improve the physical environment through programs that fund community organization and planning, health care services, code enforcement, the elimination of debris and trash, recreational activities for children and youth and after school tutoring have been largely successful. Though achievement was made, established goals were not met in the area of code enforcement and environmental nuisance.

Successful economic development activities included: fostering business expansions or relocations; a program that provides exterior commercial design services for businesses in targeted Low and Moderate Income areas (LMI); the achievement of established job creation goals for LMI individuals; and the provision of technical assistance to small businesses, resulting in new jobs. The goal to acquire and sell commercial property for redevelopment was not met during this period in large part because the primary emphasis of the land bank during the last 6 years has been the acquisition of vacant and abandoned residential properties.

Due to this success, going forward the CDBG, HOME ESG and HOPWA funds will, for the most part, continue to support the same programs as in 2014. Priority Needs established in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan Strategic Plan show that even more attention must be given to areas such as Affordable Housing Preservation and Development, Safe and Sanitary Housing, and Supportive Services for Special Needs Populations. To this end, the city has an estimated $3,000,000 in Neighborhood Stabilization Program income that will be used to address vacant properties in the city; city bond funds will be used for homeowner repairs and city capital funds will be provided for vacant property redevelopment activities including rental rehabilitation, rental development, and homeownership development.

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 the City of Columbus 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 the City of Columbus 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 Columbus 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

The City of Columbus developed an online survey about housing and community needs in the city. The purpose of the survey was to obtain broad input from Columbus 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. The survey was advertised through email and newsletters, and posted on the city's website. In addition to advertising and hosting the survey, the city 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 in section PR-15.

Affordable Housing:

In regards to affordable housing, residents reported that the top housing need in the city was more 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, especially in mixed income neighborhoods. In terms of funding, respondents said that the city should prioritize spending for foreclosure prevention and emergency home repair programs. Few respondents believed that adding more single-family homes or funding down payment assistance programs were 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.

Community and Economic Development:

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

Homeless Facilities and Services:

In regards to homelessness, respondents reported that mental health and substance abuse treatment were the two most pressing needs in Columbus. Correspondingly, respondents noted that funding should be prioritized to address these two needs over others. Crisis care was selected as the lowest homeless facilities and services need and emergency shelter space was considered the lowest funding priority.

Public Comment Period and Hearing

(Note: the following paragraph is a placeholder and will be updated once the public comment period and hearing have been conducted)

Prior to finalization and submittal of the Consolidated Plan to HUD, the City of Columbus provides an opportunity for the public to comment on the draft version. As required by HUD regulations, a public hearing is held by the city to gather further public input. The public comment period and hearing are publicized through a legal advertisement in the Columbus Dispatch. Residents and community stakeholders are welcomed to comment on all aspects of the Consolidated Plan. All timely comments are reviewed and considered for the final Consolidated Plan recommendations; a full summary of the input received during the public comment period and at the public hearing will be provided below, and all public comments will be included in the Summary of Public Comments section.

5. Summary of public comments – This section will be updated upon completion of the 30 day public comment period.

6. Summary of comments or views not accepted and the reasons for not accepting them – This section will be updated upon completion of the 30 day public comment period.

7. Summary

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

A comprehensive account of the city'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, the City of Columbus 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. Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
10. Homeless Facilities and Services
11. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

Once the priority housing and community needs were established, the city developed a series of Strategic Plan Goals to guide the allocation of HUD funds to best address these needs and to

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serve as a management tool to help the city 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, the City of Columbus will work to meet the Strategic Plans Goals in order to address the city's priority housing and community development needs.

Strategic Plan Goals

1. Assist low to moderate income owner-occupied homes
2. Preserve and expand affordable housing
3. Ensure safe and sanitary property conditions
4. Provide housing for special needs populations
5. Provide housing assistance to elderly residents
6. Provide homebuyer education and assistance
7. Ensure equal access to housing
8. Increase housing for groups ineligible for public housing
9. Foster business expansions in areas of need
10. Identify locations for economic reinvestment
11. Foster development of job skills for residents in need
12. Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space
13. Provide educational/recreational youth programs
14. Decrease the incidence of STIs
15. Reduce the infant mortality rate
16. Provide housing access for persons with HIV/AIDS
17. Increase access to housing and emergency shelter
18. Improve access to healthy food
19. Improve pedestrian accessibility
20. Collaborate with CMHA on public housing activities

The Process

PR-05 Lead and 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.

Responsible Agencies

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	COLUMBUS	Department of Development
CDBG Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Finance and Management
HOPWA Administrator	COLUMBUS	Columbus Public Health
HOME Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Development
ESG Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The Columbus Department of Development is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Department of Development administers the city'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 Development, in coordination with the Department of Finance and Management, administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) programs, as well as investment partnerships and several smaller programs. Columbus Public Health (CPH) administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program. In addition to these city departments, Columbus Recreation and Parks are also involved in community development efforts.

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

1. Introduction

The City of Columbus 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 other city departments, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), Community Shelter Board (CSB, the lead Continuum of Care agency), 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 city'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(l)).

The City of Columbus has enhanced coordination with public and assisted housing providers and private and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies in the following ways:

- The Columbus Area Affordable Housing Task Force consists of federal, state, and local government organizations, housing funders, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, 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 Columbus and Franklin County 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 city's Housing Bond strategy has been presented to the HAB.

- The City of Columbus 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, the United Way of Central Ohio, Columbus Foundation, Enterprise Community Partners, the City of Columbus and Franklin County. 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.

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- The Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force developed a community plan in 2014 to reduce infant mortality by 40 percent and 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, Columbus Public Health, and the Columbus Housing Division. 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 to other settings.

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

The city has representatives on the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Columbus and Franklin County. 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 city 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 to guarantee that the community's plan to end homelessness is based on the most applicable and current homeless data available.

The city 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 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 City of Columbus 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

Agencies, Groups, and Organizations consulted for the Consolidated Plan

Number	Organization	Consultation Type	Participation Type
1	Albany Park Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
2	Alcohol, Drug, Mental Health Board of Franklin County (ADAMH)	Focus group	Attended focus group
3	Alvis House Community Reentry Center	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
4	Argyle Park Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
5	Asian American Community Services	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
6	Ballymeade Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
7	Blendon Meadows Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
8	Bryden Road Homeowners Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
9	Capital Crossroads and Discovery District SIDs	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
10	Catholic Social Service	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
11	Cedar Run Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
12	Centro Esperanza Latina	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
13	City of Columbus:		
	Department of Development	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
	Columbus Public Health	Focus group	Attended focus group
	Department of Finance and Management	Focus group	Attended focus group
	Department of Building and Zoning Services	Focus group	Attended focus group
	Department of Public Service	Focus group	Attended focus group
	The Community Relations Commission of Columbus	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
14	Clinton Estates Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
15	Colonial Life	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
16	Columbus Chamber Of Commerce	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
17	Columbus City Schools	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with

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			stakeholders
18	Columbus Coalition for the Homeless	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
19	Columbus Metropolitan Library	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
20	Columbus Urban League	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
21	Community Housing Network	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
22	Community Properties of Ohio (CPO)	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
23	Community Refugee and Immigration Services (CRIS)	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
24	Community Research Partners	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
25	Community Shelter Board	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
26	Create Columbus Commission	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
27	Creative Housing	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
28	Delawanda Residents Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
29	Directions for Youth and Families	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
30	Downtown Residents Association of Columbus	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
31	East Columbus Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
32	Eastgate Garden Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
33	Eastmoor Community Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
34	Economic Community Development Institute	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
35	Edgewood Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
36	Far North Columbus Communities Coalition	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
37	Far Northwest Coalition	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
38	Far Northwest Linden Neighborhood Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
39	Finance Fund	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
40	First Time Learners	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
41	Flint Area Citizens Together	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
42	Flint Ridge Terrace Resident's Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
43	Forest Park Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
44	Franklin County Board of Developmental Disabilities	Focus group	Attended Focus Group

45	Franklin County Department of Jobs and Family Services (FCDJFS)	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
46	Franklin County Engineer's Office	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
47	Franklin County Land Reutilization Corporation	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
48	Franklin County Public Health	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
49	Franklin County, Public Affairs	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
50	Franklin Park Civic Association, Inc.	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
51	Franklinton Area Neighbors	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
52	Franklinton Development Association	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
53	Franklinton Ministerial Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
54	Friends of the Hilltop	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
55	Friendship Village Residents Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
56	Gladden Community House	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
57	Glen Echo Neighbors	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
58	Great Western Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
59	Greater Linden Development Corporation	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
60	Habitat for Humanity of Greater Columbus	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
61	Hanford Village Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
62	Harrison West Society	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
63	Highland West Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
64	Hilltop Neighborhood Action Group	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
65	Homeport	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
66	Homes on the Hill CDC	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
67	IMPACT Community Action Agency	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
68	Innis Gardens Village Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
69	Interfaith Association of Central Ohio	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
70	Italian Village Society	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
71	Karmel Morse Manor Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with

			stakeholders
72	King Thompson	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
73	Kirwan Institute	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
74	LISC Twin Cities	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
75	Maize Morse Tri Area Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
76	Marion-Franklin Area Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
77	MidEast Area Community Collaborative	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
78	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC)	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
79	Milo Grogan Collaboration	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
80	Misty Meadows Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
81	Monohan Homeowners Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
82	Mt. Vernon Ave Dist. Improvement Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
83	Multiethnic Advocates for Cultural Competence	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
84	N.E.C.K.O Neighborhood	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
85	National Affordable Housing Trust	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
86	National Church Residences	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
87	Neighbors in Action	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
88	North Eastmoor Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
89	Northland Community Council	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
90	Northwest Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
91	Northwood Park Homeowners' Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
92	Ohio Council of Churches	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
93	Ohio Department of Transportation (ODOT) District 6	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
94	Ohio Interfaith Power and Light	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
95	Olde Oaks Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
96	Olde Sawmill Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with

			stakeholders
97	Olde Towne East Neighborhood Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
98	Partners Achieving Community Transformation (PACT)	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
99	Peacekeepers Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
100	Pine Hills Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
101	Radio One	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
102	Salem Area Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
103	Saunders Park Property Owners Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
104	Schumacher Place Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
105	Scioto Southland Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
106	Sharon Heights Community Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
107	Shepard Community Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
108	Short North Alliance	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
109	Short North Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
110	Somali Women and Children's Alliance	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
111	South of Main Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
112	Southeastern Franklin County Chamber of Commerce	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
113	Southern Orchards	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
114	Southside C.A.N.	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
115	Southside Neighborhood Liaison	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
116	Southwest Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
117	Stambaugh-Elwood Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
118	Teakwood Heights Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
119	The Affordable Housing Trust	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended Focus Group/shared survey with stakeholders
120	The Columbus Foundation	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
121	The Council on American-Islamic Relations	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with

			stakeholders
122	The Hispanic Chamber of Columbus	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
123	The Horn of Africa Community Center	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
124	The Multicultural Business Center	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
125	The Ohio Civil Rights Commission	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
126	The Ohio Hispanic Coalition	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
127	Three Rivers Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
128	Touchstone Hospitality	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
129	Tussing Area Coalition	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
130	United Way of Central Ohio	Focus group, survey dissemination	Attended focus group/shared survey with stakeholders
131	Vassor Village Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
132	Victorian Village Society	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
133	Vogt Santer Insights (VSI)	Focus group	Attended Focus Group
134	Walhalla Ravine Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
135	Westworth Village Civic Association	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
136	Willis Park CA & Block Watch	Survey dissemination	Shared survey with stakeholders
137	YMCA of Central Ohio	Focus group	Attended Focus Group

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, and organizations who participated

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?
Rebuilding Lives Plan	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 city 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.
City of Columbus Capital Improvement Program (CIP) 2014-2019	City of Columbus	The Capital Improvement Program is the city's primary guide for its Capital Improvements Budget. The infrastructure funding priorities outlined in the CIP were accounted for in the development of Strategic Plan goals related to the improvement and maintenance of infrastructure and other community assets.

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 City of Columbus reviewed CMHA's PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan when developing Strategic Goals related to public housing. The Strategic Plan specifies that the City of Columbus 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 and Action Plan	City of Columbus	The Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice outlines how the City of Columbus will take steps to affirmatively further fair housing. The purpose of these actions is to ensure housing choice for all residents of Columbus 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(l))

In preparing the Consolidated Plan, the City of Columbus 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, Neighborhood Liaisons, 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

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with Franklin County to ensure that the Strategic Goals of the city's Consolidated Plan aligned with those of the County's Plan. Throughout the planning process, the city was careful to consider other significant local and regional plans to ensure that the Consolidated Plan did not conflict with these efforts.

Aside from coordinating with affordable housing stakeholders, the City of Columbus 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 city 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, nine 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 nine focus group interviews follows below (note: see Table 2 for a full list of invited and participant organizations).

Stakeholder Focus Group Summary

Overview

During the week of June 30 – July 4, 2014, nine focus group interviews were held with representatives from a broad spectrum of organizations with interests in and expertise relating to the Consolidated Plan. In sum, over 100 individuals, representing 66 different government, non-profit, and private entities were invited to participate. There were 56 attendees across the nine focus groups, representing 39 organizations. The nine focus groups were organized according to the following topics:

- Neighborhood housing and development
- Housing professionals
- Economic and regional development
- Human services and social welfare
- Supportive services 1 (elderly, minority, disability, foreign born/refugee)
- Supportive services 2 (reentry, behavioral health, persons with addictions)
- Homelessness
- City of Columbus neighborhood liaisons
- City of Columbus departments

Each focus group began with a brief introduction of the Consolidated Plan project, the HUD funded programs included in the Consolidated Plan, and the general topics that the plan will address. Next, there was a discussion of the specific purpose of that focus group. The level of familiarity with the Consolidated Plan and the HUD funded programs it covers was varied, with some participants working directly on the administration and implementation of all programs and others having little to no direct involvement.

As diverse as the focus group attendees and topics were, so too were the conversations that developed. Each focus group followed a protocol with questions tailored to that topic (see Appendix), which provided rich input across a wide range of community needs and concerns. Yet, through all of the different discussions and expert input, several key themes consistently arose. These themes are summarized below and were heavily influential in the identification and prioritization of the Priority Needs (see Section SP 25) and Strategic Plan goals (see Section SP 45).

Affordable housing

The need for more and diversified affordable housing was the most common topic discussed throughout the focus groups. This need is present for both rental and home ownership properties. Participants frequently emphasized the reduction in public housing vouchers as a concern. This has led to very low turn-over in public housing, creating minimal availability for new residents.

Other participants discussed the difficulty faced by those moving out of subsidized housing to find and maintain affordable housing. There was particular concern raised for those who are underemployed or otherwise unable to make a living wage and find stable housing. In addition to affordable housing issues for the general LMI population, several specific groups were highlighted:

a) Seniors – numerous attendees expressed concerns about seniors being able to age in place. In particular, there is a need for more funding for accessibility improvements and general home improvements to keep homes safe and sanitary.

b) Families – respondents reported many more families facing homelessness than in the past. Unit size is an issue for families, as there are very few 3 and 4 bedroom public housing units.

c) Special needs – with relation to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), the housing challenge that was mentioned was that there are more people in long-term housing now than in the past, so there are fewer openings for new residents. The goal for Columbus Public Health (CPH) is now to get people on proper medication, provide services, and help them sustain their own housing. One attendee noted that middle-income people living with HIV/AIDS may not realize they qualify for assistance.

   Several attendees cited challenges finding housing for individuals reentering society after incarceration, as they are far more limited in their housing options than even the broader LMI population. It was also noted that there is not enough supportive housing capacity or funding for those suffering from addiction and mental health issues.

d) Youth & single mothers – respondents commented that there are more young people and especially young single mothers in need of affordable housing.

Specifically, young people who are aging out of the foster care system often struggle to find and maintain affordable housing.

Spatial disconnect between housing and jobs

When issues of economic stability and employment were discussed, a similar concern was raised in multiple focus groups. Participants who work in the economic development and workforce development fields consistently noted that many of the new jobs available to LMI residents are located at the fringes of the city and increasingly in outlying areas of Franklin County. These include warehousing and logistics at Rickenbacker, retail at Polaris, and manufacturing along 161 in New Albany. While job development is a positive, many of these jobs are not proximate to affordable housing, which can cause substantial increases in transportation costs for employees. Further compounding the issue, is the lack of adequate (or often any) transit connections between LMI neighborhoods, mostly located in the central city, and employment and child care opportunities. This can effectively render these jobs, to which many LMI residents may be well suited, unattainable.

Homelessness

The participants in multiple focus groups identified homelessness as a growing concern in Columbus. Growing family homelessness was the most commonly discussed issue, with one participant estimating that demand is 1.5 times more than current capacity. Another participant stated that the growth in family homelessness has led to a new family shelter being built. Several participants cited the difficulty in earning a living wage as a significant contributor to growing family homelessness. Other concerns related to homelessness included residents with behavioral health issues being placed into the shelter system due to a lack of supportive housing options, a lack of programs to support young single mothers who are homeless, inadequate homelessness prevention funding, and changing definitions and polices on homelessness.

Concentrating resources for neighborhood revitalization

The most frequent suggestion of what the city should do to address housing and community development needs was to target resources in specific neighborhoods. Respondents cited several examples of successful neighborhood revitalization efforts that used a holistic approach and collaboration among numerous partners to make positive changes. Examples included Weinland Park, American Addition, and Southern Gateway, all within the City of Columbus. Participants noted that there needs to be a lasting commitment on the part of the city and its partners in order to achieve long-term results. There was also recognition that this approach may raise concerns because a small number of neighborhoods would receive the majority of funding and other resources, thus reducing funding in other areas.

Transitioning neighborhoods

The issue of second ring suburban neighborhoods, specifically Northland and West Broad Street/Georgesville Road, which are becoming more LMI, was raised in multiple focus groups. There was particular concern about large (several hundred to 1,000+) unit apartment

complexes in these areas, many of which have property maintenance issues, but are too expensive to rehabilitate. Along with concentrated poverty, they are also magnets for crime, but are the only place many LMI families can afford. Due to their low-density, separated-use development patterns, these neighborhoods are also less walkable, less connected to public transportation, and served by fewer community resources than more centralized neighborhoods.

Vacant & abandoned structures

Vacant and abandoned structures were common discussion topics across several focus groups. The structures themselves are unsafe, they attract criminal activity, and owners allow them to fall into disrepair so they become code violation issues; all of which detract from other progress being made in neighborhoods. Several attendees noted the large number of vacant and abandoned structures – "they pop-up faster than they can be dealt with" – while others commented that the city's demolition approach has been successful.

Housing rehabilitation

According to focus group attendees working in the housing and community development fields, there is a strong need for funding toward housing rehabilitation programs. Numerous participants made positive comments about the programs that are in place, but said that there is simply not enough money to serve the needs that exist. The lack of home improvement program funding leads to code violations and dangerous behaviors (e.g., using the oven as a heating source when the furnace is broken) by homeowners, who are unable to afford repairs. One participant suggested that rental properties should be eligible for improvement assistance as well.

Crime & safety

Several comments were made identifying crime as a significant challenge to successful neighborhood revitalization efforts. Participants in two different focus groups cited instances of materials and equipment being stolen from home building sites in LMI neighborhoods, which hinders efforts to improve the housing stock. Increasing drug activity (heroin in particular) was also a concern expressed by attendees, and concentrated crime in large apartment complexes was mentioned numerous times. Community Properties of Ohio's Eliminate the Elements program, in which they hire off-duty police officers to patrol properties, was cited as a successful way to control crime within subsidized housing developments, without pushing it to surrounding areas.

Workforce development

The most frequent supportive service need for LMI residents identified by focus group attendees was job training. 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.

Transportation

Closely tied to issue of spatial mismatch between housing and employment was the topic of transportation. There was general agreement that transportation is a serious challenge for LMI persons. There was a great deal of conversation around improving access to and options for transportation for the LMI population. The conversation about transportation gravitated toward two key points:

1. Making neighborhoods more accessible for all modes (the need for sidewalks was the single most frequently raised transportation topic)
2. A call for improved alternative options for residents to get to work (more frequent and improved transit; MORPC Rideshare; and expanding transportation sharing options like CoGo, Car2Go, Lyft, & Uber)

Immigrant/new American populations

When asked how Columbus has changed since the last Consolidated Plan, several respondents noted the growth of the city's foreign-born community. Differing cultural norms were mentioned as challenges to meeting housing needs for immigrant families. Some of the specific challenges noted include finding adequately sized units to house large, sometimes extended families; new residents adjusting to the city after living in refugee camps; finding landlords who will rent to immigrants with no income aside from government assistance and no credit history; and housing instability for undocumented residents.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

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 the City of Columbus more information to inform the Consolidated Plan's priorities and goals. Receiving input and buy-in from planning officials, stakeholders, and residents of the City of Columbus played 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 provided opportunities for all community residents to participate in the planning process. The major activities of the public involvement process included a survey of Columbus 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

The City of Columbus developed an online survey about housing and community needs in the city. The purpose of the survey was to obtain broad input from Columbus residents about current conditions and needs. The survey provided additional information, which supplemented information available 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. A fully copy of the resident survey can be found in the Appendix.

Resident Survey Results

The online survey was created to give citizens the opportunity to provide input into the Consolidated Planning process. The survey was advertised through email and newsletters, and posted on the city's website. In addition to advertising and hosting the survey, the city reached out to other key government, non-profit, and civic groups. These organizations were asked to help advertise and disseminate the survey to their various stakeholder groups. 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 groups, and LMI households).

In order to ensure the survey reached a broad audience, an extensive outreach effort was undertaken. A total of 120 local agencies and organizations were contacted and asked to share the survey with their stakeholders, member bases, and email listservs. These agencies included: 4 local governments, departments, and agencies; 71 civic associations; 19 minority and diversity service agencies; 26 other general community stakeholder organizations (i.e. faith-based

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organizations, public libraries, community development corporations, and chambers of commerce). During the eight week period in which the survey was open, a total of 833 residents completed the survey. Once the survey period was complete, the results were compiled and analyzed to identify key trends, which were incorporated into the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and Strategic Plan portions of the Consolidated Plan as well as the Frist Year Annual Action Pan.

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. 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 below.

Affordable Housing:

In regards to affordable housing, residents reported that the top housing need in the city was more 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, especially in mixed income neighborhoods. In terms of funding, respondents said that the city should prioritize spending for foreclosure prevention and emergency home repair programs. Few respondents believed that adding more single-family homes or funding down payment assistance programs were 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.

Community and Economic Development:

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

Homeless Facilities and Services:

In regards to homelessness, respondents reported that mental health and substance abuse treatment were the two most pressing needs in Columbus. Correspondingly, respondents noted that funding should be prioritized to address these two needs over others. Additional crisis care was selected as the lowest homeless facilities and services need; 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 need.

Affordable Housing Survey Results:

Affordable Housing Needs and Issues by Percentage of Total Responses

With regard to AFFORDABLE HOUSING, what are the top needs/issues facing our community	
Provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, and affordable housing	20%
Increase the amount of affordable housing (including units for disabled, senior, and homeless residents)	17%
More affordable housing in mixed income neighborhoods	17%
More housing near areas with jobs	12%
Better quality (construction/maintenance) of houses	12%
Assistance for first-time homebuyers with home purchase cost	11%
More single-family homes	6%
Fair access to housing (discrimination issues)	4%

Table 4 – Affordable Housing Needs and Issues

Affordable Housing Funding Priorities by Percentage of Total Responses

How should the City/County prioritize spending of its AFFORDABLE HOUSING funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?					
	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Foreclosure prevention (loan modification, technical assistance)	48%	36%	10%	3%	3%
Emergency home repairs	46%	37%	13%	2%	2%
Create more affordable rental housing	45%	29%	13%	11%	2%
Create more affordable housing for purchase	42%	37%	12%	7%	2%
Homebuyer education	40%	36%	16%	6%	2%
Modifications to the homes of disabled residents	37%	43%	15%	2%	3%
General home repairs for homeowners	31%	36%	24%	8%	2%
Downpayment assistance	29%	40%	19%	9%	3%

Table – 5 Affordable Housing Funding Priorities

Neighborhood Revitalization Survey Results:

Neighborhood Revitalization Needs and Issues by Percentage of Responses

With regard to NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION, what are the top needs/issues facing our community	
Tearing down or fixing-up vacant and abandoned housing	24%
Infrastructure improvements (i.e., lighting, street resurfacing, sidewalks, sewers etc.)	17%
Housing conditions/maintenance	12%
Crime awareness/prevention	12%
Better access to public transportation	10%
More business development	9%
More community green spaces (i.e., parks, gardens, etc.)	7%
Support to neighborhood organizations and civic association	6%
More diverse housing options	4%

Table 6 – Neighborhood Revitalization Needs and Issues

Neighborhood Revitalization Funding Priorities by Percentage or Responses

How should the City/County prioritize spending of its NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?					
	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Fix up vacant or abandoned housing	69%	21%	7%	4%	0%
Eliminate vacant buildings and lots	64%	24%	8%	3%	1%
Violence reduction/crime prevention	63%	30%	7%	1%	0%
Improvements to streets, sidewalks, water, and sewer systems	55%	36%	8%	1%	0%
Neighborhood redevelopment/rezoning plans	26%	39%	25%	6%	4%
More funding for community groups/organizations	22%	37%	30%	9%	2%

Table – 7 Neighborhood Revitalization Funding Priorities

Human, Social, and Supportive Services Survey Results:

Human, Social, and Supportive Services Needs and Issues by Percentage of Responses

With regard to HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, what are the top needs/issues facing our community	
Youth afterschool and summer activities	19%
Behavioral Health Services (i.e., mental health & addiction)	19%
Educational activities/programs	15%
Quality childcare	12%
Better homeless services and facilities	11%
Healthcare providers in the neighborhoods	8%
More senior services	8%
Support to diverse cultural group	4%
Legal services	3%

Table 8 – Human, Social, and Supportive Services Needs and Issues

Human, Social, and Supportive Services Funding Priorities by Percentage of Responses

How should the City/County prioritize spending of its HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?					
	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
After school programs and childcare	64%	27%	6%	2%	1%
More public transportation routes and options	52%	31%	13%	3%	1%
Homelessness prevention	52%	33%	11%	2%	2%
Senior specific programs/services	31%	47%	18%	2%	2%
Neighborhood health provider	31%	46%	18%	4%	2%
Addressing discrimination in services, jobs, and housing	28%	37%	25%	8%	2%
Programs for diverse cultural groups	16%	40%	31%	10%	2%

Table 9 – Human, Social, and Supportive Funding Priorities

Community and Economic Development Survey Results:

Community and Economic Development Needs and Issues by Percentage of Responses

With regard to COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, what are the top needs/issues facing our community	
More job opportunities	21%
More local businesses	18%
Underutilized commercial properties	16%
Job training	15%
Financial/technical assistance to business owners and small businesses	13%
Improve appearance of business district	12%
Lack of affordable shopping opportunities	6%

Table 10 – Community and Economic Development Needs and Issues

Community and Economic Development Funding Priorities by Percentage of Responses

How should the City/County prioritize spending of its COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?					
	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Job creation and retention	67%	28%	3%	1%	1%
Attract more businesses to neighborhoods/central city	63%	28%	6%	1%	1%
Job training and job placement	58%	32%	8%	1%	1%
Support to small, minority, and locally owned businesses	56%	32%	9%	3%	0%
Business loans, grants, and tax incentive	38%	42%	14%	4%	2%

Table 11 – Community and Economic Development Funding Priorities

Homeless Facilities and Services Survey Results:

Homeless Facilities and Services Needs and Issues by Percentage of Responses

With regard to HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES, what are the top needs/issues facing our community	
Mental health treatment	21%
Substance abuse treatment	15%
Homelessness among veterans, youth, and reentry populations	14%
Additional transitional/supportive housing	14%
Emergency housing/additional homeless shelters	11%
Support of domestic violence victims	9%
Job readiness classes	9%
Financial literacy classes	5%
Additional crisis care	2%

Table 12 – Homeless Facilities and Services Needs and Issues

Homeless Facilities and Services Funding Priorities by Percentage of Responses

How should the City/County prioritize spending of its HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?					
	High Priority	Medium Priority	Low Priority	Not a Priority	Not Sure
Additional mental health treatment programs	67%	25%	7%	1%	1%
Substance abuse treatment facilities	56%	33%	8%	1%	2%
Supportive services for domestic violence victims	54%	38%	6%	0%	1%
Transitional/supportive housing programs	53%	34%	9%	2%	2%
Programs for job readiness and financial literacy	51%	37%	9%	1%	2%
Emergency shelter space	48%	36%	11%	3%	2%

Table 13 – Homeless Facilities and Services Funding Priorities

Public Comment Period and Hearing

Prior to finalization and submittal of the Consolidated Plan to HUD, the City of Columbus provided an opportunity for the public to comment on the draft version. As required by HUD regulations, a public hearing was held by the city 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, and all public comments are included in the Summary of Public Comments section. (This section will be updated upon completion of the 30 day public comment period)

Citizen Participation Outreach

Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
Online Survey	Non-targeted, broad community	A total of 833 complete responses were collected. Responses focused on the city's top needs/issues as they relate to affordable housing; neighborhood revitalization; human, social, and supportive services; community and economic development; and homeless facilities and services.	Results are summarized above in the summary of the "Resident Survey."	N/A
Newspaper advertisement	Non-targeted, broad community	Summary will be provided once the 30 day public comment period ends	Summary will be provided once the 30 day public comment period ends	Summary will be provided once the 30 day public comment period ends
Public Hearing	Non-targeted/broad community	Summary will be provided once the public hearing is held.	Summary will be provided once the public hearing is held.	Summary will be provided once the public hearing is held.

Table 14 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following sections provide an overview of current needs in the City of Columbus, 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 2015 to 2019. The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis help identify both gaps and overlap in community development needs, and provide the city 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 city's needs primarily come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 Estimates, and also 2007-2011 CHAS data, which is a subset of ACS data that breaks out Census data by HUD's unique income categories. Data from other sources is referenced accordingly, throughout the sections.

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

NA-10 Housing Needs

- The City of Columbus has a population of 779,573, which is an increase of 10% from the 711,470 residents indicated in the 2000 Decennial Census.
- Approximately 61% of households in Columbus 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 (78%).
- The most common housing problem was cost burdened households (those spending more than 30% of household income on housing). Approximately, 64% of all LMI households were housing cost burdened.
- There are 58,380 households in Columbus who are living below 30% of AMI (extremely low-income). Of these extremely low income households, 63% allocate more than 50% of their household income on housing cost
- Based on 2013 data from CMHA, there are 430 individuals (i.e., not in families) on the Section 8 waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers.

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

- Based on FY 2013 data from CSB, there are 5,196 homeless individuals over the course of a year (i.e., not in families) in emergency shelters. The vast majority (73%) are men.

- Based on FY 2013 data from CSB, there are 1,251 families with children in emergency shelters in Franklin County over the course of a year. According to CSB's June 2014 Occupancy report, there has been an increase of 90% in family homelessness since 2009.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems

- None of the largest racial or ethnic groups in the City of Columbus at any given income level are experiencing housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level.

- Hispanic or Latino householders have the highest percent of housing problems across all income levels.

NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems

- None of the racial or ethnic groups with a large population, in the City of Columbus, are experiencing severe housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level.

- A much greater percentage of LMI Asian and Hispanic or Latino householders (specifically, those between 50% and 100% of AMI) experience severe housing problems than any of the other major racial or ethnic groups.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden

- Cost burden is by far the most common housing problem. At least 82% of renters and 93% of homeowners with a HUD-defined housing problem living below 100% of AMI spend more than 30% of their income on housing.

- Black and Hispanic householders are disproportionately cost burdened. Forty-seven percent of Black or African American householders were housing cost burdened, which is 10 percentage points greater than the overall rate (37%); Hispanic or Latino householders (48%) experienced a rate that is 11 percentage points greater than the overall rate.

NA-35 Public Housing

- According to CMHA, as of July 2014 there are 1,418 public housing units and 13,089 Section 8 subsidized housing vouchers in use. There are an additional 4,725 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 2,480 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.

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

- 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 10,278 individuals in Franklin County experience homelessness, based on the January 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) count conducted by CSB.

- According to data from CSB, emergency shelters for families are currently operating at 142% of capacity on any given night, which means on average there are 21 more families a night in need of emergency shelter than there is space.

- Based on the FY 2013 data, there are 14,134 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 14,134 homeless individuals, a small percentage (3%) identify as Hispanic or Latino (of any race).

- Based on the January 2014 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 (75%), and 1 in 10 are veterans.

- Among sheltered individuals, chronic homelessness is far less common (6%), and according to the FY 2013 data, 30% of the sheltered population are children.

NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs

- There are 85,277 people age 62 or older in the City of Columbus, or 11% of the population.

- According to the 2009–2011 ACS, there are 91,523 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, 10,885 individuals (age 12 years and older) received services to treat alcohol or drug addiction in 2012.

- According to 2012 OMHAS data, a total of 13,531 Franklin County residents (18 and older), are considered severely mentally disabled or seriously emotionally disturbed, received mental health services.

- As of December 2010, there were 4,506 people in the Columbus metro area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 1,761 people living with diagnosed stage-3 HIV infection, also known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

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

- According the Refugee Processing Center of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, 4,497 refugees were resettled in Franklin County between 2009 and 2013.

NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development

- As outlined in the Capital Improvement Program, the city's need for Public Facilities includes:

    - Renovating and improving existing community recreation centers, athletic complexes, and swimming facilities
    - Renovating and replacing some police and fire stations
    - Creating additional parkland

- As outlined in the Capital Improvement Program, the city's need for Public Improvements includes**:**

    - New sidewalks
    - Traffic Calming
    - Intersection/road improvements
    - Curb replacements
    - Park improvements
    - Alley repair
    - Bike facilities
    - Planted medians
    - Street lighting
    - Curb ramps

- As outlined in the Capital Improvement Program, the city's Need for Public Services includes:

    - Emergency and basic needs
    - Employment and self sufficiency
    - Safe and healthy individuals, relationships, neighborhoods

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

Summary of Housing Needs

According to the 2007-2011 ACS 5-year estimates, the City of Columbus has a population of 779,573, which is an increase of 10% from the 711,470 residents indicated in the 2000 Decennial Census (Table 15). The ACS data also estimate that the number of households in Columbus grew though not at the same rate, from 301,534 households in 2000 to 319,741 eleven years later (Table 15).

As of 2011, the median household income in the City of Columbus is $43,348, up 14% from 2000 (Table 15). Approximately 61% of households in Columbus 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 (78%), while small families (two persons) had the lowest percentage of LMI households (52%). (*Note: throughout this report the term Area Median Income, or AMI, is used interchangeable with HUD Adjusted Area Median Family Income, or HAMFI)

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, the most common household type in the City of Columbus is the two-to-four-person small family (Table 16). While small families have the largest share of households across all income categories, they are far more common among higher income households (57%) than in lower income households (36%). Conversely, households with young children (age 6 and under) are more common among lower income households (23%) than in higher income households (14%).

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 has 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. 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

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, the most common housing problem was cost burdened households (those spending more than 30% of household income on housing). Approximately, 64% of all LMI households were housing cost burdened. At least 82% of LMI renters, and 93% of

LMI homeowners with any housing problems described above, were housing cost burdened (Table 17).

Severe housing problems affected a slightly greater percentage of LMI rental households (60%) than LMI owner-occupied households (56%). Further, among LMI rental households, severe housing problems were much more common among the city's poorest rental households (those earning less than 50% AMI), than those earning 50% - 100% AMI. Approximately, 79% of rental households earning less than 50% AMI had at least one of four severe housing problems, while this was true for 31% of rental households earning 50%-100% AMI.

Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	711,470	779,573	+10%
Households	301,534	319,741	+6%
Median Income	$37,897.00	$43,348.00	+14%

Table 15 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year available in the Consolidated Plan Template)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI	Total HHs
Total Households	58,380	41,345	60,315	34,205	125,495	319,740
#Small Family Households	20,835	16,035	25,795	15,865	71,980	150,510
Large Family Households	4,470	3,090	4,065	2,295	6,975	20,895
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	6,625	6,025	8,140	4,230	15,200	40,220
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	4,325	5,720	5,655	2,030	5,065	22,795
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	13,160	7,685	10,390	5,505	18,065	54,805

Table 16 – Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Totals are inclusive of all households in Columbus. Due to rounding the total number of households in the CHAS dataset is slightly lower than the ACS 2007-2011 estimate.

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	1,385	580	525	130	2,620	170	85	90	80	425
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	375	240	205	110	930	10	15	60	50	135
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	2,040	1,240	1,100	175	4,555	125	220	295	200	840
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	28,820	7,285	920	80	37,105	5,740	5,335	3,300	465	14,840
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,820	14,345	11,725	975	31,865	1,610	3,360	9,650	5,540	20,160
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	6,665	0	0	0	6,665	1,120	0	0	0	1,120

Table 17 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Only households that have at least one "housing problem" or "severe housing problem" are included in the data table. All households are only counted once, even if they have multiple housing problems. If a household has multiple problems, it is counted in the "most severe" housing problem present (the table ranks severity from the most severe housing problem at the top to the least severe problem at the bottom of the table).

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	37,445	23,695	14,475	1,470	77,085	7,655	9,015	13,400	6,335	36,405
Having none of four housing problems	4,710	4,550	21,020	14,745	45,025	790	4,085	11,415	11,655	27,945
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	6,665	0	0	0	6,665	1,120	0	0	0	1,120

Table 18 – Housing Problems Table 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Only households that have at least one housing problem or severe housing problem and earn 100% AMI or less are included.

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	12,980	8,100	4,075	25,155	1,955	2,835	5,555	10,345
Large Related	3,150	1,470	640	5,260	485	775	1,115	2,375
Elderly	3,875	3,100	1,625	8,600	3,190	3,355	2,640	9,185
Other	16,590	10,215	6,670	33,475	1,955	1,930	3,865	7,750
Total need by income	36,595	22,885	13,010	72,490	7,585	8,895	13,175	29,655

Table 19 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Total columns only include data for households that earn 80% AMI or less.

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	11,015	2,160	170	13,345	1,655	1,845	1,310	4,810
Large Related	2,470	410	15	2,895	410	515	155	1,080
Elderly	2,775	1,270	390	4,435	2,170	1,675	780	4,625
Other	14,700	3,560	390	18,650	1,655	1,410	1,140	4,205
Total need by income	30,960	7,400	965	39,325	5,890	5,445	3,385	14,720

Table 20 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Total columns only include data for households that earn 80% AMI or less.

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	2,050	1,375	1,115	250	4,790	110	165	230	165	670
Multiple, unrelated family households	310	105	255	25	695	20	69	110	84	283
Other, non-family households	105	50	25	10	190	0	0	15	0	15
Total need by income	2,465	1,530	1,395	285	5,675	130	234	355	249	968

Table 21 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Note: Total columns only include data for households that earn 100% AMI or less.

*	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								

Table 22 – Crowding Information – 2/2

***Note:** Data for this table was not available due to an error with the auto-population of data in IDIS.*

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

Based on 2013 data from CMHA, there are 430 individuals (i.e., not in families) on the Section 8 waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers.

Based on FY 2013 data from CSB, there are 5,196 homeless individuals (i.e., not in families) in emergency shelters. The vast majority (73%) are men.

Number of Single Person Households in Emergency Shelters

Single Person Households	Men	Women
Number of adults	3,800	1,396
Number of children	0	0

Table 23 – Single Person Households in Emergency Shelters
Data Source: Community Shelter Board, FY 2013

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.

The number of families on the Section 8 waiting list that include disabled persons or victims of domestic violence is not known, however, based on the 2013 data from CMHA, there are 240 households (including both single person households and families) with disabled persons on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers.

The number of homeless families including disabled persons or victims of domestic violence is not known, however, according to the January 2014 PIT count, there are 154 victims of domestic violence in emergency shelters.

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 82% of renters and 93% 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 3% 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. Overall, 24% of renter households and 10% of owner households experienced severe cost burden. The city's poorest households, regardless of whether renter or owner-occupied, are more affected by severe cost burden than other LMI households. Of the 39,325 renter occupied households that were severely cost burdened, 79% earned less than 30% AMI. In

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terms of owner-occupied housing, 77% 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 (Table 16).

Single-family households are much more affected by overcrowding than other family household types, regardless of housing tenure. Of the 5,675 renter-occupied households that were overcrowded, 84% were single-family households, while 69% 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

Characteristics of LMI families with children and individuals at imminent risk of homelessness include households with veterans, people with disabilities, people living with HIV or AIDS, people with severe mental illness, people with substance abuse problems, victims of domestic violence, and generally those households with insufficient resources and support networks immediately available.

Formerly homeless families and individuals receiving rapid re-housing assistance are often in need of health care services including mental health treatment, job search assistance and job training, and financial education.

Based on FY 2013 data from CSB, there are 1,251 families with children in emergency shelters in Franklin County over the course of a year. According to the Community Shelter Board's June 2014 Occupancy report, there has been an increase of 90% in family homelessness since 2009. Among, the 1,625 adults in families in emergency shelters, 33 of them are veterans.

On average, 71 families were served in emergency shelter every night of the year. This number represents 21 families served over the regular capacity (50 households) of the shelter or an average of 142 percent occupancy throughout the year. (Community Shelter Board, Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 2013).

During the stakeholder focus groups, professionals who work in organizations that provide homeless facilities and services noted that many of the individuals enter emergency shelter from an institution (hospital/psychiatric facility), jail, prison or treatment facility. Stakeholders maintained that these individuals were often LMI and could not maintain affordable supportive housing once they were released from the facility that was previously housing them. It was noted that this leads to a situation where individuals who are released from the aforementioned facilities are often "funneled" into the emergency housing, since many do not have the necessary means to secure supportive housing on their own.

Lastly, one of the housing challenges that was discussed during the stakeholder focus groups was that there are a greater number of people with HIV/AIDS living in long-term supportive

housing, so there are fewer openings for new residents who have HIV/AIDS and are in need of housing.

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), the City of Columbus does not define or provide estimates for at-risk populations. According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there were 30,960 rental and 5,890 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

According to HUD, indicators of housing instability and homelessness risk include: living below 30% of AMI, having insufficient resources and support networks immediately available, moving frequently, having multiple families in one household, living in a hotel or motel, severe overcrowding, receiving eviction notices, or being released from a state institution.

There are 58,380 households in Columbus who earn less than 30% of AMI (extremely low-income). Of these extremely low income households, 63% allocate more than 50% of their household income on housing cost; this combination of extremely low income and severe housing cost burden places these households at an increased risk of homelessness (Table 16 and Table 20). Renters account for 84% of the extremely low income households that are paying more than 50% of their household income on housing cost, indicating that renter households may have greater housing instability and risk of homelessness than homebuyers.

A household that has more than one family living in it (also known as a “doubled-up situation”) is another condition that is linked with instability and increased risk of homelessness. Data from CSB show that 66% of families that enter an emergency shelter in Franklin County came from a “doubled-up situation,” which is much higher than the national average of 45% (Community Shelter Board, Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 2013). The data in Table 21 show that there are 978 LMI households in Columbus that have multiple families living in them. Since each of these households has at least two families living in them, this means that at least 1,956 families are at an increased risk of homeless, which could result in the need for emergency shelter.

Lastly, CSB’s most recent Annual Homeless Assessment Report (2013) found that 9% of single adults entered an emergency shelter in Franklin County from an institution (hospital/psychiatric facility), jail, prison or treatment facility. This represented a 1% increase from the year prior. Given that 1 out of 11 single adults in emergency shelter entered from one of the aforementioned facilities, it is worth closely monitoring the status of these at-risk populations in the future.

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

In each of the tables in this section there is a column that indicates the "percentage of the population that has one or more of the four housing problems" as defined by the consolidated planning guidelines. 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, Table 24 shows that 77% 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 85% of Hispanic households (earning less than 30% AMI) had one or more housing problems, which means Hispanic households are 8 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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	45,090	5,500	7,785	77%
White	21,695	2,275	3,420	79%
Black / African American	18,415	2,780	3,235	75%
Asian	1,360	190	660	62%
American Indian, Alaska Native	190	20	20	83%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic	2,375	80	325	85%

Table 24 – Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	32,710	8,630	0	79%
White	18,370	5,530	0	77%
Black / African American	10,905	2,280	0	83%
Asian	595	265	0	69%
American Indian, Alaska Native	125	10	0	93%
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	100%
Hispanic	2,225	350	0	86%

Table 25 – Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,875	32,440	0	46%
White	16,935	19,835	0	46%
Black / African American	8,005	9,300	0	46%
Asian	1,055	1,065	0	50%
American Indian, Alaska Native	65	100	0	39%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic	1,270	1,430	0	47%

Table 26 – Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are: 1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than one person per room, 4.Cost Burden greater than 30%

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,809	26,390	0	23%
White	5,350	17,685	0	23%
Black / African American	1,700	6,585	0	21%
Asian	220	720	0	23%
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	40	0	9%
Pacific Islander	10	0	0	100%
Hispanic	350	760	0	32%

Table 27 – Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Based on the 2007-2011 CHAS data, none of the largest racial or ethnic groups in the City of Columbus at any given income level are experiencing housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level. Despite the fact that no large racial or ethnic group have disproportionately greater need, Hispanic or Latino householders have the highest percent of housing problems across all income levels. In contrast, the data show that American Indian/Alaska Native households at 30-50% AMI, and Pacific Island households at 30-50% and 80%-100% AMI, do have disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole. However, the total population for both groups is so small that it may be greatly influenced by the margin of error, which could make the finding less reliable.

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	38,670	11,935	7,785	66%
White	18,755	5,220	3,420	68%
Black / African American	15,745	5,450	3,235	64%
Asian	1,175	375	660	53%
American Indian, Alaska Native	125	80	20	56%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic	1,885	580	325	68%

Table 28 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,000	26,335	0	36%
White	8,800	15,100	0	37%
Black / African American	4,645	8,545	0	35%
Asian	265	590	0	31%
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	45	0	65%
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0%
Hispanic	1,025	1,545	0	40%

Table 29 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	6,490	53,810	0	11%
White	3,980	32,795	0	11%
Black / African American	1,640	15,660	0	9%
Asian	305	1,810	0	14%
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	150	0	6%
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0%
Hispanic	475	2,220	0	18%

Table 30 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

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	% Has one or more of four housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	1,290	32,915	0	4%
White	780	22,265	0	3%
Black / African American	225	8,060	0	3%
Asian	120	820	0	13%
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	50	0	0%
Pacific Islander	0	10	0	0%
Hispanic	145	960	0	13%

Table 31 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

Discussion

Based on the 2007-2011 CHAS data, none of the racial or ethnic groups with a large population, in the City of Columbus, are experiencing severe housing problems at a rate that is at least 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate for that income level. That said, a much greater percentage of Asian and Hispanic or Latino householders in the City of Columbus with household incomes just below the Area Median Income (specifically, between 50 and 100% of AMI) experience severe housing problems more than any of the other major racial or ethnic groups. In fact, Asian and Hispanic householders with incomes between 80 and 100% of AMI experience more than three times the severe housing problems than the total universe of householders at that income level. Finally, Table 29 shows that American Indian/Alaska Native households that earn 30%-50% AMI have a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole, but as mentioned in the prevision section, the number is small enough that it could be affected by the margin of error.

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. At least 82% of renters and 93% of homeowners with any housing problems living below 100% of AMI spend more than 30% of their income on housing.

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 householders belonging to that group experiences one or more of the four problems than does the total universe 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	193,925	62,450	55,035	8,335
White	135,650	36,855	29,900	3,565
Black / African American	41,055	19,330	19,600	3,535
Asian	7,940	1,640	1,635	690
American Indian, Alaska Native	315	175	225	20
Pacific Islander	0	20	0	0
Hispanic	5,720	3,190	2,480	400

Table 32 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI by Number
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	Percentage <=30%	Percentage 30-50%	Percentage >50%	Percentage No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	61%	20%	17%	3%
White	66%	18%	15%	2%
Black / African American	49%	23%	23%	4%
Asian	67%	14%	14%	6%
American Indian, Alaska Native	43%	24%	31%	3%
Pacific Islander	0%	100%	0%	0%
Hispanic	49%	27%	21%	3%

Table 33 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI by Percentage
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Discussion:

Based on the 2007-2011 CHAS data, Black and Hispanic householders are disproportionately cost burdened. Forty-seven percent of Black or African American householders were housing cost burdened, which is 10 percentage points greater than the overall rate (37%); Hispanic or Latino householders (48%) experienced a rate that is 11 percentage points greater than the overall rate. Additionally, both American Indian/Alaska Native and Pacific Islander were disproportionately cost burdened, however their small population number may be more affected by the margin of error, which makes the finding less reliable than that of Black and Hispanic or Latino householders.

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 2007-2011 CHAS data, the only racial or ethnic groups to experience disproportionately greater housing needs are Black and Hispanic householders. Both groups are disproportionately cost burdened. Black or African American householders experience housing cost burden at a rate that is 10 percentage points higher than the overall rate and Hispanic or Latino householders experience this at a rate that is 11 points higher than the overall rate.

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 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 householders 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, and Northland. In addition to Black or African American households, a high concentration of Hispanic or Latino householders is located in the Westland and Northland 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, as of July 2014 there are 1,418 public housing units and 13,089 Section 8 subsidized housing vouchers in use. There are an additional 4,725 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 2,480 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers.

Totals in Use: Public Housing

	Program Type								
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total +	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	1,418	13,089	1,912	9,996	214	0	864

Table 34 – Public Housing by Program Type

+The "total" vouchers column includes Homeownership Vouchers, which are not individually reported in this table. Because Homeownership Vouchers are included in the voucher total, the sum of Project-based, Tenant-based, and Special Purpose Vouchers will be less than the total number of vouchers listed in this table. *includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition

Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, as of July 2014

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Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
				Vouchers				
							Special Purpose Voucher	
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total+	Project - based	Tenant - based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	13,297	13,405	10,400	13,966	9,092	0
Average length of stay (in years)	0	0	6	4	3	4	2	0
Average Household size	0	0	3	3	1	3	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	27	225	74	131	10	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	303	2,299	624	1,498	20	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	351	6,570	1,575	3,981	123	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	483	882	5	856	0	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 35 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

+ The "total" vouchers column includes Homeownership Vouchers, which are not individually reported in this table. Because Homeownership Vouchers are included in the voucher total, the sum of Project-based, Tenant-based, and Special Purpose Vouchers will be less than the total number of vouchers listed in this table.

Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, as of July 2014

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Race of Residents

Program Type									
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total+	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	202	2,983	846	1,803	95	0	218
Black/African American	0	0	1,196	10,251	1,051	8,360	118	0	641
Asian	0	0	12	78	16	59	3	0	2
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	3	65	16	42	3	0	4
Pacific Islander	0	0	13	23	7	14	0	0	2
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 36 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

+The "total" vouchers column includes Homeownership Vouchers, which are not individually reported in this table. Because Homeownership Vouchers are included in the voucher total, the sum of Project-based, Tenant-based, and Special Purpose Vouchers will be less than the total number of vouchers listed in this table.

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

Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, as of July 2014

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Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total+	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	16	118	14	98	2	0	3
Not Hispanic	0	0	1,399	13,183	1,898	10,110	212	0	861

Table 37 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

+The "total" vouchers column includes Homeownership Vouchers, which are not individually reported in this table. Because Homeownership Vouchers are included in the voucher total, the sum of Project-based, Tenant-based, and Special Purpose Vouchers will be less than the total number of vouchers listed in this table.

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

Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, as of July 2014

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

CMHA does not have detailed information about the nature of the disability of current residents or those on the wait list for an accessible unit. On a case-by-case basis, we know that a resident may become disabled when they are living in public housing and request to move from a two-story unit to a wheelchair accessible unit.

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

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. Applicants on CMHA waiting lists have similar needs, as well as the need for safe, affordable housing.

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

The housing needs of residents waiting for or residing in public housing are similar to the needs of the city's extremely low income population (earning less than 30% AMI). According to the 2013 HUD Income Limits, a single person household is considered extremely low income if they earn less than $14,250 annually. As Table 35 shows, the median income of residents that live in public housing or receive a housing voucher is less than $14,250, which indicates a large percentage of these residents are extremely low income. As such, the housing needs of residents waiting for or residing in public housing are similar to those discussed in NA-10 in regards to extremely low income households. However, one difference between this population and the greater population is that they likely spend a greater amount of time waiting for long term housing. As noted in the introduction, there are currently 4,725 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 2,480 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers.

Additionally, data is not collected on housing problems among household on the waitlist for or residing in public housing/vouchers. Given that this data is not collected, it is difficult to accurately compare the housing needs of this population to that of the population at large.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Often due to severe housing cost burden, extremely low household income, limited support systems, and limited access to medical and behavioral health care, families and individuals may experience homelessness. Each year, an estimated 10,278 individuals in Franklin County experience homelessness, based on the January 2014 Point-in-Time (PIT) count conducted by CSB. One trend that was observed in the data, and also during the stakeholder focus group discussions, was the rise in family homelessness. According to data from CSB, emergency shelters for families are currently operating at 142% of capacity on any given night, which means on average there are 21 more families a night in need of emergency shelter than there is space. In the stakeholder focus groups, professionals who work in homelessness services noted that the number of families experiencing homelessness has doubled over the last five years. The following tables describe the nature and extent of homelessness in Franklin County.

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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	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons with HIV	31	5	193	N/A	N/A	45

Table 38 – Homeless Needs Assessment
Data Source: Community Shelter Board, January 2014 PIT Count

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):

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Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

Table 39 – Nature and Extent of Homelessness
Data Source: Community Shelter Board, FY 2013

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

Based on FY 2013 data from CSB, there are 1,251 families with children in emergency shelters in Franklin County over the course of a year. According to CSB's June 2014 Occupancy report, there has been an increase of 90% in family homelessness since 2009. Among, the 1,625 adults in families in emergency shelters, 33 of them are veterans. The number of families in transitional or permanent supportive housing is not known.

Number of Individuals in Families with Children in Emergency Shelters

Individuals in Families with Children	Number
Families with children	1,251
Adults in families with children	1,625
Children in families	2,415
Veterans in families with children	33

Table 40 – Individuals in Families with Children in Emergency Shelters
Data Source: Community Shelter Board, FY 2013

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

Based on the FY 2013 data, there are 14,134 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%

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reported as “Other.” Of the 14,134 homeless individuals, a small percentage (3%) identify as Hispanic or Latino (of any race). The racial and ethnic composition of the unsheltered homeless population is not known.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Based on the January 2014 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 (75%), and 1 in 10 are veterans.

Among sheltered individuals, chronic homelessness is far less common (6%), and according to the FY 2013 data, 30% of the sheltered population are children and 6% of sheltered adults are veterans.

According to CSB, there are no rural homeless in Franklin County.

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

Introduction:

Beyond the housing needs of LMI families, including the homeless population, there are several specific 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. In addition to these six, other local groups with special housing needs include persons with serious mental illness, refugees, and persons released from prison.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	Number of Individuals
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	4,194
Area incidence of AIDS	206
Rate per 100,000 population	11
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	598
Rate per 100,000 population (3 years of data)	11
Current HIV surveillance data:	**Number of Individuals**
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	4,493
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	297
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	343

Table 41 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance Report; 2008, 2009, 2010 (prior 3 years of data); 2011 (current data)

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 42 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly:

HUD defines the elderly as those who have reached the age of 62. Based on the 2007–2011 ACS, there are 85,277 people age 62 or older in the City of Columbus, or 11% of the population.

Frail Elderly:

HUD defines the frail elderly as those ages 62 and older who require assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework. The ACS provides disability data by age, however it breaks the senior age group at age 65, rather than 62. According to the 2009–2011 ACS, of the city's civilian non-institutionalized population age 65 and older, 22% (14,672) are living with two or more of the following disability types:

- Deafness or serious difficulty hearing
- Blindness or serious difficulty seeing even with glasses
- Difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions
- Serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs
- Difficulty bathing or dressing
- Difficulty doing errands alone

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

According to the 2009–2011 ACS, there are 91,523 non-institutionalized civilians in the City of Columbus living with a physical, mental or emotional disability, or 12% of the population. The six disability types counted by the Census Bureau are listed above.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS) tracks data on the number of consumers (both Medicaid and non-Medicaid) who receive publicly funded behavioral health services for each county in the state. According to OMHAS data, 10,885 individuals (age 12 years and older) received services to treat alcohol or drug addiction in 2012.

Persons with HIV/AIDS:

Based on the 2011 HIV Surveillance Report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as of December 2010 there are 4,506 people in the Columbus metro area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 1,761 people living with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

Victims of Domestic Violence:

Lutheran Social Services (LSS) of Central Ohio operates the CHOICES program for victims of domestic violence in the community. Unfortunately LSS does not track or report data on the

total number of victims or the number of people served. However, the Center for Family Safety and Healing through Nationwide Children's Hospital offers services related to family violence, and since its inception in 2000, over 12,652 women have been screened through Project S.A.F.E, an assessment protocol for healthcare professionals to use that refers victims to sources of help.

Persons with Serious Mental Illness:

According to 2012 OMHAS data, a total of 13,531 Franklin County residents (18 and older) are considered severely mentally disabled or seriously emotionally disturbed, received publicly funded mental health services.

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. According the Refugee Processing Center of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, 4,497 refugees were resettled in Franklin County between 2009 and 2013.

Persons released from Prison:

Reentering the community from prison 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. Based on the home county upon admission, 1,951 Franklin County residents were released from prison between 2008 and 2010. About three-quarters of them (1,434) experienced no recidivism and thus remained out of prison by the end of 2010.

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

The housing and supportive service needs for the populations discussed below were determined by a combination of analyzing relevant data, conducting focus groups with key stakeholders representing these populations, and reviewing relevant assessment and programmatic reports from organizations that work with these populations.

Elderly:

As stated in response to the previous question, there are 85,277 people age 62 or older in the City of Columbus, or 11% of the population. During the focus groups, stakeholders identified that there is a need to retrofit many of the housing units that elderly residents live in to allow them the opportunity to age in place. Stakeholders also noted that many elderly households have a greater need for housing rehabilitation services than the population as a whole. In terms of supportive services, elderly households often have a need for more intensive medical assistance (i.e. in-house care), routine household maintenance, and food assistance programs (i.e. "meals on wheels").

Frail Elderly:

The housing and supportive service needs of the frail elderly are closely related to those described above for the elderly. However, in many cases the frail elderly are more dependent on these services because they are less capable of conducting many of the activities independently.

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

Stable, long-term housing is one of the primary needs of non-institutionalized residents with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities. According to CSB data, 50% of single adults in emergency shelters were self-identified as being disabled (Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 2013). Overall, sheltered individuals are at least two times more likely to be disabled than individuals in the general population (Annual Homeless Assessment Report, 2013). This indicates that persons with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities suffer from housing instability and risk of homelessness at a greater rate than the population as a whole. In turn, long-term stable housing would help address this need. Along with long-term housing, people with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities likely have a greater need for behavioral and medical services than the greater population.

Persons with Alcohol or Other Drug Addiction:

Persons with alcohol or other drug addictions are one of the populations that HUD identifies as being at-risk for housing instability and homelessness. The increased risk of housing instability and homelessness are often related to/caused by addiction (i.e. job loss, money being spent on the addiction, eviction, etc.). As mentioned above, 10,885 individuals (age 12 years and older) received services to treat alcohol or drug addiction in Franklin County in 2012. While this population is at greater risk of homelessness than the general public, they also have behavioral health, substance abuse treatment, and other supportive service needs (i.e. counseling, addiction treatment, etc.) that are specific to treatment of their condition(s).

Persons with HIV/AIDS:

Based on the 2011 HIV Surveillance Report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, as of December 2010 there are 4,506 people in the Columbus metro area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 1,761 people living with diagnosed stage-3 HIV infection, also known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS).

The HOPWA funding that Columbus Public Health receives covers an Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Area (EMSA) that includes 8 counties: Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison, Morrow, Pickaway, and Union. According to the city's 2014 CAPER, a total of 362 unduplicated households in the central Ohio EMSA received HOPWA housing assistance. In addition to the HOPWA housing assistance, project sponsors provided 99 units of Shelter plus Care for persons living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA funds are also used for supportive service, resource identification and housing information. Case managers assist clients with linkage and referral information to establish or maintain permanent, affordable housing. These services assisted over 947 unduplicated households in the year 2012.

Victims of Domestic Violence:

The Center for Family Safety and Healing through Nationwide Children's Hospital offers services related to family violence, and since its inception in 2000, over 12,652 women have been screened through Project S.A.F.E, an assessment protocol for healthcare professionals to use that refers victims to sources of help. Victims of domestic violence often experience housing instability and a greater risk of homeless, as many live in the same household as their abuser. In many cases, victims of domestic violence may not have the income and/or resources to secure housing on their own. Aside from housing assistance, victims may require supportive services to address psychological and physical trauma resulting from acts of domestic violence.

Persons with Serious Mental Illness:

A total of 13,531 severely mentally disabled or seriously emotionally disturbed residents of Franklin County received mental health services in 2012. These residents have housing and supportive service needs that are similar to those of individuals with mental, physical, and/or developmental disabilities, described above. However, in many cases these needs are more acute for individuals with severe mental illness or who are seriously emotionally disturbed.

Refugees:

According the Refugee Processing Center of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, 4,497 refugees were resettled in Franklin County between 2009 and 2013. During the focus group discussions, stakeholders revealed that refugees have a number of housing needs that differ from the population as a whole. Differing cultural norms were noted as challenges to meeting housing needs for refugee families. These include finding adequately sized units to house large, sometimes extended families; new residents adjusting to the city after living in refugee camps; finding landlords who will rent to refugees with little income, no credit, or no recognized employment history.

Persons released from Prison:

As previously noted, between 2008 and 2010, a total of 1,951 Franklin County residents were released from prison. About three-quarters of them (1,434) experienced no recidivism and thus remained out of prison by the end of 2010. This population is identified by HUD as one that has a greater risk of instability and experiencing homelessness than the general population. Data from CSB show that 1 in 11 single adults entered emergency services from hospital/psychiatric facility, jail, prison, or treatment facility. Unfortunately, the data is not broken out by these sub-populations, so it is not possible to identify what percent entered the emergency shelter after being released from jail or prison. However, focus group participants who work in organizations focused on homelessness identified that local facilities commonly shelter individuals released from prison/jail as many of these people have no alternative housing option. Ex-offenders often have a difficult time securing stable employment, and this lack of income increases housing instability and risk of homelessness. Additionally, stakeholders also noted that some persons released from prison have a lack of housing options due to housing restrictions tied to the crime they were convicted of (i.e. registered sex offenders). Aside from housing needs, ex-

offenders have a need for supportive services (such as workforce training) that relate to the specific challenges related to reentry.

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

Of the 4,493 people in the Columbus metro area living with HIV in December 2010 (for which demographic data could be determined), 3,663 (82%) were men and 829 (18%) were women. Besides their relative numbers, there are some distinct differences between men and women with HIV in terms of prevalence by age and race, as well as by transmission method.

In terms of age, men living with HIV are slightly older than women with HIV. While 52% of men with HIV are younger than 45 year of age, 62% of women with HIV fall in this age category. In terms of race, the majority of men with HIV are White (60%), whereas only 31% of women with HIV are White. Conversely, the majority of women living with HIV are Black or African American (64%), whereas only 34% of men with HIV are Black. Finally, the vast majority of men with HIV contract the virus via male-to-male sexual conduct (80–85%), while the majority of women living with HIV contract the virus from heterosexual behavior (79%). Women are also more likely to contract HIV from injection drug use (19% versus 5–10% for men with HIV).

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities are typically buildings or outdoor spaces available for public use by the general population and which are financed, in whole or in part, by a government entity. The City of Columbus Capital Improvement Program (CIP) addresses many of the city's community development needs over the next five years, including the need for public facilities.

The 2014-2019 CIP includes a $32 million investment in Columbus Recreation and Parks that, in part, would renovate and improve existing community recreation centers, athletic complexes, and swimming facilities. The 2014 Columbus Recreation and Parks Master Plan's Needs Assessment found that the system could benefit from acquiring additional parkland, creating additional multiuse trails to connect facilities, improving pedestrian accessibility to parks and facilities, and adding community centers in areas of the city that lack these facilities.

Additionally, the CIP calls for a substantial investment in public safety, including renovating or replacing certain police and fire stations, as well as replacing fire equipment. The CIP also identifies a need for new snow removal equipment.

For more detailed information, please review the 2014-2019 Capital Improvement Program:

http://columbus.gov/Templates/Detail.aspx?id=546

How were these needs determined?

The city's need for public facilities is determined through the city's annual capital improvement budget (CIB) and the 5-year capital improvements program (CIP) processes. Through the development of the CIB/CIP, the Department of Finance and Management conducts a comprehensive process with each city department to determine community needs, specific to the role of each department, and prioritizes projects that should receive funding to address these needs.

Once the comprehensive list of priority needs has been established, the Department of Finance and Management, along with all other city departments, meet with the Mayor's office to review these needs to ensure that they align and coordinate with priorities established by the Mayor's office. During this meeting, the city's CIB/CIP is determined. The CIP/CIB is then brought to City Council and a public meeting is held to discuss the proposed CIB/CIP and make any necessary amendments before approving the plan/budget.

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

1. City needs
    a. Adding, replacing, or renovating infrastructure, facilities, and equipment that are in poor condition and are vital to the well-being of the city.
    b. Programs and activities to increase safety.
    c. Improvements necessary to comply with Federal and State regulations.

2. Resident requests made to the Mayor's Office, City Council, and city Departments to address community needs

3. Economic and neighborhood development strategies
    a. Initiatives to create jobs or new employment opportunities.
    b. Activities focused on business and neighborhood development.

4. Opportunities to leverage partnerships and public-private funding
    a. The city has a comprehensive Public-Private Partnership (3P) effort that is anticipated to generate nearly $1.3 billion in public and private investments by 2017. For every $1 the city invests in 3P development projects, $7.29 is invested by private sector partners.
    b. The city continually pursues grants such as, Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) and the biennial MORPC Attributable Funds grants, to support upgrades to transportation infrastructure.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

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.

The 2014-2019 CIP includes a $33 million investment planned for resurfacing and rehabilitating over 300 lane miles of roadways and more than 30 miles of alleys citywide. As part of the city's large investment in the Recreation and Parks Department, the CIP also calls for new multi-use greenways and bikeways. Other public improvement needs outlined in the CIP include: bridge improvements, sidewalk improvements, new curb ramps, curb reconstruction, better street lighting, and more street trees.

More specifically, the city's Urban Infrastructure Recovery Fund (UIRF) – a line item in the CIB – catalogs infrastructure projects by the frequency in which they are requested by community stakeholders and residents. The list below shows the UIRF's ten most commonly requested infrastructure projects. These projects represent priority infrastructure needs as defined by residents and community-minded organizations:

1. New sidewalks
    - Construction of a sidewalk where one has not existed beforehand

2. Traffic Calming
    - Speed humps, raised intersection tables, and chicanes

3. Intersection/road improvements
    - Including, but not limited to, reconfiguring lane movements, road widening, and road reconstruction.

4. Curb replacements
    - Replacing crumbled or missing curbs in concrete

5. Park improvements
    - Addition of playground equipment, shelter houses, walking paths, fencing, etc.

6. Alley repair (chip and seal)
    - Repair and/or regrading of alley surface with tar and gravel (asphalt pavement will not be used unless the surface is currently asphalt)

7. Bike facilities
    - The addition of bike lanes, bike racks, bike trails, or shared used paths (paved)

8. Planted medians
    - Curbed median in a center lane that is landscaped

9. Street lighting (decorative)
    - Installation of cast iron lamppost or acorn style fixture (only available in commercial areas)

10. Curb ramps
    - Handicap ramps at intersection, this can include rebuilding ramps to current standards

How were these needs determined?

The city's need for public improvements is determined through the city's annual CIB and the 5-year CIP processes, which are described above.

However, within the larger CIP/CIB process, the Urban Infrastructure Recovery Fund (UIRF) is a specific program that helps determine and fund many of the city's infrastructure needs. The UIRF program improves the infrastructure in an area, which serves as an indicator to the health and vitality of the neighborhood. The fund is unique in that residents themselves can propose projects for their neighborhood.

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, Public Service for roadway improvements, and Public Utilities for street lighting improvements). A total of $6.5 million dollars per year is allocated to the UIRF program in the city's Capital Improvement Budget.

The process for selecting projects to be funded by UIRF is summarized below:

- Projects may be suggested by residents and organizations through the project website survey from mid-January until March 15, 2014.
- Projects suggested through the website are reviewed by city staff in order to identify which are eligible for UIRF funding.
- The staff-reviewed list is then sent back to appropriate community leadership throughout the city.
- The reviewed list serves as a given area's UIRF priority list and is implemented on an ongoing basis, contingent on funding availability.

Potential capital improvements that may be funded by the UIRF program include:

- Park improvements
- Street trees
- Multi-use asphalt path or other bike facility (lanes or sharrows)
- Street Lighting – standard, "cobra head"
- Street lighting – decorative (only eligible within commercial districts)
- Stream related improvements
- Alley repair
- New sidewalks (not sidewalk repair, which is not eligible)
- Intersection or road improvements (addition of turn or travel lanes for cars)
- Curb replacements
- Road "diet" (removing a travel lane for cars to narrow road)
- Planted median
- Curb ramps (new or repair)
- Intersection "bump outs"
- Other traffic calming

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services typically include those services available to a jurisdiction's population and either provided by a government entity directly or financed, in whole or in part, by a government entity. The City of Columbus Department of Development recently implemented a new program to fund human service activities. This program – the *Competitive 2015-2018 Human Services Funding Program* (HSFP) – affords all eligible non-profits an opportunity to compete for funding to provide vital human services to the many of the community's most vulnerable residents.

The Competitive 2015-2018 Human Services Funding Program has identified that the following human services needs are funding priorities:

1. Emergency and Basic Needs
    a. Food, shelter, clothing and other basic material needs
    b. Information and referral

2. Employment and Self Sufficiency
    a. Barrier removal/benefit gap programs: child care other than pre-K, adult education (skills/higher education), transportation, and language
    b. Independent living services: basic living supports and life skills training
    c. Workforce development, employment training, and job placement services

3. Safe and Healthy Individuals, Relationships, Neighborhoods
    a. Special population programs (child, youth, family, seniors, special needs, etc.)
    b. Physical, behavioral, and mental health services prevention and treatment
    c. Housing and homeownership services
    d. Neighborhood and community safety programs

How were these needs determined?

Human services priority needs were determined through the development of the Competitive 2015-18 Human Services Funding Program. The program prioritizes funding programs that address critical human service needs that affect the city'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:

The Housing Market Analysis is meant to supplement the information gleaned from the Needs Assessment to facilitate the creation of goals that are better tailored to the local context. In this way, the purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to ensure that the goals created to address the needs identified in the Needs Assessment will work in the local market. For example, if the data show that there are a large number of unsold houses in Columbus' market, then the city would not want to create a goal of constructing a large number of new housing units. Instead, the city could use this information to create a goal better suited for the local market, such as providing down-payment assistance to incentives buyers to purchase the backlog of unsold homes.

As was the case in the Needs Assessment, the Housing Market Analysis highlights conditions that influence available housing for LMI households, homeless persons, racial and ethnic minorities, and populations with special needs. However, attention is paid to the conditions of the market as a whole to better identify how market opportunities differ between the aforementioned populations and the general population.

Again, a large amount of the data analyzed in the Housing Market Analysis comes from the 2007-2011 ACS and CHAS dataset. However, in several sections local data sources are used for market indicators that are not collected by the U.S. Census or other agencies at the national level.

The following provides a brief overview of the findings from the Housing Market Analysis. More detailed information can be found in each of the Housing Market Analysis' corresponding sections:

MA-10 Number of Housing Units

- Between 2000 and 2011, the number of housing units increased by 14% as Columbus added 44,362 units to reach a total of 371,537 in 2011.
- According to 2007-2011 ACS estimates, a slight majority of housing units were occupied by renters, as 51% of housing units were renter-occupied and 49% were owner-occupied.
- As of June 2014, CMHA had 12,151 Section 8 vouchers available. However, because of federal budget cuts, the current number of vouchers is about 1,000 fewer than were available two years ago.

MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing

- Home values increased by a greater percentage from 2000 to 2011, than median contract rent. Between 2000 and 2011, home values increased by 39% in the city of

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Columbus. During the same time, the median contract rent increased by 28% from $490 in 2000 to $627 in 2011.

- The median rent of units in Columbus Metropolitan Area ranged from $450 for a studio unit to $809 for a unit that has four or more bedrooms in 2012. By contrast, Fair Market Rent (FMR) ranged from $537 for a studio to $1,080 for a four bedroom unit and the Low HOME rent limits ranged from $537 (studio) to $995 (4 bedroom).

- Currently, the demand for housing that is affordable to LMI households outpaces the supply of affordable units. At least 41,560 affordable housing units would have to be created to meet current demand for affordable housing for the city's poorest households.

MA-20 Housing Market Analysis: Condition of Housing

- Of all housing units in Columbus, 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.

- As of May 2014, there were 6,197 vacant and abandoned residential houses in Columbus.

- Of the 6,197 vacant and abandoned residential homes 1,229 (20%) were in poor, 3,566 (58%) fair, and 1,393 (22%) good condition (the condition was "unknown" for 9 homes).

- In 2013, there were 4,055 housing units in Columbus that are in foreclosure.

- According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there were 182,760 housing units at risk of lead-based paint hazards, and of those units 27,510 had at least one child aged six or younger living in them.

MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing

- CMHA currently has 1,373 public housing units, including 1,143 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 12,151 Section 8 vouchers currently available.

- Based on REAC inspections made between 2008 and 2011, the average inspection scores for public housing developments currently managed by CMHA ranged from 49 to 86, with the vast majority in "good" physical condition (60 to 89).

MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services

- Franklin County has a total of 596 emergency shelter beds (with an overflow capacity of 237), 118 transitional housing units, and 2,337 beds in permanent supportive housing units.

- The largest majority of emergency units, 514 in total, are targeted specifically to adults without children, while 50 units serve household with children, and 32 are specifically for veterans.

- The largest number of transitional housing units serve adults without children (41) followed by veterans (40), unaccompanied youth (24), and households with children (13).

- The majority of permanent supportive housing units in the County serve single adults without children (1,855 beds) followed by chronically homeless households (564), households with children (482) and veterans (368).

MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services

- According to the 2007-2011 CHAS data, there are 23,515 households in the City of Columbus with elderly persons and at least one of four HUD defined housing problems. Among these 10,740 are renter households and 4,325 have a household income below 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.

- Based on 2009-2011 3-year ACS estimates, in the City of Columbus there are 52,026 people with disabilities living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

- 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.

- The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the largest provider of ADAMH-funded permanent supportive housing. CHN currently has 134 units across seven different properties in the City of Columbus specifically reserved for non-homeless, special needs populations.

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

- ADAMH currently funds 818 permanent supportive housing units reserved for the population they serve, including those with serious mental illness.

- As of 2014, there are currently 395 permanent supportive housing units in Columbus 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.

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- CMHA currently has 1,418 units, 59% fewer than in 2009.
- The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 9,400 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of June 2014. From 2014 to 2019, 3,300 (35%) 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 denial rates 5 to 12 percentage points higher than do whites.
- As of July 2014, 2,480 households are waiting for Section 8 vouchers.

MA-45 Non-Housing Community Development Assets

- Columbus' economy is largely service-based, with the three largest employment sectors all being services and accounting for nearly 50% 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 105,000 new jobs between 2010 and 2020.
- 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.
- Of Columbus residents who are in the labor force, about 128,000 (38%) have a Bachelor's degree or higher. This implies that the supply of college educated workers (38% of the workforce) is adequately meeting the demand for jobs that traditionally require a Bachelor's degree or higher, which make up about 37% of the jobs in Columbus
- 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 no Census tracts in the city with a concentration of households with multiple housing problems. However, the pockets with the highest percentage of households having two or more housing problems are located in Downtown, Reeb-Hosack, the West Scioto area, and North Linden.
- There are many areas of African American concentration occurring mostly on the east side of Columbus; more specifically, these areas are east of Interstate-71, south of Morse Road, and west of Interstate-270.

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- According to HUD's definition of racial or ethnic concentration, the only concentrations of Asian householders occur in University Village and the West Campus area of The Ohio State University.

- The areas in Columbus with the strongest concentrations of LMI households are found in the Near East Side, the University District, Franklinton, Milo-Grogan, and South Linden.

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

Introduction

In order to effectively respond to the city'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 Columbus, paying special attention to the number and tenure of housing units.

Between 2000 and 2011, the number of housing units increased by 14% as Columbus added 44,362 units to reach a total of 371,537 in 2011 (Table 45). During this same time, the number of households increased by 18,207 (see Table 15) in Columbus, which indicates that the supply of housing units was able to dramatically outpace the growth in demand from new households. This data indicates that there may be an oversupply of housing in the market, and/or the continued growth in new housing units may suggest new demands for housing types that are not abundantly available. Regardless, the city's sustained population growth has likely played a strong role in the development of new housing since the last Consolidated Plan.

According to 2007-2011 ACS estimates, a slight majority of housing units were occupied by renters, as 51% of housing units were renter-occupied and 49% were owner-occupied (Table 46). Since 2007, the percentage of households that rent has continued to grow in Columbus, while the percentage of owner-occupied housing units has declined. The growth in renter-occupied housing, since the last Consolidated Plan, may indicate that housing preference is changing in Columbus or that fewer households can afford to own a home. In general, owner-occupied housing units in the city had more bedrooms than rental units. In 2011, 79% of owner-occupied units had 3 or more bedrooms, while 77% of rental units had 2 or fewer bedrooms (Table 44).

In terms of housing options, single-family detached homes remain the most common housing type in the city, accounting for nearly half of all units. As shown in Table 43, there are more than twice as many single-family detached units in the city than the next most popular type, which is multifamily housing with 5-19 units. When taken together, two-thirds of all housing units in the city are either single-family detached or mid-sized multifamily housing (5-19 units). The remaining third of the city's housing stock is mostly made up of single-family attached units and smaller (2-4 units) and larger (20 or more units) multifamily housing options.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	172,476	46%
1-unit, attached structure	41,644	11%
2-4 units	49,374	13%
5-19 units	71,961	19%
20 or more units	33,174	9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,908	1%
Total	***371,537***	***100%***

Table 43 – Residential Properties by Unit Number
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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Unit Size by Tenure

Unit Size	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	190	0%	4,602	3%
1 bedroom	1,916	1%	41,751	25%
2 bedrooms	30,780	20%	80,047	49%
3 or more bedrooms	122,554	79%	37,901	23%
Total	***155,440***	***100%***	***164,301***	***100%***

Table 44 – Unit Size by Tenure
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Change in housing units 2000 – 2011

Year	Number of housing units
2000	327,175
2011	371,537
Change	44,362
% Change	14%

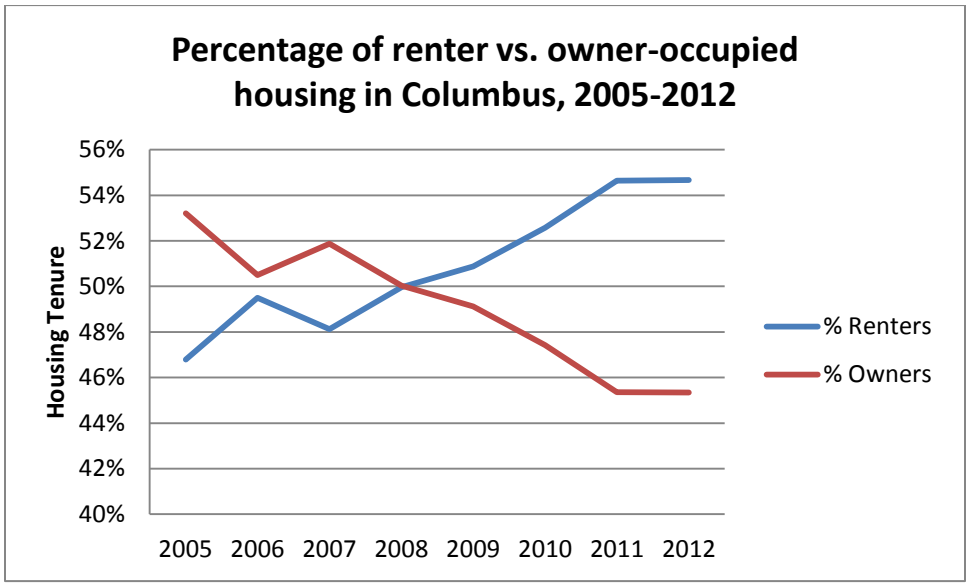
Table 45 – Change in Housing Units
Data Source: ACS 2007-2011 5-year Estimates; Decennial Census 2000

Renter-occupied vs. owner-occupied housing units

Housing tenure	Number	Percentage
Owner occupied	155,440	49%
Renter occupied	164,301	51%
Total:	**319,741**	**100%**

Table 46 – Occupied Units by Tenure
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Figure 1 – Housing Tenure 2005-2012



Data Source: 2005-2012 ACS 1-Year Estimates

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

CMHA housing serves very low- and low-income families and the elderly. The current average household income of both public housing residents and voucher holders is about $13,000 (see Table 35 in NA-35). CMHA uses its project-based vouchers to support the operating costs of supportive housing projects operated by non-profit service providers that house low-income persons with disabilities and chronically homeless persons. These include Community Housing Network, National Church Residences, YWCA, Creative Housing Inc., and Community Properties of Ohio.

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

CMHA does not have any plans to remove public housing units from the inventory during the timeframe of the Consolidated Plan. If any public housing units are removed, the households will receive Tenant Protection Vouchers, so they will not lose housing assistance. The number of Housing Choice Vouchers available is dependent on federal funding. As of June 2014, CMHA had 12,151 Section 8 vouchers available. However, because of federal budget cuts, the current number of vouchers is about 1,000 fewer than were available two years ago.

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Additionally, a large number of Section 8 contracts are set to expire at some point during the current consolidated planning period, 2015-2019 (see MA-40 for a more detailed discussion). The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 9,400 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of June 2014. From 2014 to 2019, 3,300 (35%) of these contracts for these units are set to expire. While many of these contracts will likely be renewed, the number of privately owned Section 8 units has declined over time and this trend may continue with upcoming expirations.

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 2007-2011 data, 72,490 renter-occupied and 29,655 owner-occupied households are cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Of these households, approximately 54% of renter-occupied and 50% 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:

See above.

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

Introduction

While safe and sanitary housing is a basic need, it is also represents the single largest expenditure for most households. The following section provides information on the cost of rental and owner-occupied housing in the City of Columbus, while focusing specifically on housing affordability for LMI households.

As stated in the previous section, the percentage of the population that rents has steadily increased over the last decade. Accordingly, increases in the cost of renting now impact a larger percentage of the population in Columbus than during the development of the last Consolidated Plan.

Overall, home values increased by a greater percentage from 2000 to 2011, than median contract rent. Between 2000 and 2011, home values increased by 39% in the City of Columbus. During the same time, the median contract rent increased by 28% from $490 in 2000 to $627 in 2011 (Table 47). The increase in the 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, as renting becomes more costly, housing becomes less affordable for LMI households.

Cost of Housing

Median Housing Value/Rent	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	$99,100	$137,400	+39%
Median Contract Rent	$490	$627	+28%

Table 47 – Cost of Housing
Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Monthly Rent Paid

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	19,215	12%
$500-999	107,287	67%
$1,000-1,499	29,112	18%
$1,500-1,999	3,909	2%
$2,000 or more	1,788	1%
Total	***161,311***	***100%***

Table 48 – Rent Paid
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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Housing Affordability

Number of Units Affordable to Households Earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	16,820	No Data
50% HAMFI	86,840	61,930
80% HAMFI	168,175	116,745
100% HAMFI	No Data	143,098
Total	***180,630***	***158,836***

Table 49 – Housing Affordability
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	$537	$625	$790	$994	$1,080
High HOME Rent	$537	$625	$790	$994	$1,080
Low HOME Rent	$537	$625	$760	$891	$995

Table 50 – Monthly Rent
Data Source: FY 2012 HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Median Rent by Number of Bedrooms in the Unit

	Median rent			
Number of bedrooms	**2009-Q4**	**2010-Q4**	**2011-Q4**	**2012-Q4**
Studio	$245	$449	$449	$450
1-bedroom	$545	$550	$563	$585
2-bedroom	$660	$675	$695	$730
3-bedroom	$749	$750	$769	$790
4-bedroom+	$740	$760	$768	$809

Table 51 – Median Rent by Bedrooms
Data Source: Danter Apartment Report

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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 city, especially among households experiencing the greatest financial hardships.

According to 2007-2011 CHAS data, there are a total of 99,725 households earning 50% AMI or less, but only a total of 86,840 rental housing units that are affordable for these households. Further, there are 58,380 households in Columbus earning 30% AMI or less (as noted in NA-10), but only 16,820 affordable housing units. This means that at least 41, 560 affordable housing units would have to be created to meet current demand for affordable housing for the city'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 increased every year since 2005. 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 city'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. Table 51 shows the change in median rent of rental units by number of bedrooms. One trend, in particular, that stands out is the median rent for studio apartments increased by 83.7% from 2009 to 2012. It is unlikely that a sudden and dramatic increase in demand for studio apartments fueled this growth in rent, more likely it was caused by the development of a large number of higher priced studio apartments. 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 several years. 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 2011, the median rent (of all unit types) in Columbus was $627. However, since the cost of renting is greatly influenced by the size of the unit, it is more useful to compare median rents among units that have the same number of bedrooms. The median rent of units in Columbus Metropolitan Area ranged from $450 for a studio unit to $809 for a unit that has four or more

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bedrooms in 2012. By contrast, Fair Market Rent (FMR) ranged from $537 for a studio to $1,080 for a four bedroom unit and the Low HOME rent limits ranged from $537 (studio) to $995 (4 bedroom). Accordingly, Area Median Rents for the Columbus Metropolitan Area are comparable to both HOME rents and Fair Market Rent (FMR) limits. In fact, according to the Danter Apartment Report, market rents in Columbus are actually below FMR and HOME rents. 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.

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.

Overall, 43% of housing units are less than 35 years old and 57% are 35 years or older (Table 53). Of all housing units in Columbus, 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. Currently, 56% percent of owner-occupied units and 58% of renter occupied units were built before 1980, and thus pose a risk of having lead-based paint (Table 53). Further, 11% of renter-occupied units and 6% of owner-occupied housing with a lead paint risk had children under the age of six – the age group at greatest risk – living in them (Table 54).

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. As of May 2014, there were 6,197 vacant and abandoned residential houses in Columbus (Table 55). 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.

In addition to vacant housing, there are 4,055 housing units in Columbus that are in foreclosure (Franklin County Daily Reporter, Foreclosure Dataset, 2013). While homes in foreclosure do not necessarily pose an immediate threat to a neighborhood, they can be an indicator of the overall health of a community's housing market. Homes that have fallen into foreclosure also have an increased chance of being vacant and abandoned in the future.

Finally, as described in section NA-10 the ACS tracks the number of housing units that suffer from four specific housing problems: 1) lack of complete plumbing; 2) lack of complete kitchen facilities; 3) overcrowding; and 4) households spending more than 30% of income on housing. While housing affordability does not have a direct relationship with the condition of the housing, the other three problems are indicators of physical conditions and limitations of the current housing supply. Approximately, 29% of owner-occupied and 48% of renter-occupied housing units have one or more of these four housing problems. However, the 2007-2011 CHAS data discussed in section NA-10, show that just 10% of the housing problems of rental units and 3% of owner-occupied units are related to the physical condition of the home, meaning that cost-burden accounts for a large majority of the recorded housing problems.

Definitions

The City of Columbus has established a 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.

4503.01 Declaration of policy.

There exists in the city 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. The purpose of this code is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the city 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.

(Ord. 1254-75.)

4503.02 Application.

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. 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. (Ord. 356-75.)

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	43,901	28%	73,566	45%
With two selected Conditions	630	0%	4,565	3%
With three selected Conditions	150	0%	583	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	60	0%
No selected Conditions	110,759	71%	85,527	52%
Total	***155,440***	***99%***	***164,301***	***100%***

Table 52 – Condition of Units
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	21,771	14%	18,666	11%
1980-1999	46,782	30%	49,759	30%
1950-1979	57,747	37%	67,171	41%
Before 1950	29,140	19%	28,705	17%
Total	155,440	100%	164,301	100%

Table 53 – Year Unit Built
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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	86,885	56%	95,875	58%
Housing Units built before 1980 with children present	9,800	6%	17,710	11%

Table 54 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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Number of Vacant and Abandoned Units

Unit Status	Suitable for Rehabilitation	Not Suitable for Rehabilitation	Total
Vacant Units	N/A	N/A	26,784
Abandoned Vacant Residential Properties	N/A	N/A	6,197
REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A
Abandoned REO Properties	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 55 – Vacant Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Vacant Units); Columbus Department of Development, May 2014 (Abandoned Vacant Units)

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

There is a great need for the rehabilitation of both owner and renter-occupied housing in the City of Columbus. The city has a large and growing inventory of vacant and abandoned housing units that could be returned to the market if they were rehabilitated. As of May 2014, there were an estimated 6,197 vacant and abandoned residential houses (i.e. houses with 1-3 units) (Table 55). The City of Columbus does not collect data that specifically defines a property as being "suitable/not suitable for rehabilitation," but vacant residential properties (i.e. residential properties with 1 to 4 housing units) are rated based on the exterior condition of the house. The three condition categories are 1) poor, 2) fair, and 3) good. Of the 6,971 vacant and abandoned residential homes 1,229 (20%) were in poor, 3,566 (58%) fair, and 1,393 (22%) good condition (the condition was "unknown" for 9 homes). While it is not possible to accurately enumerate the number of houses suitable for rehab, we can estimate that homes rated as being in "good" condition are likely suitable for rehab and homes in "bad" condition are not. In general, housing units should be saved through rehabilitation whenever feasible. Neighborhoods such as Olde Towne East, King-Lincoln District, and Near Southside have a good stock of historic housing that could become a neighborhood asset if large-scale rehabilitation efforts were implemented.

Along with the need for large-scale intensive rehabilitation, there is a large demand for repair assistance. During stakeholder focus groups, local professionals who administer housing rehab programs identified that housing rehab programs have been very successful, but that there is a much greater demand for these services than there is funding for the rehab programs. The housing professionals also noted that a number of aging, large-scale apartment developments outside of the downtown core will require significant rehabilitation to be safe and sanitary for residents. These large and aging developments present a particular challenge as rehabilitation is often too large a cost burden for owners or rehab programs to assume.

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

The City of Columbus 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 182,760 housing units at risk of lead-based

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paint hazards, and of those units 27,510 had at least one child under the age of six living in them or visiting at least 8 hours per week.

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

Introduction

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 2014 there are 1,373 public housing units available. In addition, there are 13,089 Section 8 vouchers currently available.

Totals Number of Units by Program Type

Program Type									
				Vouchers					
							Special Purpose Voucher		
Public Housing Program	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Total+	Project -based	Tenant -based	Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled
# of units vouchers available	0	0	1,373	13,089	1,912	9,996	214	0	864
# of accessible units									

Table 56 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

+The "total" vouchers column includes Homeownership Vouchers, which are not individually reported in this table. Because Homeownership Vouchers are included in the voucher total, the sum of Project-based, Tenant-based, and Special Purpose Vouchers will be less than the total number of vouchers listed in this table

Note: The "number of public housing units available" listed in this table is smaller than the "number of public housing units in use" that is reported in Table 34 because this table accounts for a public housing development that is scheduled for demolition in the near future.

Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, July 2014 (# of public housing units available)

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Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Table 57 – Public Housing Supply
Data Source: Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, July 2014

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:

CMHA currently has 1,373 public housing units, including 1,143 family units and 230 units for elderly residents (age 62 and older).

HUD's Real Estate Assessment Center (REAC) conducts a program of annual physical inspections of public housing. Scores range from 0 to 100. The physical inspection scoring is deficiency based; meaning all properties start with 100 points and each observed deficiency reduces the score by an amount dependent on the importance and severity of the deficiency. A score of 90 or above is considered in "excellent" physical condition, 60 to 89 is considered "good," and anything below 60 is considered "poor." Based on REAC inspections made between 2008 and 2011, the average inspection scores for public housing developments currently managed by CMHA ranged from 49 to 86, with the vast majority in "good" physical condition (60 to 89).

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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
The Meadows	68
New Village Homes	N/A
Ohio Townhouses	61
Post Oak Station	68
Rosewind	75
Sawyer Manor	53*
Thornwood Commons	86
Trevitt Heights	49
Worley Terrace	74

Table 58 – Public Housing Condition

Data Source: HUD, Real Estate Assessment Center, 2011 Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores (inspections made between 2008 and 2011; only includes properties currently managed by CMHA as of 2014; *combined score for Sawyer Manor & Towers—Sawyer Towers are no longer managed by CMHA)

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 a high quality physical environment for public housing residents.

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, 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. CSB 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 housing facilities and supportive services.

In terms of housing capacity by facility type, the County has a total of 596 emergency shelter beds (with an overflow capacity of 237), 118 transitional housing units, and 2,337 beds in permanent supportive housing units (Table 59). The largest majority of emergency units, 514 in total, are targeted specifically to adults without children, while 50 units serve households with children, and 32 are specifically for veterans. Overall, transitional housing units are more evenly targeted to the five subpopulations in the table, than emergency shelter units. The largest number of transitional housing units serve adults without children (41) followed by veterans (40), unaccompanied youth (24), and households with children (13). The majority of permanent supportive housing units in the County serve single adults without children (1,855 beds) followed by chronically homeless households (564), households with children (482) and veterans (368).

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Household Type	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
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	24	0	0

Table 59 – Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source: Community Shelter Board

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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. In addition, CHN 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 VA Hospital, Veterans Services Commission, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Veterans Administration (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

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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.

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.

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,

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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:

Homeless Service Providers

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

Table 60 – Homeless Service Providers

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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. In addition to these six, other local groups with special housing needs include persons with serious mental illness, refugees, and persons released from prison.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families
TBRA	101
PH in facilities	0
STRMU	54
ST or TH facilities	14
PH placement	40

Table 61 – HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: Columbus Public Health

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 2007-2011 CHAS data, there are 23,515 households in the City of Columbus with elderly persons and at least one of four HUD defined housing problems. Among these 10,740 are renter households and 4,325 have a household income below 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.

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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 the City of Columbus there are 52,026 people with disabilities living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (note: data for this indicator are not available prior to 2009, thus we had to use 3-year ACS estimates, instead of 5-year estimate). 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 the City of Columbus 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:

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.

There are currently no victims of domestic violence reported to be living in public housing or holding Section 8 vouchers.

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.

As previously mentioned, 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 the City of Columbus 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. Refugees, by definition, are in need of supportive housing. According 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 Prison:

Reentering the community from prison 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 Columbus available to ex-offenders. The vast majority of these are provided by Alvis House's Residential Reentry Program.

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 city 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

Barriers for housing providers

Community opposition to affordable housing (e.g. "not in my backyard")

1. Due to concern over property values, some people prefer developments that "raise the bar" and are opposed to the development of affordable housing.

2. Education is needed among the general public to help clarify the meaning of affordable housing and eliminate negative connotations.

3. Good Neighbor Agreements, used by the city, and Cooperation Agreements, used by CMHA, have been effective in working with the community and tracking positive outcomes. However, they have not been widely used.

Development regulations and land costs

1. Highest density zones tend to be limited in the amount of land area available for redevelopment, as these sites tend to be small and scattered.

2. Neighborhoods with a high proportion of vacant and abandoned property often have low property and initial investment costs and minimal design guideline regulation. However, this savings is typically offset by the need to upgrade aging infrastructure and development fees.

Decline in public housing stock

1. CMHA currently has 1,373 units, 60% fewer than in 2009.

2. As of July 2014, 4,725 households were on the waiting list for public housing.

Landlord participation in Section 8

1. According to the Columbus Apartment Association (CAA), a significant barrier for participation in Section 8 among small landlords is the difficulty of compliance with HUD standards, which originate from the federal level.

2. CMHA noted that HUD requires 100% compliance to city building codes, such that a project can fail inspection for one minor failure, even if it does not affect the safety of the unit. CMHA acknowledged that this is a challenge for landlords and an impediment for Section 8 participation.

Expiring HUD contracts

1. The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 3,300 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of July 2014. From 2014 to 2019, 35% of the contracts for these units are set to expire.

2. While contracts that are set to expire will likely be renewed, the number of privately owned Section 8 units has declined over time and this trend may continue with upcoming expirations.

Cost to retrofit homes to accommodate persons with disabilities and seniors

1. There is an increasing demand for homes that are retrofitted to be accessible to people with disabilities and that allow individuals to age in place. However, these improvements are too costly for some owner-occupiers or landlords to make.

Barriers for housing consumers

Perceived access to quality education

1. Within Columbus City Schools, the real or perceived quality of education is a deterrent for families who, even with financial constraints, continue to seek housing in suburban school districts.

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 due to unfamiliarity with the customs, 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 these growing populations.

3. The strong sellers' market presents a greater opportunity for discrimination, as sellers' have more potential buyers from whom to choose. Additionally, there have been an increasing number of all-cash deals, which effectively exclude LMI households from these purchase opportunities.

4. When controlled for different income levels, denial rates for conventional loans are higher for minorities than for whites. For example, the blacks have denial rates 5 to 12 percentage points higher (depending on income level) than do whites.

Availability of home loans

1. The fallout of the subprime market has had an extensive 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. Credit agencies have little accountability with regard to how they determine the credit score and how they address complaints or queries regarding a score. However, credit scores impact potential buyers' ability to secure insurance and financing necessary to purchase a home.

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, 2,480 households were 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

In order to eliminate barriers to affordable housing, the city has taken or will take the following actions. The city has made significant improvements in facilitating development. The Columbus Development Guide was created in 2003. Digital Submission Standards, introduced in 2006, clarify what is required on applications and saves city staff time by using electronic submissions. The city now operates the One Stop Shop for development review. Many of the Mayor's Housing Task Force recommendations have been implemented. The Development Department continues to implement recommendations from the Columbus Housing Task Force to provide property tax incentives, increase housing code enforcement and expansion of the city Land Bank. 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 2015, the Code Enforcement Section anticipates issuing 2,500 zoning, housing and environmental code orders. The Development Department, Housing Division provides programs including Vacant Property Prevention, Home Modification and Chores minor home repair to assist these populations with maintaining code compliance.

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

Introduction

In the aftermath of the Great Recession, Columbus has been able to bounce back quicker than many of its peer cities. This is due in part to the nature of the local economy. Unlike most Midwest cities that have had to transition away from an economy historically based on manufacturing, Columbus 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, Columbus has become a national model for both bipartisan cooperation and economic development in the post-recession economy.

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	514	380	0%	0%	0%
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	31,801	44,072	10%	9%	0%
Construction	7,139	12,016	2%	3%	0%
Education and Health Care Services	74,714	112,779	23%	24%	+1%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	27,033	42,437	8%	9%	+1%
Information	7,924	11,467	2%	2%	0%
Manufacturing	18,746	25,994	6%	6%	0%
Other Services	36,608	48,164	11%	10%	–1%
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	35,283	57,207	11%	12%	+1%
Public Administration	15,413	30,844	5%	7%	+2%
Retail Trade	36,125	46,184	11%	10%	–1%
Transportation and Warehousing	16,176	20,637	5%	4%	–1%
Wholesale Trade	13,788	16,062	4%	3%	–1%
Total	321,264	468,243	--	--	--

Table 62 – Business Activity

Data Source: 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

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Labor Force

Employment Indicator	Number/Rate
Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	431,369
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	391,389
Unemployment Rate	9.27
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	16.70
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.69

Table 63 – Labor Force
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Occupations by Sector

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial*	145,585
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	552
Service	70,603
Sales and office	108,397
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	21,989
Production, transportation and material moving	44,263

Table 64 – Occupations by Sector
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (* includes all management, business, science, and arts occupations)

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	284,424	77%
30-59 Minutes	74,652	20%
60 or More Minutes	10,317	3%
Total	***369,393***	***100%***

Table 65 – Travel Time
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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Education

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	20,593	4,813	19,319
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	73,704	8,430	26,159
Some college or Associate's degree	95,810	8,815	21,382
Bachelor's degree or higher	124,368	4,154	16,616

Table 66 – Educational Attainment by Employment Status
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (*ACS data for population age 25 and older)
Note: Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)*

Educational Attainment by Age

Educational Attainment	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,605	3,494	3,220	5,799	5,533
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12,443	10,025	7,923	14,264	10,150
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	24,250	29,320	27,724	51,262	24,455
Some college, no degree	50,088	33,801	24,026	37,508	11,667
Associate's degree	2,615	9,615	8,522	12,826	1,939
Bachelor's degree	13,780	44,752	22,928	30,887	7,741
Graduate or professional degree	1,052	18,279	11,101	17,410	6,102

Table 67 – Educational Attainment by Age
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	18,835
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	27,149
Some college or Associate's degree	32,131
Bachelor's degree	43,970
Graduate or professional degree	53,830

Table 68 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

Columbus' economy is largely service-based, with the three largest employment sectors all being services and accounting for nearly 50% of all jobs in the city (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 growing occupations by number of annual openings earn less on average than the median hourly wage of $17 per hour.

Based on these projects, it appears that there will be an increased demand for both high-skilled 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 growth 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 household in Columbus. This could result in an increased number of LMI households in the city, 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.

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 37% of the city's workforce. This roughly corresponds to the 30% of the population ages 18 to 65 with a Bachelor's or higher degree.

Of Columbus residents who are in the labor force, about 128,000 (38%) have a Bachelor's degree or higher. This implies that the supply of college educated workers (38%) is adequately meeting the demand for jobs that traditionally require a Bachelor's degree or higher (as noted in the paragraph above, about 37% of jobs require a Bachelor's degree or higher). Additionally, more than 104,000 (31%) people in the labor force have some college education or an Associate's degree. In total, nearly 70% of civilians participating in the labor force have some education beyond high school, which is necessary given that the majority of jobs likely require post-secondary education. Conversely, about 30% of workers have a high school education or less. These individuals likely work in sectors like retail or manufacturing, which traditionally do not require workers to have higher levels of educational attainment.

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 Jobs and Family Services (FCJFS), 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 the city's workforce needs, the City of Columbus is investing $1.5 million of education funds in a new initiative called FastPath. 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)?

Columbus 2020 is a public-private partnership launched in 2010 by the City of Columbus, Franklin County, the Columbus Partnership, the Mid-Ohio Development Exchange, the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission, the Battelle Memorial Institute, and others to serve as the economic development organization for an 11-country region in central Ohio. In 2011 the U.S. Economic Development Administration invested in Columbus 2020 to help develop a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the region.

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.

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 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Based on the 2007-2011 ACS-5 year estimates, 2% of households in the City of Columbus have multiple (two or more) housing problems, as defined by HUD. HUD recommends defining "concentration" as any census tract in which the percentage of households in a particular group is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that group for the entire jurisdiction. Using this definition, there are no census tracts in the city with a concentration of households with multiple housing problems. That said, the pockets with the highest percentage of households having two or more housing problems are located in Downtown, Reeb-Hosack, the West Scioto area, and North Linden.

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

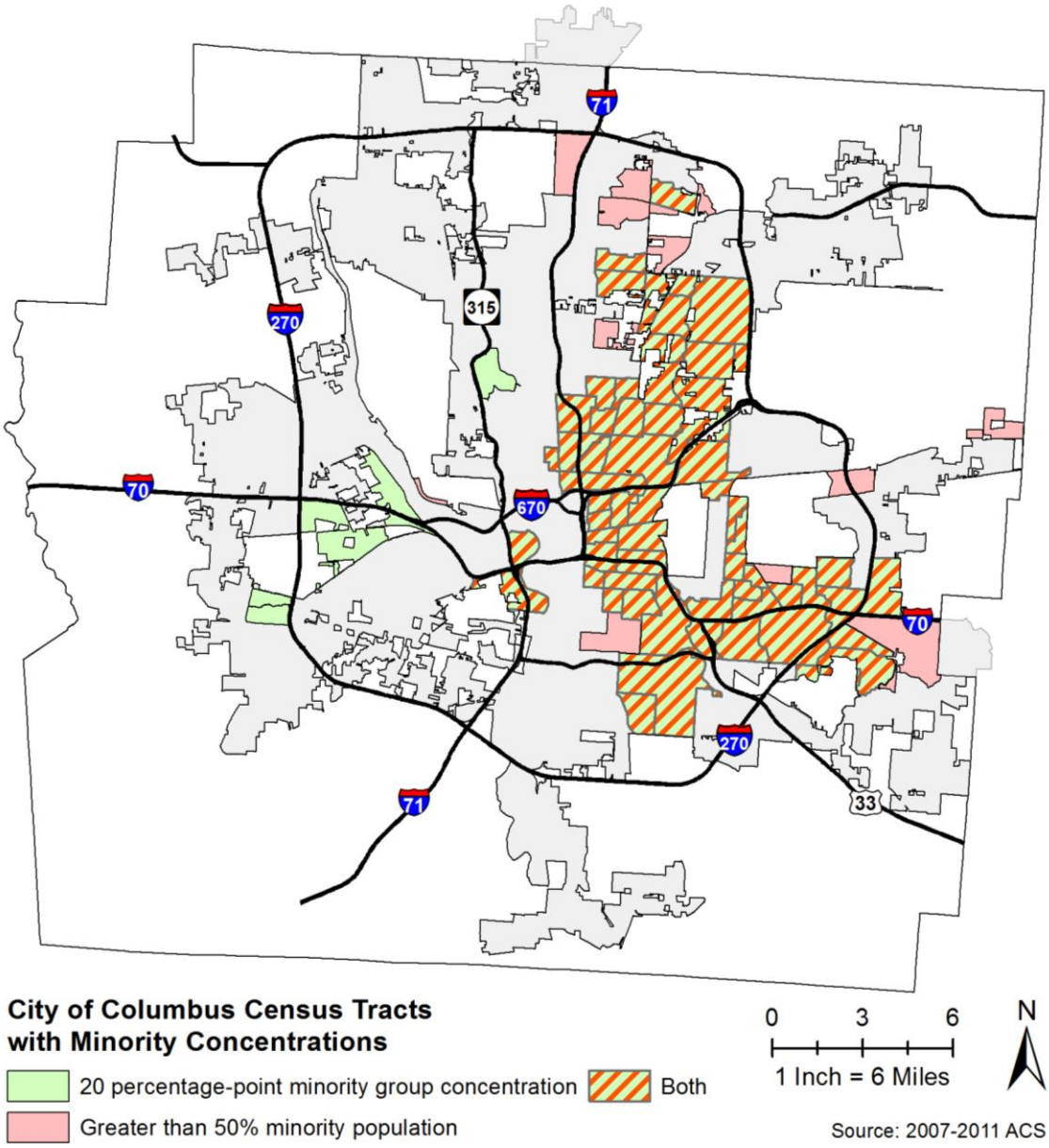
Minority Concentrations

There are two ways HUD recommends defining "concentration" of racial or ethnic minorities. The first is the definition used above for households with multiple housing problems—that is, any census tract in which the percentage of households with a householder of a particular racial or ethnic minority is at least 20 percentage points higher than the percentage of that group for the entire jurisdiction. The second definition is any census tract in which the percentage of households with a householder of any racial or ethnic minority (i.e., all householders other than non-Hispanic Whites) is more than 50%.

Using the first definition, there are many areas of African American concentration occurring mostly on the east side of Columbus; more specifically, east of Interstate-71, south of Morse Road, and west of Interstate-270. The only concentrations of Asian householders occur in University Village and the West Campus area of The Ohio State University. Beyond these areas, there are no other racial or ethnic minorities with concentrations in the city as defined by the first definition described above.

Using the second definition, the areas of Columbus with an overall minority concentration of more than 50% of householders closely matches the areas of African American concentration described in the previous paragraph.

Map 1 – Racial and Ethnic Concentration by Census Tract



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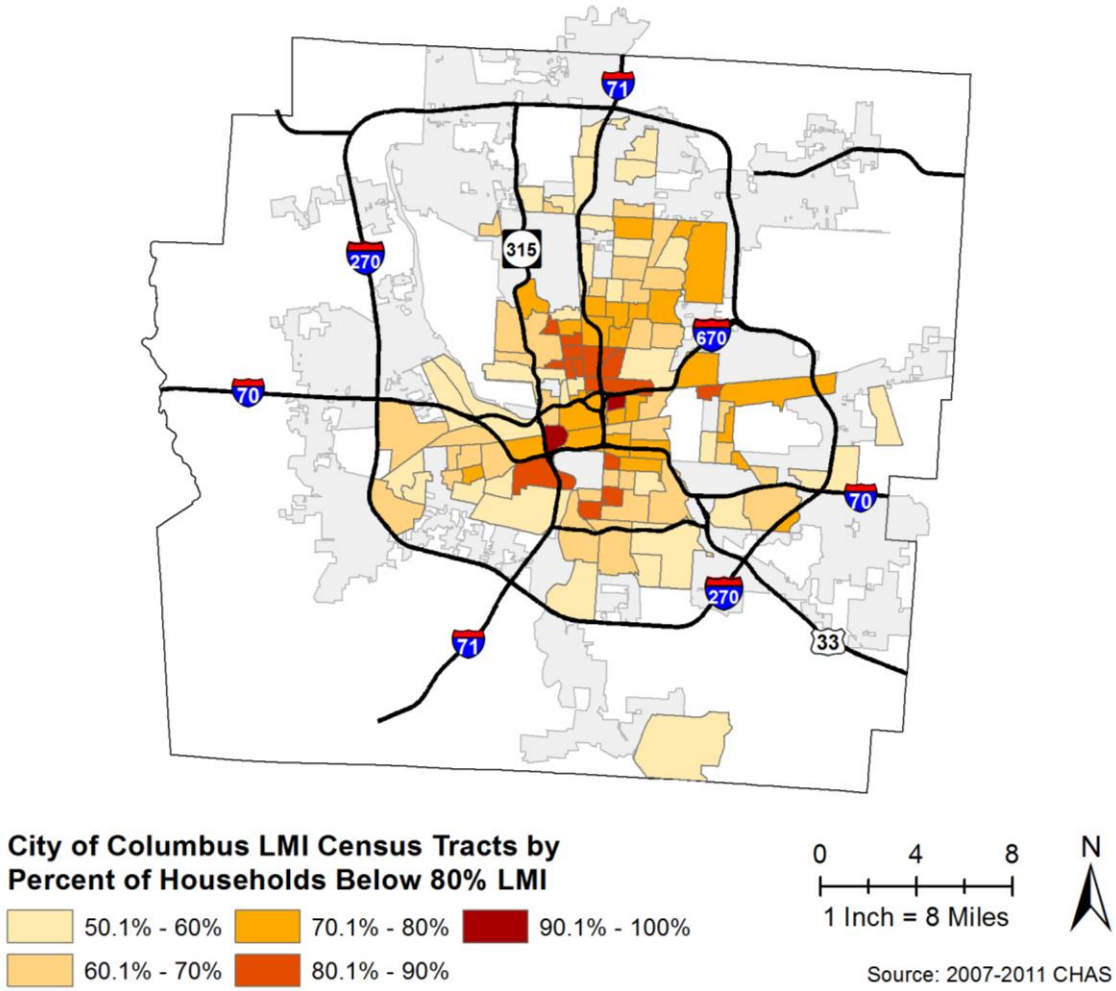
Low to Moderate Income Concentrations

HUD recommends defining "concentration" of LMI households as any census tract in which the percentage of households with income less than 80% of AMI is greater than 50%. Using this definition, there are areas of LMI concentration covering most of the city, with the strongest concentrations in the Near East Side, the University District, Franklinton, Milo-Grogan, and South Linden.



Map 2 – LMI Concentration by Census Tract

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

As seen in Map 1 and Map 2, nearly all census tracts that have a concentration of racial or ethnic minorities also have a concentration of LMI households. As such, the following discussion of market conditions focuses on census tracts with a high concentration of LMI households, since this geography also includes census tracts that have a high concentration of racial or ethnic minorities.

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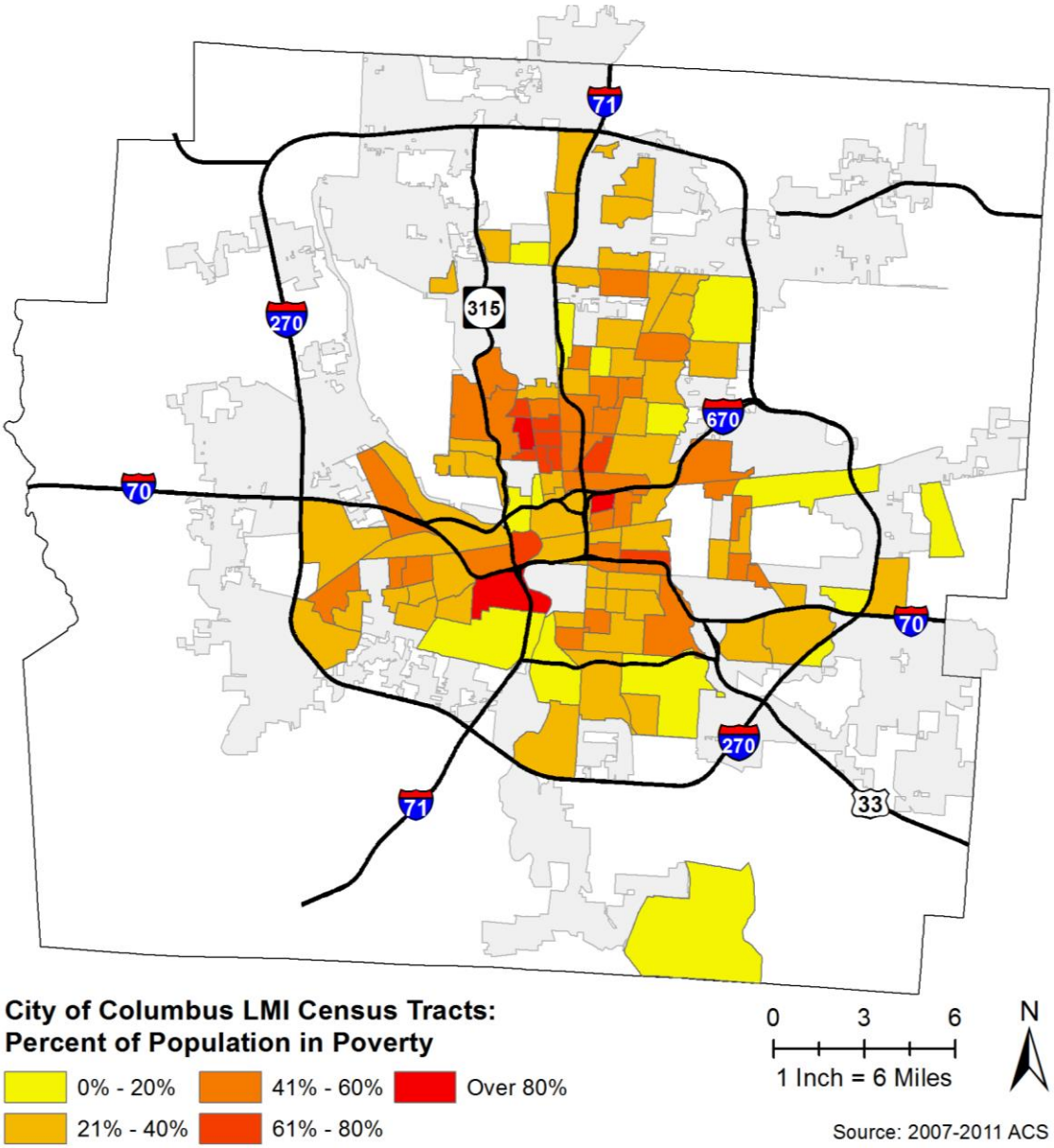
Of the 244 census tracts that are fully or partially in the City of Columbus, 111 (or 45%) have a concentration of LMI households. A total of 332,319 people live in an LMI census tract, which represents 43% of the city's entire population. There are 133,490 occupied housing units in the city's LMI census tracts and 66% of residents live in a renter-occupied unit, while 34% reside in owner-occupied housing.



Map 3 – Percent of Population in Poverty by LMI Census Tracts

Poverty:

According to ACS 2007-2011 data, approximately 1 out of 5 Columbus residents (21.8%) live in poverty. In general, a much larger percentage of people live in poverty in areas of the city with a concentration of LMI households, which makes sense given that LMI, is an indicator of

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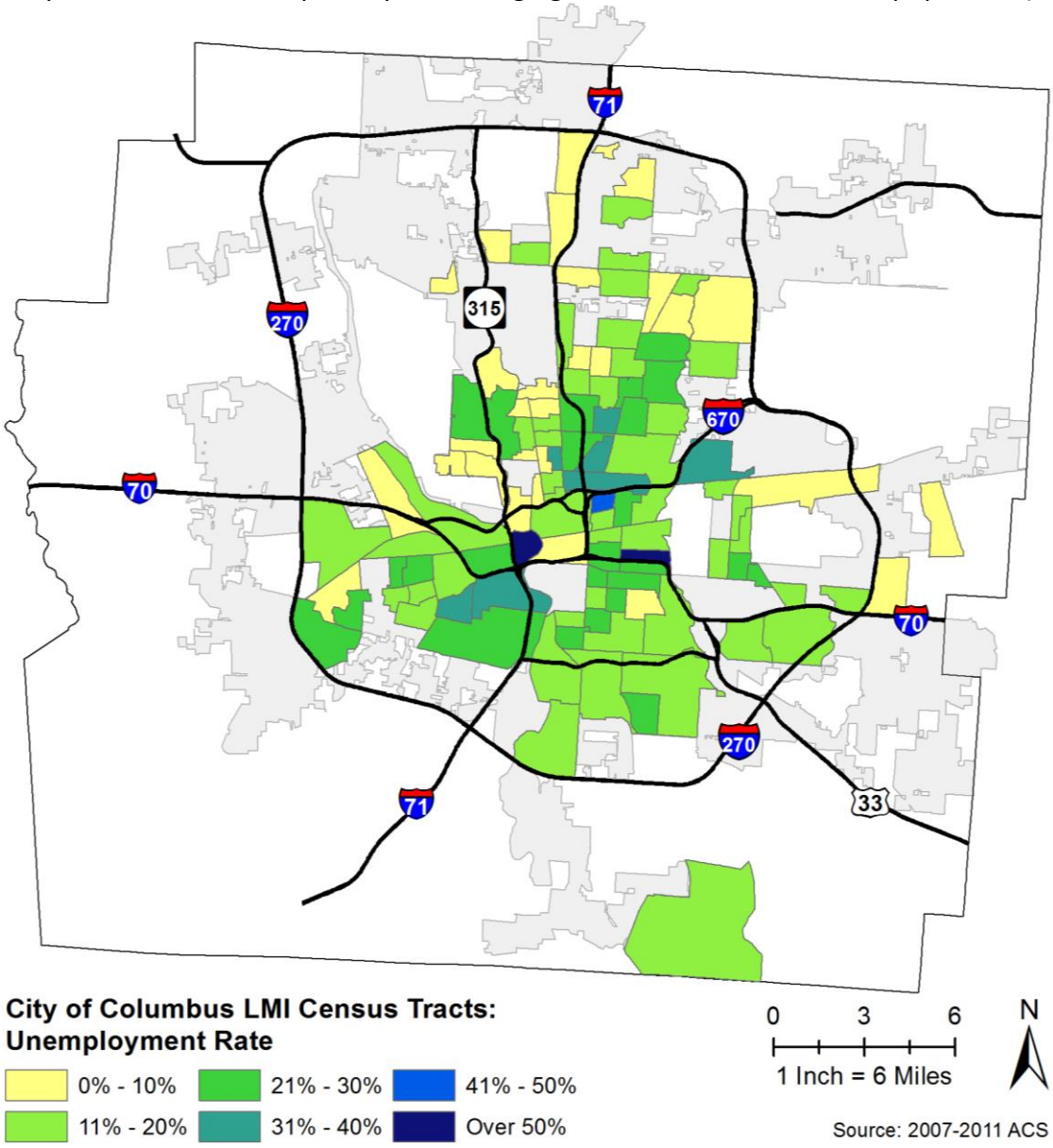
economic hardship in and of itself. Overall, 86% of LMI census tracts had a higher percentage of people living in poverty than the city average of 21.8%. Further, roughly 30% of LMI census tracts had at least twice the percentage of people living in poverty as the city average, meaning that at least 43.6% of residents were living in poverty.

As Map 3 shows, census tracts with the highest percentage of residents living in poverty (61% or more) are located within traditionally low-income neighborhoods, located near downtown such as Franklinton, Weinland Park, South Linden, Near East Side, and the northern portion of the Southside. Census tracts located in the Far East and southern portion of the Southside had relatively lower rates of poverty than other areas with a concentration of LMI households (many of these tracts had poverty rates ranging from 8.9% to 30% of their population).



Map 4 – Unemployed Rate by LMI Census Tracts

Unemployment:

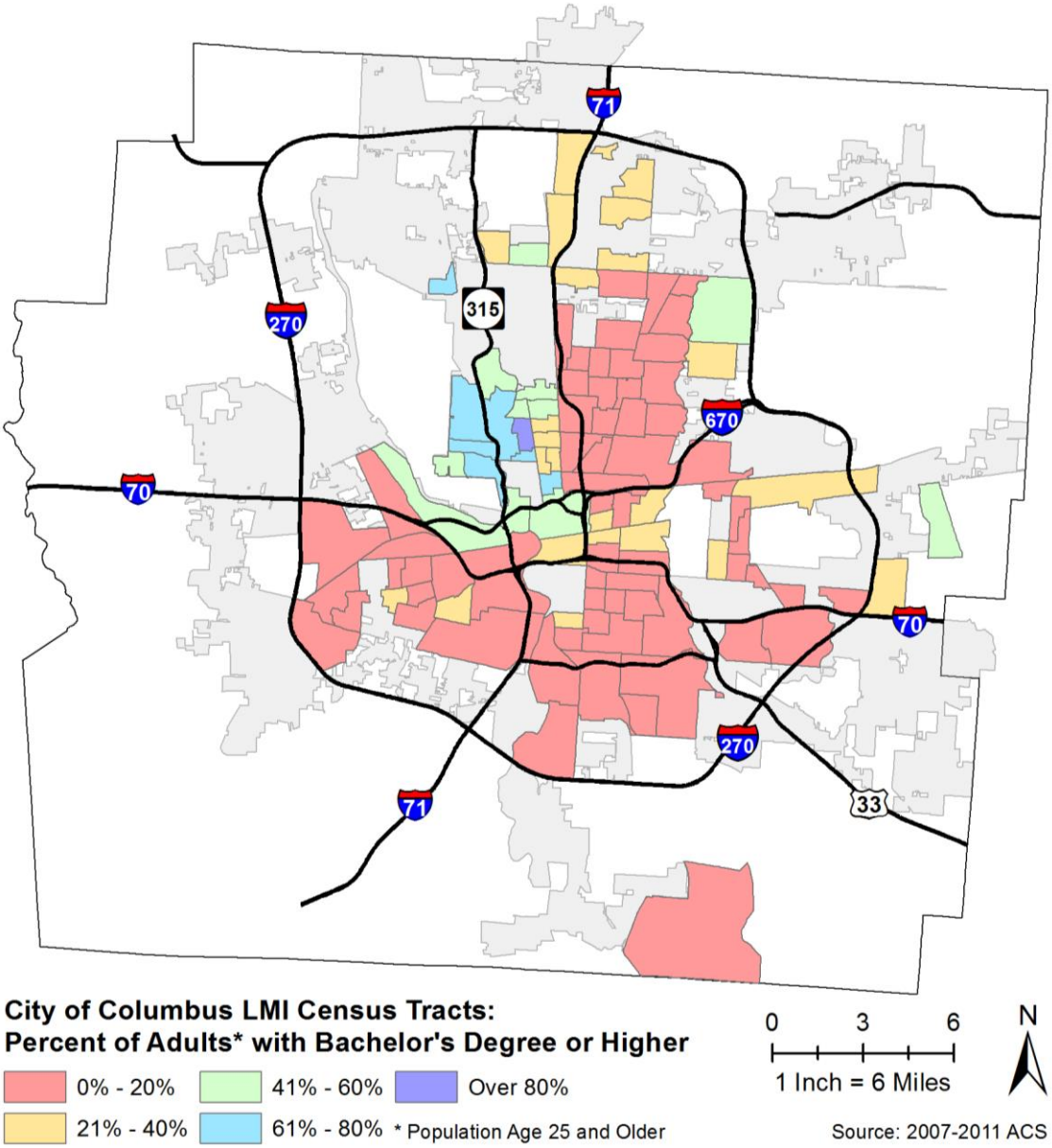
Similar to poverty, unemployment rates tend to be much higher in LMI census tracts than the city as a whole. Based on 2007-2011 ACS data, the unemployment rate for the City of Columbus was 9.3%. Approximately 73% of census tracts identified as LMI had an unemployment rate higher than the city's rate. About 33% of LMI tracts, or 1 in 3, had an unemployment rate of 18.6% or higher, which is more than double the city's overall unemployment rate. The high rates of unemployment found in many of the LMI census tracts is likely one of the primary reasons why these tracts also have higher poverty rates and a concentration of LMI households.

Much like poverty, census tracts with the highest unemployment rate are located neighborhoods like East Franklinton, South Linden, Near East Side, South Side, and Hilltop (Map 4). These neighborhoods all had at least one census tract where 30% or more of the population was unemployed. Some census tracts located in downtown, Italian Village, Victorian Village, Dennison Place, Far East, and Northland had relatively lower unemployment rates than other core urban neighborhoods (0% to 10% of the population is unemployed in these tracts).

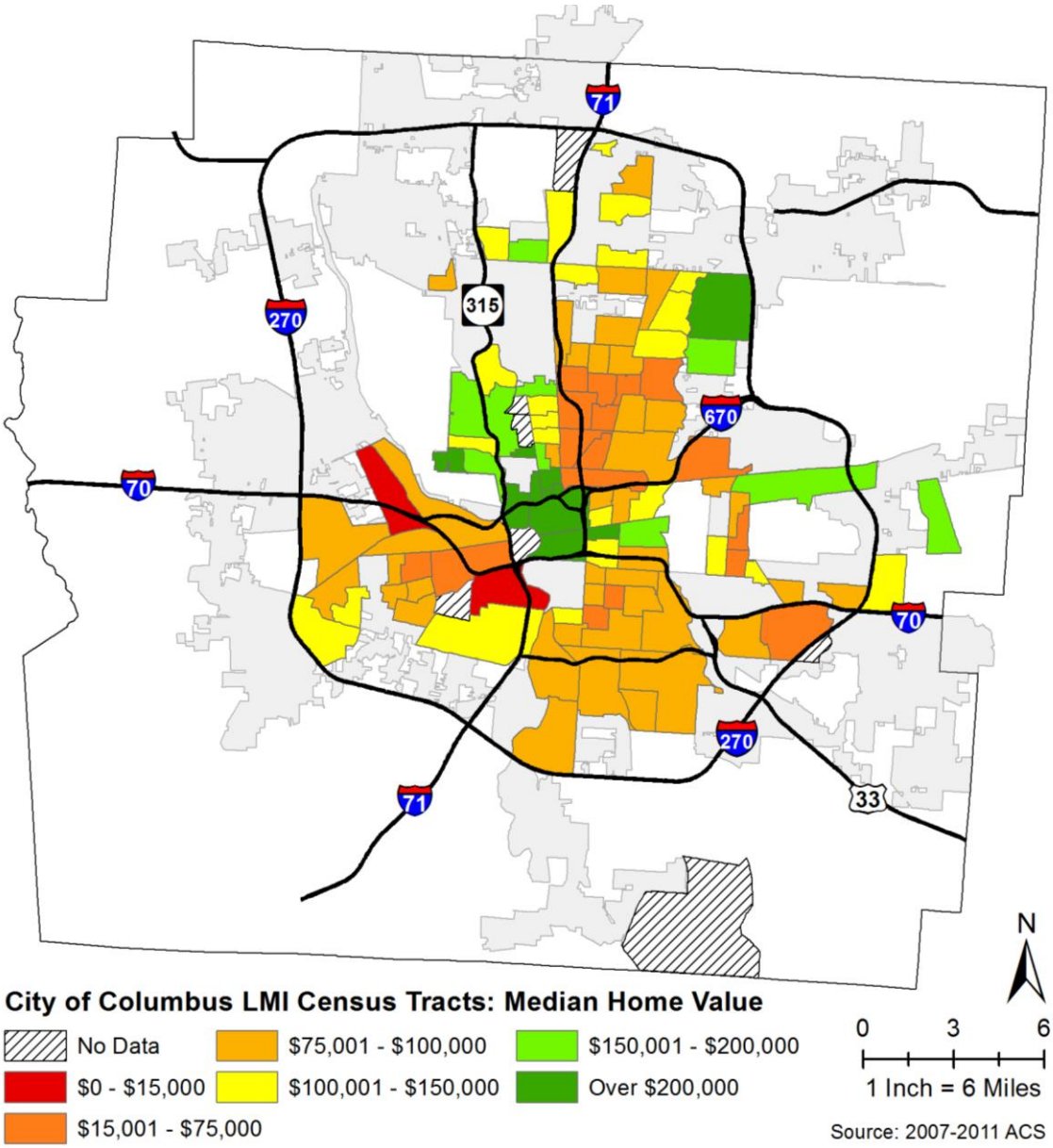
Education:

Poverty and unemployment rates are often related to a population's level of educational attainment. Higher levels of educational attainment frequently correspond with lower rates of unemployment and poverty. Of Columbus residents who are 25 years of age or older, 39% have a high school degree or less, 28% have some college or an Associate's degree, and 32% have a Bachelor's degree or higher (due to rounding, totals do not add up to 100%). The majority of census tracts with a concentration of LMI households have educational attainment levels lower than the city average. In fact, the percentage of residents with a Bachelor's degree or higher is below 15% in 58 of the city's 111 census tracts (52%), which is less than half the city's average.

In nearly all LMI concentrated census tracts, less than 20% of the adult population have a Bachelor's degree or higher (Map 5). A select number of census tracts located downtown and in Italian Village, Victorian Village, University District, and Dennison Place had higher educational attainment rates (Bachelor's degree or higher) than the city's average.



Map 5 – Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by LMI Census Tracts



Map 6 – Median Home Value by LMI Census Tracts

Housing:

In general, housing represents the largest expenditure for households in Columbus. 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 Columbus is $137,400 and the median contract rent is $627 per month. Overall, median home values and median rental costs are lower in the LMI census tracts than they are citywide. The median value of owner-occupied homes is less than $100,000 in 59% of the LMI census tracts (that have owner-occupied homes present) in the city, while rental costs are at least $100 a month cheaper than the city's median contract rent in 39% of the LMI census tracts.

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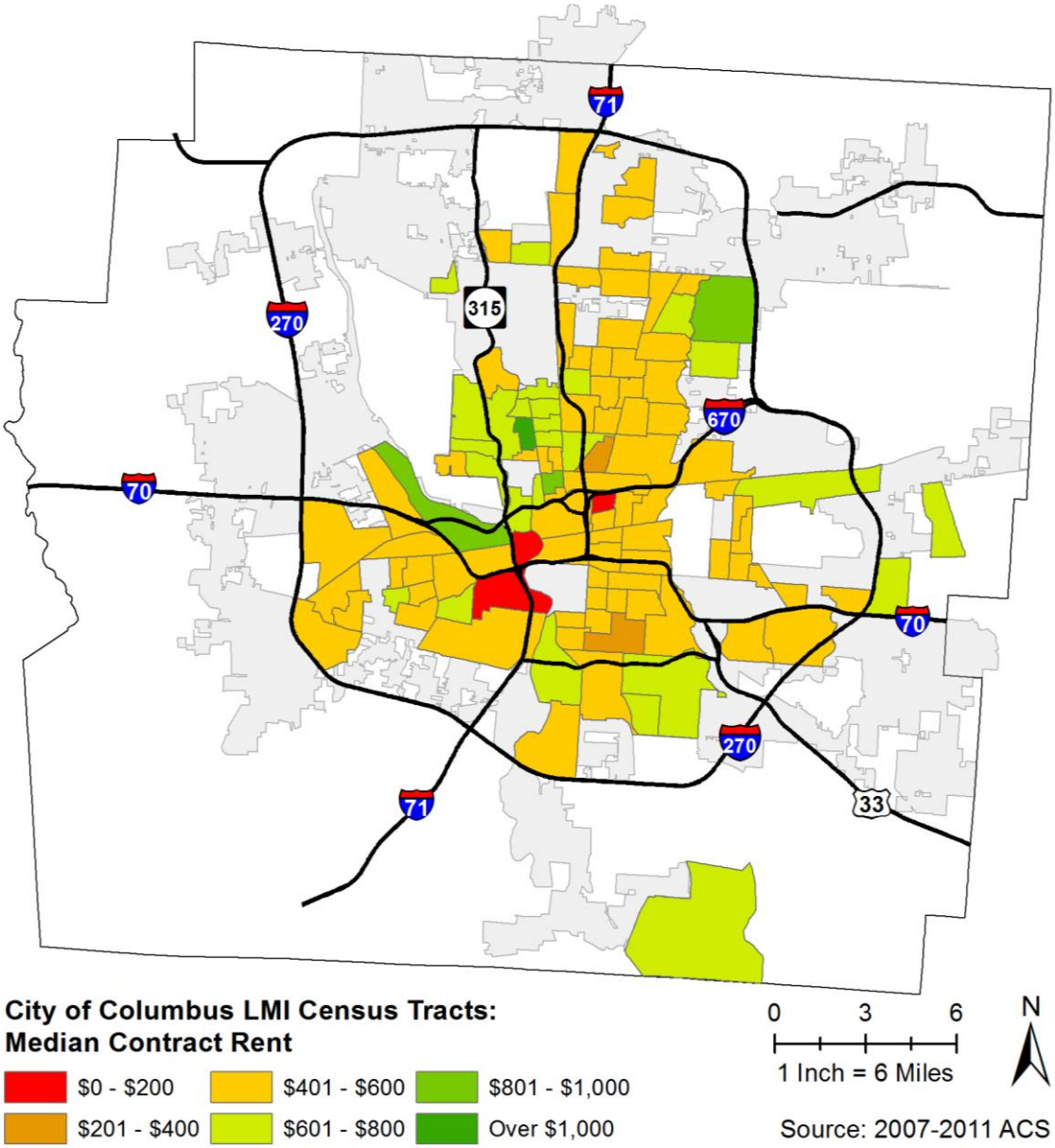
Census tracts with the lowest median home values (those less than $75,000) are primarily found in Franklinton, Hilltop, Southside, South Linden, Northland, and Southwest Columbus (Map 6). Some LMI concentrated census tracts have median home values much higher than the city's median value. These census tracts are located in Downtown, Near East Side, Northwest Columbus, and in the neighborhoods adjacent to the Short North (Italian Village, Victorian Village, and Dennison Place) and had median home values over $200,000, compared to the city's median value of $137,400.



Map 7 – Median Contract Rent by LMI Census Tracts

In terms of median rent, Map 7 shows that the majority of LMI concentrated census tracts have median rents that range from $401 to $600 per month. Some census tracts located in neighborhoods adjacent to the Short North and also in the University District and Northwest

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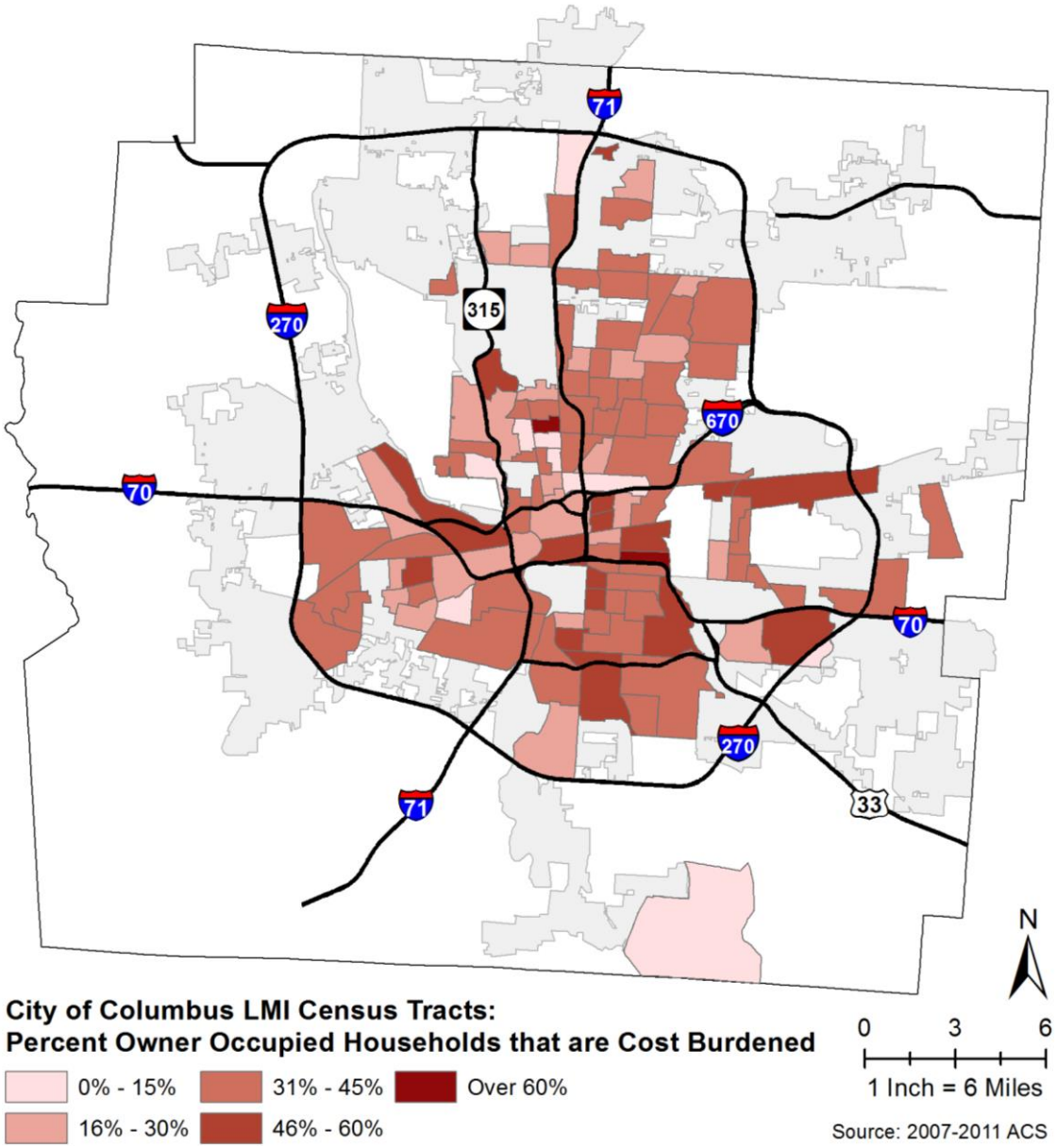
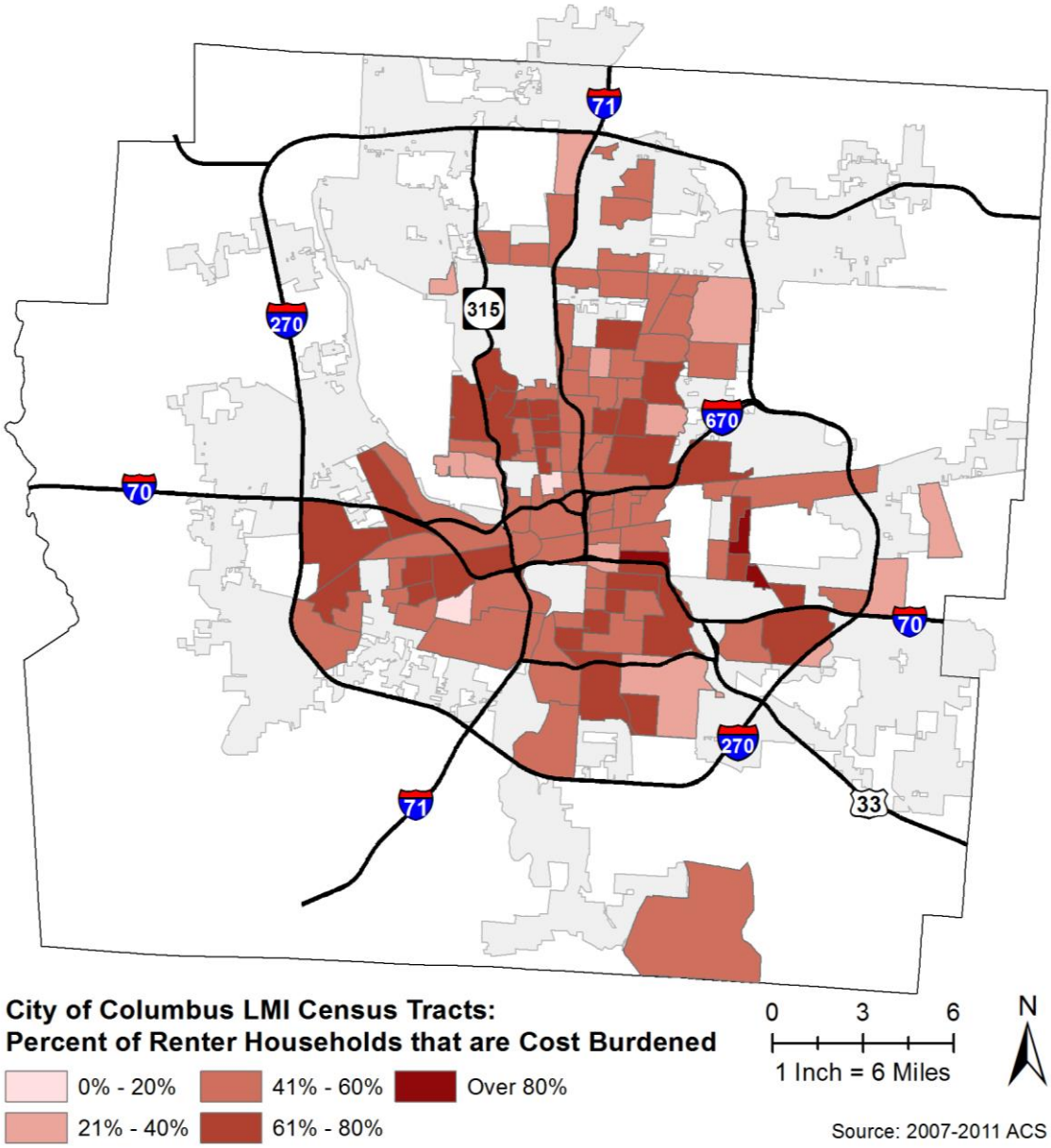
Columbus had median rents relatively higher than other LMI tracts (more than $800). Census tracts with the lowest median rent are found in East Franklinton, South Linden, and Southwest Columbus.



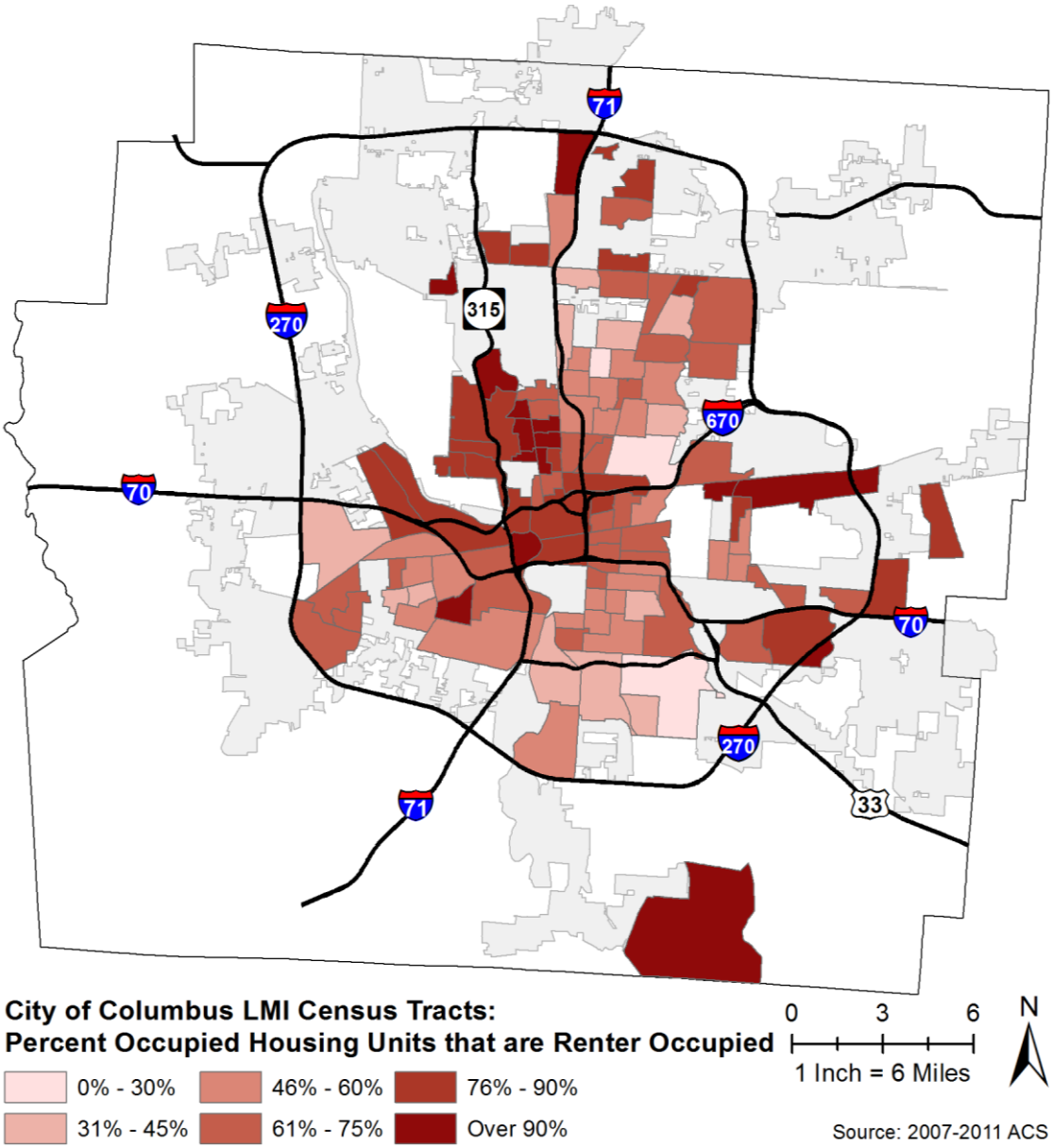
Map 8 – Percent Owner Occupied Households that are Cost Burdened by LMI Census Tract

Even though housing is generally cheaper in LMI census tracts than the city as a whole, household incomes are so low that housing is still not affordable to a large percentage of these tracts' population. In City of Columbus, 30% of owner-occupied and 47% of renter-occupied households are housing cost burdened. In one out of three LMI tracts, 40% or more of owners are housing costs burdened; further, in one third of the city'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 the Southside, Downtown, Near East Side, Southwest Columbus, Franklinton, and Hilltop (Map 8). As Map 9 shows, these same neighborhoods, along with some located in South Linden, Weinland Park, and the University District 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.



Map 9 – Percent of Renter Households that are Cost Burdened by LMI Census Tracts



Map 10 – Percent Occupied Housing Units that are Renter Occupied

According to 2007-2011 ACS data, the percentage of households that rent (51%) verses own (49%) is nearly evenly split in the City of Columbus. In many of the city's LMI census tracts a much higher percentage of the population rents their home than owns. In more than half of the city's LMI tracts, two-thirds or more 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 or due to high home values in the case of neighborhoods such as downtown, Italian Village, Victorian Village, and Dennison Place. LMI concentrated census tracts with the highest percentage of renters (more than 75%) are found in neighborhoods such as downtown, Italian Village, Victorian Village, Franklinton, South Linden, Northland, and Far East. Census tracts located in the southern portion of the Southside, Southwest Columbus, and North Linden had lower percentage of renter-occupied housing than

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other LMI concentrated tracts. Development patterns also play a role in the distribution of renter and owner-occupied units. Many of the LMI census tracts tend to be near the urban core and have denser development, these also are the areas that have the greatest concentration of rental housing.

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Many of the areas with LMI and/or minority concentration have community assets in place that can be leveraged through strategic revitalization efforts. These assets include: parks and recreation centers, community center, supportive service agencies, Community Development Corporations, civic associations, public libraries, educational facilities, and medical facilities.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Many of the LMI areas/neighborhoods near the urban core have established public, private, and non-profit partnerships focused on neighborhood revitalization, such as: Franklinton, Southside, King-Lincoln District, Weinland Park, and Northland Lights. Areas such as the Southside and Near East Side both have hospitals that are partnering with community leaders to help revitalize the surrounding neighborhoods. Franklinton is capitalizing on its proximity to downtown and a large amount of developable land to attract public and private development.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The Strategic Plan portion of the Consolidated Plan is based on the results of the Needs Assessment, resident survey, public comments, community stakeholder focus group interviews, and review of existing local/regional planning documents. Given the limited nature of resources, the city prioritized the needs identified through the Consolidated Planning process to direct the allocation of funds in a manner that maximizes community impact. Needs were prioritized during a Strategic Planning session, which brought together representatives from multiple city departments/divisions (i.e. Development including housing, economic development, code enforcement, land redevelopment and planning, Recreation and Parks, Public Health, Finance, etc.). The results of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis were shared with the group during the session and this information was used to determine priority needs and develop the Strategic Plan Goals. Through this Strategic Planning session the following priority needs were identified:

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. Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS
10. Homeless Facilities and Services
11. Public Improvements and Infrastructure

Based on the eleven priority needs, the City of Columbus developed Strategic Plan Goals designed to address these needs over the 5-year Consolidated Planning period, 2015-2019. The Strategic Plan Goals were created with the findings of the Market Analysis in mind, to ensure that they were specifically tailored to effectively address local market conditions.

The following sections describe the process of identifying priority needs and developing Strategic Plan Goals in more detail, while emphasizing the influence of local market conditions. In addition, the Strategic Plan outlines how the Strategic Plan Goals coordinate and supplement ongoing efforts related to public housing, barriers to affordable housing, homelessness strategies, lead-based paint remediation programs, and anti-poverty strategies.

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

General Allocation Priorities

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

Most of the CDBG, HOME, HOPWA and ESG programs operate citywide 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: Code Enforcement, Environmental Nuisance, Land Redevelopment, city Recreation Facilities Program Staffing, Neighborhood Commercial Development and the Neighborhood Support Fund. 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 city 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 69 – Priority Needs Summary

1	Priority Need Name	**Affordable Housing Preservation and Development**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Provide housing assistance to elderly residents • Assist low to moderate income owner-occupied homes • Preserve and expand affordable housing • Provide homebuyer education and assistance • Housing for groups ineligible for public housing • Collaborate with CMHA on public housing activities
	Description	Currently, the need for affordable housing in Columbus is much greater than the supply. By assisting in the preservation of existing and the development of new affordable housing units, the city hopes to increase the supply of affordable housing units for LMI households, especially for racial and ethnic minority households, and for special needs populations. The end goal is to close the gap between demand for and supply of affordable housing and to expand the affordable housing options of LMI households.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	Columbus does not have enough affordable housing to meet current needs and the private market is not producing a high volume of affordable rental housing. The Needs Assessment found that at least 41,560 extremely low income households do not have access to affordable housing. Additionally, there are 4,725 households on the waiting list for public housing, and 2,480 households waiting for Section 8 vouchers. 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 in both the city and County. Additionally, citizens ranked "provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, and affordable housing" as the most important housing need in Columbus. Given that the supply of affordable housing does not meet current demands, and that the private market is not focused on addressing this need, the city plans to assist in the preservation of existing and the development of new affordable housing.
2	**Priority Need Name**	**Safe and Sanitary Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly • Public Housing Residents • Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Ensure safe and sanitary property conditions • Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space • Reduce the infant mortality rate

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	Description	The City of Columbus is committed to ensuring that residents have access to safe and sanitary housing that is free from housing problems (described in section NA-10), lead-based paint hazards, and other threats to health and safety. The City of Columbus will continue to fund programs aimed at addressing these problems, such as Lead Safe Columbus, Emergency Repair Program, Home Modification Program, Home Safe and Sound Program, and others to help maintain safe and sanitary housing for all residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment revealed that 123,455 LMI households have one or more of the four severe housing problems, as defined by HUD, While a large percentage of these households are only cost burdened, meaning they do not have a housing problem related to the physical condition of the unit, these households often do not have available resources to address physical condition housing problems when they do arise. The Market Analysis showed that 6% of owner-occupied and 11% of renter-occupied housing units at risk of lead-based paint hazard had children living in them. There are 6,197 vacant and abandoned houses in Columbus, many of which may pose health and safety risks to nearby residents. As mentioned above, citizens ranked “provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, and affordable housing” as the most important housing need in Columbus. During the stakeholder focus group, housing professionals noted that there is more need for housing rehabilitation assistance than there is capacity. It was also mentioned that there is an increasing demand for home modification that will allow elderly residents to age in place.
3	**Priority Need Name**	**Supportive Service Housing for Special Needs**
	Priority Level	High

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	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle • Elderly • Families with Children • Elderly • Frail Elderly • Persons with Mental Disabilities • Persons with Physical Disabilities • Persons with Developmental Disabilities • Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families • Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Increase access to housing and emergency shelter • Provide housing for special needs populations
	Description	Provide housing and supportive services that meet the needs of special needs populations. Special Needs populations, such as persons with mental, physical and developmental disabilities; veterans; persons addicted to alcohol or other drugs; and persons released from prison often have housing and supportive service needs that are unique to their circumstances. Connecting these individuals to the appropriate supportive services often increases the likelihood that they will remain in safe and stable housing.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	Findings from the Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and focus groups show that the needs of many special needs populations are not being fully met. For example, data from the Community Shelter Board show that persons in emergency shelter are two times more likely to be disabled than the general population. This finding indicates that the housing needs of persons with disabilities are not being fully met, since a disproportionately greater percentage are becoming homeless. Section NA-45 summarizes the specific housing needs of special needs population in Columbus, focusing on places where needs are not being met. Citizens ranked "behavioral health services" as the second most important human, social, or supportive services need in Columbus.
4	**Priority Need Name**	**Housing Options for Elderly Residents**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle • Elderly • Elderly • Frail Elderly
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Provide housing assistance to elderly residents
	Description	Elderly residents and especially those that are frail elderly, have unique housing needs that must be met in order maintain a safe and healthy living environment. The city is dedicated to meeting the housing needs of the elderly and will continue to fund programs such as the Chores Program, which assists senior citizens with minor repairs to their homes, and the Home Modification Program which addresses special housing needs to enable accessibility. These programs help to ensure that elderly residents are able to maintain a safe and healthy household, allowing them the opportunity to age in place.

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	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on the 2007–2011 ACS, there are 85,277 people age 62 or older in the City of Columbus, or 11% of the population. It is estimated that more than 14,600 of elderly residents are frail elderly, which means they require assistance with three or more activities of daily living such as bathing, walking, and performing light housework. Through focus group discussions, it was revealed that as the elderly population has increased in central Ohio, so too has the need for housing assistance and other supportive services. Focus group participants expressed that there is a great need for home modifications that allow elderly residents to age in place, and also for housing rehabilitation assistance, since many elderly resident do not have the physical or financial capabilities to undertake home rehabilitation projects. Additionally, there is a need for increased senior-specific subsidized/public housing. CMHA currently has 303 elderly program participants living in public housing units and 2,299 who have housing vouchers. During the focus groups, participants noted that elderly public housing residents generally desire to live in a senior-specific development, but there are not an adequate number of units in senior developments to meet demand.
5	**Priority Need Name**	**Equal Access to Housing**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle • Large Families • Families with Children • Elderly • Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Ensure equal access to housing

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	Description	The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis showed that some populations have disproportionately greater housing burdens and/or greater risk of housing instability and homelessness than the general population. There is also evidence that some populations, such as racial and ethnic minorities, face barriers to affordable housing beyond those experienced by the general public (i.e. discriminatory practices, access to credit, etc.). The City of Columbus is dedicated to ensuring that all residents have equal opportunities to access safe, sanitary, and affordable housing and that no populations should experience disproportionately greater needs for or barriers to housing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment found that black/African American households and Hispanic/Latino households experience disproportionately greater housing cost burden than the general population. It was also found that LMI households, especially extremely low income household, have fewer affordable housing option (in some cases no options) than the total population. The Market Analysis and focus group discussions revealed that some populations (i.e. extremely low-income households, persons with disabilities, alcohol or other drug addictions, the reentry population, veterans, persons with HIV/AIDS, etc.) experience unique barriers to affordable housing, greater housing instability and increased risk of homelessness than the total population.
6	**Priority Need Name**	**Economic and Community Development**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Low • Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus

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	Associated Goals	• Foster business expansions in areas of need • Identify locations for economic reinvestment • Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space • Improve access to healthy food • Foster development of skills for residents in need • Reduce the infant mortality rate • Decrease the incidence of STIs
	Description	Provide support to ongoing efforts to revitalize business districts in neighborhoods of economic need. The revitalization of business districts grows the local economy, increases tax revenues, and can provide employment opportunities for residents living in LMI areas. Additionally, the City of Columbus is dedicated to ensuring that its communities provide residents a high quality of life. The city maintains a variety of programs to restore city-owned vacant properties to productive use to ensure that they do not negatively impact the communities in which they are found.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Many of the city's LMI neighborhoods lack access to places of employment, grocery stores/healthy foods, and other necessary business services. Supporting the revitalization of business districts in LMI neighborhoods provides essential business services to these areas and creates additional job opportunities for residents. Citizens ranked job creation and retention as the most important community and economic development need to fund in Columbus, followed by attracting more neighborhood businesses. Based on data from the City of Columbus Department of Development, there are 6,197 vacant and abandoned properties in the city. Focus group participants and residents both noted that addressing vacant properties and lots is among the most pressing needs in LMI neighborhoods.
7	**Priority Need Name**	**Self-sufficiency of Low Income Residents**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle

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	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Foster business expansions in areas of need • Foster development of skills for residents in need
	Description	LMI households have greater housing and supportive service needs, many related to their financial circumstance, than the general population. The city is committed to funding programs that foster opportunities to close the income/education/skills gap between LMI residents and residents who are not experiencing financial hardship. This includes programs that have a long-range goal of helping LMI families begin to move out of poverty, especially those that focus on providing workforce training and development for LMI residents.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Approximately 61% of households in Columbus are considered LMI, earning less than 100% of the Area Median Income (AMI). Of these households, 58,380 (30%) are extremely low income (earning less than 30% AMI). Households living in financial hardship are often subject to stressful living conditions and lack the resources necessary to move out of poverty. The most frequent supportive service need for LMI individuals, identified by focus group attendees, was job training. 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.
8	**Priority Need Name**	**Youth Recreation and Education Opportunities**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus

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	Associated Goals	• Provide educational/recreational youth programs
	Description	Providing youth with opportunities for recreational and educational activities, especially those from low income families can play an important role in a child's development. Recreational and educational programs may also act as affordable and beneficial alternatives to expensive childcare options for working parents in LMI income families.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment shows that there are a large number of LMI households in Columbus. As discussed in the Market Analysis, several neighborhoods have a very high concentration of low income families, many of which have children. These neighborhoods often lack assets found in more affluent neighborhoods. Focus group participants mentioned that it is vital that the public continues to fund recreational and educational programs in low income neighborhoods to help address the lack of existing assets and amenities. Citizens ranked youth afterschool and summer activities as the most important human, social, and supportive service need in the city, and also ranked "after school programs and childcare" as the most important need to fund.
9	**Priority Need Name**	**Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS**
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Persons with HIV/AIDS • Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Provide housing access for persons with HIV/AIDS

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	Description	Federal HOPWA funds are used to provide supportive housing services that meet the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS. The goal within HIV Prevention and Care is to diagnose all people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), so that they know their status. Then, to link these individuals to consistent, high-quality medical care, so that they can achieve viral suppression. Once an individual is virally suppressed, the focus can shift to meeting other needs that are more consistent with the general population, such as safe and stable housing and employment.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Based on data analyzed in the Needs Assessment, there are 4,493 PLWHA in central Ohio. Currently, there are 209 housing units in the Columbus metro area designated for PLWHA and their families. During the special needs population focus group, public health experts discussed that PLWHA are remaining in assisted housing for longer periods of time and this has resulted in fewer openings for new residents in need of assistance. Maintaining adequate and stable housing is a cornerstone to maintaining medication adherence, consistently attending medical appointments and ultimately achieving viral suppression. Employing the Housing First strategy is an essential component to linking newly diagnosed persons with HIV care. In addition, medical case managers are needed for retention in care and to assist with addressing other social barriers or identifying additional resources.
10	**Priority Need Name**	**Homeless Facilities and Services**
	Priority Level	High
	Population	• Extremely Low • Chronic Homelessness • Individuals • Families with Children • Mentally Ill • Chronic Substance Abuse • Veterans • Victims of Domestic Violence • Unaccompanied Youth

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	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Increase access to housing and emergency shelter
	Description	CSB 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 to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to access it. There are three key components to this system: 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.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The Needs Assessment, Market Analysis, and stakeholder focus groups revealed that many homeless shelters are operating at or over capacity, especially shelters for homeless families. The number of individuals and children served in emergency shelters in Columbus and Franklin County increased by 7% from 2012 to 2013. Since 2009, family homelessness has increased by 90%. Data from CSB showed that family emergency shelter facilities are operating at 142% of capacity per night, on average. During the focus groups discussions, stakeholders noted that a number of special needs populations are funneled into homeless facilities, because many of the supportive services they receive are not able to provide long-term supportive housing for these populations. Stakeholders also noted that LGBTQ youth have much higher rates of homelessness than non-LGBTQ youth and that their needs are not always adequately identified and addressed. Finally, stakeholders also maintained that aside from shelter capacity and homeless LGBTQ youth, the most pressing issue in addressing homelessness is the ability to quickly transition individuals and children into permanent supportive housing.
11	**Priority Need Name**	Public Improvement and Infrastructure

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	Priority Level	Low
	Population	• Extremely Low • Low • Moderate • Middle
	Geographic Areas Affected	City of Columbus
	Associated Goals	• Improve pedestrian accessibility
	Description	Public facilities and infrastructure play a vital role in making the city and neighborhoods work for residents and business. The city will continue to support programs focused on public improvements and maintaining/creating infrastructure necessary to meet the everyday needs of people and businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	During the focus group, participants noted that many neighborhoods in Columbus are in need of public improvements and infrastructure maintenance in order to meet the needs of residents and businesses. More specifically, the most frequent transportation-related topic in the focus groups was the need for sidewalks throughout the city. In addition, citizens ranked infrastructure improvements (i.e. lighting, street resurfacing, sidewalks, and sewers) as the second most important neighborhood revitalization need.

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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
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	Increased demand for rental housing and increased rental costs are the two most important market characteristics in Columbus. As discussed in the Market Analysis section, the portion of the population renting has increased every year since the Great Recession. According to ACS data, the percentage of housing units occupied by renters increased from 48% in 2007 to 55% in 2012. The increased demand for rental housing units will likely lead to lower vacancy rates, increased competition for rental units, longer housing searches, and higher rents. Data in the previous sections show that rental costs have been increasing at a greater rate than household income. Since 2000, the median household income has increased by 14%, while the median contract rent increased by 28%. These trends indicate that rental housing in Columbus has become less affordable over the last decade. This is especially true for the poorest households in the city. Currently, there are 16,820 rental units that are affordable to households earning 30% AMI or less, but there are 58,380 households at that income level in the city. This means there is not an affordable rental option for more than 41,000 households earning 30% AMFI or less.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	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. 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.

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New Unit Production	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; quality of existing units, the cost of land and development. 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.
Rehabilitation	During community stakeholder focus group sessions, local housing and community development professionals mentioned that there exists a greater demand for housing rehabilitation than the city's rehabilitation program can provide. 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 Columbus. 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. Aside from owner and tenant-occupied structures, there are nearly 6,200 vacant and abandoned units that are in need of rehabilitation or demolition. 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.

Acquisition, including preservation	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. Aside from public housing, there is also an inadequate supply of affordable privately-owned housing for the city's lowest income households, especially those earning less than 50% AMI (as noted in section MA-15). The lack of affordable public and private housing units in Columbus creates additional pressure to acquire/retain affordable housing units whenever it is financially feasible to do so.

Table 70 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

The City of Columbus receives annual entitlement funding from the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), HOME, Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG), and HOPWA 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 city's economic development sub recipients), as well as the revenue from several CDBG-funded city programs. These resources are expected to be available to fund city 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 Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	6,681,968	835,000	2,625,659	10,142,627	30,067,872	CDBG funds are used to benefit low and moderate income families or to eliminate blighted conditions.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	3,426,552	225,000	0	3,651,552	14,606,208	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.
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	820,803	0	0	820,803	2,234,484	The HOPWA grant is used to address the housing needs of low-income persons infected with HIV/AIDS and their families.

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Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	558,712	0	0	558,712	3,283,212	ESG funds are used to coordinate and stabilize the base funding of emergency shelter programs.

Table 71 - 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

Housing Division Resources

In addition to the estimated federal funding resources of CDBG, HOME, and ESG, there remains an estimated $3,000,000 of NSP program income that can be redeployed in the effort to address vacant properties. Recently, the Housing Division has received allocations of city bond funds for homeowner repair – the amount in 2014, $3.5 million is larger than average but it is likely that $500,000-$1,000,000 will be received annually. Capital funds are also provided for vacant property redevelopment including Rental Rehabilitation, Rental Development and Homeownership Development. The city has also applied for additional Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program funds.

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Economic Development Resources

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Funds are often utilized to provide assistance to businesses for growth and development. The use of the funds varies from payroll assistance to the purchase of machinery and equipment as specified in the Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Program. 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. A business project may include financing from the following organizations:

a. City of Columbus
b. Bank
c. Franklin County
d. State of Ohio

Columbus Public Health Resources

The only housing funds available are federal via HOPWA and Ryan White Part A.

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 City of Columbus maintains a land bank which has acquired parcels and structures through tax foreclosure and NSP funded acquisitions. The land bank has also received funds for demolition through the NSP program, the Ohio Attorney General and the Hardest Hit funds. These sites can then be made available for low cost acquisition and redevelopment as a productive use.

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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.

Housing Division Delivery Structure

The Housing Division utilizes private organizations to assist in implementing its 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 city 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. In the rental housing development program, private developers apply for funding from various sources, create a single purpose entity to own the property, secure a contractor, complete construction and hire a professional management company to do property management, including income qualification, over the compliance period. For efforts around ending Homelessness, the city and Franklin County work with CSB to marshal resources and direct funding decisions. The city contracts with the Columbus Urban League to conduct its Fair Housing compliance program.

Economic Development Delivery Structure

The City of Columbus has many partners that provide services to the business community. These services range from business education to a financial product for business development. The City of Columbus, Economic Development Division has three partners that provide financial services to the business community. These organizations are: the Finance Fund, Community Capital Development Corporation and the Economic and Community Development Institute. The Finance Fund and the Community Capital Development Corporation provide funding to companies that have been in business for at least three years. The service provided by these particular partners include the Business Development Loan Fund, which is a loan of up to $200,000 for the acquisition of real estate and or large equipment, the Working Capital Loan Fund, which is a loan of up to $100,000 for five years for the purpose of operating costs associated with the business and the Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Investment Fund, which is a loan up to $200,000 for fixed asset financing within the NCR business district. 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 city's partners are supplemented with funding from other sources. The sources may be a private bank, Franklin County, and/or the State of Ohio. The State of Ohio and Franklin County 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. The maximum amount of a loan from the City of Columbus is $200,000. A working capital loan could be combined with a business

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development loan for a total of $300,000. Funds could be leveraged from a private bank, the State of Ohio and or Franklin County for the $700,000 difference.

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
- South Central Ohio Minority Supplier Development Council
- Columbus 2020
- The Neighborhood Design Center
- Greater Linden Development Corporation
- Long Street Business Association
- Franklinton Board of Trade
- Hilltop Business Association
- Main Street Business Association
- Mt. Vernon Avenue Business Association
- Columbus College of Art and Design

The services provided by the city'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. Columbus City Council, over the past two years, has focused on incubator services, geared toward entrepreneurs. 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. The City of Columbus 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. Economic Development is a one stop shop that seeks to address all the needs of a business regardless of the stage of development.

The financial services offered to the business community are underutilized. The Economic Development Division as well as partners such as the Finance Fund, Community Capital

Development Corporation and the Economic Community Development Institute must utilize different strategies to market the financial services. The Economic Development Division, as well as its partners, can adopt a more proactive and aggressive approach to marketing the city's financial services.

The focus of Economic Development 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. The City of Columbus, as well as the Economic Development Division, 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

Columbus Public Health Delivery Structure

CPH partners with two HOPWA sub-grantees: AIDS Resource Center Ohio and Lancaster-Fairfield Community Action Agency to administer the HOPWA grant.

Additional housing services are available through the federal Ryan White HIV Care grant for PLWHA through Southeast Inc.

Through a competitive RFP process, CPH will fund non-profit community-based organizations to implement HOPWA funded activities. Based upon submitted proposals, annual contracts are written. Monthly narrative reports and annual CAPER data are reviewed by CPH to assure accountability, and annual site visit monitoring occurs to review programmatic and fiscal compliance.

Local Institutional Delivery Structure of HUD Funds

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Department of Development	Government	Lead Agency – HUD Entitlement Grants; HOME and ESG Administrator	Jurisdiction
Department of Finance and Management	Government	CDBG Administrator	Jurisdiction
Columbus Public Health	Government	Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)	Region
Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	PHA	Region
Community Shelter Board	Continuum of Care	CoC	Region

Table 72 – Institutional Delivery Structure

Assessment of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Housing Division

The strengths of the delivery system are that there are checks and balances in place to assure best quality work at reasonable price. This includes review of bids for Homeowner Repair Programs and assuring that all acceptable bids are within 15% of the cost estimate. Homeowners are involved in the contractor selection process so that their needs are addressed, and homeowners must sign all invoices submitted for payment so that their satisfaction is assured. For the city's development programs, outside developers manage the day-to-day activities to keep jobs moving and hold development team partners accountable. City staff does the construction oversight of each job to determine that work is done according to specifications and only work actually done is paid for. Potential gaps in the delivery are that it is not always possible to determine if there is a disconnect between the owner and contractor on some jobs until relationships are damaged and cannot be repaired. In those instances, a new contractor must be brought on to the job to finish the work. At times, development organizations bring projects to the city that do not necessarily align with city efforts but present worthwhile projects none the less.

Columbus Public Health

One of the primary strengths of CPH's delivery system is that there is an established community planning group in which PLWHA and interested stakeholders can provide input into the HOPWA and Ryan White HIV Care planning process. This has led to CPH having a long history of HOPWA service provision in collaboration with consistent sub-grantees. Another strength of the system is that housing and related support services have been increased with the acquisition of the

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Ryan White HIV Care grant for Central Ohio. A final strength is that a HOPWA advocate sits on the Board of the National Housing Coalition.

One recent gap in the delivery system relates to the resignation of a long-term staff person in December 2012, which has required the training of new staff. Another major challenge relates to quickly adapting to the shifting demographic of PLWHA. Approximately 40% of newly diagnosed persons are less than 29 years of age and the most impacted population is young African American gay and/or bi-sexual men. This demographic shift requires that CPH be able to quickly respond to new service demands and outreach strategies. In fact, one of the more recent service challenges is determining how to best address the fact that newly diagnosed persons often have a long life expectancy, but limited job skills. The final challenge CPH faces relates to inadequate funding for the housing need for PLWHA, which, in turn, presents challenges to the network.

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

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 Columbus 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.

Homeless Prevention Services Summary

Homelessness Prevention Services	Available in the Community	Targeted to Homeless	Targeted to People with HIV
Homelessness Prevention Services			
Counseling/Advocacy	Yes	No	No
Legal Assistance	Yes	Yes	No
Mortgage Assistance	Yes	No	Yes
Rental Assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes
Utilities Assistance	Yes	Yes	Yes
Street Outreach Services			
Law Enforcement	Yes	Yes	No
Mobile Clinics	Yes	Yes	No
Other Street Outreach Services	Yes	Yes	No
Supportive Services			
Alcohol & Drug Abuse	Yes	Yes	No
Child Care	Yes	Yes	No
Education	Yes	Yes	Yes
Employment and Employment Training	Yes	Yes	No
Healthcare	Yes	Yes	No
HIV/AIDS	Yes	Yes	Yes
Life Skills	Yes	Yes	No
Mental Health Counseling	Yes	Yes	No
Transportation	Yes	Yes	No
Other			
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 73 – 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 Columbus, 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

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HOPWA and Ryan White by definition have a chronic illness. Additionally, approximately 50% of PLWHA suffer from mental illness or substance abuse.

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

The biggest strength is that the programs to serve the city's most vulnerable residents are continuing to expand. The biggest gap is the availability of funds to house individuals with no income. Chronically ill homeless PLWHA are often newly diagnosed and not in care or have fallen out of care. Illness prevents them from working and most have not applied for SSI/SSDI.

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 most viable strategy is to advocate for additional resources to house those without sufficient income to afford rent.

Columbus Public Health

The goal within HIV Prevention and Care is to diagnose all PLWHA, so that they know their status. Then, link these individuals to consistent, high-quality medical care, so that they can achieve viral suppression. Once an individual is virally suppressed, the chances of them spreading the infection is substantially reduced, thus there become fewer new infections.

Maintaining adequate, stable housing is a cornerstone to maintaining medication adherence, consistently attending medical appointments, and ultimately achieving viral suppression. A housing first strategy is an essential component to linking newly diagnosed persons with HIV care, and will be implemented to address priority needs.

SP-45Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Assist low to moderate income owner-occupied homes	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation and Development Housing Options for Elderly Residents	Homeowner Housing Added: 85 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3525 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 250 Households Assisted
Preserve and expand affordable housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation and Development	Rental units constructed: 1260 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 685 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 85 Household Housing Unit
Ensure safe and sanitary property conditions	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Safe and Sanitary Housing	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 3500 Household Housing Unit Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 16600 Household Housing Unit

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Provide housing for special needs populations	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Supportive Service Housing for Special Needs Housing Options for Elderly Residents Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS Homeless Facilities and Services	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 1370 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted Housing for Homeless added: 200 Household Housing Unit
Provide housing assistance to elderly residents	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Housing Options for Elderly Residents	Rental units constructed: 200 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 1500 Household Housing Unit
Provide homebuyer education and assistance	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation and Development	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
Ensure equal access to housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Fair Housing	Equal Access to Housing	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Persons Assisted
Housing for groups ineligible for public housing	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Affordable Housing Preservation and Development	

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Foster business expansions in areas of need	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Economic and Community Development Self-sufficiency of Low Income Residents	Facade treatment/business building rehabilitation: 55 Business Jobs created/retained: 80 Jobs Businesses assisted: 75 Businesses Assisted
Identify locations for economic reinvestment	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Economic and Community Development	Businesses assisted: 110 Businesses Assisted
Foster development of skills for residents in need	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Self-sufficiency of Low Income Residents	
Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Safe and Sanitary Housing Economic and Community Development	

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Provide educational/recreational youth programs	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Youth Recreation and Education Opportunities	Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2500 Persons Assisted Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 18700 Persons Assisted
Decrease the incidence of STIs	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Health	Economic and Community Development	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 6500 Persons Assisted
Reduce the infant mortality rate	2015	2019	Non-Homeless Special Needs Public Health	Economic and Community Development	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Households Assisted
Provide housing access for persons with HIV/AIDS	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	Supportive Housing for Persons with HIV/AIDS	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 495 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 100 Persons Assisted HIV/AIDS Housing Operations: 595 Household Housing Unit

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Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Needs Addressed	Goal Outcome Indicator
Increase access to housing and emergency shelter	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Homeless	Homeless Facilities and Services	Overnight/Emergency Shelter/Transitional Housing Beds added: 22000 Beds Homelessness Prevention: 1000 Persons Assisted Other: 10000 Other
Improve access to healthy food	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Economic and Community Development	
Improve pedestrian accessibility	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	Public Improvement and Infrastructure	
Collaborate with CMHA on public housing activities	2015	2019	Public Housing	Affordable Housing Preservation and Development	

Table 74 – Goals Summary

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Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Assist low to moderate income owner-occupied homes
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to assist low and moderate income owner-occupied households to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment.
2	Goal Name	Preserve and expand affordable housing
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for programs and activities that are dedicated to the preservation and expansion of healthy and affordable housing.
3	Goal Name	Ensure safe and sanitary property conditions
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to clean up blighted structures and properties to ensure that vacant, abandoned, or neglected properties do not pose health, safety, or financial threats to residents and communities.
4	Goal Name	Provide housing for special needs populations
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide housing with supportive services that meet the needs of special needs populations. Special Needs populations, such as persons with mental, physical and/developmental disabilities, veterans, persons addicted to alcohol or other drugs, and persons released from prison often have housing and supportive service needs that are unique to their circumstance. Connecting these individuals to the appropriate supportive services often increases the likelihood that they will remain in safe and stable housing.
5	Goal Name	Provide housing assistance to the elderly residents
	Goal Description	Funding will be used for programs that provide housing assistance to elderly, such as minor home repairs, modifications that enable accessibility, and other activities that provide the elderly safe and suitable living conditions, more housing options, and the opportunity to age in place.
6	Goal Name	Provide homebuyer education and assistance
	Goal Description	Funds will be used on programs and activities that equip homebuyers with skills and knowledge for successful homeownership.

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7	Goal Name	Ensure equal access to housing
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for programs that work to ensure that all residents have equal opportunities to access safe, sanitary, and affordable housing and that no populations should experience disproportionately greater needs for, or barriers to, housing. Funds will be used to support and further fair housing laws and standards.
8	Goal Name	Housing for groups ineligible for public housing
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is to increase housing options for groups ineligible for public housing. Certain populations, such as undocumented immigrants, persons released from jail/prison, and registered sex offenders may not be eligible for public housing and may experience additional barriers to securing affordable housing.
9	Goal Name	Foster business expansions in areas of need
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide support to ongoing efforts to revitalize business districts in neighborhoods of economic need. The revitalization of business districts grows the local economy, increases tax revenues, and can provide employment opportunities for residents living in low to moderate income areas.
10	Goal Name	Identify locations for economic reinvestment
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to identify low to moderate income neighborhoods that lack access to places of employment, grocery stores, and other necessary business services. Funds support the revitalization of business districts in these neighborhoods to provide essential business services to these areas.
11	Goal Name	Foster development of skills for residents in need
	Goal Description	Funds will be used for programs that foster workforce development opportunities that close the skills gap for low to moderate income residents. This includes programs that have a long-range goal of helping low and moderate income families begin to move out of poverty.
12	Goal Name	Provide clean lots for redevelopment/green space
	Goal Description	The City of Columbus is dedicated to ensuring that its communities provide residents a high quality of life. Funds will be used for city programs that are designed to restore city-owned vacant land and properties to productive use to ensure that they do not negatively affect the communities in which they are found.

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13	Goal Name	Provide educational/recreational youth programs
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is to provide educational and recreational opportunities to youth through after-school and summer activities and other programs.
14	Goal Name	Decrease the incidence of STIs
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is to support programs that decrease the incidence of STI's by increasing the health management skills of the most vulnerable populations through a continuum of sexual health education, diagnostic and treatment services targeting low income uninsured/underinsured persons and households.
15	Goal Name	Reduce the infant mortality rate
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is support of programs and activities that reduce the infant mortality rate and improve birth outcomes (low birth weight and premature births).
16	Goal Name	Provide housing access for persons with HIV/AIDS
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to provide supportive housing services that meet the needs of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). The goal within HIV Prevention and Care is to diagnose all PLWHA, so that they know their status. Then, link these individuals to consistent, high-quality medical care, so that they can achieve viral suppression. Once an individual is virally suppressed, the chances of them spreading the infection is substantially reduced, thus there become fewer new infections.
17	Goal Name	Increase access to housing and emergency shelter
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to support ongoing efforts to provide homelessness prevention and homeless services. 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 to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to get it.
18	Goal Name	Improve access to healthy food
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to ensure that low to moderate income households have adequate access to healthy food options.

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19	Goal Name	Improve pedestrian accessibility
	Goal Description	Funds will be used to maintain and improve infrastructure that provides greater pedestrian accessibility and movement.
20	Goal Name	Collaborate with CMHA on public housing activities
	Goal Description	The purpose of this goal is to ensure collaboration and cooperation between the City of Columbus and CMHA on the redevelopment of public housing sites and units.

Table 75 – Goals Descriptions

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)

Please see the First Year Annual Action Plan (http://columbus.gov/Templates/Detail.aspx?id=544) for estimates on 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).

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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, about 200 residents are currently participating 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

Not applicable.

SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing – 91.215(h)

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Barriers for housing providers

Community opposition to affordable housing (e.g. "not in my backyard")

1. Due to concern over property values, some people prefer developments that "raise the bar" and are opposed to the development of affordable housing.

2. Education is needed among the general public to help clarify the meaning of affordable housing and eliminate negative connotations.

3. Good Neighbor Agreements, used by the city, and Cooperation Agreements, used by CMHA, have been effective in working with the community and tracking positive outcomes. However, they have not been widely used.

Development regulations and land costs

1. Highest density zones tend to be limited in the amount of land area available for redevelopment, as these sites tend to be small and scattered.

2. Neighborhoods with a high proportion of vacant and abandoned property often have low property and initial investment costs and minimal design guideline regulation. However, this savings is typically offset by the need to upgrade aging infrastructure and development fees.

Decline in public housing stock

1. CMHA currently has 1,373 units, 60% fewer than in 2009.

2. As of July 2014, 4,725 households were on the waiting list for public housing.

Landlord participation in Section 8

1. According to the Columbus Apartment Association (CAA), a significant barrier for participation in Section 8 among small landlords is the difficulty of compliance with HUD standards, which originate from federal level.

2. CMHA noted that HUD requires 100% compliance to city building codes, such that a project can fail inspection for one minor failure, even if it does not affect the safety of the unit. CMHA acknowledged that this is a challenge for landlords and an impediment for Section 8 participation.

Expiring HUD contracts

1. The HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database shows 3,300 privately owned Section 8 units in Franklin County receiving rent assistance as of July 2014. From 2014 to 2019, 35% of the contracts for these units are set to expire.

2. While contracts that are set to expire will likely be renewed, the number of privately owned Section 8 units has declined over time and this trend may continue with upcoming expirations.

Cost to retrofit homes to accommodate persons with disabilities and seniors

1. There is an increasing demand for homes that are retrofitted to be accessible to people with disabilities and that allow individuals to age in place. However, these improvements are too costly for some owner-occupiers or landlords to make.

Barriers for housing consumers

Perceived access to quality education

1. Within Columbus City Schools, the real or perceived quality of education is a deterrent for families who, even with financial constraints, continue to seek housing in suburban school districts.

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 due to unfamiliarity with the customs, 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 these growing populations.

3. The strong sellers' market presents a greater opportunity for discrimination, as sellers' have more potential buyers from whom to choose. Additionally, there have been an increasing number of all-cash deals, which effectively exclude LMI households from these purchase opportunities.

4. When controlled for different income levels, denial rates for conventional loans are higher for minorities than for whites. For example, the blacks have denial rates 5 to 12 percentage points higher (depending on income level) than do whites.

Availability of home loans

1. The fallout of the subprime market has had an extensive 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. Credit agencies have little accountability with regard to how they determine the credit score and how they address complaints or queries regarding a score. However, credit scores impact potential buyers' ability to secure insurance and financing necessary to purchase a home.

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, 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

In order to eliminate barriers to affordable housing, the city has taken or will take the following actions. The city has made significant improvements in facilitating development. The Columbus Development Guide was created in 2003. Digital Submission Standards, introduced in 2006, clarify what is required on applications and saves city staff time by using electronic submissions. The city now operates the One Stop Shop for development review. Many of the Mayor's Housing Task Force recommendations have been implemented. The Development Department continues to implement recommendations from the Columbus Housing Task Force to provide property tax incentives, increase housing code enforcement and expansion of the city Land Bank. 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 2015, the Code Enforcement Section anticipates issuing 2,500 zoning, housing and environmental code orders. The Development Department, Housing Division provides programs including Vacant Property Prevention, Home Modification and Chores minor home repair to assist these populations with maintaining code compliance.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The city, 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.

Addressing the emergency 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 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 CSB the 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

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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

CSB 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.

SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards – 91.215(i)

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

The City of Columbus addresses Lead Based Paint LBP hazards, and increases access to housing without LBP hazards, through its ***Lead Safe Columbus*** program. 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. 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 the City of Columbus boundaries. Preference is given to housing units that are located within the 1950 city limits and Empowerment Zones.

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

The eligibility requirements for the ***Lead Safe Columbus*** program ensure that funding is allocated to units at-risk of lead poisoning and LBP hazards. While the resources of the program are available citywide, 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

Program resources 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 the Columbus Health Department; or where children under the age of six years old are residing or will likely reside in the near future; units within the 1950 city limits and Empowerment Zones; 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 Columbus*** 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.

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

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

The city's anti-poverty strategy includes: wealth building through forgivable second mortgage loans for downpayment 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 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 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 city. Using CDBG funding, city 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 city provides funding for anti-poverty activities such as literacy and job training.

The city 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.

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 four entitlement grants fund programs in the City of Columbus Department of Development, Finance and Management, Recreation and Parks, and the Columbus Public Health. These departments are responsible for the oversight and management of the sub recipient contracts that fall under their purview, as well as their own internal programs and initiatives.

For homebuyer and homeowner programs, soft second mortgages and restrictive covenants are placed 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. Desk audits are done on NSP rentals.

The Economic Development Division monitors programs and services to ensure that the goals and objectives, as indicated in the Scope of Services of each contract, are achieved. More importantly, the goals and objectives must be aligned with the goals and objectives of the division. Contracts are monitored quarterly for contract compliance. A thorough review is conducted annually. The annual review monitors the following:

- Job creation
- Low to moderate jobs created
- Number of applicants served
- Number of businesses created
- Kind of business created
- Location of job creation and or business
- Total project investment
- Total number of loans provided
- Sex and race of the participants
- Additional project investment
- Total participants served
- Total number of retention and expansion visits per Neighborhood Commercial Revitalization Area
- Collaboration with other community based organizations for product services

The Economic Development Division continues to develop policies and procedures to ensure that optimal services are offered to the business community.

Columbus Public Health ensures that data are entered monthly into the CAREWare data system, and project narratives are submitted quarterly for the HOPWA Program. These elements are reviewed prior to approving an invoice. The scope of service identifies project deliverables, which are discussed in the monthly and quarterly reports. Furthermore, annual site monitoring visits are conducted.

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The Department of Finance and Management monitoring staff is responsible for ensuring that all departments are complying with their monitoring responsibilities and are in compliance with all federal, HUD, and city regulations. Staff also provides technical assistance to those responsible for monitoring compliance of the HUD funded contracts.

Appendices

Appendix I. Data Notes

HUD Auto Generated Data Table Note:

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.

One of the primary features of the Consolidated Plan Template is the auto generation of data tables in the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis sections. The Consolidated Plan Template prepopulates a number of required tables in these sections with default data based on the most recent data available to HUD. The prepopulated data is reported at the local level and generally comes from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) estimates or the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) dataset. For more information about ACS estimate data, please visit http://www.census.gov/acs/www/. More detail information about CHAS data is provided below.

About the CHAS

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. 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.

CHAS Background

The primary purpose of the CHAS data is to demonstrate the number of households in need of housing assistance. This is estimated by the number of households that have certain housing problems and have income low enough to qualify for HUD's programs (primarily 30, 50, and 80 percent of median income). It is also important to consider the prevalence of housing problems among different types of households, such as the elderly, disabled, minorities, and different household types. The CHAS data provide counts of the numbers of households that fit these HUD-specified characteristics in HUD-specified geographic areas.

In addition to estimating low-income housing needs, the CHAS data contribute to a more comprehensive market analysis by documenting issues like lead paint risks, "affordability mismatch," and the interaction of affordability with variables like age of homes, number of bedrooms, and type of building.

Definitions

A full data dictionary is provided (see here: Data Documentation), but is targeted to advanced users of the CHAS data working with the raw data files. The following definitions are terms that may be unfamiliar to newer users of the CHAS or Census data:

HAMFI – This acronym stands for HUD Area Median Family Income. This is the median family income calculated by HUD for each jurisdiction, in order to determine Fair Market Rents (FMRs) and income limits for HUD programs. HAMFI will not necessarily be the same as other calculations of median incomes (such as a simple Census number), due to a series of adjustments that are made (For full documentation of these adjustments, consult the HUD Income Limit Briefing Materials). If you see the terms "area median income" (AMI) or "median family income" (MFI) used in the CHAS, assume it refers to HAMFI.

Household – HUD uses the Census designation of households, which is all people living in a housing unit. Members of a household can be related (see family) or unrelated.

Household Income – The CHAS tabulations use adjusted household income, which includes the income of all members of the household at the time of the survey.

Family – HUD uses the Census designation of family, which is related individuals living in the same household. The Census Bureau also tracks subfamilies.

Housing Problems – There are four housing problems in the CHAS data: 1) housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities; 2) housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities; 3) household is overcrowded; and 4) household is cost burdened. A household is said to have a housing problem if they have any 1 or more of these 4 problems.

Overcrowding – More than 1 person per room.

Severe overcrowding – More than 1.5 persons per room.

Cost burden – Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 30% of monthly income.

Severe cost burden – Monthly housing costs (including utilities) exceed 50% of monthly income.

Elderly – HUD defines elderly as age 62 and up. Individuals age 75 and up are generally recognized as a population with different needs than those 62-74, so the CHAS data separates these groups. "Elderly" refers to individuals 62-74, while those 75 and up may be referred to as "extra elderly" or "frail elderly".

Disabled – The Census asks a series of questions related to physical and mental handicaps. For the CHAS data, HUD defines disabled as having a "mobility or self-care limitation"—for example, being unable to run errands outside the house without assistance. Disability questions on the ACS were modified between 2007 and 2008, so HUD is unable to provide tabulations of disability data spanning that break.

Appendix III. List of Data Sources

The following is a full list of data sources used in the Consolidated Plan (listed in order as they appear in the plan):

Community Research Partners, *Columbus Resident Consolidated Plan Survey Results*, 2014.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Decennial Census*, 2000.

U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates*, 2007-2011.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), *Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS)*, 2007-2011.

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), *Program Data*, 2013.

Community Shelter Board (CSB), *Program Data*, Fiscal Year 2013.

Community Shelter Board (CSB), *Point-In-Time (PIT) Count*, January 2014.

Community Shelter Board (CSB), *Occupancy report*, June 2014

Community Shelter Board (CSB), *Annual Homeless Assessment Report*, 2013)

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), *Program Data*, July 2014.

U.S. Center for Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *HIV Surveillance Report,* years: 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) – Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids (HOWPA), *Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) and Beneficiary Verification Worksheet*, 2013

U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS) 3-year estimates*, 2009-2011.

The Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services (OMHAS), *Franklin County Service Usage Database*, 2012.

Nationwide Children's Hospital Center for Family Safety and Healing, *Project S.A.F.E. (Safe Assessment For Everyone) Data*, 2014.

U.S. Department of the State, Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration – Refugee Processing Center, *Franklin County Data*, years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013.

Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, *Recidivism Rates by County*, years: 2008, 2009, 2010.

City of Columbus, *Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER*), 2014.

City of Columbus, *5-year Capital Improvements Program*, 2014-2019.

City of Columbus, Department of Recreations and Parks*, Master Plan*, Forthcoming.

City of Columbus, *Competitive 2015-2018 Human Services Funding Program (HSFP)*, 2014.

U.S. Census Bureau, *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year estimate*, years: 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2011, 2012.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), *HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts Database*, 2014.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), *HUD Fair Market Rents (FMR) and HOME Rents Limits*, Fiscal Year 2012.

The Danter Company, *Columbus Metro Area Apartment Market Overview*, First Quarter 2013.

City of Columbus, Department of Development, *Abandoned Vacant Units Database*, May 2014.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Real Estate Assessment Center, *Public Housing Physical Inspection Scores*, 2011.

Community Shelter Board (CSB), *Program Data*, 2014.

STAR house, *Program Data*, 2013.

Columbus Public Health, *Program Data*, 2013.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics*, 2011.

Columbus Business First, *Book of Lists*, 2013.

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), *Employment Projections*, 2010.

Appendix III. Resident Survey

The City of Columbus developed an online survey about housing and community needs in the city. The online survey was created to give citizens the opportunity to provide input into the Consolidated Planning process. 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.

The city advertised the survey through email and newsletters, and posted it on the city's website. In addition to advertising and hosting the survey, the city reached out to other key government, non-profit, and civic groups. These organizations were asked to help advertise and disseminate the survey to their various stakeholder groups. 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 groups, and LMI households). The following is a full copy of the resident survey:

Copy of Consolidated Plan Resident Survey

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1) Please enter your zip code below.*

_____

2) What city, village, or township do you live in (i.e., Columbus, Westerville, Urbancrest, Prairie Township)?

_____

---

3) What is your age?

( ) 18-24 years old

( ) 25-34 years old

( ) 35-44 years old

( ) 45-54 years old

( ) 55-64 years old

( ) 65-74 years old

( ) 75-84 years old

( ) 85-over

4) Which best describes your race?

( ) American Indian or Alaskan Native

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( ) Asian

( ) Black or African American

( ) Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

( ) White

( ) More than one race

( ) Other: _____*

5) Are you Hispanic or Latino?

( ) Yes

( ) No

6) Country of birth, if other than USA (i.e., Somalia, Mexico, India, etc.)

_____

---

7) How many adults live in your household (including yourself)?

_____

8) How many children live in your household?

---

9) What is your total annual household income (include all members of your household)?

( ) $0-$4,999

( ) $5,000-$7,499

( ) $7,500-$9,999

( ) $10,000-$14,999

( ) $15,000-$19,999

( ) $20,000-$29,999

( ) $30,000-$39,999

( ) $40,000-$49,999

( ) $50,000-$59,999

( ) $60,000-$64,999

( ) $65,000-$74,999

( ) $75,000 and over

10) What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

( ) Less than 9th grade

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( ) Some high school, no diploma

( ) High school graduate or equivalent (i.e., GED)

( ) Some college, no degree

( ) Associate degree or trade/technical/vocational training

( ) Bachelor's degree

( ) Advanced degree (i.e., Master's, PhD, or professional degree)

11) Please select the following descriptor that best describes you?

( ) Homeowner

( ) Renter

( ) Other

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12) Please rank the following broad categories. Place your highest priority at the top and work down to your lowest priority at the bottom.

_____Affordable Housing

_____Neighborhood Revitalization

_____Community and Economic Development

_____Homeless Facilities and Services

_____Human, Social, and Supportive Services

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13) With regard to AFFORDABLE HOUSING, what are the top (3) three needs/issues facing our community. (Select up to 3 choices).

[ ] Increase the amount of affordable housing (including units for disabled, senior, and homeless residents)

[ ] Provide assistance to residents to maintain safe, healthy, and affordable housing

[ ] More single-family homes

[ ] More affordable housing in mixed income neighborhoods

[ ] Better quality (construction/maintenance) of houses

[ ] Assistance for first-time homebuyers with home purchase costs

[ ] More housing near areas with jobs

[ ] Fair access to housing (discrimination issues)

14) How should the City/County prioritize spending of its AFFORDABLE HOUSING funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?

	High Priority	**Medium Priority**	**Low Priority**	**Not a Priority**	**Not Sure**
Create more affordable housing for purchase	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Create more affordable rental housing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Downpayment assistance	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Emergency home repairs	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
General home repairs for homeowners	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Homebuyer education	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Modifications to the homes of disabled residents	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Foreclosure prevention (loan	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

modification, technical assistance)					

15) With regard to NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION, what are the top (3) three needs/issues facing our community. (Select up to 3 choices).

[ ] Housing conditions/maintenance

[ ] Infrastructure improvements (i.e., lighting, street resurfacing, sidewalks, sewers etc.)

[ ] Tearing down or fixing-up vacant and abandoned housing

[ ] More community green spaces (i.e., parks, gardens, etc.)

[ ] Better access to public transportation

[ ] Support to neighborhood organizations and civic associations

[ ] Crime awareness/prevention

[ ] More business development

[ ] More diverse housing options

16) How should the City/County prioritize spending of its NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?

	High Priority	**Medium Priority**	**Low Priority**	**Not a Priority**	**Not Sure**
Eliminate vacant buildings and lots	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Fix up vacant or abandoned housing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Improvements to streets, sidewalks, water, and sewer systems	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

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More funding for community groups/organizations	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Neighborhood redevelopment/rezoning plans	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Violence reduction/crime prevention	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

17) With regard to HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES, what are the top (3) three needs/issues facing our community. (Select up to 3 choices)

[ ] Youth afterschool and summer activities

[ ] Healthcare providers in the neighborhoods

[ ] Educational activities/programs

[ ] Quality childcare

[ ] Behavioral Health Services (i.e., mental health & addiction)

[ ] Legal services

[ ] Better homeless services and facilities

[ ] Support to diverse cultural groups

[ ] More senior services

18) How should the City/County prioritize spending of its HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?

	High Priority	**Medium Priority**	**Low Priority**	**Not a Priority**	**Not Sure**
Addressing discrimination in services, jobs, and housing	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

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After school programs and childcare	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
More public transportation routes and options	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Neighborhood health providers	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Programs for diverse cultural groups	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Senior specific programs/services	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Homelessness prevention	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

19) With regard to COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, what are the top (3) three needs/issues facing our community. (Select up to 3 choices)

[ ] More local businesses

[ ] Lack of affordable shopping opportunities

[ ] More job opportunities

[ ] Job training

[ ] Financial/technical assistance to business owners and small businesses

[ ] Improve appearance of business district

[ ] Underutilized commercial properties

20) How should the City/County prioritize spending of its COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?

	High Priority	**Medium Priority**	**Low Priority**	**Not a Priority**	**Not Sure**
Attract more businesses to neighborhoods/central city	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Business loans, grants, and tax incentives	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Job creation and retention	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Job training and job placement	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Support to small, minority, and locally owned businesses	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

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21) With regard to HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES, what are the top (3) three needs/issues facing our community. (Select up to 3 choices)

[ ] Emergency housing/additional homeless shelters

[ ] Additional transitional/supportive housing

[ ] Substance abuse treatment

[ ] Support of domestic violence victims

[ ] Mental health treatment

[ ] Financial literacy classes

[ ] Job readiness classes

[ ] Additional crisis care

[ ] Homelessness among veterans, youth, and reentry populations

22) How should the City/County prioritize spending of its HOMELESS FACILITIES AND SERVICES funds in your neighborhood or throughout the community?

	High Priority	**Medium Priority**	**Low Priority**	**Not a Priority**	**Not Sure**
Emergency shelter space	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Programs for job readiness and financial literacy	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Additional mental health treatment programs	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Substance abuse treatment facilities	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Supportive services for domestic violence victims	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )
Transitional/supportive housing programs	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )

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23) Please list any other important community needs that should be considered as part of the Consolidated Plan.

1.: _____

2.: _____

3.: _____

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4.: _____

5.: _____

End of Survey