



Department of
Development

Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Fiscal Year 2010-2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy Executive Summary

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Prepared By:
Ohio Department of Development
Community Development Division
Office of Housing and Community Partnerships

Ted Strickland, Governor of Ohio
Lee Fisher, Lt. Governor of Ohio
Lisa Patt-McDaniel, Director
Ohio Department of Development

Introduction

This Executive Summary is being provided pursuant to the March 13, 2006 revisions to the HUD Consolidated Plan regulations. Those regulations require that an Executive Summary be prepared, which must include:

- A summary of the citizen participation and consultation process (pages 1-2).
- A summary of proposed revisions (pages 3-6).
- Objectives and outcomes and an evaluation of past performance (pages 7-18)
- Responses to Comments on the FY 2010 – 2014 Consolidated Plan (page 19)

The FY 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan Needs Assessment and Strategy is an examination of needs and issues affecting Ohio communities and citizens, particularly those of low- and moderate-income. The strategy also establishes goals, objectives, and priorities for addressing identified needs with resources provided through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The strategy is based upon the expectation that the needs will remain basically the same over the next five years and that HUD resources will be maintained at or about their current level. Should that not be the case, then the strategy will need to be revised accordingly. The FY 2010-2014 Strategy will guide the preparation of Ohio's Consolidated Plan annual action plans, which contain the specific method of distribution of HUD funds for the upcoming year.

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

- Market Analysis
- Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment
- Strategic Plan

Development of the Consolidated Plan

The lead agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the Office of Housing and Community Partnerships (OHCP) within the Ohio Department of Development. The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA), which is responsible for awarding a portion of the Home Investment Partnerships (HOME) Program funds for housing development projects, also works closely with OHCP staff in preparing the Consolidated Plan.

For 2010, the preparation of the Consolidated Plan basically followed the same planning process used in previous years. However the planning process was modified to incorporate several additional steps in order to update the required five-year needs assessment and develop implementation strategies.

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

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

Based on input from this process, a draft housing market analysis and needs assessment was prepared by OHCP planning staff. During this time, a mechanism was also established to obtain feedback on the draft market analysis and needs assessment. Due to the constraints of time, geography and budgets, it was decided that the most rational approach was to maximize the use of electronic media. To this end "e-committees" were established by soliciting participation of people from 1,100 local governments, agencies and organizations. Four separate e-committees were established, including housing, Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing / Special Needs, Community Development, and Economic Development. Once established these e-committees were

surveyed to obtain feedback on the draft needs assessment. Based on input received through the e-committee process, the needs assessment was refined and posted as a draft on the OHCP website.

The preparation of the Consolidated Plan involved a public needs hearing and comment period that was held in early October. The purpose of the needs hearing and comment process was to obtain comments on needs that may be underserved through existing programs or policies. Comments and suggestions received through this process were then relayed to the respective program supervisors for discussion at the Program Advisory Committee meetings. For FY 2010, comments were also accepted on the draft needs assessment, although input had been obtained through consultation with state agencies and also solicited through the e-committee process.

In late October, OHCP and OHFA staff met with 10 Program Advisory Committees, which reviewed and commented on the draft five-year needs assessment and strategy

Subsequently, the plan is then presented for public comment for a period of 30 days, during which time a public hearing is held to allow the public to submit oral or written comments on the draft five-year needs assessment and strategy. The state posts the draft five-year needs assessment and strategy and Executive Summary on the ODOD/OHCP website <http://development.ohio.gov/cdd/ohcp/>. Additionally, the state mails out notification of the availability of these planning documents to about 1,100 organizations and agencies throughout the state. Notice of the public comment period and the public hearing will be posted in newspapers of general circulation throughout the state. After comments are received, a final plan document is drafted and submitted to the Columbus office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for review.

The final plan document will be submitted to HUD for a 45-day review period on or about May 14, 2010. Notification of the posting and availability of the final FY 2010 - 2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan will be sent to about 1,100 agencies and organizations throughout the state.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 - 2014 OHIO CONSOLIDATED PLAN

Summary of Proposed Revisions

Introduction

The Ohio Department of Development's (ODOD's) Office of Housing and Community Partnerships (OHCP) annually receives funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from four programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program, the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons With AIDS (HOPWA) Program. Prior to receiving and distributing these funds, Ohio must first prepare a Five Year Consolidated Plan, in accordance with the requirement at 24 CFR Part 91 Subpart D, Sections 91.300 – 91.315.

The revisions that are proposed in the FY 2010 - 2014 Ohio Consolidated Plan are summarized below. Only significant revisions are listed, not minor revisions.

91.300(a) Development of the Consolidated Plan

No major revisions are proposed

Housing Market Analysis

91.310(a) General Characteristics

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

- ***The FHA loan default rate information has been revised based upon the September 2009 Monthly Report to the FHA Commissioners.***

91.310(b) (See Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment 91.305(c))

91.310(c) (See Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment 91.305(d))

91.310(d) Barriers to Affordable Housing

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

Language Added: Annually, the state reviews its actions taken to address impediments to fair housing with a state-wide advisory group. The state seeks input on new and continued areas of concerns. The committee makes suggestions for actions to be undertaken for the following year. Additionally, the staff gathers training and needs for action through training evaluation questionnaires, daily requests for assistance from the public and grantees, issues identified in grantees applications for assistance, and news coverage on local, state and national fair housing issues.

A strong commitment to affirmatively further fair housing is not only one of ODOD's guiding principles, it is a requirement for participating in HUD's many housing and community development programs. The Fair Housing Act specifies that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall administer programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner that affirmatively furthers the policies outlined in section 808 (e) 5. This responsibility is assigned to HUD funded recipients as well. Grant recipients are obligated under various laws not to discriminate in housing or services directly or indirectly on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, familial status, or disability. HUD rules further require that recipients of Federal financial assistance comply with civil rights-related program requirements (CRRPRs) that affect nearly every aspect of each program.

Housing and Homeless Needs Assessment

91.305(a-b) Categories of Persons Affected

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

Language Added: Maps 18-21 show how the current housing crisis has hit Ohio particularly hard resulting in high foreclosure rates. In 2007, foreclosure filings increased 6.7 percent from the year before, according to the annual study issued by Policy Matters Ohio. Overall, there were 84,751 new foreclosure filings in 2007, up from 79,435 in 2006. Foreclosure filings have grown by double-digits in 39 of Ohio's 88 counties, and state-wide have more than quintupled since 1995.

Language Added: While measures to ensure nondiscriminatory treatment, outreach and access to program resources are taken into consideration, the state's Consolidated Plan programs prioritize areas primarily on the basis of economic distress factors, typically the percent of low and moderate-income persons. Civil rights laws apply to all areas served by the state's programs, even areas with low minority populations. The different needs of minorities and other protected groups must be taken into consideration during the planning and design of programs and activities, as well as during the implementation. The state expects to continue this policy in the upcoming five-year period and to continue to offer programs that base priorities on the percent of low- and moderate-income, including the Water and Sanitary Sewer Grant Program, Formula Grants, and Community Distress Grants.

- ***HUD Table 1 (required) has been revised.***
- ***Maps 18-2, which show the current foreclosure and sub-prime mortgage conditions within the state, have been added.***

91.305(c) Homeless Needs

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

- ***Table 49 has been revised based upon the 2009 Ohio Bounds of State***

91.305(d) Other Special Needs

No major revisions are proposed

91.305(e) Lead Based Paint Hazards

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

Language Added: Lead exposure **does** cause learning disabilities **in children; especially those under the age of six years of age are particularly vulnerable** because lead inhibits the proper development of the nervous system. While lead levels can be lowered through removing the lead from the child's bloodstream, the damage done to the nervous system **is** not reversible.

Language Added: Healthy Housing: There are a number of factors within a home that can affect the health of a resident, and though there are programs in Ohio to address issues individually, a comprehensive plan targeted at Healthy Housing needs to be developed.

Hazards in the home can impact air quality. Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is estimated to kill 53,000 nonsmokers per year, making it the 3rd leading cause of preventable death in the United States. ETS is also one of the only contaminants scientifically proven to cause asthma. In May of 2006, the Surgeon General, Richard Carmona, summarized, "The scientific evidence is now indisputable: secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance. It is a serious health hazard that can lead to disease and premature death in children and nonsmoking adults." Next, exposure to radon, occurring naturally as a result of the decay of uranium, is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Approximately 1 in 15 homes nationwide have radon levels above the EPA recommended level. The impact of elevated Radon levels is even more severe in Ohio.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) is another hazard found in homes. Small exposures to CO result in flu-like symptoms, and chronic exposure can lead to death. It is estimated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that 1,500 Americans die, and another 10,000 are hospitalized, from unintentional CO poisoning each year.

Allergens and disease vectors can lead to asthma and other health conditions. More than 8 million children in the United States have asthma and another 40-50 million have allergies. Asthma results in 15 million missed work days yearly, with a cost of \$3 billion to lost productivity, and is the number one reason cited for school absences. Spores produced by mold growing in a home can trigger allergies and asthma. Mold moved to the top of Ohio's housing concerns following a pulmonary hemosiderosis, or "bleeding lung disease," outbreak in 1994 that killed 10 children across the state and 60 more nationwide. Next, dust mites and roaches, common in homes, produce waste that is released into the air by domestic activity and triggers asthma. Finally, mice, along with destroying property, have been tied to asthma and the spread of disease. The 2005 American Housing Survey estimates that 6.4% of homes overall have mice or rats.

Some contaminants occur naturally in the home, but housing related hazards can also be linked to human behaviors. The Home Safety Council reported that poisoning due to inadequate pesticide handling and storage resulted in an estimated 5,758 home deaths in 1998. The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) reports that 47% of homes with children under 5 also have pesticides stored within the reach of children. Fire is another safety issue. Home fires account for 80% of all fire deaths, and it is estimated that there are 400,000 fires a year resulting in \$7 billion in property damage, 3,000 deaths, and 14,000 injuries.

The surgeon general has incorporated Healthy Housing into his Call to Action as one of his three main talking points. The CDC, HUD, and the EPA are cooperatively funding a Healthy Homes training center, and there has been international discussion of the benefits of the Healthy Homes program. Finally, Ohio's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program is primarily funded by a grant from the CDC whose future initiatives will focus on the Healthy Housing approach that will include Lead and Healthy Homes.

There is a national and international shift toward the Healthy Homes initiative. To begin at the state level, many states, such as New York and Rhode Island, have already created programs. Next, nationally the program is gaining popularity. The CDC, HUD, and the EPA are combining funds to create a National Healthy Homes Training Center and, the Surgeon General, Richard Carmona, has included Healthy Homes to his Call to Action while he presents across the country. Finally, there is an international interest as leaders throughout the world have met to discuss the Healthy Homes initiative.

Strategic Plan

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

- ***Due to the changes to the HUD Consolidated Plan requirements, HUD Table 2A has been revised accordingly.***

91.315(a-b) Affordable Housing

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(c) Homelessness

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(d) Other Special Needs

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(e) Non-housing Community Development Plan

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

- ***The Overview of the Ohio Economy has been revised based upon Ohio’s Department of Job and Family Services 2008 Ohio Economic Analysis Report***
- ***Map 26: Civilian Labor Force Estimates November 2009 has been updated***

Economic and Community Development Needs Analysis

- ***Table 54: Summary of Infrastructure Project Requests from Ohio Small Cities Communities, Submitted to the Ohio Public Works Commission has been updated.***
- ***Table 55: Summary of Infrastructure Needs has been updated.***
- ***Table 56: Inventory of Local Infrastructure Needs from the Ohio Public Works Commission.***

Economic and Community Development Strategy Statement

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(f) Barriers to Affordable Housing

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(g) Lead-Based Paint Hazards

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

Language Added: Participate as an appointed member on the Ohio Departments of Health’s, Ohio Lead Advisory council (OLAC), providing guidance and direction to the State Director of Health regarding the course and direction of the Ohio Department of Health’s Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (OCLPPP).

91.315(h) Anti-Poverty Strategy

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(i) Institutional Structure

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(j) Coordination

The following information was revised (indicated by italicized and bold print):

- ***Table 57: Planned Interagency Coordination has been revised***

91.315(k) Low-Income Housing Tax Credit

No major revisions are proposed

91.315(l) (Not Applicable)

Program Goals, Objectives, Performance Measures and Indicators

This section provides information on performance measures that were developed as part of the 2005 Consolidated Plan and 2005-2009 Consolidated Plan Strategy. Note that, the data for the performance indicators is based on the projected outcomes that were stated in the grant application and grant agreement based on the allocation of the latest fiscal year's funding, although the program period for many grants extends beyond a single year period. While these outcomes may vary to some extent from the actual outcomes, historically the variation has been negligible. Therefore, OHCP has concluded that it is of more value to begin the process of performance measurement based on grant award information than wait for two years or more when the grants are completed and actual outcome data is available.

Regarding long-term goals, it should be noted that the federal HUD funding has been declining for several years, while costs have continued to escalate due to a variety of factors. In such an environment, it becomes increasingly difficult to attempt to measure performance as compared to long-term production goals established several years ago. Instead, the performance measures and indicators are focused on communicating the nature and extent of the impacts of programs contained in the Consolidated Plan, particularly as they affect Ohio's communities and residents.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: **CHIP**
 Community Development Program
 Water and Sanitary Sewer Program (Service lines and tap-ins)

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

Primary Objectives (Outputs) and Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Housing Preservation and Accessibility

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

Measure 1: Owner / Renter units brought to standard

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

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

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

Measure 1: Number of units made more energy efficient

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

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

Creating New Affordable Housing Opportunities

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

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

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

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

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

Measure 5: Number of affordability/unit years created

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

Homelessness Prevention

Objective 6: Prevent homelessness and address immediate threats to health and safety caused by emergency housing issues, such as roof leaks, or failure of water/sewer systems, heating systems, and electrical systems, or temporary housing assistance payments.

Measure 1: Number of LMI households assisted with emergency repairs to basic housing systems to maintain occupancy and habitability.

Measure 2: Households provided with temporary housing payments to prevent homelessness.

Neighborhood Revitalization

Objective 7: Employ housing resources as part of an overall neighborhood revitalization strategy to address locally-designated neighborhood revitalization areas that have multiple housing and community development needs and a high concentration of lower income populations.

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

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

Supportive Housing Counseling Activities

Objective 8: Provide supportive housing counseling services to assist lower-income households with acquiring or maintaining housing.

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

Strategies:

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

Strategy 2: Enable Community Development programs to utilize CDBG funding for housing, housing-related and supportive housing activities.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP)

GOAL: The goal of the Ohio Department of Development's Ohio Housing Finance Agency's (OHFA) Gap Financing Program is to support the capacity of housing development organizations and to provide financing for eligible housing projects to expand the supply of decent, safe, affordable housing for very low-income to moderate-income persons and households in the state of Ohio. The Gap Financing Program is used in two funding rounds: Housing Credit Gap Financing and the Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP).

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

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

Measure 1: Number of new affordable housing (units) created for lower-income households as a result of HOME participation (affordable housing means units in projects that meet the HOME Program affordability and occupancy requirements).

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Housing Credit Gap Financing

Objective 2: Create long-term affordable housing opportunities for residents of rental housing.

Measure: Number of years of affordability in rental projects based on the investment of HOME dollars.

Objective 3: Expand rental opportunities for very low-income households by targeting families earning at or below 35% AMGI.

Measure: Number of units occupied by households with incomes of 35% AMGI or less.

Objective 4: Establish linkages between projects and local supportive services agencies.

Measure: Number of projects/units that provide service coordination.

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

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

Housing Development Gap Financing

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

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

Objective 5: Encourage universal design features.

Measure: Number of affordable projects that incorporate universal design features.

Objective 6: Continue to review and refine the application process, minimizing barriers to accessing the program.

Measure: Provide for advisory groups for all funding rounds. Create opportunities for feedback from users (such as mailings, on-line feedback forms) to increase the number of suggestions received from program users and encourage participation.

Strategies:

Funding Strategy 1: Require housing credit projects, which typically receive gap financing, to provide a minimum number of universal design features.

Funding Strategy 2: Provide incentives to HDGF projects that serve special needs populations with supportive services; and provide universal design features. Seek feedback annually from program users on ways to improve the application process so that it does not become a barrier.

Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Community Housing Development Organization (CHDO) Operating Grant Program

GOAL: To provide limited operating support to organizations to continue affordable housing development and to provide capacity building opportunities to new organizations.

Primary Objectives:

Objective 1: Offer continued support for eligible existing grantees that meet agreed upon benchmarks and milestones in the production of affordable housing.

Measure 1: The number and percent of existing CHDO grantees that meet identified benchmarks and milestones and housing production goals.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Objective 2: Expand the program to include Sustaining Grants to CHDO's with service areas located in City/County Participating Jurisdictions.

Measure 1: Number and percent of CHDO's with service areas located in City/County Participating Jurisdictions producing an agreed number of affordable housing units.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Objective 3: Offer Capacity Building Grants to CHDO's new to the program.

Measure 1: Number of CHDO's new to the program with service areas located outside of city/county Participating Jurisdictions producing an agreed upon number of affordable housing units.

Measure 2: Number of affordable housing projects and units produced

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Fund the CHDO Operating Grant Program at \$1 million annually.

Homeless and Supportive Housing Performance Measures

Activities: Homeless Assistance Grant Program

Goal: To provide a continuum of housing/services to prevent persons from becoming homeless by providing homelessness prevention services and assistance; move persons from homelessness to permanent housing through the provision of housing placement, emergency shelter, direct housing, and transitional housing; and provide long-term permanent supportive housing to homeless persons with disabilities. Funding is provided to eligible non-profit organizations, units of local government, public housing authorities and consortia of any eligible applicants for homeless prevention, emergency shelter, transitional housing, direct housing, and permanent supportive housing that meet the housing needs of homeless and low-income families and individuals.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Provide support to local agencies to provide emergency homeless shelters for persons and families needing temporary housing.

Measure 1: Number of homeless shelters assisted.

Measure 2: Number of households/persons provided with temporary emergency shelter.

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 2: Transition homeless individuals and families from shelters to appropriate non-emergency housing opportunities as soon as possible and feasible.

Measure 1: Reduce and maintain the average length of stay of homeless persons or families in emergency shelters to reasonable period of time.

Objective 3: Assist homeless individuals and families achieve a positive housing outcome.

Measure 1: Number and percent of families and persons achieving a positive housing outcome, including permanent housing, permanent supportive housing, transitional housing, or treatment facility, as appropriate.

Objective 4: Move homeless families and persons into permanent housing situations.

Measure 1: Number and percent of families and persons moved to permanent housing

Measure 2: Number and percent of families residing in permanent housing after 7 months.

Measure 3: Number and percent of families and persons moved to permanent supportive housing.

Measure 4: Number and percent of families residing in permanent supportive housing after 7 months.

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funding to the Homeless Assistance Grant Program annually to provide for local supportive housing facilities and supportive services to adequately meet local communities' needs for homeless households and to prevent homelessness.

Community Development Performance Measures

Activities: Community Development Program, Water and Sanitary Sewer Program, Imminent Threat Grants

Goal: To provide communities with a flexible housing and community development resource that can be used to address locally identified needs that are eligible CDBG activities and qualify under the national objective of Low- and Moderate-Income benefit or Elimination of Slum and Blight.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

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

Measure 1: Community development activities undertaken annually

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

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

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

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 3: Revitalize lower-income neighborhoods and improve the quality of life for residents by addressing all or part of the identified community development needs and/or housing needs in 100 CAS areas annually

Measure 1: Number of activities located in CAS Investment Areas that address locally-identified needs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measure 2: Number of elderly persons benefiting from construction or improvements to senior centers

Measure 3: Number of persons benefiting from modifications or improvements to public facilities that result in improved accessibility by disabled or special needs persons

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

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

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Assist 79 counties and 53 cities annually through the distribution of CDBG funds to address local community or economic development needs, housing needs or other needs.

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

Economic Development Performance Measures

Programs: CDBG Economic Development Program
Microenterprise Business Development Program
Local Revolving Loan Funds

Goal: The principal goal of the Economic Development Program is to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons, through the expansion and retention of business and industry in Ohio communities.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

Objective 1: Create/retain 750 jobs and at least 383 jobs for LMI persons annually.

Measure 1: Number of total jobs created and retained, and for LMI persons.

Objective 2: Provide assistance such that the average total cost per job created/retained is \$10,000 or less

Measure 1: Average annual cost per job

Objective 3: Maximize participation of other resources such that projects average at least \$10 of other funds for \$1 CDBG funds (average per year).

Measure 1: Total other funds leveraged annually

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 4: Improve the economic health and sustainability of local communities by adding to the overall business payroll which will allow for improved services as a result increased tax revenues from income, property and sales taxes, and an overall increase in local commerce.

Measure 1: Projected annual income tax receipts from jobs created or retained

Measure 2: Projected annual property tax receipts from construction or expansion of business facilities.

Measure 3: Projected sales taxes receipts from product sales of assisted business

Measure 4: Projected payroll and impact on local economy from additional dollars expended in the local economy as a result of jobs created or retained.

Objective 5: Expand economic opportunities by increasing the number of “high value” (high-technology/manufacturing) jobs in local communities.

Measure 1: Number of “high value” businesses assisted

Objective 6: Provide training and financial support to prospective business owners to facilitate the creation of new small businesses.

Measure 1: Number of microenterprise businesses that are established annually in conjunction with program assistance

Objective 7: Support the revitalization and rejuvenation of distressed areas through investment in new businesses and or retention of existing businesses located in state designated distressed areas, designated downtown revitalization areas, communities with a large proportion of LMI populations, or business that serve LMI neighborhoods.

Measure 1: Number of businesses assisted in distressed areas

Measure 2: Number of businesses assisted in downtown revitalization areas

Measure 3: Number of businesses assisted in state enterprise zones

Measure 4: Number of businesses assisted serving LMI neighborhoods

Objective 8: Support the creation of “living wage” jobs that are created or retained through program assistance.

Measure 1: Number and percent of jobs that are created or retained that exceed 150% of the poverty level

Measure 2: Number and percent of jobs created or retained that provide employee health benefits

Strategies:

Strategy 1: Commit funds to the CDBG Economic Development Program to assist a total of approximately 20 communities annually.

Strategy 2: Provide grants to local communities that will loan funds to businesses for purchase of machinery and equipment, acquisition and improvements to land and buildings, and related costs that will enable businesses to create or retain jobs.

Strategy 3: Provide grants to local communities in order to fund necessary public infrastructure improvements that will enable businesses to create or retain jobs.

Strategy 4: Commit fund annually to assist communities to provide funds for training and assisting local prospective business owners to create new microenterprise businesses.

Strategy 5: Permit communities to administer local Economic Development Revolving Loan Funds to loans to local business or for development-related infrastructure to create and retain jobs.

Economic Development Performance Measures

Programs: Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program

Goals: The principal goals of the Comprehensive Downtown Revitalization Program are:

- (1) to assist in the revitalization of Central Business Districts;
- (2) to aid in the elimination of slums and blight; and
- (3) to create and retain permanent, private-sector job opportunities, principally for persons from low- and moderate-income households.

Primary Objectives (Outputs):

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

Measure 1: Number/percent of building facades rehabilitated

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

Measure 1: Extent of public infrastructure improvements (Linear feet of Curbs, Streets, Sidewalks; Square feet of parking lots, etc.)

Secondary Objectives (Outcomes):

Objective 3: Improve or stabilize the business climate downtown.

Measure 1: Decreased vacant floor space downtown.

Measure 2: Increase in the number of businesses downtown

Measure 3: Increase participation in merchants/business association

Objective 4: Preserve the cultural and architectural heritage of local downtowns in Ohio.

Measure 1: Number of historic building or sites that have been preserved

Strategies:

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

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

Responses to Comments on the FY 2010 - 2014 Consolidated Plan

Comment:

None were received

Response:

N/A