

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Cincinnati (City) is an entitlement jurisdiction that receives federal funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (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 HIV/AIDS Grant (HOPWA). As a condition of receiving these funds, the City of Cincinnati 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. HUD determines the amount of each grant by using a formula comprised of several measures of community need, including the extent of poverty, population, housing overcrowding, age of housing, and population growth lag in relationship to other metropolitan areas.

The 2020 – 2024 City of Cincinnati, 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 formula block grant programs to meet local needs.

The 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan was created with the input and active participation of over 1,600 people, including an online community survey, stakeholder meetings, internal staff meetings with various divisions and departments, City Council input, and the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB). A broad cross-section of the community was represented in these efforts.

The City of Cincinnati looks forward to partnering with HUD, surrounding jurisdictions and government entities, service provider partners, the business community and community leadership to achieve the goals and objectives established for the next five years.

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 meetings.

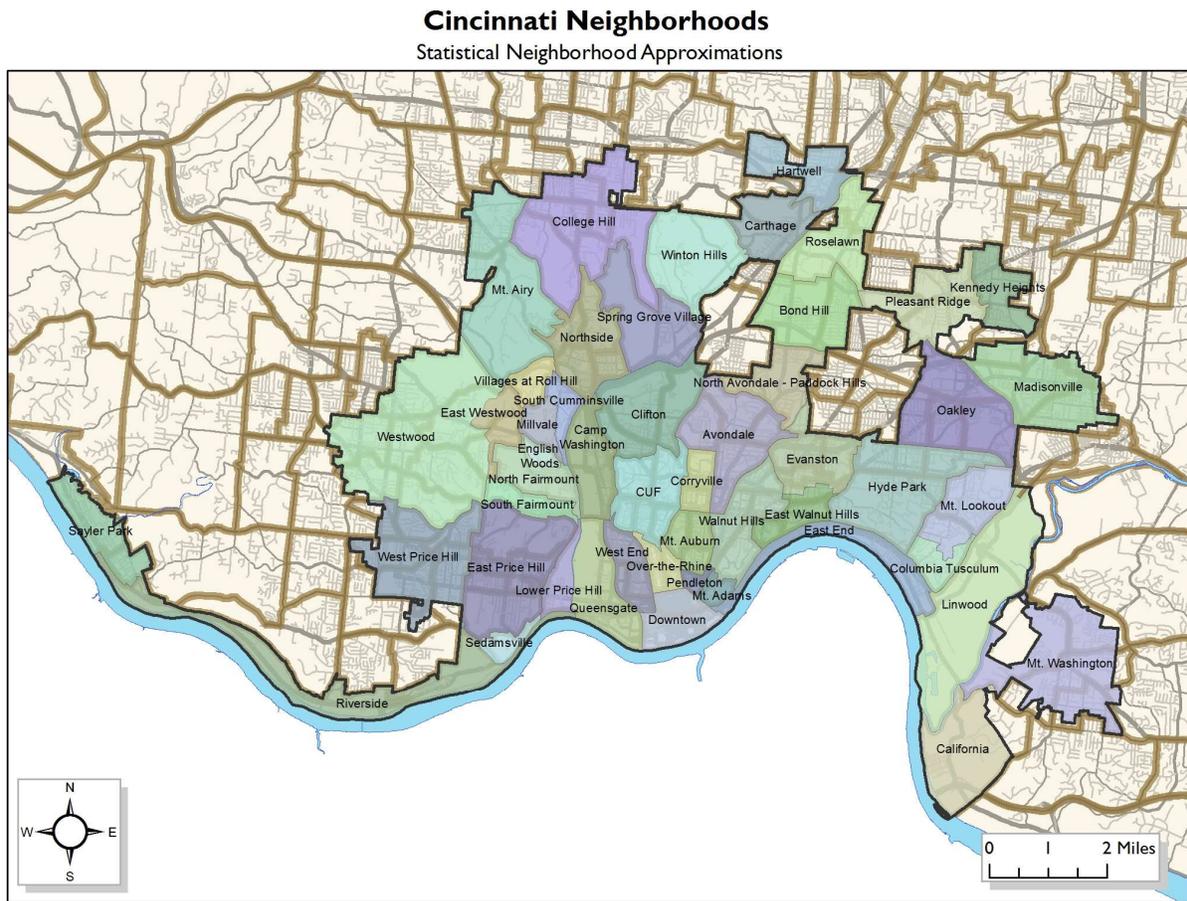
The Needs Assessment provides data, analysis, and other relevant information on the City's needs as they relate to affordable housing, special needs housing, community development, and homelessness. Throughout the Needs Assessment section, attention is paid to the needs of low- and moderate-income (LMI)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

The Housing Market Analysis section provides information and detailed data about the local housing market conditions in the City of Cincinnati. The Housing Market Analysis is to supplement the information from the Needs Assessment to facilitate the creation of goals that are better tailored to the local context. 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, community 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 5-year goals and benchmarks of the established programs that direct the allocation of federal funds in a manner that maximizes community impact.

The findings from the Consolidated Plan were used to determine the types of programs the City would fund in the Annual Action Plans. The First Year Annual Action Plan provides a summary of the actions, activities, and programs the City of Cincinnati will implement during the first year (2020) of the Consolidated Plan to address the priority needs and goals identified by the Strategic Plan. Overall, the Action Plan functions as an annual guide and budget to demonstrate 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 Cincinnati.

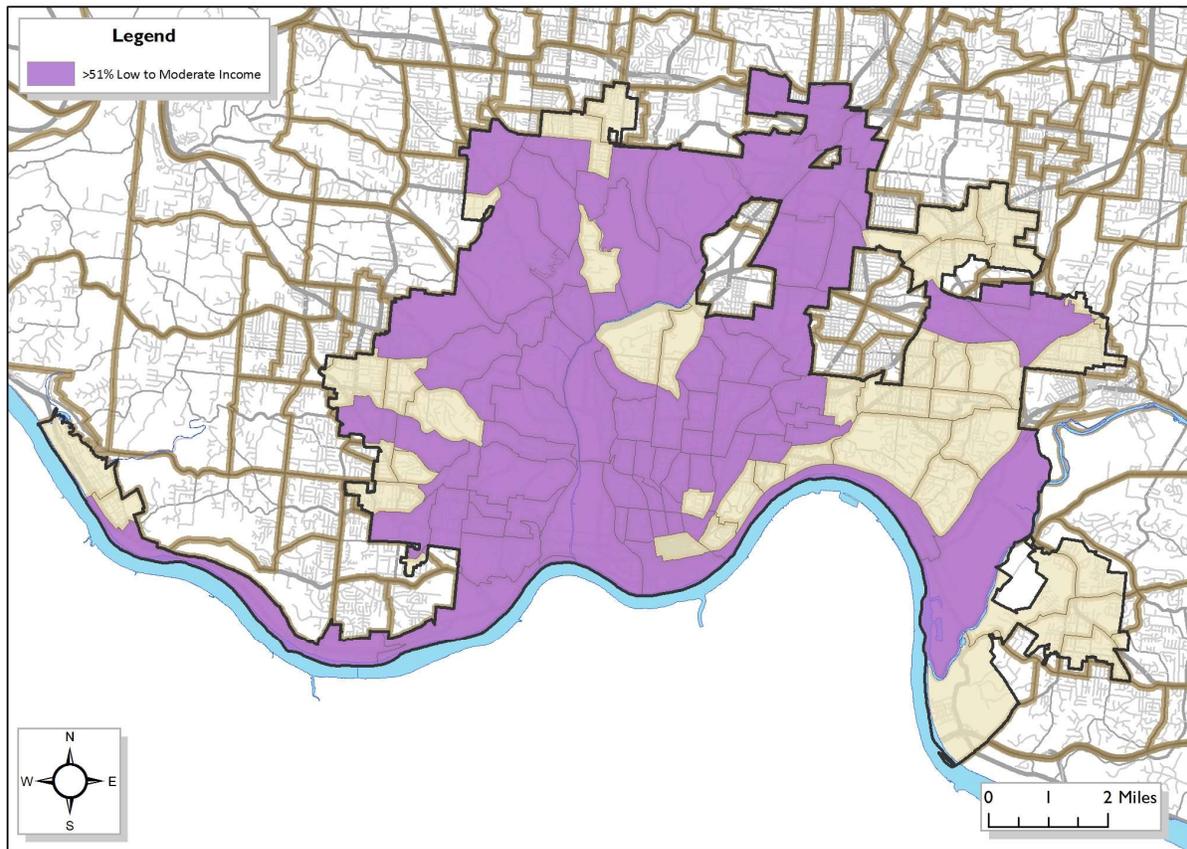
The City of Cincinnati map below depicts the current Statistical neighborhood approximations:



The demographic information included in this Consolidated Plan is based primarily on 1990, 2000, and 2010 Decennial Census Counts and the 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS) data – the most recent data available – in addition to HUD-provided 2013-2017 Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data. The information covers a variety of demographic and housing-related topics for the City of Cincinnati as a whole.

Much of the data is provided by HUD’s CHAS data system, which currently includes data from the latest (2013-2017) CHAS database. It should be noted that, where applicable, sources from the ACS have been updated to include 2013-2017 data. ACS data is included, where applicable, as it is more current than CHAS and Census data. The Consolidated Plan submitted through the federal reporting system, Integrated Disbursement and Information System (IDIS), utilized the 2009 – 2013 ACS demographic information.

Low to Moderate Income Census Tracts (2015 ACS)



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

The City's Five-Year Goals, Objectives and Related Outcomes are outlined in 2020 – 2024 Strategic Plan. These goals, objectives and outcomes were selected based on community priorities, prior performance evaluations, the needs assessment, the housing market analysis and **Plan Cincinnati**, which is the City's comprehensive plan adopted in 2012. Top priorities for each grant are highlighted below:

- CDBG programs:
 - Neighborhood business district development;
 - Reducing poverty through employment training and economic self-sufficiency programs;
 - Maintain and improve the quantity and quality of affordable housing for low to moderate income homeowners and renters;
 - Commercial and industrial redevelopment; and

- Public service activities and supportive services for low to moderate income persons and persons experiencing homelessness.
- HOME programs:
 - Expand, maintain, and improve the quantity and quality of affordable housing for very low and extremely low-income individuals;
 - Down payment assistance for low to moderate-income first-time home buyers; and
 - Operating support for non-profits creating affordable housing.
- Both ESG and HOPWA programs are evaluated by cooperative processes managed by the Continuum of Care, Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH). A consortium meets to review programs and services and recommend funding levels for each respective Annual Action Plan.
 - ESG Programs:
 - At minimum \$500,000 is set aside for annually shelter and related supportive services and operation, this amount is currently maxed at 60% of the annual ESG entitlement allocation;
 - Rapid Re-housing services receive the balance of the funding;
 - Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services under Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-housing as well as long-term Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA), security deposits, and utilities; and
 - Street Outreach services and protection for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault or stalking.
 - Priorities for HOPWA-funded programs:
 - Operating support for housing facilities for persons with HIV/AIDS;
 - Housing assistance through Short-Term Rent Mortgage and Utility (STRMU) payments, Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) and permanent housing placement;
 - Supportive services including case management; and
 - Emergency shelter and medical care for homeless persons with HIV/AIDS.

The Consolidated Plan priorities factored in the following items: Citizen Ranking, Community Development Advisory Board Input, staff input, Needs Analysis, Market Analysis, efficiency and effectiveness of programs, leverage of funds, and City Council policy direction.

3. Evaluation of past performance

Accomplishment data for each Calendar Year is submitted annually in the Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER). During the prior 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan, the overall progress was reported in the 2019 CAPER, which was submitted to HUD on March 30, 2020. Although the City of Cincinnati did not prioritize certain goals or programs in the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan, progress related to the goals of all 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan activities has been on-going. The City met and exceeded the majority of the goals as established in the 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan and will continue to report accomplishments on an annual basis again throughout the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

A public participation event was held on August 21, 2019, at the City of Cincinnati's Fountain Square, located in the heart of the downtown district. The public was provided comment cards to select the top community needs. Information regarding each program in CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA was provided. City staff attended the event to answer questions from the public as well as provide information regarding specific programs. The survey was available on-line throughout the calendar year until November 30, 2019. A total of 1,017 individuals completed the survey.

The City's advisory board for the Consolidated Plan / Annual Action Plan process, the Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB), held a public meeting on August 8, 2019 and again on February 5, 2020 to discuss the 2020 funding priority recommendations and review the 2019 CAPER. Each CDBG and HOME-funded program has a representative present their respective program. The CDAB consists of a 17-member volunteer group appointed by the Mayor with City Council approval consisting of 13 diverse community leaders and 4 City representatives. The following is the diverse community leader composition of the CDAB according to Cincinnati Municipal Code: community council members (3), lending institutions (1), small business advocate (1), human services (1), trades / labor representation (1), low income advocate (1), housing authority (1), real estate community (1), developer (1), corporate community (1), community development corporation representative (1), and City of Cincinnati staff representation (4).

The City's final recommended CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA budgets were presented and approved before the City of Cincinnati's Budget and Finance Committee on April 1, 2020. The funding recommendations were based on CDAB and citizen priorities and also in response to the current health crisis.

5. Summary of public comments

The City of Cincinnati's Department of Community and Economic Development manages the development and implementation for the CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA programs and provides guidance to all City departments and subrecipients receiving project funding. An on-line survey was available throughout the majority of CY 2019 for input regarding the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan. A total of 1,017 individuals responded to the survey.

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

The following public comments have not been accepted due to being ineligible activities with the federal entitlement funds or that other local resources are addressing these issues:

- Heroin epidemic;
- Crime, drugs, gun control, and lack of police presence; and
- Litter and illegal dumping of trash in neighborhoods.

7. Summary

Cincinnati City Council made final appropriation decisions for the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan Budget and took the public comments into consideration, including the recent health crisis. The citizen participation process included engagement from a variety of residents and community leaders. The comments provided were thoroughly analyzed and considered in the development of this Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan.

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.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
CDBG Administrator	CINCINNATI	Department of Community and Economic Development
HOPWA Administrator	CINCINNATI	Department of Community and Economic Development
HOME Administrator	CINCINNATI	Department of Community and Economic Development
ESG Administrator	CINCINNATI	Department of Community and Economic Development

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Aisha Tzillah, Community Development Administrator
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PR-10 Consultation – 91.100, 91.200(b), 91.215(l)

1. Introduction

The City of Cincinnati worked with a wide array of organizations and existing networks to develop the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan and 2020 Annual Action Plan. Each year, relationships are maintained and fostered with these organizations to establish the Annual Action Plans and to coordinate services.

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

- The local Continuum of Care collaborative applicant, Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH), coordinates the efforts of organizations which provide services to the homeless and other special populations for ESG programs and coordinates groups that serve the HIV/AIDS population with HOPWA funding.
- The City of Cincinnati Department of Community and Economic Development and Hamilton County Department of Community Development worked collaboratively on the 2019 Assessment of Fair Housing for the 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan.
- The City partners with its Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) to enhance coordination of the Annual Action Plans and citizen participation. This volunteer citizen group provides Consolidated Plan group priority programs for funding determined by the City Manager and the members represent the following sectors: community councils, human services agencies, organized labor, low-income advocates, small business, corporate entities, lenders, developers, real estate, Community Development Corporations (CDCs), and City Administration.
- The City works directly with local non-profit organizations to award human services funds. These services are funded by the City’s General Operating Fund at approximately \$4.8 million per year.

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

As required by HUD, the Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care (CoC) (OH-500) has a CoC Board that oversees all CoC operations and policies, and this board’s membership includes representatives from both the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County. The CoC Board has selected Strategies to End Homelessness, Inc. (STEH) to serve as the CoC Lead Agency and Unified Funding Agent (UFA). In addition to STEH’s contractual relationships with HUD, STEH is under

contract with the City of Cincinnati to administer ESG, HOPWA and CoC funds, and to facilitate the work of the community related to homelessness. This work includes the following program types:

- Shelter diversion
- Street outreach
- Emergency shelter
- Transitional housing
- Permanent Housing, including
 - Rapid Re-housing
 - Permanent supportive housing
- Services-only programs

The local Continuum of Care funding allocation process involves all agencies and programs who receive funding from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and also organizations that work with the homeless not receiving HUD funding. The CoC also does the following:

- Assesses capacity and identifies gaps
- Evaluates outcomes achieved by funded programs, in comparison to both local and national benchmarks
- Proactively develops improvements and solutions to systemic issues
- Works to implement HUD priorities, such as targeting resources toward priority populations (e.g. chronically homeless, families with children, veterans and unaccompanied youth)
- Facilitates the allocation of funding to these agencies
- Serves as an inclusive vehicle to promote best practices
- Facilitates access to mainstream resources and services for the homeless
- Works to develop policies and procedures to assist homeless persons directly.

CoC infrastructure includes a number of work groups that bring together service providers that are working to address particular issues faced by people experiencing homelessness or working to improve services available to particular sub-populations. Among these work groups are the following:

- The Family Housing Partnership, targeting the needs of homeless families
- The Homeless Veterans work group, targeting the needs of homeless veterans
- The Youth Homelessness work group, targeting the needs of homeless youth
- The Coordinated Entry work group, targeting the needs of chronically homeless individuals through the CoC Coordinated Entry process.

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

The City of Cincinnati, as the local ESG recipient, determine the exact amount of ESG funding that will go toward shelter operations and Rapid Re-housing, within HUD requirements.

Regarding ESG funding for shelter operations, the CoC Board has adopted a policy approving, and STEH facilitates annually, what is known as the “Prince of Peace” process. This process uses Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data pertaining to shelter performance and bed nights provided to allocate funds. Using agreed upon performance measures, identified in collaboration with the ESG recipients and subrecipients, higher performing projects receive a higher level of funding than poorer performers. After this HMIS data-driven allocation is presented by STEH, the shelter operators meet, with City of Cincinnati and STEH staff present, to review the allocation and corresponding data for accuracy. The final allocation for each agency is then submitted to the City and County for inclusion in the respective budget and Action Plan.

Regarding ESG funds for Rapid Re-housing, the CoC board works with STEH to release a request for proposal (RFP) to which any organization in the jurisdiction that wants to provide rapid re-housing services can respond, and then to select the most appropriate organization to deliver such services.

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

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Community Development Advisory Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Public Housing Authority Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-homeless Other government - Local Business Leaders Civic Leaders Community Councils Neighborhood Organization Private Sector Banking / Financing

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) is a group of citizens appointed by the Mayor with Cincinnati Council approval to provide the City with feedback and recommendation on the CDBG and HOME programs. Specifically, the CDAB provides guidance to the City regarding allocation of resources to the programs as part of the Annual Action Plan and throughout the year. In making appointments to the CDAB, the City attempts to attract a broad base of representatives from banking, real estate, housing, economic development, social services providers, and citizens at large.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	Cincinnati – Hamilton County Continuum of Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing PHA Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Health Agency Child Welfare Agency Publicly Funded Institution/System of Care Other government - County Other government - Local Business Leaders Foundation Private Sector Banking / Financing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth Homelessness Strategy Non-Homeless Special Needs

	HOPWA Strategy Action Plan
How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Strategies To End Homelessness is the Cincinnati and Hamilton County Continuum of Care that provides guidance on homeless programs, including ESG and HOPWA.

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

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

The City of Cincinnati consults a variety of agencies in the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan process and no relevant agency is excluded.

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?
2019 Fair Housing Assessment	City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County	The 2019 Fair Housing Assessment goals and recommendations are incorporated into the Strategic Plan.
City of Cincinnati 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan	City of Cincinnati	The City of Cincinnati’s 2015 – 2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Annual Action Plan was utilized as a basis in determining the appropriate goals of the 2020 – 2024 Strategic Plan.
Plan Cincinnati 2012	City of Cincinnati	The 2020 – 2024 Consolidated Plan was prepared in part by building on the data, needs analysis, community engagement and strategies in the City’s most recent comprehensive plan called Plan Cincinnati (November 2012).
Family Homelessness Services Study 2014	Strategies To End Homelessness	The goals as outlined in the Family Homelessness Services Study have been incorporated into the ESG and HOPWA goals as appropriate.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Cincinnati collaborated with the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority for information and input regarding the public housing needs of the community.

PR-15 Citizen Participation

1. Summary of citizen participation process/Efforts made to broaden citizen participation

The City of Cincinnati's overall citizen participation policy for the HUD entitlement grant programs include: at minimum two citizen participation events annually, at minimum two Community Development Advisory Board (CDAB) meetings to discuss yearly allocations and performance reports, City Bulletin posting of each meeting, and web site postings of Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plans, Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Reports, and public and CDAB events. Meeting invites are distributed to community groups, subrecipients, and stake holders.

A public event hosted by the City of Cincinnati was held at Fountain Square, an accessible facility, on August 21, 2019 to receive public comments regarding the Recommended 2020 Annual Action Plan Budget. Other accommodations for sight or hearing-impaired persons and for non-English speaking persons were available upon request. Notice of this Public Event was widely distributed. The notice of the event was posted on the City's website, in the City Bulletin, and via social media on Facebook, Next Door Neighbor, Evensi, and Twitter. Finally, notice of the public hearing was provided to a wide array of community and nonprofit organizations via e-mail. A total of 1,017 responses were collected regarding with community priority, each individually associated with an established entitlement program, has the highest community need.

In finalizing the 2020 Annual Action Plan Budget, the City accepted comments received from citizens at several public events. Citizen input is solicited year-round. The City's recommended CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA budgets were presented and passed before the City of Cincinnati's Budget and Finance Committee on April 1, 2020. The funding recommendations were based on a tiered increase approach based on CDAB, citizen priorities, City staff recommendations, prior years' resources, program performance, and current crisis situation.

Summarize citizen participation process and how it impacted goal setting

The Community Development Advisory Board ranked the programs for C 2020 as follows (with 1 as the highest funding priority):

Program	Rank
Hand Up Initiative	1
Project Lift	2
Housing Repair Services	3
Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly	4
Tenant Representation	5

Concentrated Code Enforcement	6
Neighborhood Business District Improvement	7
Operating Support for Community Development Corporations	8
Emergency Mortgage Assistance	9
Strategic Housing Initiatives Program	10
Youth and Young Adult Employment Program	11
Fair Housing	12
Hazard Abatement Program	13
Code Enforcement Relocation	14
Lead Hazard Testing Program	15
Blueprint For Success	16
Historic Stabilization of Structures	17
Small Business Services	18
Vacant Lot Reutilization	19
Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	20
Housing Choice Mobility Program	21
Green Urban Watershed Restoration	22
Findlay Market Operating Support	23

The results from the community survey and public participation event resulted in 1,017 individuals providing top community priorities. The survey and comment cards requested option information, including age, race, gender, tenure, and zip code as well as the opportunity to provide comments.

Community Priority	Federally Funded Program	2020 Rank
Assistance for the elderly and/or disabled	Compliance Assistance Repairs for the Elderly	1
Homelessness prevention and assistance	Emergency Solutions Grant	2
Homeowner repair assistance for the very low income individuals	Housing Repair Services	3
Youth job training programs	Youth and Young Adult Employment Program	4
Converting vacant lots into pocket parks or urban gardens	Vacant Lot Reutilization	5
Improving neighborhood business districts	Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program	6
Employment training programs for the under- and non-employed	Hand Up Initiative	7

Rehab, new construction of affordable housing	Strategic Housing Initiatives Program	8
Demolishing and barricading vacant buildings	Hazard Abatement Program	9
Historic building preservation	Historic Stabilization of Structures	10
Building code violation enforcement	Concentrated Code Enforcement	11
Small business assistance	Small Business Services	12
Environmental remediation of contaminated sites	Commercial and Industrial Redevelopment	13
Childhood lead poisoning prevention	Lead Hazard Testing Program	14
On-the-job training programs in construction	Blueprint For Success	15
Lower concentrations of poverty in your community	Housing Choice Mobility Program	16
Non-profit organizations assistance with affordable housing	Operating Support for Community Development Corporations (CDCs)	17
Down payment assistance for home buyers	Down Payment Assistance	18
Legal assistance for tenants	Tenant Representation	19
Mill Creek watershed improvement	Green Urban Watershed Restoration	20
Emergency mortgage payment assistance and counseling	Emergency Mortgage Assistance	21
Housing discrimination assistance	Fair Housing	22
Relocation assistance from dilapidated housing	Code Enforcement Relocation	23
Findlay Market assistance and expansion	Findlay Market Capacity Building	24

The optional information of the 1,017 individuals who participated in the survey are as follows:

Age	Responses
less than 18 years old	0
18 to 24 years	36
25 to 34 years	193
35 to 44 years	183
45 to 54 years	232
55 to 59 years	113
60 to 64 years	86
65 years and older	93
Answered	936
Skipped	81

Race / Ethnicity	Responses
White / Caucasian	644
Black / African American	159
Asian	5
American Indian / Alaskan Native	1
Asian and White	4
Black / African American and White	9
American Indian / Alaskan Native and Black	0
Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander	1
American Indian / Alaskan Native and White	4
Other Multi-Racial	49
Answered	876
Skipped	141

Gender	Responses
Male	334
Female	552
Transgender	2
Gender neutral	7
Answered	895
Skipped	122

Tenure	Responses
Owner	678
Renter	199
Answered	877
Skipped	140

Neighborhood	Responses
Avondale	14
California	0
Bond Hill	18
Camp Washington	1
Carthage	3
Clifton	34
College Hill	37
Columbia Tusculum	6
Corryville	4
CUF	11
Central Business District	12

East End	3
East Price Hill	25
East Walnut Hills	16
East Westwood	2
English Woods	0
Evanston	5
Hartwell	3
Hyde Park	24
Kennedy Heights	8
Linwood	0
Lower Price Hill	2
Millvale	3
Madisonville	19
Mt. Adams	4
Mt. Airy	19
Mt. Auburn	16
Mt. Lookout	7
Mt. Washington	28
North Avondale	8
North Fairmount	3
Northside	52
Oakley	14
Over-the-Rhine	32
Paddock Hills	4
Pendleton	5
Pleasant Ridge	22
Queensgate	2
Riverside	6
Roselawn	8
Sayler Park	8
Sedamsville	2
South Cumminsville	2
South Fairmount	6
Spring Grove Village	7
Villages at Roll Hill	1
Walnut Hills	38
West End	9
West Price Hill	62
Westwood	60
Winton Hills	1

Outside the City limits but within Hamilton County	166
Outside Hamilton County	36
Answered	878
Skipped	139

Of the 1,017 responses, 196 provided comments. The following lists the most frequent comments received grouped by theme and the number of individuals who provided the specific comment:

86 comments (total) – Low-income housing

- Increase supply of accessible, safe low-income housing: 19
- Increase home repair assistance: 12
- Preserve affordable housing by preserving/maintaining aging housing stock: 11
- Distribute affordable housing, poverty evenly throughout the city (including east side): 8
- Low-income versus affordable housing—specifically support *low-income* housing (under 30% or 50% AMI), not just generically affordable housing: 5
- CMHA/HUD inefficiency, lack of oversight: 5
- Affordable housing for disabled (18 – 64-year-olds) and families: 5
- Assistance with securing new housing when displaced by subsidized developments: 4
- Energy efficiency improvements for low income housing: 4
- Tenant protections/eviction: 4
- Tenant education: 3
- Remove tax abatements for some: 3
- Bring back Homesteading, Lottery, and Excel programs: 2
- Abolish single family zoning: 1

26 comments (total) – Combat blight; increase code enforcement; regulate landlords

17 comments (total) – Increase workforce development and youth workforce development services

16 comments (total) – Homeownership

- Support and increase homeownership (for example, property tax and mortgage assistance, first-time homebuyer education): 12
- Support middle-income and long-time homeowners, especially those impacted by development and subsequent rising property taxes: 4

13 comments – Address crime, drugs, gun control, and lack of police presence

12 comments – Fix roads/sidewalks

9 comments – Fix infrastructure

8 comments – Build parks and keep existing ones open; create healthy urban ecosystem (invasive species, mosquito reduction, pollinator gardens, urban agriculture)

7 comments – Build bike and pedestrian infrastructure; increase walkability; support aging in place

7 comments – Support local businesses and neighborhood business districts

6 comments – Do more to address homelessness

6 comments – Address litter and illegal dumping of trash in neighborhoods

DRAFT

Citizen Participation Outreach

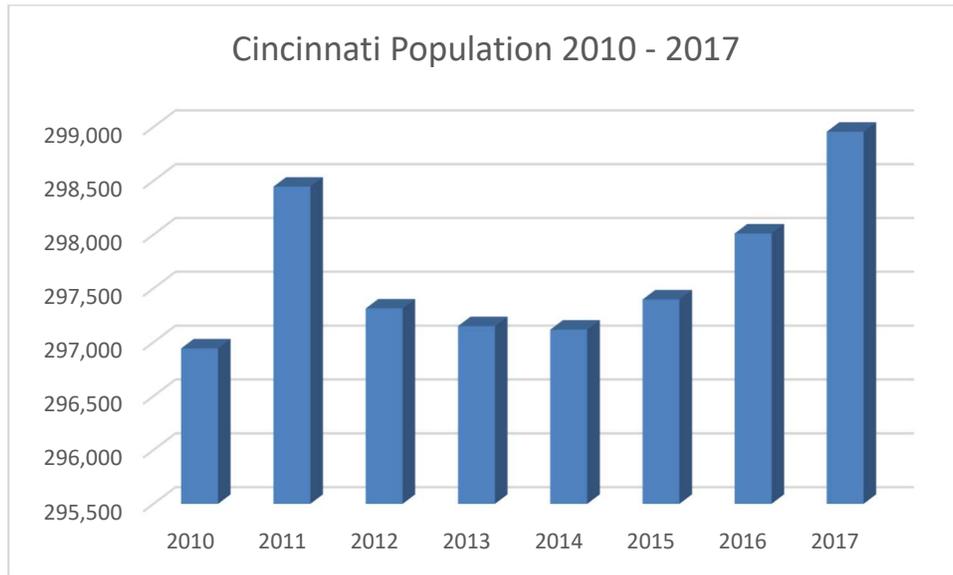
#	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons
1	Cincinnati Speaks!	Non-targeted / Broad Community	1,017	The community ranked all programs by ranking the needs addressed.	All programs were ranked and funded according to established need – listed below.
2	Community Development Advisory Board	Public Hearing	August 8, 2019 February 5, 2020 Quorum in attendance	CDAB reviewed past performance measures and provided funding priorities for the established programs	CDAB rankings were considered with the funding of the programs.
3	Social Media	Non-targeted / Broad Community	Year-round	All comments were reviewed	Ineligible activities and activities that are covered by non-federal resources
4	Departmental Meetings	City Staff	Several meetings	City of Cincinnati Department of Community and Economic Development, City of Cincinnati Property Maintenance Code Enforcement, Cincinnati Recreation Center	Program descriptions were enhanced and expanded to include flexibility in delivery
5	Cincinnati Council	Public Hearing	April 1, 2020	The City Council voted on the entitlement program's budget passage.	
6	Focus groups for fair housing	Targeted populations	Several	18 stakeholder interviews, 8 geographically based focus groups, 5 protected class focus groups, 1 community survey with 494 respondents, 1 housing professional survey with 218 respondents	Summarized in the 2019 Fair Housing Assessment Plan
7	Strategies To End Homelessness (STEh)	Targeted population	Several meetings	STEh provided input regarding the needs and priorities of the homeless and special needs population	

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

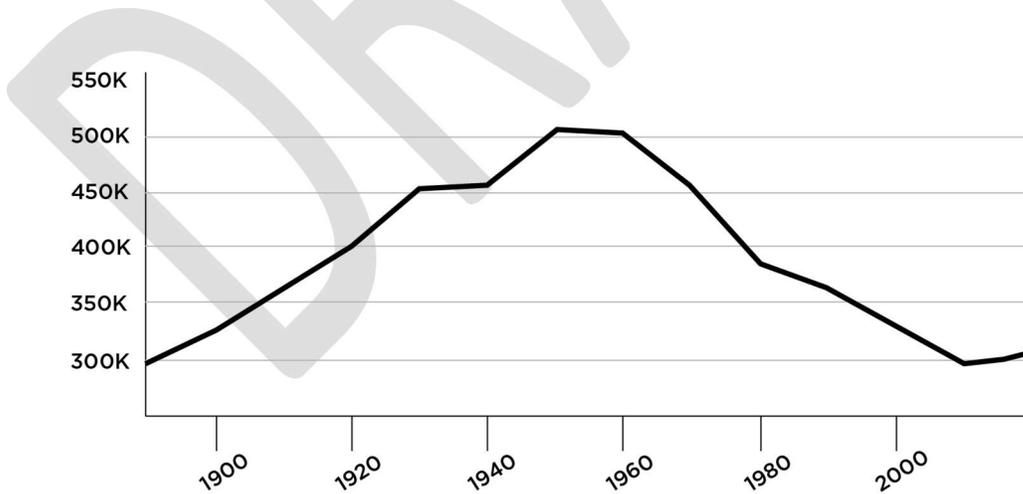
NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview



Source: United States Census Bureau

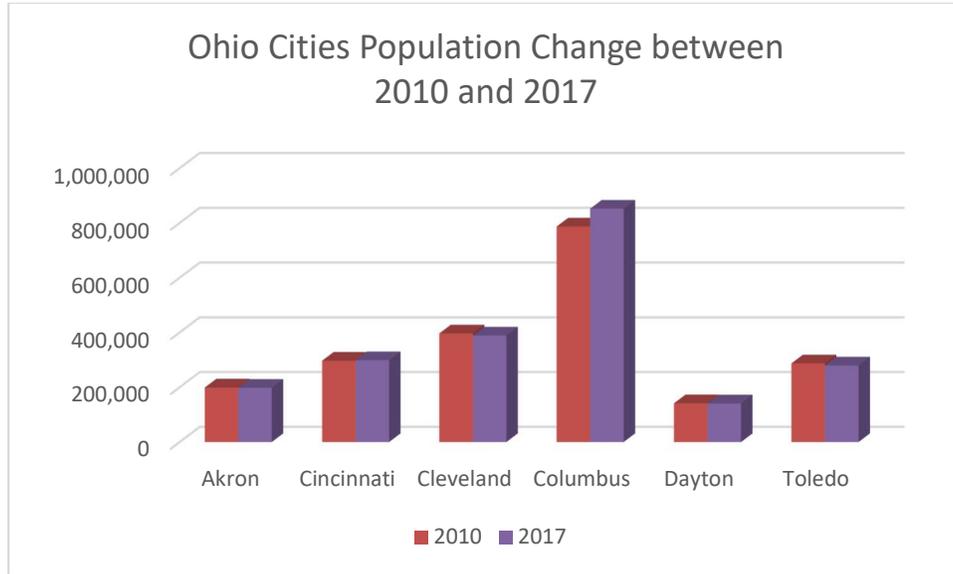
Cincinnati's population peaked in 1950. Since that peak, the City has approximately 40% fewer residents.



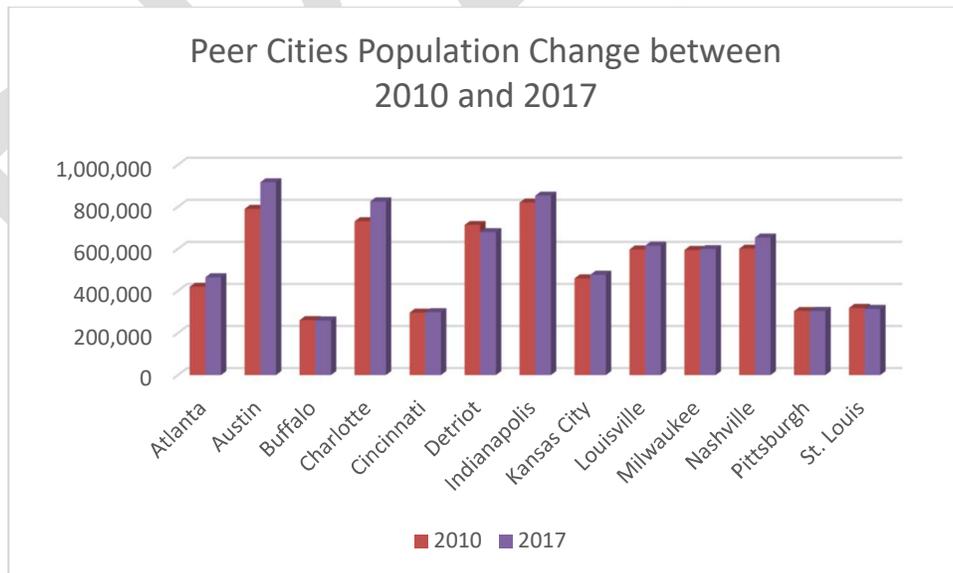
Source: United States Census Bureau

The following tables indicate the following:

- Cincinnati population has stabilized but as a region has been fairly stagnant
- Cincinnati population is comparable to other Ohio cities and peer cities



Source: United States Census Bureau

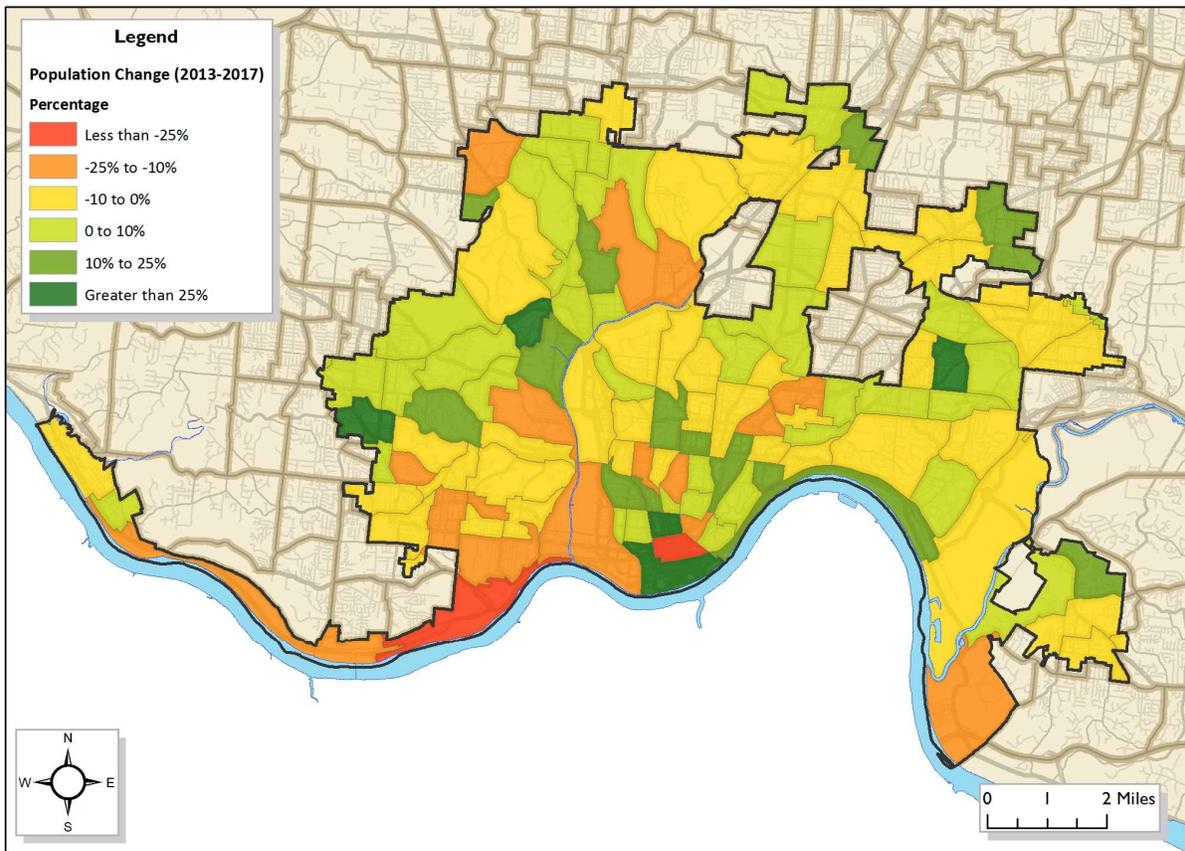


Source: United States Census Bureau

The overall population map below illustrates the percent change in population from 2013 to 2017 according to census tracts. This illustration indicates the following:

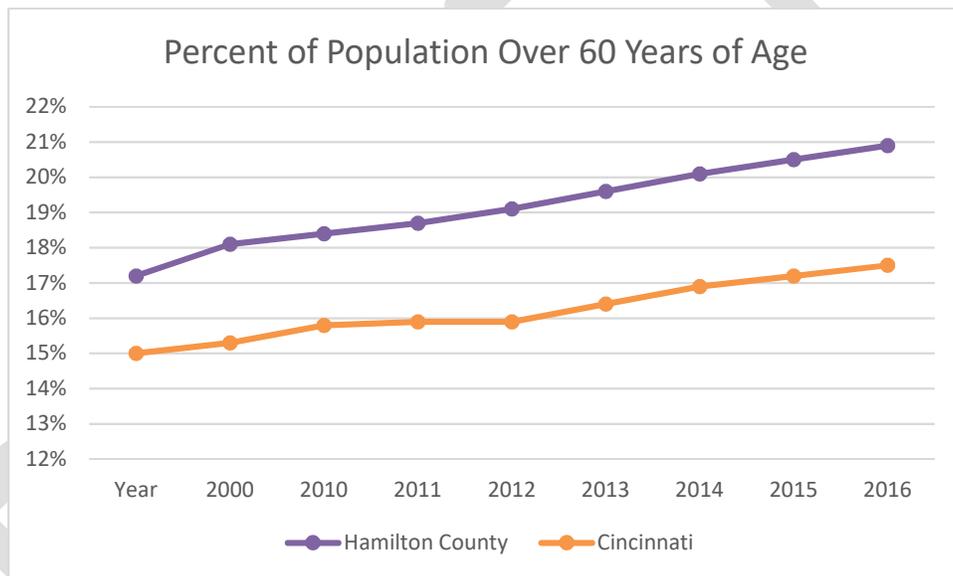
- The majority of the population increase was in the urban core; and
- Population lag has occurred in central portions of the City and western river front.

Population Change 2013-2017 (ACS)



The following graph illustrates by percentage the population over 60-years of age in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County (including the City of Cincinnati) from 2000 through 2016. The graph indicated the following:

- The aging population which Cincinnati population is trending is similar with Hamilton County;
- There is an anticipated increasing need for senior housing, assistance with modifications, visitability, and age in place concerns and needs;
- There may be an increased economic vulnerability of future or present fixed income for the aging population; and
- Home improvements for elderly is a high public need and the programs established are currently not meeting the increased needs of the aging population in the area.



Source: United States Census Bureau

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

Summary of Housing Needs

Demographics	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Population	296,943	298,957	+0.68%
Households	133,420	161,881	+21.33%
Median Income	\$33,681.00	\$36,429.00	+8.16%

Table 5 – Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2010 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80- 100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	36,895	18,565	21,270	11,500	41,825
Small Family Households	10,935	5,475	7,135	3,640	17,535
Large Family Households	2,375	1,095	755	670	2,040
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	4,210	2,930	2,835	1,755	6,535
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	3,100	2,610	2,325	845	2,765
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	7,680	2,460	2,550	1,330	3,945

Table 6 – Total Households Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

HAMFI: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Adjusted Median Family Incomes

Tables 5 and 6 listing data regarding population and the numbers of household by income indicate the following:

- The City of Cincinnati is stabilizing in population after decades of decline;
- The 2018 census estimates the Cincinnati population was over 300,00 (301,301) in the first time in over a decade;
- In 2017, the median income increased 8% from 2010, which is only 1% annually and is less than inflation rate; and
- The overall household size is decreasing.

Housing Needs Summary Tables

AMI: Area Median Income

2. Housing Problems 1 (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	855	180	150	105	1,290	40	30	30	75	175
Severely Overcrowded – With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	290	155	145	95	685	10	--	10	--	20
Overcrowded – With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	745	270	125	65	1,205	65	80	10	45	200
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	17,695	2,195	325	10	20,225	2,895	1,475	1,305	185	5,860

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	4,440	7,195	2,920	360	14,915	470	1,540	2,760	1,550	6,320
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	3,820	--	--	--	3,820	370	--	--	--	370

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

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	19,590	2,800	740	275	23,405	3,010	1,580	1,355	300	6,245
Having none of four housing problems	9,320	11,220	12,685	5,570	38,795	790	2,965	6,490	5,355	15,600
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	3,820	--	--	--	3,820	370	--	--	--	370

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 30% of annual income

	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	7,635	2,960	1,050	11,645	600	850	1,595	3,045
Large Related	1,725	490	125	2,340	210	230	170	610
Elderly	3,350	1,820	565	5,735	1,565	1,345	990	3,900
Other	10,910	4,410	1,535	16,855	1,095	655	1,330	3,080
Total need by income	23,620	9,680	3,275	36,575	3,470	3,080	4,085	10,635

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

3. Cost Burden > 50% of annual income

	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	6,205	540	25	6,770	530	315	440	1,285
Large Related	1,480	95	--	1,575	175	45	95	315
Elderly	2,225	545	170	2,940	1,190	585	240	2,015
Other	8,940	1,045	135	10,120	1,060	555	530	2,145
Total need by income	18,850	2,225	330	21,405	2,955	1,500	1,305	5,760

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

4. 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	830	385	210	150	1,575	75	80	20	20	195
Multiple, unrelated family households	100	40	30	10	180	--	--	--	25	25

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
Other, non-family households	140	35	29	--	204	--	--	--	--	--
Total need by income	1,070	460	269	160	1,959	75	80	20	45	220

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Households with Children Present	Data Not Available							

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

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

Data is limited on the housing needs of the City of Cincinnati single residents. In 2018, according to the Cincinnati /Hamilton County CoC, single adults made up two-thirds of the population served in emergency shelter and unsheltered. According to the 2017 ACS, 27% of non-family households are below the poverty line.

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.

In 2019 there were 91 families served in the Domestic Violence shelter, including a total of 148 children. In addition, the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati identified an additional 297 callers who were experiencing Domestic Violence who were, due to limited capacity, not brought into shelter. Of those households, the YWCA estimates 62% were families, so an additional 184 families were potentially in need of housing to flee Domestic Violence. The average family size assisted is generally 3 (head of household and 2 children).

What are the most common housing problems?

According to the data provided in Tables 7 through 12, the most common housing problems are over-crowding, lacking plumbing facilities, and cost burden.

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

According to the data provided in Tables 7 through 12, the population at 0 – 30% AMI who are renters have the are most affected with these housing issues.

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

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

1. Family homelessness: Consistently over the past five years, people in families, children with parents/guardians, have made up a third of the population served in emergency shelter and unsheltered in the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC. Beginning in 2015, Strategies to End Homelessness, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Bethany House Services, Interfaith Hospitality Network of Greater Cincinnati, The Salvation Army, and the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati developed the “Solutions for Family Homelessness” plan to identify how the community can proactively address the needs of families experiencing homelessness. The recommendations in the plan focused in four key areas:
 - Prevention – Emergency Assistance and Shelter Diversion programs are proven to be successful and cost-effective ways of preventing homelessness, but too many families that would otherwise be able to receive this assistance are being turned away due to a lack of capacity and resources. Families that are relying on others for a place to stay (‘doubled up’) may be unaware of or unable to access such community resources. In addition, earlier intervention, such as when a family is facing eviction could prevent the severity of the crisis and meet the needs of families with a more modest financial investment. Prevention related goals in the plan focus on: 1) Focusing more resources on Emergency Assistance and Shelter Diversion services; 2) Educate community providers such as physicians/practitioners, early childhood providers, and schools about risks of family homelessness so that they can help with early identification of families at risk, and developing and implementing a process for such providers to connect families to homelessness prevention resources; and 3) Providing the lowest level of assistance necessary to effectively assist each family and stop the progression toward homelessness.

- Capacity Building – within systems assisting homeless and at-risk families, there are differing definitions and expectations for case managers across agencies, programs, and funding streams. The lack of standardization and coordination creates unnecessary barriers to achieving stability. Furthermore, other services that address issues related to employment, parenting, physical and mental health, and childcare lack the coordination needed to respond quickly to families’ needs. Shelters generally do not have sufficient resources, services, and staff to meet the needs and potential impact of trauma experienced by both the parents and their children. Providing access to quality shelter services, such as mental health care, employment or educational assistance for children struggling in school, is compromised by the fact that Cincinnati/Hamilton County provides emergency shelter to families within 7 separate buildings. This scattered approach dilutes the resources available, reduces the effectiveness of services, increases lengths of stay in shelter, and negatively affects outcomes. The Family Homelessness Services Study conducted in 2014 described the average homeless family in Cincinnati as a single 30-year old mother with two children under the age of 6. Homeless shelter residents have difficulty seeking jobs, finding housing, and accessing other resources outside of the shelter without having somewhere to leave their children on short notice. Also, childcare services need to be equipped to handle the special needs of children traumatized by homelessness, which can be difficult to manage and respond to effectively. Capacity Building related goals in the plan include: 1) Increasing coordination and efficiency among providers and funders; 2) Improving the quality of emergency shelter facilities to provide all families access to the care needed, at the level required to ensure success; and 3) Developing specialized early childhood services for families to access childcare and supportive services while in shelter.
- Policy Change – there is an established lack of affordable housing in Hamilton County and funding that could be used to develop additional affordable housing. Funding streams may dictate compartmentalized approaches to services, which limits the ability of programs to follow families across transitions and to consider needs beyond housing. Families at risk of homelessness may not access particular resources that might prevent housing instability and instead must wait until homelessness is experienced. Policy change strategies in the plan include: 1) Expanding local government support for the development of affordable, family-sized housing units; 2) Exploring policy changes needed to secure sufficient and flexible funding that will allow for implementation of recommendations; 3)

Expanding the Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) Low Income Housing Tax Credit program to allow for the funding of more than one Permanent Supportive Housing project per community; and 4) Expanding services currently available to homeless families to include families at-risk of homelessness.

- Housing – There is an established lack of affordable housing and existing subsidy programs may not consistently prioritize families experiencing the most significant housing crises. The three most common concerns of property owners in leasing to people experiencing homelessness are non-payment of rent, property damage, and financial burden associated with eviction and apartment turnover. Common concerns for families and homeless service providers are the lack of quality property owners who maintain safety, security and cleanliness. People will typically sign up on multiple lists to obtain housing; however, this duplication may delay access for at-risk families needing immediate placement. Plan recommendations pertaining to housing include: 1) Maximizing subsidized housing opportunities by coordinating waiting lists, increasing subsidies, and strategically targeting existing subsidies toward homeless and at-risk families; and 2) Increasing collaboration with private property owners and faith-based service providers.
2. Homeless and at-risk youth: In 2018, youth age 18 – 24 made up 11% of the population served in shelters and unsheltered in the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC. Fortunately, the local CoC for the homeless was one of the first in the nation to be selected by HUD to be a part of a national Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program. This led to the development of the “KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness” plan to prevent and end youth homelessness. KEYS include HUD funded projects to increase access to housing resources and supportive services for young adults experiencing homelessness. KEYS includes innovative approaches and partnerships to connect youth to services and to prevent homelessness, and is being implemented as a partnership between Lighthouse Youth and Family Services, Bethany House Services, Interfaith Hospitality Network of Greater Cincinnati, YWCA of Greater Cincinnati, The Salvation Army, Children’s Law Center and Strategies to End Homelessness. The project serves young adults ages 18 – 24 experiencing homelessness, pregnant and parenting youth, 18 – 24-year-olds in danger of losing housing and homeless youth with legal barriers to housing.

The planning process that developed the KEYS plan recommended the following services:

- Diversion – Assisting all youth entering the homeless system with finding safe and appropriate housing with friends or family, while providing the supports necessary to find and keep permanent housing.
 - Youth Dedicated Service Team – A team of case managers assisting clients in finding and maintaining housing for up to 24 months after rental assistance ends.
 - Progressive Engagement Housing – Providing flexible and client-driven rental assistance to youth that need it for as long as needed.
 - Legal Services – Young adults may attend group legal clinics and have individual representation from a staff attorney to help youth address any legal barriers or arrears preventing permanent housing options.
3. Single Adults: In 2018, single adults made up two-thirds of the population served in emergency shelter and unsheltered in the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC. While the HUD emphasis on serving families has led to an increase in resources targeted toward families, there has been a corresponding decrease in the level of resources targeted toward single individuals, despite this subpopulation having such noted prevalence among the overall homeless populations. For example, in the local CoC, 78% of families that are prioritized to receive rapid re-housing (RRH) services are matched with an RRH program, while only 49% of single individuals that are prioritized to receive RRH services are matched with a housing program.
4. Aftercare: Formerly homeless families and individuals who have received rapid re-housing assistance often still have a number of needs, such as employment, upon approaching the termination of the assistance. Unfortunately, many of these factors are beyond the control of the agencies administering housing programs due to the systemic nature. Also, after a household exits an RRH or permanent supportive housing (PSH) program, the case management services provided as a part of that program also end. A point of emphasis in the local CoC has been to develop aftercare services, which can follow households after exiting the system for an indeterminate period of time, and which can be available to help households when/if there is difficulty maintaining housing months or even years after exiting homelessness, and potentially preventing additional episodes of homelessness.

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

The Central Access Point (CAP) is Cincinnati/Hamilton County's homeless services hotline. CAP serves as the entry point into many programs for homeless and at-risk households. In 2018, 1,392

households containing 5,842 people contacted CAP requesting services – 408 of these households were placed by CAP into a family shelter. During the same time, over 2,656 single individuals also contacted CAP, despite the fact that CAP is not currently able to place single individuals into shelter beds in the same way it can families.

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

Strategies to End Homelessness collaborates with several funders, including the City of Cincinnati, to deliver homelessness prevention services, following a “Shelter Diversion” model. Shelter Diversion serves households that present for emergency shelter but are able to be diverted from shelter and then connected with permanent housing. Shelter Diversion has been designed as a short-term (3 – 6 month) intervention, with partner agencies providing case management services and support to clients during their time in the program.

Through the knowledge and data accumulated operating prevention services since the inception in 2009, the following criteria has been established as most directly being tied to a household experiencing instability and risk of literal homelessness:

- Income is less than 30% Area Median Income;
- Has moved frequently because of economic reasons (defined as 2 or more times during the 60 days immediately preceding the application for prevention assistance);
- Is living in the home of another because of economic hardship;
- Has been notified that the right to occupy current housing or living situation is being terminated;
- Resides in a hotel or motel (not paid for by a state, local, federal, or charitable organization funds);
- Resides in severely overcrowded housing; and
- Otherwise lives in housing that has characteristics associated with instability and an increased risk of homelessness; for example, utility shut off notice or eviction notice.

The following homelessness prevention activities are ongoing, due to their impact in assisting populations at higher risk of homelessness:

1. Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF): Talbert House has been awarded SSVF funding to implement programming which prevents homelessness for veterans and their families.
2. KEYS: The local CoC for the homeless was one of the first in the nation to be selected by HUD to be a part of a national Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program. This led to the development of the “KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness” plan to prevent and end youth homelessness.

3. Youth Aging out of Foster Care: A U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funded effort is currently underway, led by Lighthouse Youth and Family Services, targeted toward preventing homelessness among youth who have been in the Foster Care system. This effort will support enhanced identification, data collection and services to youth formerly in the foster care system, as one-third of youth aging out of foster care experience homelessness. National studies have also shown that between 21 – 53% of homeless youth have at one point been placed in foster care.
4. LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Initiative: Cincinnati/Hamilton County was one of only two communities in the country selected to participate in a national technical assistance initiative which has identified and implemented strategies for preventing LGBTQ youth from becoming homeless. This initiative, named, “Safe and Supported”, is being led locally by Lighthouse Youth and Family Services and Strategies to End Homelessness, and being conducted in cooperation with HUD, HHS, the Department of Justice, Department of Education, and United States Interagency Council on Homelessness (USICH).

Discussion

The majority of public participation comments were related to affordable housing issues, which is also supported and indicated by the data. There is a correlation to the areas of low-income residents in affected neighborhoods who are disproportionately experiencing housing needs.

NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	27,510	5,200	4,190
White	9,535	1,155	1,080
Black / African American	16,180	3,880	2,495
Asian	510	15	389
American Indian, Alaska Native	90	25	4
Pacific Islander	--	--	--
Hispanic	595	90	55

Table 13 - Disproportionately Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	13,120	5,445	--
White	5,340	2,370	--
Black / African American	6,910	2,830	--
Asian	200	75	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	55	10	--
Pacific Islander	--	--	--
Hispanic	435	105	--

Table 14 - Disproportionately Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	7,780	13,490	--
White	4,100	6,375	--
Black / African American	3,265	6,490	--
Asian	85	125	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	10	--
Pacific Islander	--	20	--
Hispanic	240	285	--

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,490	9,010	--
White	1,430	5,075	--
Black / African American	890	3,425	--
Asian	39	225	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	25	--
Pacific Islander	--	--	--
Hispanic	94	170	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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

Tables 13 through 16 indicate the following:

- In the income range of 0-30% AMI, the black population has a disproportionate increase in the number of housing problems over other races;
- In the income range of 30-100% AMI, the black and white populations experience about the same number of housing issues;
- In the income range of 0-30 AMI and 30-50% AMI, Hispanics in both of these income ranges experience similar number of housing problems;
- There is not any information on Pacific Islanders in the area; and
- All of the housing needs and problems are not fully demonstrated in the data due to individuals not counted due to homelessness and the likely underrepresentation of minorities and immigrants.

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

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	22,600	10,110	4,190
White	8,055	2,640	1,080
Black / African American	12,975	7,090	2,495
Asian	465	60	389
American Indian, Alaska Native	85	30	4
Pacific Islander	--	--	--
Hispanic	505	180	55

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

30%-50% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	4,380	14,185	--
White	1,915	5,795	--
Black / African American	2,160	7,585	--
Asian	60	215	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	15	45	--
Pacific Islander	--	--	--

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
Hispanic	220	325	--

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

50%-80% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	2,095	19,175	--
White	1,055	9,430	--
Black / African American	855	8,905	--
Asian	24	180	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	20	--
Pacific Islander	--	20	--
Hispanic	140	385	--

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:

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

80%-100% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	575	10,925	--
White	280	6,220	--
Black / African American	210	4,105	--
Asian	--	260	--
American Indian, Alaska Native	--	50	--
Pacific Islander	--	--	--
Hispanic	90	175	--

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 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

Tables 17 through 20 indicate the following:

- Throughout the low-income ranges, the severe housing problems are about the same for the black and white population;
- Severe housing problems are disproportionately increased for the extremely low-income black population;
- Around 80% (4 out of 5) of extremely low-income individuals experiencing one or more housing problems are also experiencing severe housing problems, which this rate is consistent for both extremely low-income black and white population; and
- The numbers may not be reflective of current conditions in the City, since if there have been any significant changes that occurred within the last 5 years, the information provided may not be an accurate representation of what is occurring in the community.

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:

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	≤30%		30-50%		>50%		No / negative income (not computed)		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Jurisdiction as a whole	73,500	57%	24,520	19%	27,730	21%	4,310	3%	130,060	
White	43,645	65%	11,275	17%	10,920	16%	1,095	2%	66,935	51%
Black / African American	25,740	46%	12,005	22%	15,095	27%	2,555	5%	55,395	43%
Asian	1,495	55%	325	12%	505	18%	399	15%	2,724	2%
American Indian, Alaska Native	130	40%	90	27%	105	32%	4	1%	329	1%
Pacific Islander	25		--		--		--		25	0%
Hispanic	1,680	59%	450	16%	620	22%	90	3%	2,840	2%

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Discussion:

Table 21 indicates the following:

- 65% of whites are not cost burdened while 46% of blacks are not cost burdened; and
- Nearly 30% of black households are cost burdened by more than 50% of their household income, while it is only 16% for white households.

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?

The census data utilized potentially does not reflect current conditions in the community due to the lack of available data. There may be limitations in reviewing the data presented if the City's population has changed in the last 5 years, the data may not be an accurate representation of the current needs. The information indicates Hispanic population has increased significantly since 2010. Also, black households suffer from a wealth disparity that is greater than income disparity. The black population in the area is disproportionately cost burdened and disproportionately subject to severe housing problems, particularly in the extremely low-income category. Without resources to address housing and business concerns, these economic indicators affects an individuals' ability to own homes and start businesses.

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

Resources are necessary to develop new affordable housing inventory, improve and preserve the existing inventory, assist low- and moderate-income property owners, and provide emergency eviction assistance. Agencies that have capacity in housing production to develop affordable housing, and agencies that provide supportive housing services to connect with housing providers and create networks between the two will make the most of limited resources to provide housing units and the services people need to be successful.

Land use regulations that require, single-family lot sizes larger than a quarter acre, that prohibit multi-family housing, that regulate housing classifications by type of occupant and definitions of a family are likely having a disparate impact on low-income, protected classes of residents.

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

The following maps of the City of Cincinnati shows population by population by census tract

Maps do not indicate proportions of the different races only indicates raw population numbers within the census tract

Pockets of segregation located in the majority of neighborhoods

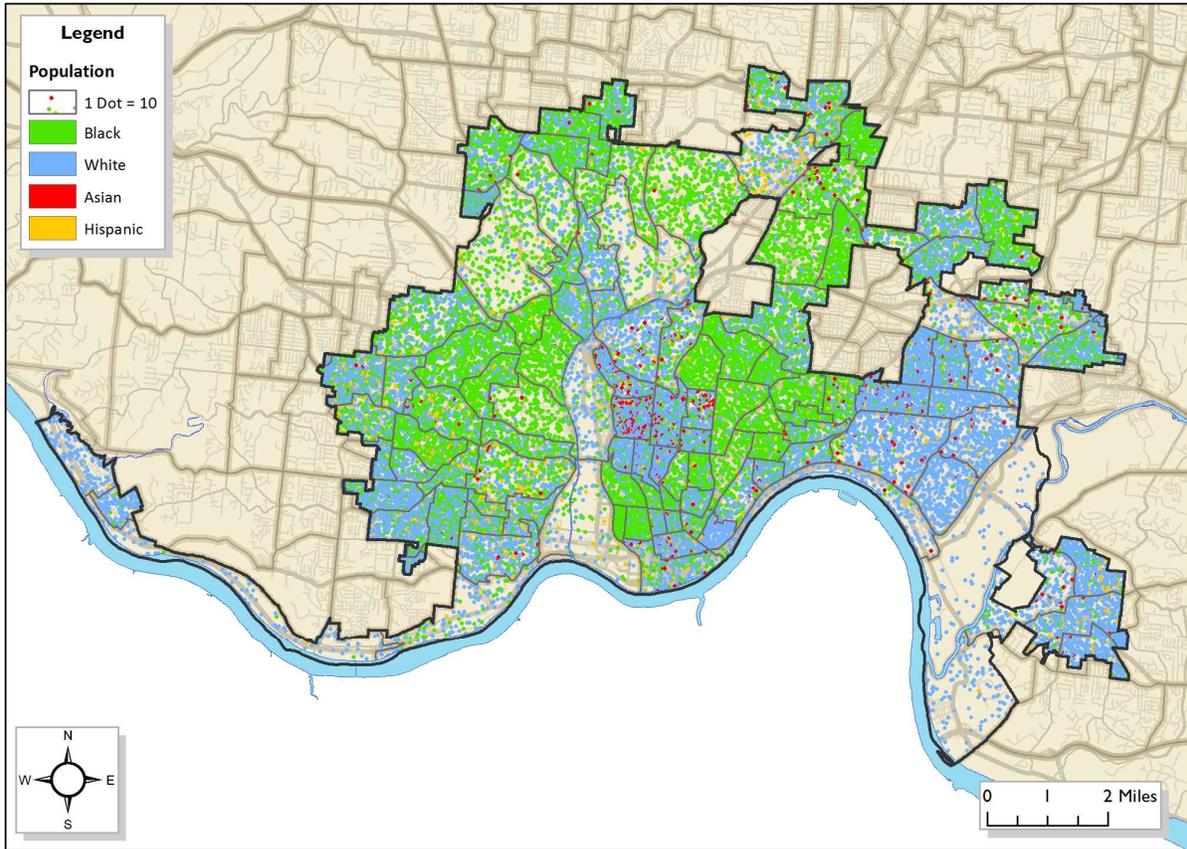
The black population is concentrated in portions of central and western city neighborhoods, including Avondale, Bond Hill, Roselawn, Villages at Roll Hill – Mill Creek Corridor

The white population is concentrated in portions the eastern neighborhoods and far western neighborhoods, including Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout, Oakley, Saylor Park,

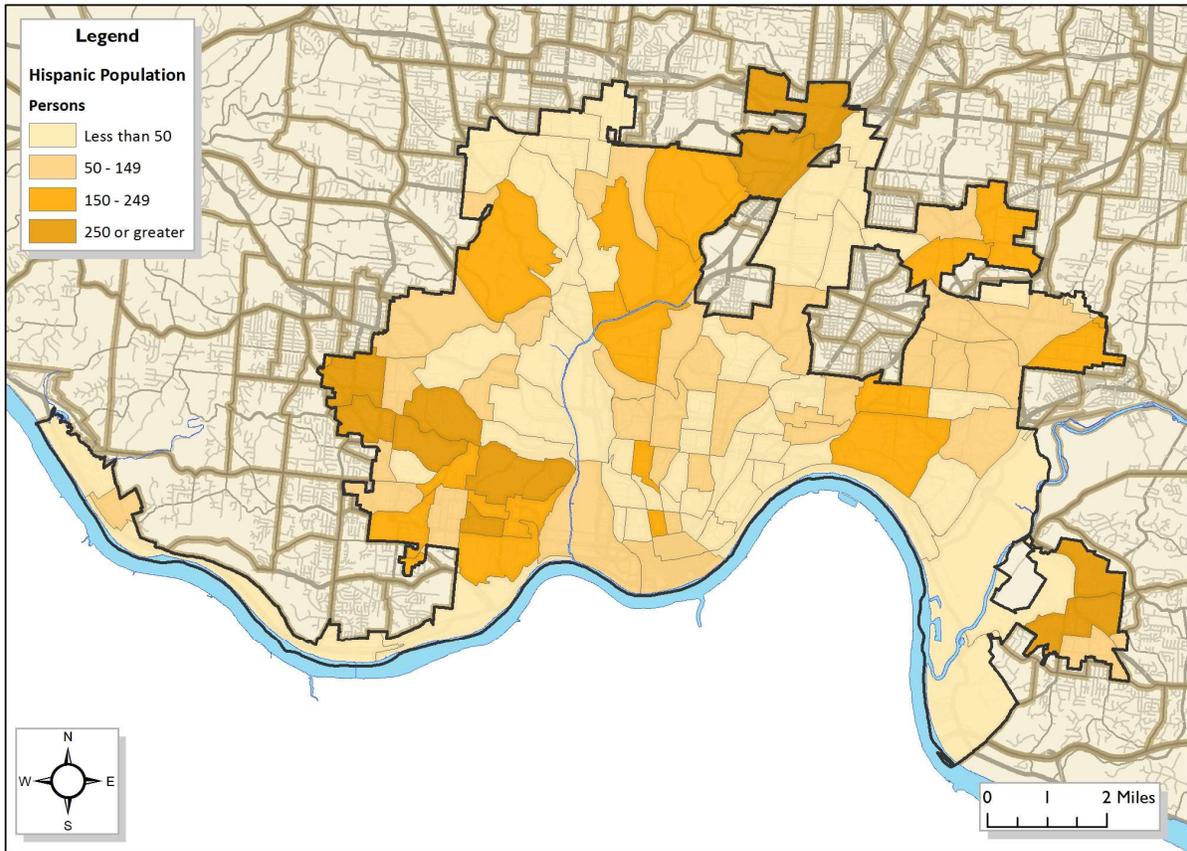
White population eastern part of the City, east of Interstate-71

The central area, between I-75 and I-71, are majority black population

Population by Race and Ethnicity (2017 ACS)

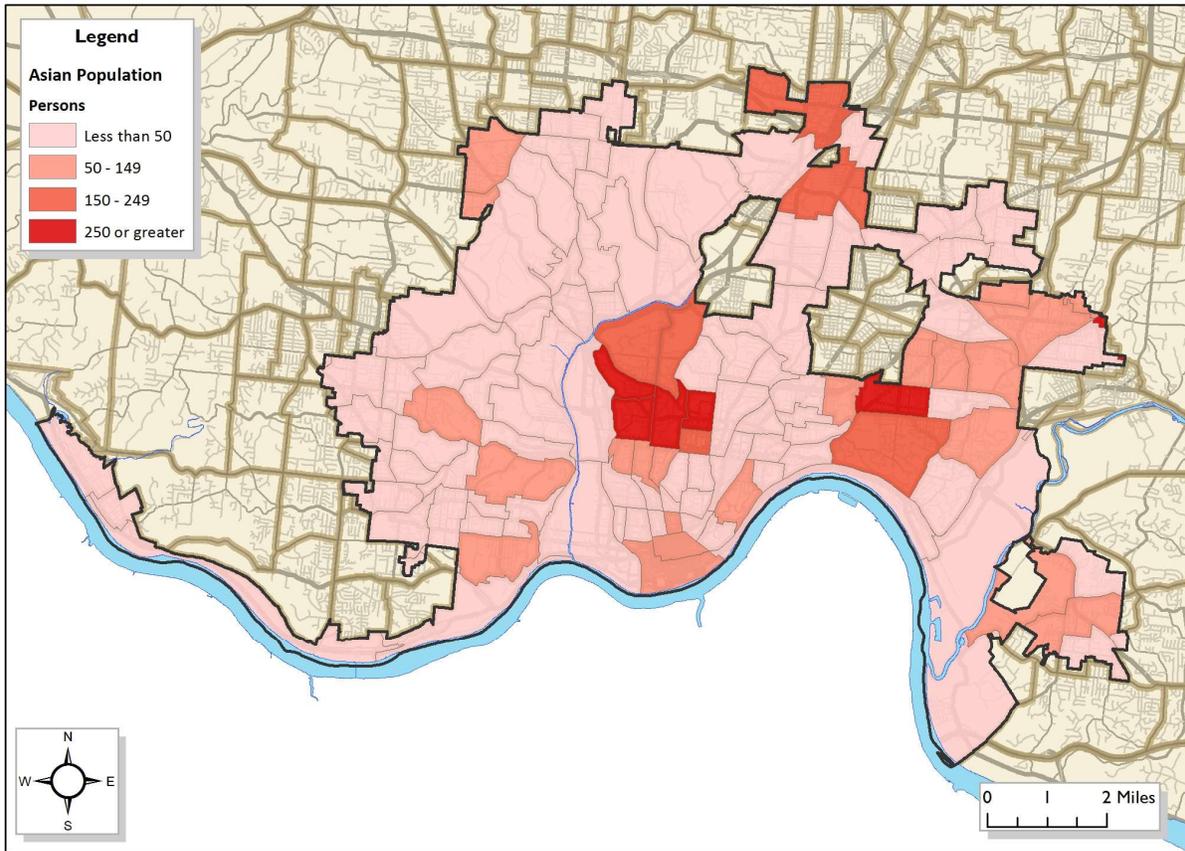


Hispanic Population (2017 ACS)



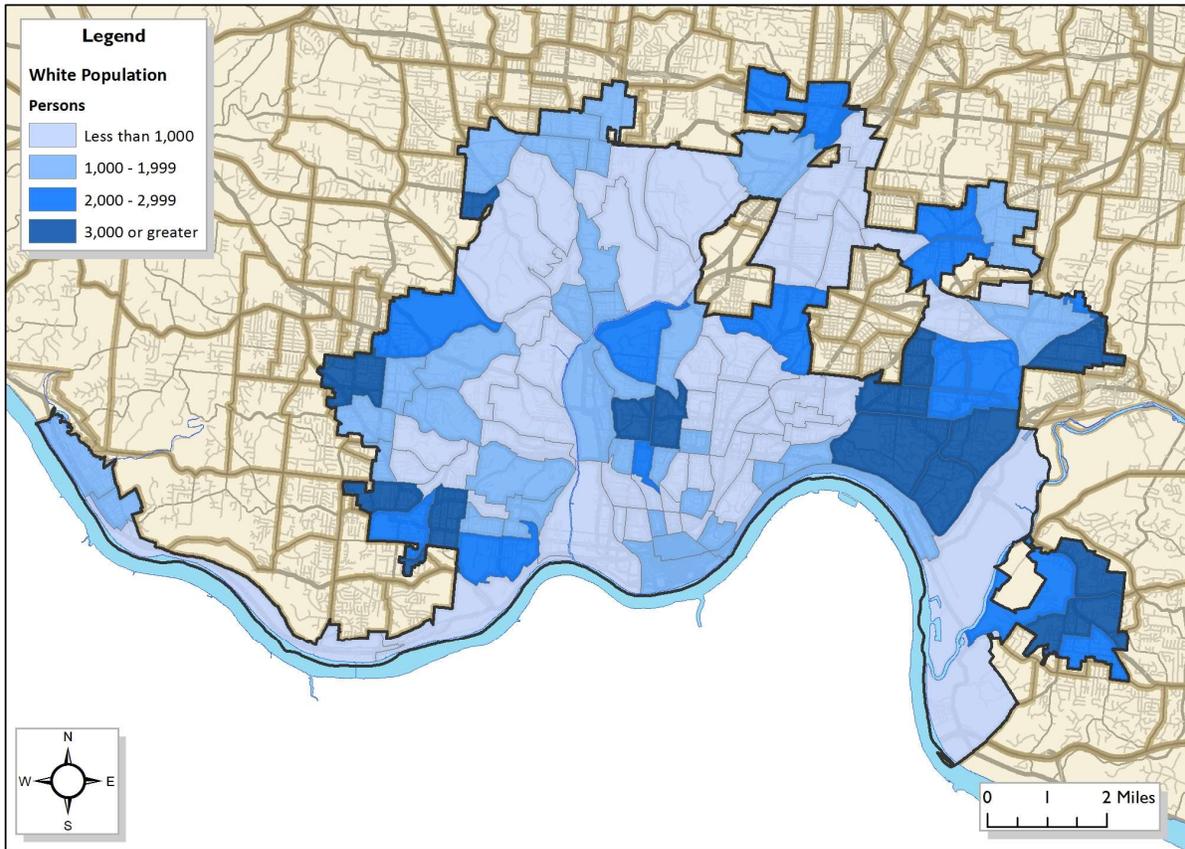
- Hispanic population is clustered in Price Hills and Carthage and Mount Washington, Spring Grove Village, Westwood
- currently, the Hispanic population is widely dispersed

Asian Population (2017 ACS)



Asian population in Clifton, CUF, University Heights, (collectively referred to as Uptown Cincinnati) clusters around the University of Cincinnati and the eastern neighborhood of Hyde Park

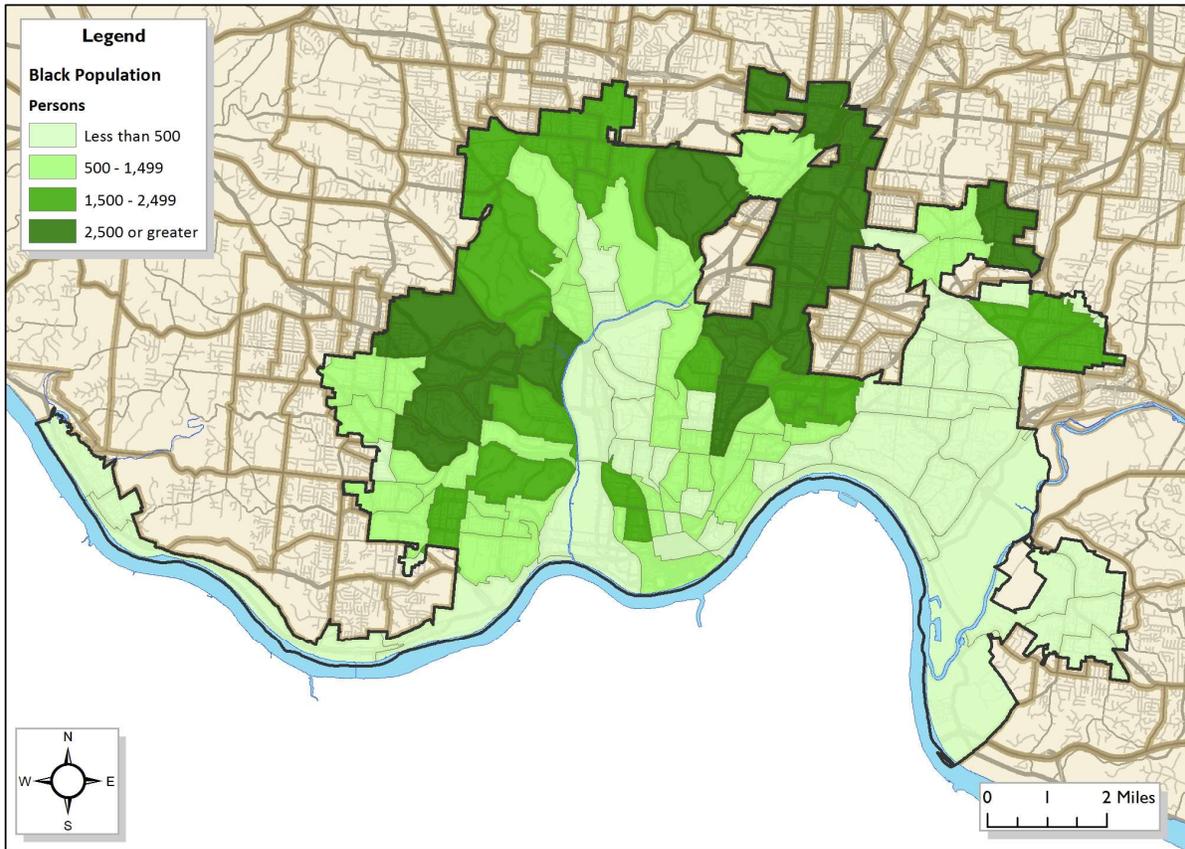
White Population (2017 ACS)



Concentrations far west side, uptown, and eastern – mainly the outskirts of the City are primarily white population

Hyde Park, Mt. Lookout, Madisonville, Mt Washington, Hartwell, western Westwood, West Price Hill, Clifton, CUF

Black Population (2017 ACS)



Central of the city – Evanston, Avondale, Bond Hill, Roselawn, Kennedy Heights, East Westwood, Villages at Roll Hill, North and South Fairmount, Millvale, northern and eastern Westwood, Winton Hills
Along I-75

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Totals in Use

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	73,500	24,520	27,730	4,310	73,500	24,520	27,730	4,310	73,500

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

Program Type									
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	
Average Annual Income	--	5,138	9,933	10,634	9,261	10,634	9,760	10,319	
Average length of stay	--	3	5	5	1	5	0	9	
Average Household size	--	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	
# Homeless at admission	--	0	30	1	--	1	--	--	
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	--	5	956	905	61	824	12	4	

Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Disabled Families	--	7	988	2,703	61	2,570	49	6
# of Families requesting accessibility features	--	43	5,021	10,639	187	10,251	109	48
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
# of DV victims	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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									
Black/African American									
Asian									
American Indian/Alaska Native									
Pacific Islander									
Other									

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

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

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									
Not Hispanic									

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

DRAFT

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

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

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

Discussion

DRAFT

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

The City of Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) and Strategies to End Homelessness (CoC Collaborative Applicant and Unified Funding Agent) have consistently utilized the Consolidated Plan as the primary documentation of the strategies, planning, and services being used to address homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness, in the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County.

The Homeless Section of the Consolidated Plan has been developed for both the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio as part of the local HUD Continuum of Care for the Homeless (CoC) program of the combined jurisdictions. Pursuant to HUD's guidance and the community's method of conducting planning and facilitating processes for homeless, the jurisdictions have standardized elements within the Consolidated Plans, increasing coordination and reducing duplication of efforts.

The Homeless Clearinghouse (CoC Board) oversees CoC planning and gaps analysis, coordinates project outcomes review, priority setting, funding allocation, and monitors elements of the Consolidated Plan. The Homeless Clearinghouse annually reviews program performance in relation to HUD outcome priorities and utilizes outcomes data to propose changes to the local CoC program prioritization process and presents these outcome performance measures to CoC membership. Such performance-based prioritization is accompanied by community input to select projects to be included in the annual CoC application. The Homeless Clearinghouse also oversees allocation and planning processes for ESG funds and the monitoring of ESG-funded program performance.

The local homeless services system is working to reduce homelessness by doing the following:

1. Preventing as many households as possible from entering emergency shelter or sleeping unsheltered;
2. Improving the services that are available to people who are currently homeless; and
3. Offering solutions to homelessness through housing.

Several local initiatives include goals pertaining to each of these three elements, most notably the following:

1. **Solutions for Family Homelessness initiative**: In 2015, Strategies to End Homelessness, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Bethany House Services, Interfaith Hospitality Network of Greater Cincinnati, The Salvation Army, and the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati developed

the “Solutions for Family Homelessness” plan to identify how our community can proactively address the needs of families experiencing homelessness. The recommendations in the plan focused in four key areas (described in more detail above): prevention, capacity building, policy change, and housing.

2. **KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness initiative:** The local CoC for the homeless was one of the first ten in the nation to be selected by HUD to be a part of a national Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program. This led to the development of the “KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness” plan to prevent and end youth homelessness, as described in more detail above.

Preventing as many households as possible from entering emergency shelter or sleeping unsheltered:

Prior to 2009, homelessness prevention resources were largely absent in the community due to a lack of availability of funding for such activities. However, under the American Recovery and Re-investment Act (ARRA), stimulus funding was made available for homelessness prevention. When stimulus funding expired in 2012, the local community had to be more strategic and targeted in how remaining prevention resources were to be used going forward. The following activities are ongoing:

1. **Shelter Diversion:** State, City of Cincinnati, and United Way funding are being used to divert households at imminent risk of entering shelter or being unsheltered back into housing with services. Local Shelter Diversion programming is being run in partnership between the above-mentioned funders, 5 Emergency Assistance agencies, and Strategies to End Homelessness.
2. **Supportive Services for Homeless Veterans and their Families (SSVF):** Talbert House has been awarded SSVF funding for programming which prevents homelessness for veterans and their families.
3. **Youth Aging out of Foster Care:** A U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funded effort is being led locally by Lighthouse Youth and Family Services to prevent homelessness among youth who have been in the Foster Care system and/or victims of human trafficking. This effort supports enhanced identification, data collection and services to youth formerly in the foster care system, as one-third of youth aging out of foster care experience homelessness. National studies have also shown that between 21 – 53% of homeless youth have histories of placement in foster care. In the local CoC

information is being gathered from homeless and at-risk youth regarding past and current foster care placements and being considered as a potential risk factor for homelessness.

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

Improving the services that are available to people who are currently homeless:

All of the following actions are being taken to improve services to people currently on the streets and in shelters:

1. Expanded Street Outreach Services: In 2019, street outreach services were expanded significantly with local non-profit organizations.
2. Child Services Coordinators: In 2018, family shelter operators, in partnership with Strategies to End Homelessness, put in place Child Services Coordinators in each family shelter. These staff assess the needs of homeless children and work to put in place services to address their unique educational, health and mental health needs, etc., services which will follow the child after their shelter stay has ended, reducing the likelihood of such issues leading to future episodes of homelessness for the family and/or that child.
3. Expanded access to Low Barrier Shelter/Seasonal Shelter:
 - a. Winter Shelter: For the last eight years, Shelterhouse Volunteer Group, the Greater Cincinnati Homeless Coalition and Strategies to End Homelessness have partnered to add seasonal low-barrier winter shelter beds to the local emergency shelter system in an effort to ensure that anyone who is homeless and on the streets has access to a safe, warm place to sleep during the coldest months of the year, normally mid-December through February. This effort has primarily targeted single individuals who would have otherwise slept unsheltered and has played a role in the local CoC seeing a 43% reduction in the number of people sleeping unsheltered from 2013 – 2018. However, the need for increased availability of low-barrier shelter during other months of the year has led to Shelterhouse taking steps to expand the Winter Shelter into a year-round facility,

potentially further reducing the number of people sleeping unsheltered in the community.

- b. Summer Shelter: Since 2017, local organizations have partnered to add seasonal family shelter beds to the local emergency shelter system to reduce the chances of families having to sleep unsheltered, as demand for family shelter is highest during the summer months. However, the shelter capacity added may still be inadequate and need further expansion.
4. Property owner recruitment and retention: In the local CoC on any given day there are between 100 – 200 households that are still in shelter or sleeping unsheltered despite having been offered a Shelter Diversion or CoC subsidy simply because they have not been able to find a property owner who is willing to rent them an appropriate housing unit.

Offering solutions to homelessness through housing:

All of the following actions are being taken to improve access to housing for people seeking to exit emergency shelter or unsheltered homelessness:

1. Expanding Rapid Re-Housing (RRH): RRH is a nationally recognized best practice for quickly ending episodes of homelessness in a cost-effective way. RRH has become a high priority in our community:
 - Over the past 5 years, the proportion of CoC funding dedicated to Rapid Re-housing has increased and will continue to increase into the future.
 - State of Ohio Housing Crisis Response Program (HCRP) and Hamilton County ESG funding are also supporting RRH programs in the community.
 - Talbert House is receiving Supportive Services for Veteran Families (SSVF) funding to implement programs which rapidly transitioning Veterans and their families that are experiencing homelessness back into permanent housing.
2. Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH):
 - Expanded PSH options: PSH is a nationally recognized best-practice for meeting the needs of disabled chronically homeless people. With a significant proportion of adults sleeping in shelters and unsheltered having at least one disabling condition, the continued expansion of PSH options will be necessary.
 - Targeting PSH to the chronically homeless: all Permanent Supportive Housing Programs applying for CoC funding demonstrate prioritizing available PSH housing capacity toward chronically homeless individuals and families.

3. Coordination of Housing Resources: The following are high-priority strategies geared toward making better, more strategic use of housing resources:
 - **Coordinated Entry**: Coordinated Entry is the process by which people experiencing homelessness are assessed for vulnerability and given access to housing and assistance based on the level of need and the resources available in the community. Coordinated Entry Specialists match individuals and families to appropriate programs and resources as space become available. The agencies receiving referrals work to assist clients in obtaining permanent housing as quickly as possible, beginning the journey back to self-sufficiency.
 - **Coordinated Exit/Moving On Program**: Through Coordinated Entry, homeless households that are most vulnerable to chronic homelessness are placed into housing programs that can meet the needs with a combination of intensive services and a rental subsidy. Once these households have been successfully re-housed and are stable in households an exit plan is needed to ensure housing stability and allow the housing program to help another household that is still homeless. A partnership has been developed between the local CoC and Public Housing Authority (Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority) which has implemented a preference system for providing public housing for households that have been homeless. Households graduate from supportive housing for the homeless into a CMHA housing program, greatly increasing access to public housing resources for homeless households and allowing supportive housing programs to serve more people with the same level of resources.
4. Aftercare: Formerly homeless families and individuals who have received emergency shelter and/or supportive housing often still have needs approaching the end of the rental assistance period, including employment and ongoing access to mainstream benefits and services. Unfortunately, shortly after a household exits shelter or a supportive housing program, case management services provided as a part of that program also end. This leaves the formerly homeless households to negotiate these systemic issues without assistance. A point of emphasis in the local CoC has been to develop Aftercare services, which can follow households after exiting the system for an indeterminate period of time, and which can be available to help households when/if there is difficulty maintaining housing months or even years after exiting homelessness, and potentially preventing additional episodes of homelessness.

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):

On any given night there are 750 – 800 individuals in emergency shelter or unsheltered within the CoC jurisdiction. However, the unduplicated number of people sleeping in shelters or unsheltered over the entirety of CY 2018 was 7,036. This indicates that the homeless population turns over almost ten times per year. Additionally, with 86% of the homeless population sleeping exclusively in a shelter during the course of the year, and an average stay lasting about 35 – 45 days, most people are experiencing short-term homelessness with the CoC.

DRAFT

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	31%	41%
Black or African American	63%	52%
Multi-racial	4	<6%
Other	1%	1%
Unknown	<1%	1%
Ethnicity:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
Hispanic	4%	0%
Non-Hispanic	96%	100%

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

Families in need of family shelter contact the Central Access Point (CAP) helpline to access both Shelter Diversion and family emergency shelter services. In addition, families that are fleeing domestic violence contact the YWCA of Greater Cincinnati for services.

In 2018, 243 families were served in Shelter Diversion programs and another 544 were served in emergency shelter. However, even with these numbers served, over half (56%) of all families that reached out to CAP for assistance were not provided with either Shelter Diversion or emergency shelter services.

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

In 2018, the population of people served unsheltered and in emergency shelters in Cincinnati/Hamilton County was as follows: 62% Black, 32% white, 4% multiracial, 1% other and <1% unknown.

As Hamilton County is approximately 26% black, and for any one group to be overrepresented among the homeless population, as black citizens are, indicates that a number of factors might be disproportionately negatively affecting black residents within the jurisdiction.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Discussion:

Unsheltered homelessness: From 2013 through 2018, the community has seen a 43% decrease in the number of people living unsheltered on the streets or in places unfit for human habitation.

With 14% of the homeless population sleeping unsheltered during the course of the 2018, compared to a national average of 34% of the homeless population unsheltered according to the National Alliance to End Homelessness, Cincinnati/Hamilton County has excelled at bringing homeless people in off the streets.

Emergency shelter: The number of people entering emergency shelter in Cincinnati/Hamilton County remained consistent from 2013 (6,661 people) through 2017 (6,670 people). However, from 2017 to 2018, the community saw the number of people entering emergency shelters decrease by 2.4% (from 6,670 to 6,509).

Taking both unsheltered homeless people and emergency shelter into consideration as a whole, Cincinnati/Hamilton County saw a 2.2% decline in overall homelessness from 2017 to 2018.

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

Introduction:

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	
Area incidence of AIDS	
Rate per population	
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	
Rate per population (3 years of data)	
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIC (PLWH)	4,231
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	194.1
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	283

Table 26 – HOPWA Data

Data Source: CDC HIV Surveillance

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need
Tenant based rental assistance	33
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	44
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	6

Table 27 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Housing Opportunities for Persons with HIV/AIDS (HOPWA) funding is awarded to the City of Cincinnati as the entitlement grantee for the Greater Cincinnati Area Eligible Metropolitan Statistical Areas (EMSA). This area includes Brown, Butler, Clermont, Hamilton and Warren in Ohio; Boone, Bracken, Campbell, Gallatin, Grant, Kenton and Pendleton Counties in Kentucky and Dearborn, Franklin and Ohio in Indiana.

To date, there are 4,185 cumulative cases of AIDS reported in the EMSA. Over the past several years, the Northern Kentucky Health Department, Caracole and The Center for Respite Care have been the primary providers of housing and services for this population. Through HOPWA, these agencies have been funded to provide emergency shelter, permanent housing, case

management, housing placement and short-term rent, mortgage and utilities assistance (STRMU). Shelterhouse Volunteer Group became a HOPWA-funded agency in 2018, providing supportive services to assist HIV+ individuals who are living in emergency shelter obtain and maintain housing.

County	Number Living with HIV	Rate in CY 2018 (for living with)	Population July 2018*
Ohio**			
Brown	Not reported	73.4	43,602
Butler	463	121.1	382,378
Clermont	161	78.4	205,466
Hamilton	3,213	393.4	816,684
Warren	162	69.8	232,173
Approximate Total:	3,999	238.0	1,680,303

Kentucky***			
Boone	103	78.3	131,533
Bracken	5	60.7	8,239
Campbell	130	139.6	93,152
Gallatin	1	11.3	8,832
Grant	24	95.5	25,121
Kenton	318	191.5	166,051
Pendleton	7	48.2	14,529
Approximate Total:	588	64.4	447,457

Indiana****			
Dearborn	15	30.3	49,568
Franklin	8	35.2	22,736
Ohio	<5	<85.6	5,844
Approximate Total:	<28	<35.8	78,148

Notes:

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau

** Ohio data taken from Ohio Department of Health. Data as of June 2019. Rate data represents 2018.

<https://odh.ohio.gov/wps/portal/gov/odh/know-our-programs/hiv-aids-surveillance-program/resources/clermont-county-hiv-surveillance-data-tables>

**** Kentucky data taken from Cabinet for Health and Family Services Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report June 2018,*

<https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/dph/dehp/hab/Documents/AnnualReport2018.pdf>

***** Indiana data taken from Indiana State Department of Health's Indiana Persons Living with HIV Disease as of December 31, 2018.*

<https://www.in.gov/isdh/files/Indiana%20Persons%20Living%20with%20HIV.pdf>

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

Over the last five years, the type of services needed to serve the HIV+ population have changed, with increased demand for services to be provided to the eligible population residing in emergency shelters. In addition, there has been increased need for site-based permanent supportive housing (PSH) in which homeless HIV+ clients can be more readily stabilized in services and on appropriate medication. As a result, Shelterhouse, the area's largest emergency shelter provider has begun receiving HOPWA funding to provide services to eligible clients in emergency shelter, and Caracole has expanded the availability of site based PSH.

Services for homeless and unstably housed individuals living with HIV/AIDS are tracked by the HOPWA-funded agencies. The results are shared with the HOPWA Advisory Committee which meets at least annually to review HOPWA activities and determine the allocations for the funded agencies. The committee is charged with establishing priorities for this population with respect to HOPWA funds. The committee is led by the staff of Strategies to End Homelessness and comprised of staff from the City, representatives from the HOPWA funded agencies as well as professionals in the community who have an interest and understanding of the needs of this population.

With respect to HIV/AIDS, the City will maintain the existing housing and service programs through the network of AIDS service providers and assist the organizations in continuing efforts to respond to the changing demographics of those living with HIV/AIDS.

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

Discussion:

As of CY 2018, a total of 4,185 cases of AIDS have been reported in the HOPWA EMSA. The number of new cases reported in most recent reports totaled 113. Of the 4,185 cases of AIDS reported, 21 were children.

The Center of Respite Care provides temporary housing and supportive services to persons in transitional housing program, to stabilize and assist the individuals with moving on to permanent housing.

Caracole offers a variety of services to persons living with HIV, including multiple site-based and scattered-site housing options. Short-term rental and mortgage assistance (STRMU) offers a short-term, needs-based intervention to prevent homelessness and promote housing stability for individuals living with HIV/AIDS, and Medical Case Management helps limit barriers to accessing care, stabilize and improve clients' health and well-being while empowering clients to become independent and self-sufficient. Caracole serves more than 1,600 individuals on a daily basis in the housing and case management programs and last year, served an additional 7,763 people in the education program and provided HIV tests to an additional 2,087 individuals.

Shelterhouse offers a variety of emergency shelter-based services to single individuals who are homeless and living with HIV, as well as working to connect such individuals to other services, both HIV-related and otherwise, in the community.

The Northern Kentucky Health Department (NKY HEALTH) provides a variety of public health services to the community. NKY HEALTH administers core and support services for people living with HIV disease as part of the Kentucky Department for Public Health, Kentucky HIV/AIDS Care Coordination Program (KHCCP). Through the KHCCP program NKY HEALTH serves the following Kentucky counties in the MSA: Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Grant, and Bracken. NKY HEALTH's comprehensive services and housing support programs have primary goals of undetectable viral loads and housing stability.

An increase in the HIV infection rate is anticipated because of the heroin epidemic in our region. It is anticipated that those newly infected with HIV due to intravenous drug use will require harm reduction, treatment and housing services. The HOPWA Committee and the agencies funded will continue to explore trends and patterns and determine what services are needed to respond to shifting demographics and emerging needs.

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

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Facilities:

Non-federal funds support the City owned public facilities
Cincinnati’s Capital Improvement Fund
NBDIP

How were these needs determined?

NBDIP Applications received on a competitive basis

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Improvements:

Right of Way
Streetscapes, including sidewalk accessibility, infrastructure improvement
Neighborhood Business District Improvement Program
Neighborhood Enhancement Program – include a write up of NEP activities
Neighborhood Support Program – community councils, may utilize funds for neighborhood improvements

Check with Chelsea and Austin – how are public improvements determined in the City budget

How were these needs determined?

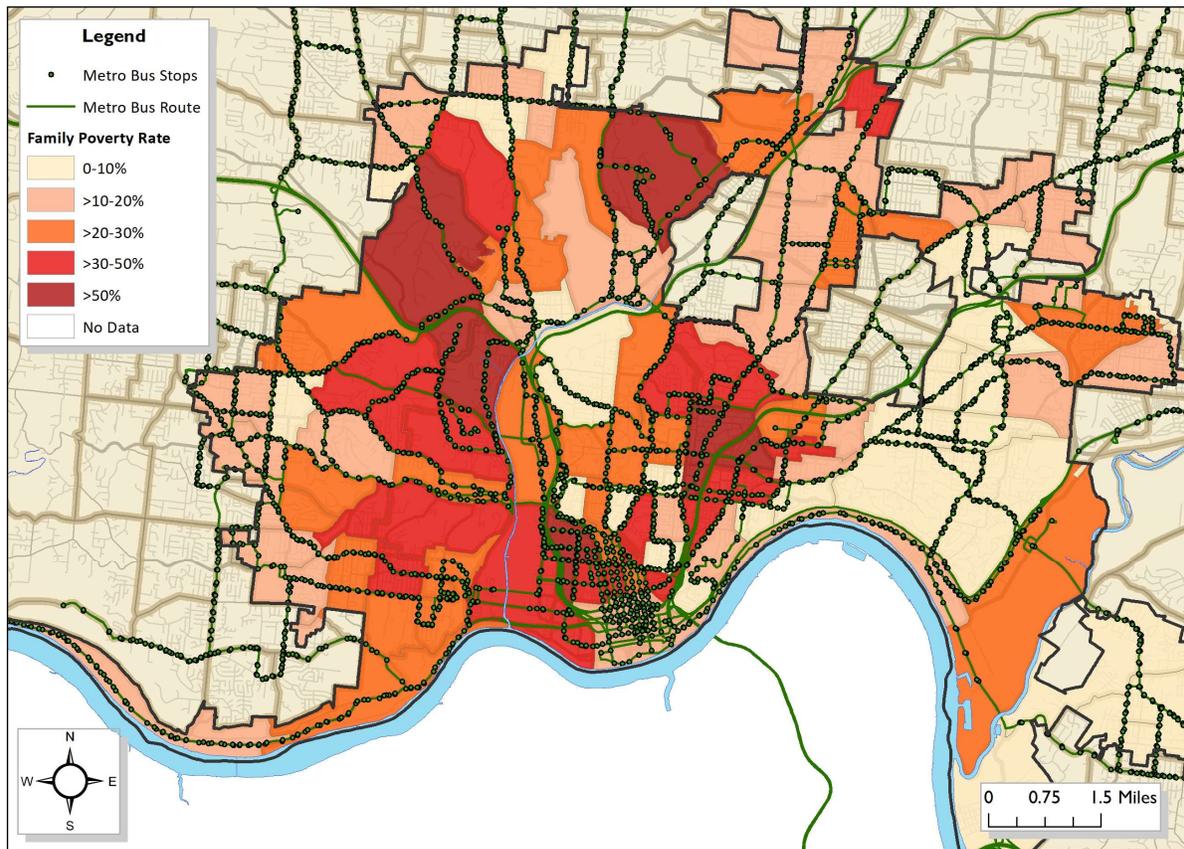
By the community requests

Describe the jurisdiction’s need for Public Services:

Youth and Young Adult Employment Program
Emergency Mortgage Assistance, non-Federally funded Rental Assistance
Tenant Representation
Blueprint For Success
Fair Housing Services
Hand Up Initiative
Project Lift
Housing Choice Mobility

How were these needs determined?

Metro Bus Service and Family Poverty Rate (2017 ACS)



“Low-income working families rely on public transportation not only to get to work, but also to access the many activities that are required to maintain employment, such as traveling to child-care providers, health care facilities, and job training sites.”

“The high costs of car-based transportation (especially when configured as single-occupant trips) can trap low-income families in poverty since the lack of transportation is a major disincentive to employment. Based on an analysis of the 2001 Consumer Expenditure Survey, Canby (2003) concluded that transportation costs had increased steadily over the past century and had become the second-biggest expense after housing for American families. The author found that the poorest one-fifth of Americans spent approximately 39 percent of the average household income (less than \$14,000 per year) on transportation in 2001.”

Improvements to the Cincinnati Public Facilities will assist census tracts with family poverty rates $\geq 20\%$. Improvements may reduce the transportation cost burden on the Disadvantaged in Cincinnati.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

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

Introduction

Single family detached homes account for approximately one-third of all properties, which has been consistent over the last few years

Attached structures are units that have a shared wall

The percentage of large 20 units increased by approximately 2% from 2010

There has been an overall loss of residential units over the last 5 years

In 2010 there were over 167,000 residential units compared to 2017 at 161,881

There was a substantial increase in vacancy rates after the Great Recession of 2008 (check name) and there was an increase in demolitions

Moving Ohio Forward

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	62,705	38.7%
1-unit, attached structure	7,557	4.7%
2-4 units	34,267	21.2%
5-19 units	33,065	20.4%
20 or more units	24,118	14.9%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc.	169	0.1%
Total	161,881	100.0%

Table 28 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	70	0.14%	4,581	5.4%
1 bedroom	2,012	3.92%	34,316	40.5%
2 bedrooms	14,535	28.30%	30,267	35.7%
3 or more bedrooms	34,750	67.65%	15,649	18.5%
Total	51,367	100.00%	84,813	100.0%

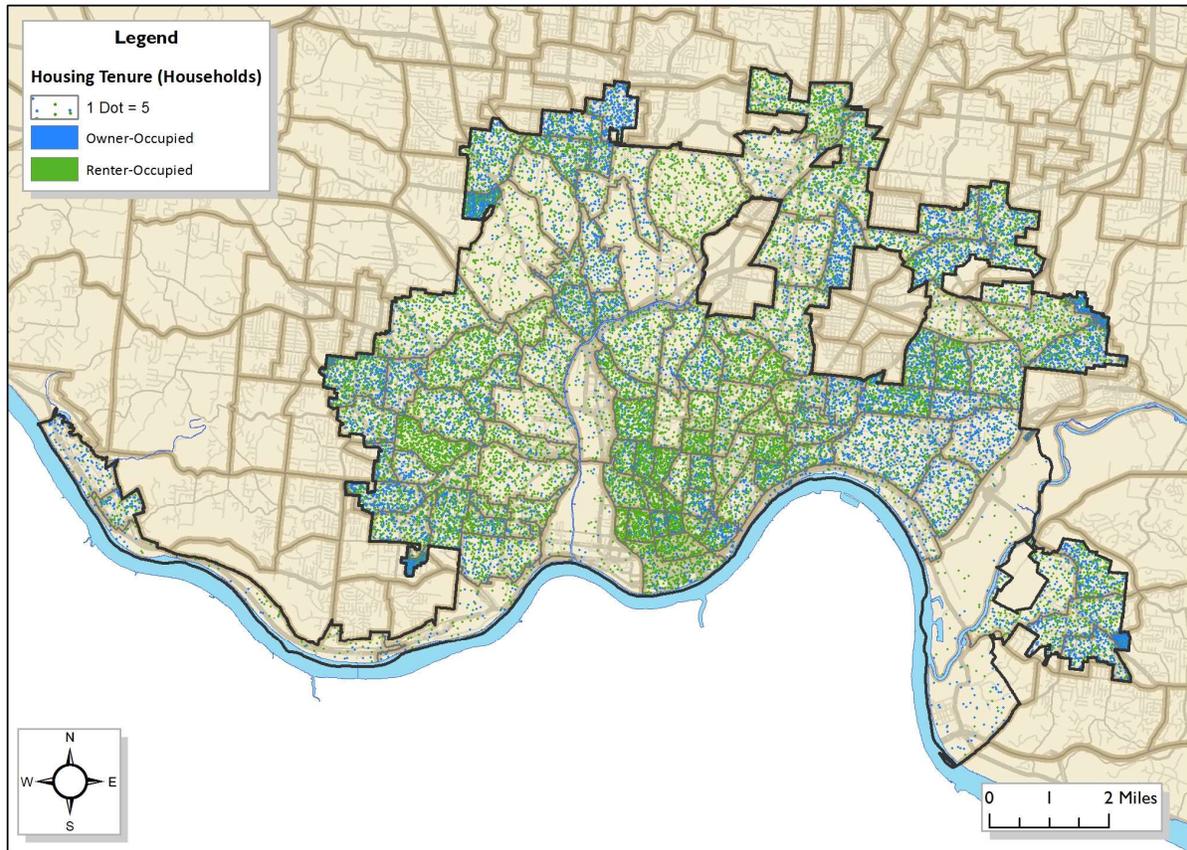
Table 29 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

42% owner occupied in 2010

Shift from homeownership to renter occupancy, 37% in 2017

Housing Tenure (2017 ACS)



Comparing the tenure map to the low-mod census tract map, it appears to be consistent that renters are concentrated in the low-mod areas

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

CDBG targets <80% AMI

HOME <30% AMI

of CMHA voucher holders, and those on the waiting list

LIHTC

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

Waiting list, expiration, need

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

Homelessness

- The City's homeless population is served by:
 - 694 year-round emergency shelter beds, 246 seasonal shelter beds and 70 overflow shelters beds, which were utilized by 6,509 people in 2018;
 - 221 transitional housing beds, which were utilized by 779 people in 2018;
 - 1,187 rapid re-housing beds, which were utilized by 3,073 people in 2018;
 - 2,410 permanent supportive housing beds, which were utilized by 2,459 people in 2018 and there are 60 additional permanent supportive housing beds under development.
- In 2018, a total of 7,036 people slept in an emergency shelter or unsheltered within the CoC. 86% of the homeless population within the CoC slept exclusively in shelters. 7% slept exclusively unsheltered, and 7% went back and forth between being sheltered and unsheltered throughout the calendar year.
- Within the CoC, Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) began system-wide homelessness prevention services in 2009, supported by HUD Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program funding. This funding ended in 2012, but STEH continued providing homelessness preventions services, following a more targeted Shelter Diversion model, supported by non-HUD funding. In 2018, 1,017 people received Shelter Diversion services.
- In total, inclusive of all people served in shelter diversion, unsheltered, in emergency shelter, transitional housing & permanent housing (which includes both RRH and PSH), the homeless services system served 12,240 people, including 1,365 families.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Aging population and the need for senior housing

Permanent supportive housing

Low-income housing

Affordability

Accessibility issues

Workforce housing 80 – 120% AMI, Neighborhood Stabilization Program

Substandard conditions, aging of the building stock

Housing to

Copy response from 2015 – 2019

Discussion

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

Introduction

Noted that the reported data may not reflect current conditions

HUD OD&R Housing Market Profiles – new and existing home sales prices in the Cincinnati metropolitan area have increased every year since 2013

Comparing ACS data to the HUD Office of Policy Development and Research November 1, 2019

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2010	Most Recent Year: 2017	% Change
Median Home Value	\$129,700	\$124,200	-4.24%
Median Contract Rent	\$496	\$566	+14.1%

Table 30 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2010 Census (Base Year), 2013-2017 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than \$500	19,288	22.7%
\$500-999	46,792	55.2%
\$1,000-1,499	12,457	14.7%
\$1,500-1,999	2,488	2.9%
\$2,000 or more	1,442	1.7%
No cash rent	2,346	2.8%
Total	84,813	100.0%

Table 31 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Housing Urban Development Area Median Family Income = HAMFI

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	12,995	--
50% HAMFI	42,765	6,890
80% HAMFI	66,425	15,850
100% HAMFI	--	21,645
Total	122,185	44,385

Table 32 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent (\$)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent (FMR)	\$527	\$613	\$806	\$1,125	\$1,316
High HOME Rent	\$527	\$613	\$806	\$1,125	\$1,316
Low HOME Rent	\$527	\$613	\$806	\$971	\$1,083

Table 33 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) annually estimates FMRs for Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defined metropolitan areas

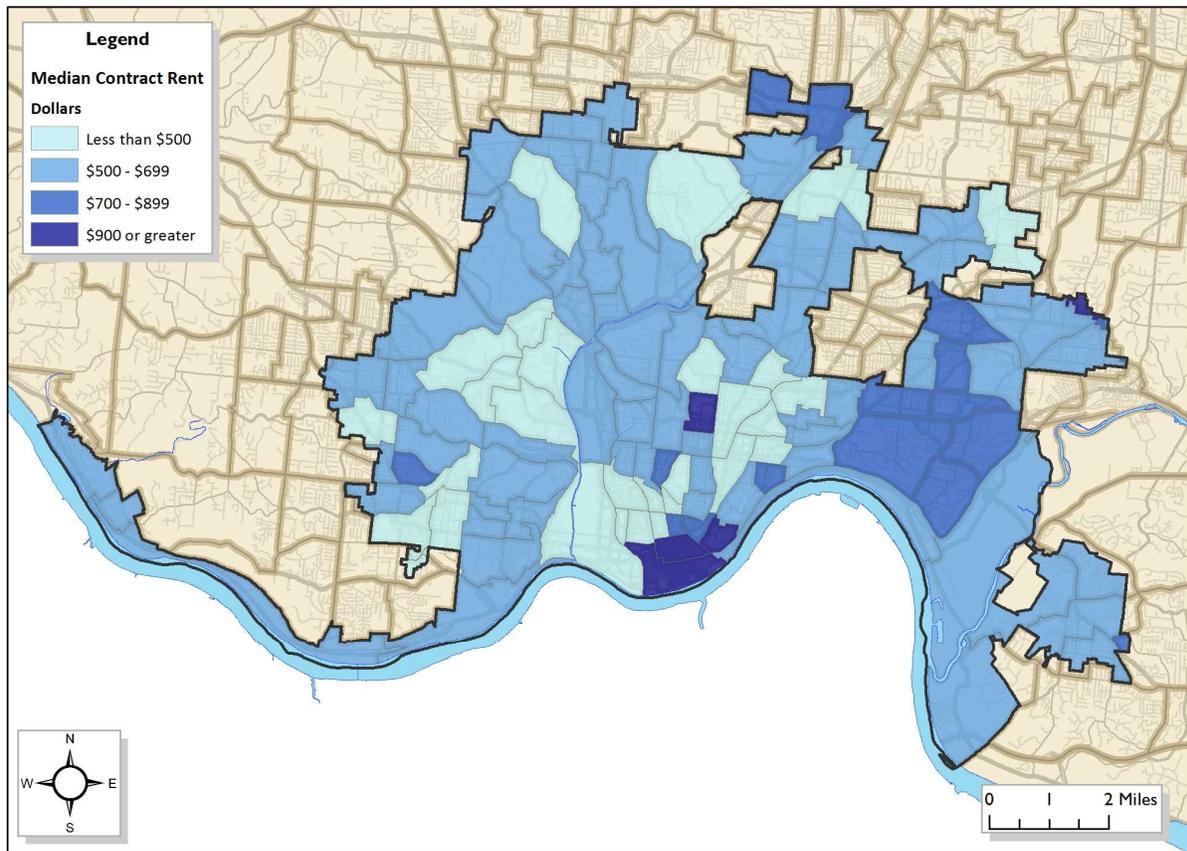
High HOME Rent – 60% AMI, HUD’s definition of affordability for a household at 60% AMI

Low HOME Rent – 30% AMI

Assumes 1.5 individuals per bedroom

Family affordability is a concern for large units where there is a substantial gap between market rents and affordable rent for 30% AMI households

Median Contract Rent (2017 ACS)

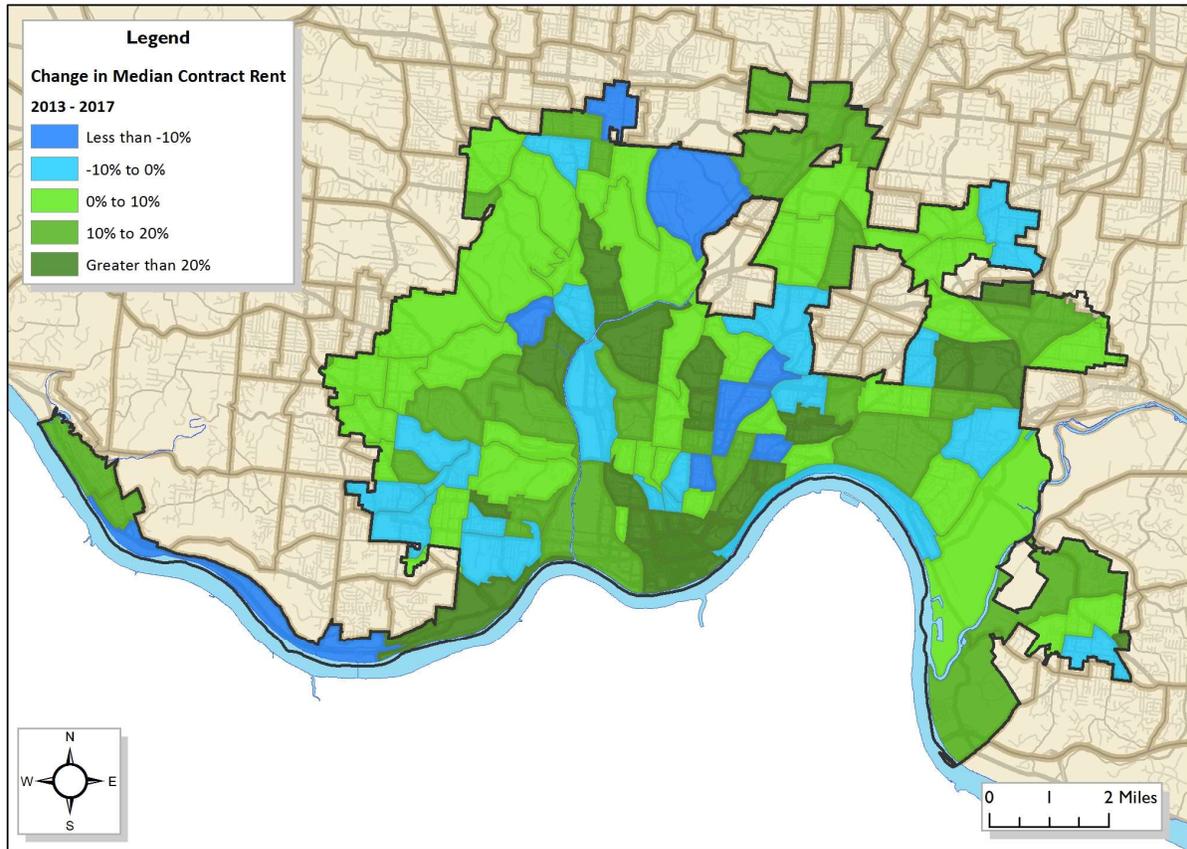


The Median Contract Rent map closely resembles the Population By Race and Ethnicity map, urban core has the highest rents

Rents are low throughout the City with the exception of the east side, downtown, OTR

Only the southern portions of the urban core are experiencing high rents whereas the northern urban core has very low rents

Rent Change 2013 - 2017 (ACS)



The majority of the City experienced rent stabilized or increased
As a results increase housing cost burden

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

From the Needs Assessment, the 0 – 30% AMI is the most poorly served demographic, highest cost burdened households

HUD PD&R Housing Market Profiles, as of November 1, 2019 – Renter household growth has contributed to declining vacancy rates and increasing rents in the Cincinnati metropolitan statistical area since 2016

Vacancy rates at a historic low –

The overall rental housing market (including single-family homes, townhomes, mobile homes, and apartments) is currently balanced in the Cincinnati metropolitan area, with an estimated 7.0% vacancy rate in 2019, down from 11.8-percent in April 2010

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

New and existing home sales prices in the Cincinnati metropolitan area have increased every year since 2013

Forecasters generally rents and home prices are increasing at steady rates between 2-4% annually – cite this statement

Page 4 PD&R existing sales price is up 4% - page is marked accordingly, average rent increased more than 3% in the Cincinnati metropolitan area – page 5, bullet points are circled

Reference income increases are not comparable to increases in rents and housing prices

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.

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

With the affordable residential housing developments, rents must be subsidized for low income occupants

How the HOME rents are calculated, based on 1.5 individuals per bedroom utilizing the greater metropolitan area's average income, the amount of rents for 80% AMI is ~\$1400 (check this amount)

At minimum wage, what a person can actually afford is much less than the established HOME and fair market rents

EMSA is higher than the City median income, supporting by census data

AMI dependent on the number of individuals, not the increased 1.5 per bedroom so this unrealistic than the actual household composition

Discussion

Lack of federal resources for subsidy assistance

In Ohio, a household needs to earn \$15.73 an hour, working full-time, to afford a 2-bed rental at FMR without spending more than 30% of their income. This is obviously well above the national minimum and state minimum wages. In Cincinnati, a household needs to earn \$17.00 an hour (\$35,360 annually) to afford 2-bed at FMR (which is \$884 a month). The Cincinnati estimated hourly mean renter wage is \$15.32, at which monthly affordable rent is \$797. 30% of AMI in

Cincinnati is \$24,390. This is based on 2019 AMI (I believe for a 4-person household) and 2019 FMR.

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

Introduction

Definitions

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	-	-	-	-
With two selected Conditions	-	-	-	-
With three selected Conditions	-	-	-	-
With four selected Conditions	-	-	-	-
No selected Conditions	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Table 34 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

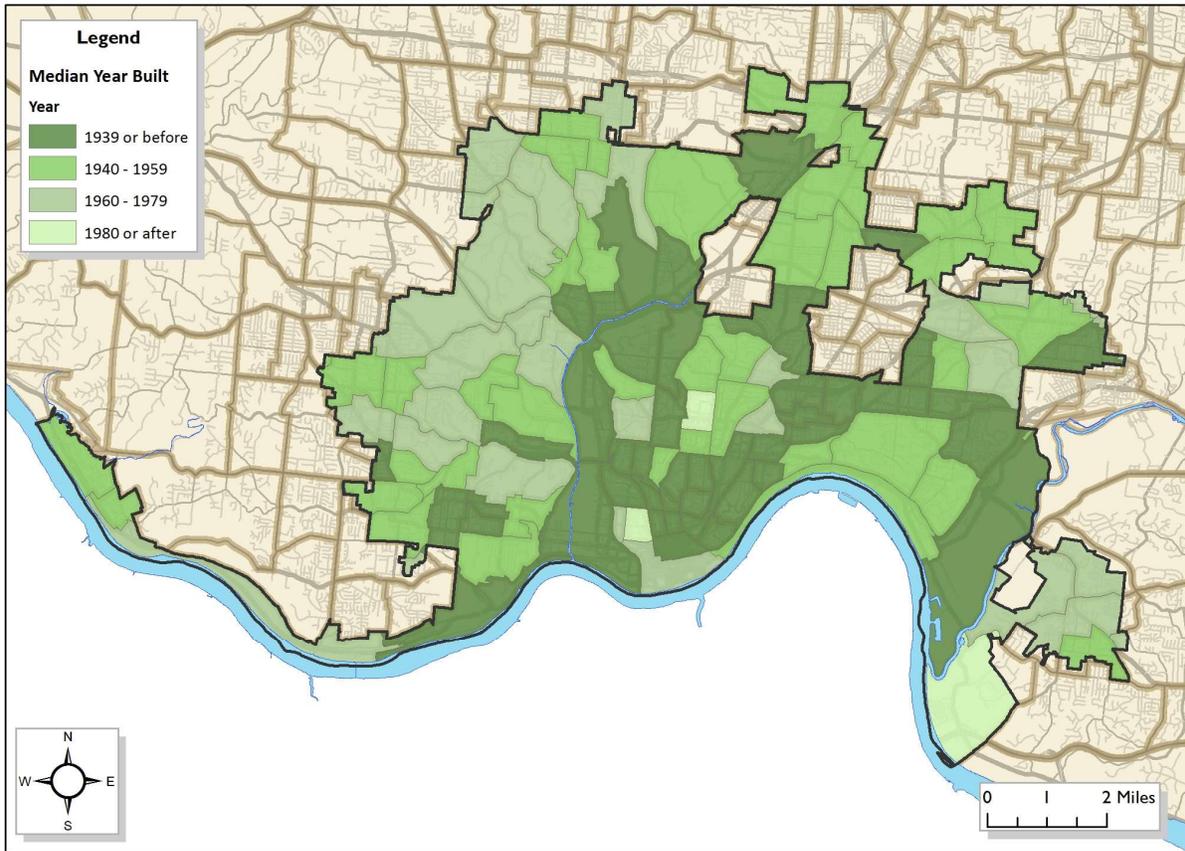
Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2014 or later	107	0.2%	487	0.6%
2009 to 2013	400	0.8%	1,036	1.2%
2000 to 2009	1,614	3.1%	3,510	4.1%
1980 to 1999	3,267	6.4%	9,790	11.5%
1960 to 1979	6,929	13.5%	25,613	30.2%
1940 to 1959	12,161	23.7%	18,202	21.5%
1939 or earlier	26,889	52.3%	26,175	30.9%
Total	51,367	100.0%	84,813	100.0%

Table 35 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2013-2017 CHAS

Median Year Built (2017 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	46,487	90%	66,606	85%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	2,330	5%	855	1%

Table 36 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS (Total Units) 2013-2017 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Children under 18 in City by Age

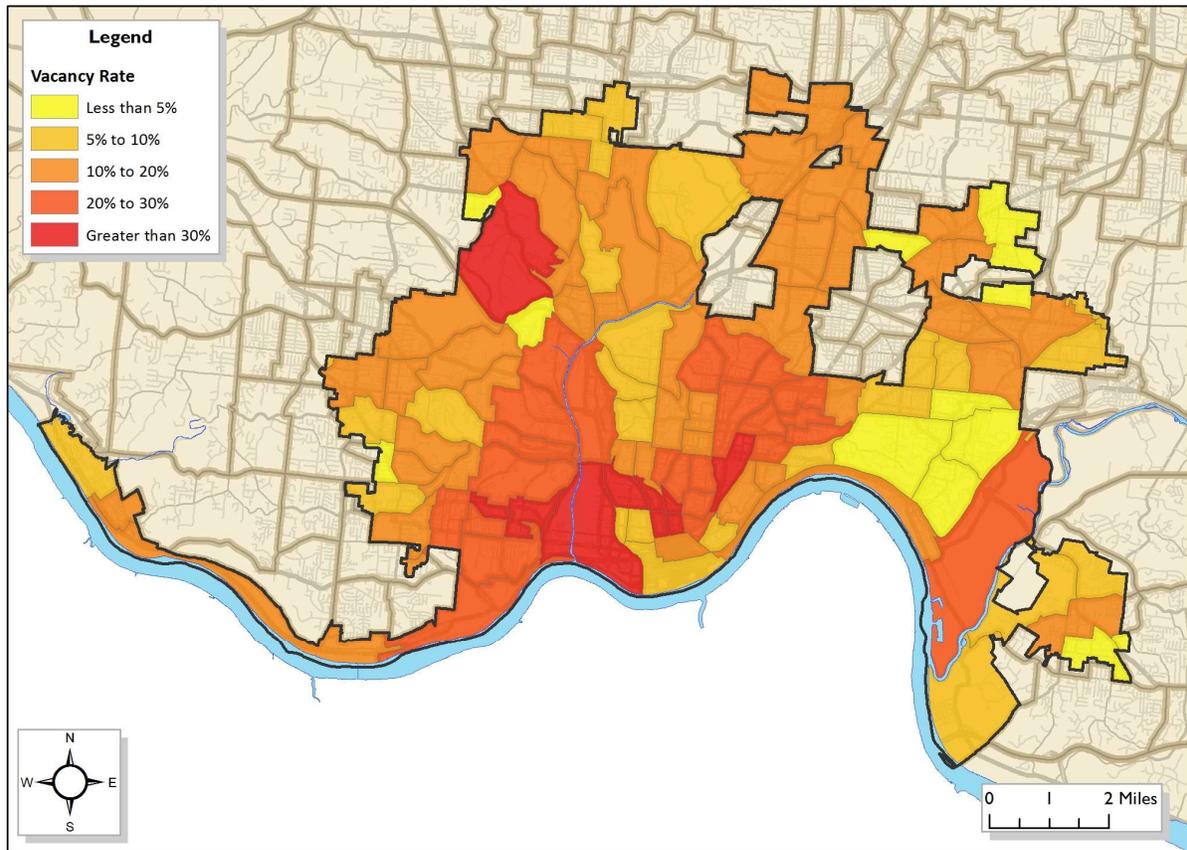
Age	Percentage of 65,047 children
Under 6 years	39.4% (~25,629)
6 to 11 years	33.0% (~21,466)
12 to 17 years	27.7% (~18,018)

Vacant Units

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

Table 37 - Vacant Units

Vacancy Rate (2017 ACS)



Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

Totals Number of Units

	Program Type								
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project-based	Tenant-based	Special Purpose Voucher		
				Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *			
# of units vouchers available	0	44	5,251	11,176	265	10,911	834	369	0
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data PIC (PIH Information Center)

Source:

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County work through the Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care for the Homeless (OH-500) to meet the needs of people experiencing homelessness, in partnership with the organizations listed below:

Bethany House Services
Caracole, Inc.
Center for Independent Living Options
Center for Respite Care
Cincinnati Health Network
Cincinnati Center City Development Corp.
Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority
Cincinnati Union Bethel
City Gospel Mission
City of Cincinnati
Excel Development Corporation
Freestore Foodbank
Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health Services
Greater Cincinnati Homeless Coalition
Hamilton County
Hamilton County Job and Family Services
Interfaith Hospitality Network of Greater Cincinnati
Jewish Family Services
Joseph House
Lighthouse Youth and Family Services
Maslow's Army
National Church Residences
Northern Kentucky Health Department
Nothing Into Something Real Estate
Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries
Over-the-Rhine Community Housing
Prince of Peace Lutheran Church
Salvation Army
Santa Maria Community Services
Shelterhouse
Society of St. Vincent de Paul

St. Francis / St. Joseph Catholic Worker House
 Talbert House
 Tender Mercies
 Veterans Administration
 Volunteers of America
 YWCA of Greater Cincinnati

Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

	Emergency Shelter Beds		Transitional Housing Beds	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds*	
	Year-Round Beds (Current & New)	Voucher / Seasonal / Overflow Beds	Current & New	Current & New	Under Development
Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	603	100	348	3,096	139
Households with Only Adults	555	100	38	539	139
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	546	80
Veterans	12	0	170	178	35
Unaccompanied Youth	48	0	0	104	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

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

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

Health care services for the homeless: The Cincinnati Health Network (CHN), which administers Health Care for the Homeless programming and funding, is a key partner within the Cincinnati/Hamilton County Continuum of Care for the Homeless. CHN is a system of health care and supportive service providers that create a seamless continuum of care for people experiencing homelessness in Greater Cincinnati and Northern Kentucky. CHN offers a comprehensive program of primary medical and mental health services, substance abuse addictions treatment, respite care, and referrals to dental and other health services. CHN, through the Health Care for the Homeless Program, partners with experienced organizations and community providers to address the gaps in service delivery and improve the overall health status of those experiencing homelessness. As the only Federally Qualified Health Center in this area dedicated exclusively to meeting the complex health care needs of homeless individuals and families and recognized as a Patient Centered Medical Home by the National Committee for Quality Assurance (NCQA), CHN plays a critical role in serving over 10,000 patients annually. CHN offers walk-in, same-day, and scheduled appointments; sees patients regardless of their ability to pay; takes Medicaid, Medicare, and other types of insurance and regardless of the patient's housing status, will provide assistance to those seeking health care services.

Mental health services: The local Continuum of Care has multiple key partners that provide extensive mental health services in addition to housing, such as Talbert House and Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health Services (GCBHS). GCBHS also operates the Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Team, the area's largest street outreach program, which targets its services to non-service-connected people with mental health issues that are sleeping unsheltered.

Local Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) data indicate that over half of the single adults served in emergency shelters in Cincinnati and Hamilton County have at least one disabling condition, about a third suffer from a mental illness, and that about one in four has a chronic health condition. The local system is working to specifically target housing and resources toward those who are chronically homeless, and to improve services and case management to connect this population with needed resources, employment, and housing.

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.

Organization Name	Project Name	Type	Chronically Homeless Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Bethany House Services (BHS)	BHS – Family Shelter	ES		0	0
Bethany House Services	BHS – Family Transitions	RRH		0	0
Bethany House Services	BHS – SHP RRH Demo (Level 2)	TH		0	0
Caracole Inc. (CARA)	CARA – Caracole House	TH		0	0
Caracole Inc.	CARA – Recovery Community	TH		0	0
Center for Independent Living Options (CILO)	CILO – Permanent Housing	PSH	12	0	0
Center for Independent Living Options	CILO – Permanent Housing 2	PSH	22	0	0
Center for Respite Care (CRC)	CRC – Center for Respite Care	ES		0	0
Center for Respite Care	CRC – Permanent Housing and Expansion Consolidation	RRH		0	0
Cincinnati Union Bethel (CUB)	CUB – Off the Streets Residential	ES		0	0
City Ministries (CM)	CM – City Gospel Mission	ES		0	0
City Ministries	CM – Exodus	TH		0	0
City Ministries	CM – Magnolia	PSH		0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – TAL – Shelter Plus Care	PSH	104	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – CARA – Shelter Plus Care	PSH	11	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC 2009 – OTRCH (P2R – BONUS) (CH)	PSH	25	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC 2009 – OTRCH (P2R – PRN) (CH)	PSH	10	0	0

Organization Name	Project Name	Type	Chronically Homeless Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
City of Cincinnati	SPC OTRCH – Shelter Plus Care	PSH	59	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – EX-Shelter Plus Care	PSH	185	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – Anna Louise Inn (Bonus) (CUB/OTRCH – Kerper)	PSH		0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – Anna Louise Inn PRN (TAL – Grand/Victory Parkway)	PSH		0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – SRA – Tender Mercies: Dana Hotel	PSH	15	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – SRA OTRCH: Jimmy Heath (SHP – ODEON)	PSH	25	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – SRA Tender Mercies: Harkavy Hall	PSH	6	0	0
City of Cincinnati	SPC – SRO OTRCH: Recovery Hotel	PSH	12	0	0
Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority – VA	HUD – VASH	PSH	0	143	0
Drop Inn Center (DIC)	DIC – Cold Shelter	ES			
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Men's Entry Shelter	ES		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Men's Safe Shelter	ES		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Men's Step Up Shelter	ES		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – State-Funded RRH	RRH		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Transitional 6	TH		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Transitional Housing	TH		0	0
Drop Inn Center	DIC – Women's Shelter	ES		0	0

Organization Name	Project Name	Type	Chronically Homeless Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Drop Inn Center	GPD – DIC – Men's Step Up Shelter	TH		15	0
Freestore Foodbank (FSFB)	FSFB – Transitional Housing PSH	PSH	10	0	0
Freestore Foodbank	FSFB – Rapid Re-housing	RRH		0	0
Freestore Foodbank	FSFB – Scattered Site Permanent Housing	PSH	10	0	0
Grace Place Catholic Worker House (GP)	GP – Grace Place	TH		0	0
Interfaith Hospitality Network (IHN)	IHN – Family Shelter	ES		0	0
Interfaith Hospitality Network	IHN – Transitional Housing	PSH	30	0	0
Joseph House (JH)	GPD – JH – Joseph House HUD and Per Diem	TH		63	0
Lighthouse Youth Services (LYS)	LYS Expansion	RRH		0	23
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – DHHS Scattered Sites	RRH		0	7
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – HUD Scattered Sites	RRH		0	27
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – Lighthouse on Highland	ES		0	28
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – Permanent Supportive Housing	PSH		0	34
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – State-funded RRH	RRH		0	13
Lighthouse Youth Services	LYS – Youth Crisis Center	ES		0	20
Mercy Franciscan at St. John's (MFSJ)	MFSJ – Temporary Housing Family Shelter	ES		0	0

Organization Name	Project Name	Type	Chronically Homeless Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Mercy Franciscan at St. John's	MFSJ – ALI/Geiger, Josephine	ES		0	0
MHAP – MHR SB	MHAP – Quick Access	ES		0	0
Nothing into Something Real Estate	The Exit PSH program	PSH		0	0
Ohio Valley Goodwill (OVGI)	GPD – OVGI – Dormitory	TH		24	0
Ohio Valley Goodwill	OVGI – Leasing Pool 1 and 2 Consolidation	RRH		0	0
Ohio Valley Goodwill	OVGI – Permanent Housing I and III Consolidation	RRH		0	0
Ohio Valley Goodwill	SSVF – OVGI	RRH		28	0
Over-the-Rhine Community Housing (OTRCH)	OTRCH – Buddy's Place	PSH	0	0	0
Over-the-Rhine Community Housing	OTRCH – Sharp Village	PSH	0	0	0
Over-the-Rhine Community Housing	OTRCH – Spring Street	PSH	0	0	0
Prospect House Inc. (PHI)	PHI – Prospect House Homeless Housing	TH		0	0
Salvation Army (SA)	SA – Cincinnati Rapid Re-Housing	RRH		0	0
Salvation Army	SA – Family Shelter	ES		0	0
Salvation Army	SA – Permanent Housing	RRH		0	0
St. Francis / St. Joseph Catholic Worker House (SFSJ)	SFSJ – Catholic Worker House	ES		0	0
Talbert House (TAL)	GPD – TAL – Parkway Center	TH		18	0
Talbert House	HCHV/EH – TAL – HCHV Emergency Shelter	ES		6	0

Organization Name	Project Name	Type	Chronically Homeless Beds	Veteran Beds	Youth Beds
Talbert House	HCHV/EH – TAL – HCHV Emergency Shelter	ES		6	0
Talbert House	SSVF – Talbert House SSVF	RRH		7	0
Talbert House	TAL – Parkway Center	TH		0	0
Talbert House	TAL – TAPP	RRH		0	0
Tender Mercies (TM)	TM – non-HUD funded Permanent Housing II	PSH	0	0	0
Tender Mercies	TM – Permanent Housing	PSH	10	0	0
Tender Mercies	TM – Transitional Housing	TH		0	0
Tom Geiger Guest House (TGGH)	Gertrude (TLP3)	TH		0	0
Tom Geiger Guest House	TGGH – Bokenkotter Permanent Housing	PSH	0	0	0
Volunteers of America (VOA)	VOA – Transitional Housing – GPD	TH		50	0
YWCA	YWCA Transitional Housing	RRH		0	0
YWCA	YWCA Women's TH – scattered site	RRH		0	0
YWCA	YWCA – Battered Women's Shelter	ES		0	0
YWCA	YWCA – TLP1	TH		0	0
Total			546	360	152

ES: Emergency Shelter
RRH: Rapid Re-Housing
TH: Transitional Housing
PSH: Permanent Supportive Housing
SHP: Supportive Housing Program
SPC: Shelter Plus Care
VA: Veteran's Affair
VASH: Veteran's Affair Supportive Housing

SRA: Sponsor-based Rental Assistance
SRO: Single Room Occupancy
GPD: Grant and Per Diem
DHHS: Department of Health and Human Services
PRN: Pro Rata Need
ALI: Anna Louis Inn
SSVF: Supportive Services for Veteran Families
MHAP: Mental Health Access Point
MHRBS: Mental Health Recover Services Board
P2R: Path To Recovery
HCHV: Health Care for Homeless Veterans
EH: Emergency Housing
TLP: Transitional Living Program

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

Introduction

The City of Cincinnati works with Hamilton County, nonprofit organizations and the State of Ohio to address special needs facilities and services.

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

Table 41– HOPWA Assistance Baseline

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

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

Supportive housing needs are addressed through the programs listed below:

- HOME funds are used by the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County to support the development and preservation of affordable housing.
- ESG funds are used to operate homeless shelters, as well as to provide Rapid Re-housing with case management services.
- HOPWA funds are used for supportive services programs at Caracole, Shelterhouse, the Center for Respite Care and Northern Kentucky Health Independent District.
- The City consistently uses 15% of CDBG entitlement funds for public services including fair housing, tenant representation, emergency mortgage assistance, and job training programs.
- Human services funding allocated through United Way of Greater Cincinnati. Currently, funding is provided in six key areas: 1) Reducing homelessness, 2) Comprehensive Workforce Development support, 3) Emergency Wrap Around Services, 4) Addiction Prevention, 5) Violence Prevention, and 6) Senior Services.

- Programs for those residents suffering from alcohol and/or drug addictions are provided by nonprofit partners including the Center for Chemical Addictions Treatment (CCAT), the Hamilton County Mental Health and Recovery Services Board, Alcoholism Council of the Cincinnati Area, Talbert House, and Joseph House.
- Supportive housing is provided through the HUD Continuum of Care for the Homeless and the following agencies participate in this program:
 - Bethany House Services
 - Caracole Inc.
 - Center for Independent Living Options
 - HUD/VASH program through the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority and the VA
 - Excel Development
 - Interfaith Hospitality Network of Greater Cincinnati
 - Lighthouse Youth and Family Services
 - Nothing into Something Real Estate
 - Ohio Valley Goodwill Industries
 - Over-the-Rhine Community Housing
 - Talbert House
 - Tender Mercies

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

The City does not have separate programs to ensure that people returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing. However, all services and programs listed above are available to these persons.

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)

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))

One-year goals for supportive housing needs are addressed through the programs listed below:

- ESG funds may support approximately 5 different emergency shelter operators, allowing the shelter system to serve at least 6,000 people per year;
- HOPWA funds may assist about 400 persons per year;
- CDBG funds for public services may assist approximately 2,000 persons per year;
- Human services funding should assist 20,000 persons per year;
- Shelter Diversion services may serve approximately 1,000 people per year; and
- HUD and VA funded Transitional Housing programs may serve approximately 600 per year.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

List issues identified in the Fair Housing Assessment

The following has been copied from Columbus Con Plan:

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.

3. current Cincinnati zoning restrictions – ask John Reiser what the current density issues are, this issue affects the entire jurisdiction

Decline in public housing stock

1. ColumbusMHA 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.

ColumbusMHA 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. ColumbusMHA acknowledged that this is a challenge for landlords and an impediment for Section 8 participation

Expiring HUD contracts – verify contract expiration dates with CMHA, check AAP

Discrimination within real estate industry

Access to private capital is a critical part of making housing available to protected classes. As the banking industry has responded to the housing crisis of 2008, loans for home maintenance and improvements and first time homebuyers has become much harder to acquire. Banks need to be encouraged to create lending products that serve these clients and make them widely available. Other creative funding initiatives like appropriately administered land contracts, homesteading, and other tools need to be piloted by Community Development Corporations and deployed.

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

Introduction

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	198		0.14%		
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	16,492		11.69%		
Construction	4,977		3.53%		
Education and Health Care Services	37,154		26.33%		
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10,007		7.09%		
Information	2,996		2.12%		
Manufacturing	14,296		10.13%		
Other Services	6,264		4.44%		
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	19,984		14.16%		
Public Administration	3,844		2.72%		
Retail Trade	15,812		11.21%		
Transportation and Warehousing	6,459		4.58%		
Wholesale Trade	2,628		1.86%		
Total	141,111		--		

Table 42 - Business Activity

Data 2013-2017 ACS (Workers), 2013 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Source:

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	157,431
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	141,111
Unemployment Rate	10.4%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	20.97%
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.96%

Table 43 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	20,777
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	64
Service	29,521
Sales and office	30,781
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	4,559
Production, transportation and material moving	16,729

Table 44 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 10 Minutes	N/A	11.2%
10-14 Minutes	N/A	14.4%
15-19 Minutes	N/A	19.5%
20-24 Minutes	N/A	19.0%
25-29 Minutes	N/A	8.4%
30-34 Minutes	N/A	14.4%
35-44 Minutes	N/A	4.6%
45-59 Minutes	N/A	4.1%
60 or More Minutes	N/A	4.5%
Total	N/A	

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	Not available – shorter times will be included with this table	N/A
30 – 59 Minutes	N/A	N/A
60 or More Minutes	N/A	N/A

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
Total	N/A	N/A

Table 45 – Travel Time

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 25 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	7,505	2,199	8,467
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23,933	3,528	11,778
Some college or Associate's degree	30,247	3,254	9,853
Bachelor's degree or higher	48,730	1,412	6,207

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age					
	18–24 yrs.	25+ yrs.	25-34 yrs.	35–44 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade	--	6,359				
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,604	19,062				
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	12,416	49,004				
Some college, no degree	17,376	37,614				
Associate's degree	--	14,036				
Bachelor's degree	6,218	38,482				
Graduate or professional degree	--	28,281				
High school graduate or higher			50,195 (91.5%)	29,751 (87.7%)	59,025 (86.4%)	28,446 (79.7%)
Bachelor's degree or higher			23,839 (43.4%)	12,558 (37.0%)	19,976 (29.2%)	10,390 (29.1%)

	Age				
	18–24 yrs.	25–34 yrs.	35–44 yrs.	45–65 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Less than 9th grade					
9th to 12th grade, no diploma					
High school graduate, GED, or alternative					
Some college, no degree					
Associate's degree					
Bachelor's degree					
Graduate or professional degree					

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months (Population 25+ yrs.)

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	\$15,494
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	\$24,973
Some college or Associate's degree	\$28,465
Bachelor's degree	\$46,711
Graduate or professional degree	\$59,437

Table 48 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2013-2017 ACS

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

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

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

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

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.

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

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.

Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The discussion in the Housing Market Analysis demonstrates that Cincinnati should prioritize the following strategies:

- Prioritize the rehabilitation of existing rental units for low-income renters
- Provide rental subsidies for special populations
- Research the Urban Homesteading program, vacant lots and homes – offering homes, lots, etc. given the housing crash and related foreclosure increase
- Rehabilitate single-family homes for affordable homeownership
- Combine code enforcement with housing repair services for the elderly and disabled
- Demolish obsolete vacant buildings where rehab costs exceed market value and the property is not historically or architecturally significant
- Create a strategic plan for reuse of vacant lots after demolition occurs such as infill housing, urban gardens, adopt-a-lot, etc. given the increase in vacant lots after Moving Ohio Forward efforts following the foreclosure crisis
- Provide rehabilitation of units and other services to households with children at risk of lead-based paint hazards.
- Provide down-payment assistance to moderate-income renters who are potential candidates to move into homeownership

Public Housing

- The Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) manages a large portfolio of scattered site of single-family homes, duplexes and 4-unit buildings.

Homelessness

- The City's homeless population is served with about 1,200-year-round emergency shelter beds, 100 seasonal shelter beds, 550 transitional housing beds, 4,500 existing permanent supportive housing beds, and 400 permanent supportive housing beds under development.
- Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) is working with all shelters and stakeholders to continue the success of the Homelessness Prevention Programs that were started with Homeless Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program funding in 2010. The average cost to prevent homelessness is \$4,000 per family.

Special Needs Facilities and Services

- Funds from the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS/HIV (HOPWA) provide for housing, TBRA, STRMU, case management, supportive services and housing placement for persons with HIV/AIDS. Services budgeted during the next five years as HIV/AIDS data is presented to show the proper needs year over year.
- Shelter Plus Care (SPC) vouchers also provide housing assistance and supportive services for persons with disabilities. The region has seen an increase in the number of SPC vouchers and will continue to apply for these competitive grants.

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City and County contracted with CBI Fair Housing Assessment

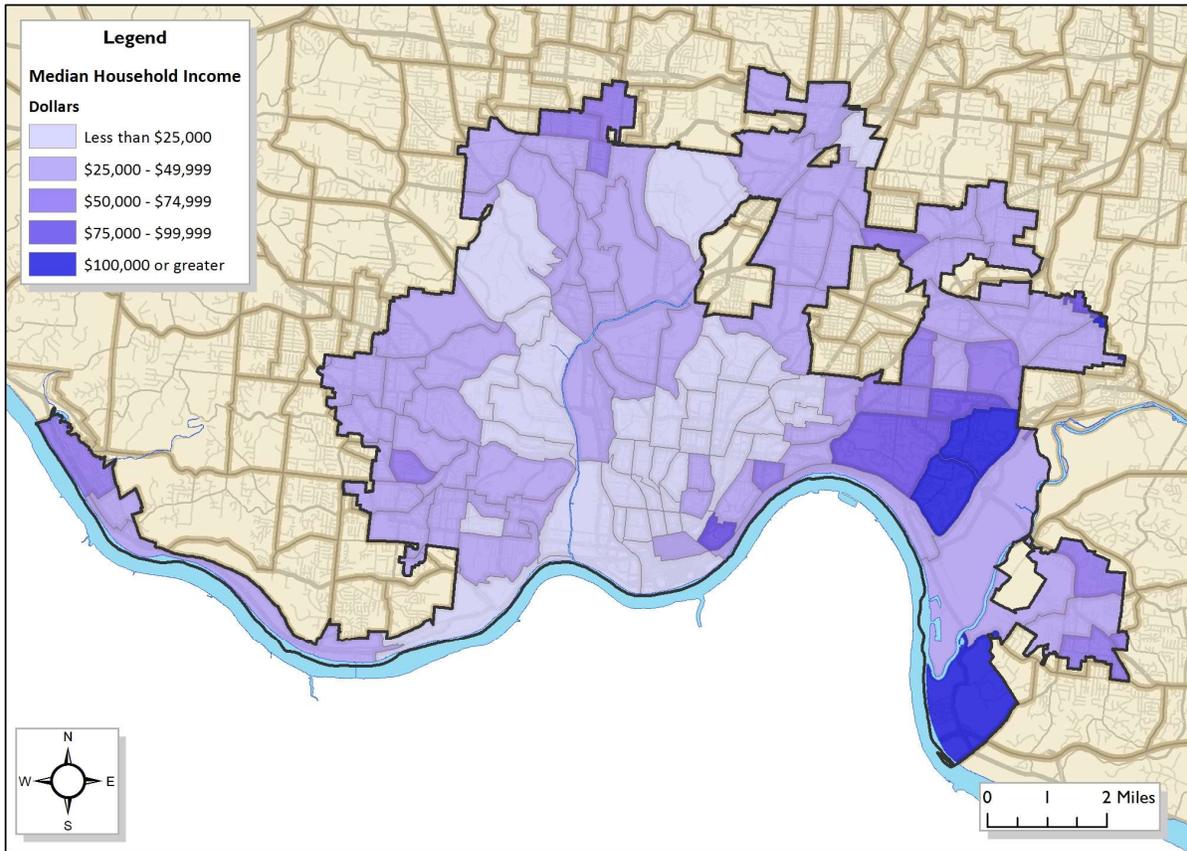
The following Conclusions have been identified for Cincinnati and Hamilton County:

-

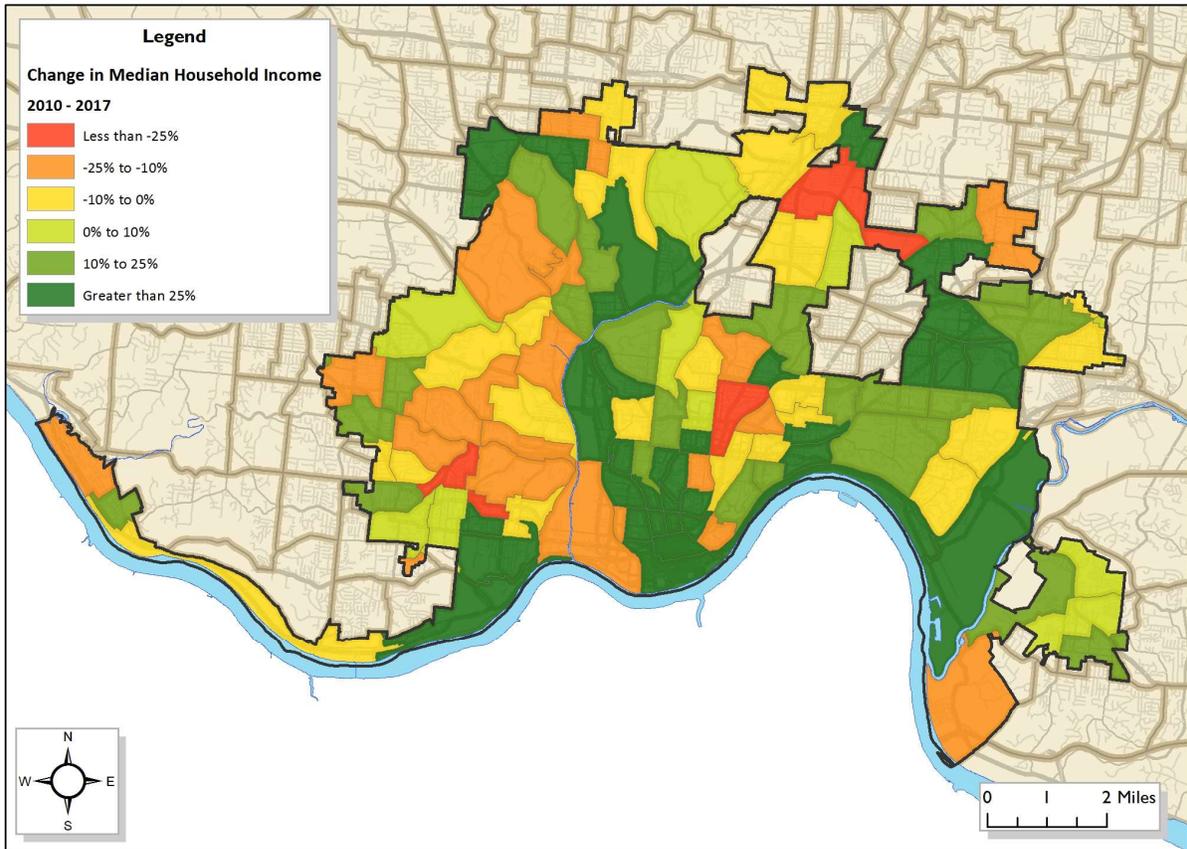
Are there areas where households with multiple housing problems are concentrated? (include a definition of "concentration")

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

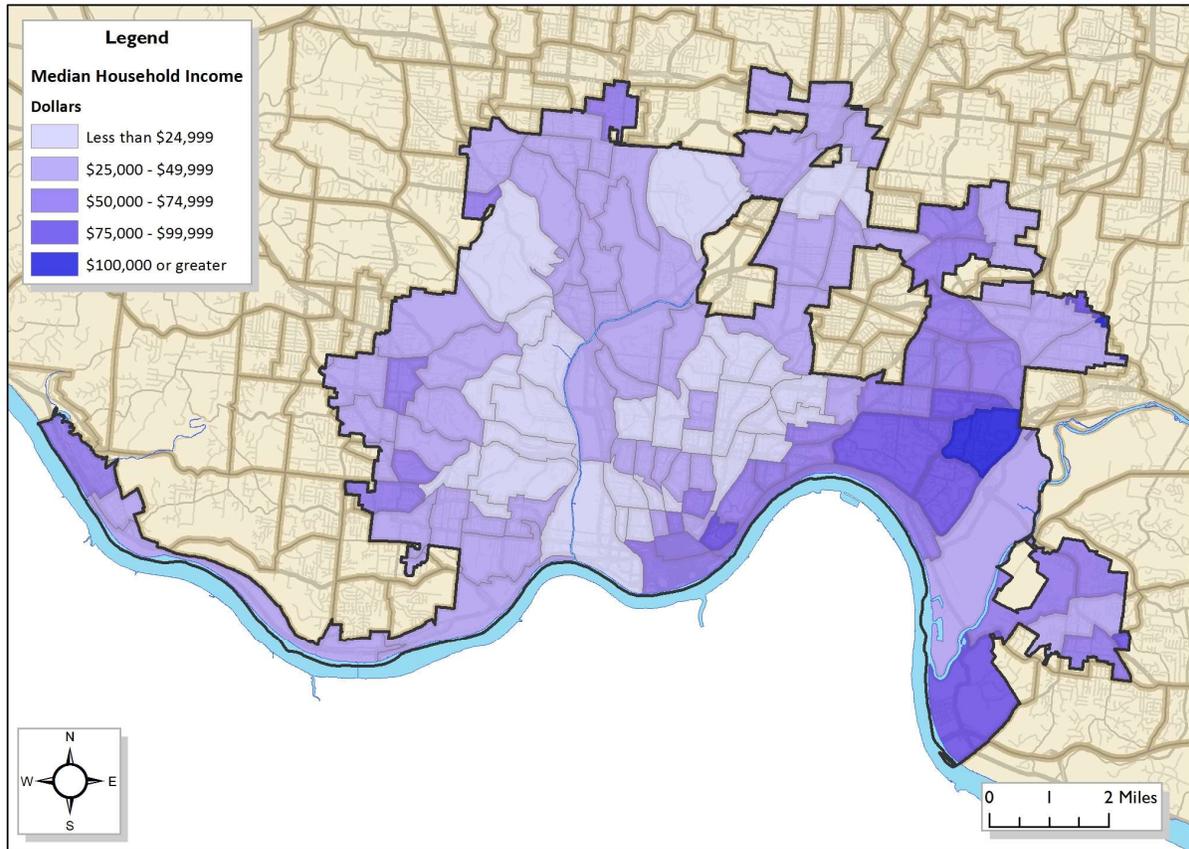
Median Household Income (2010 Census)



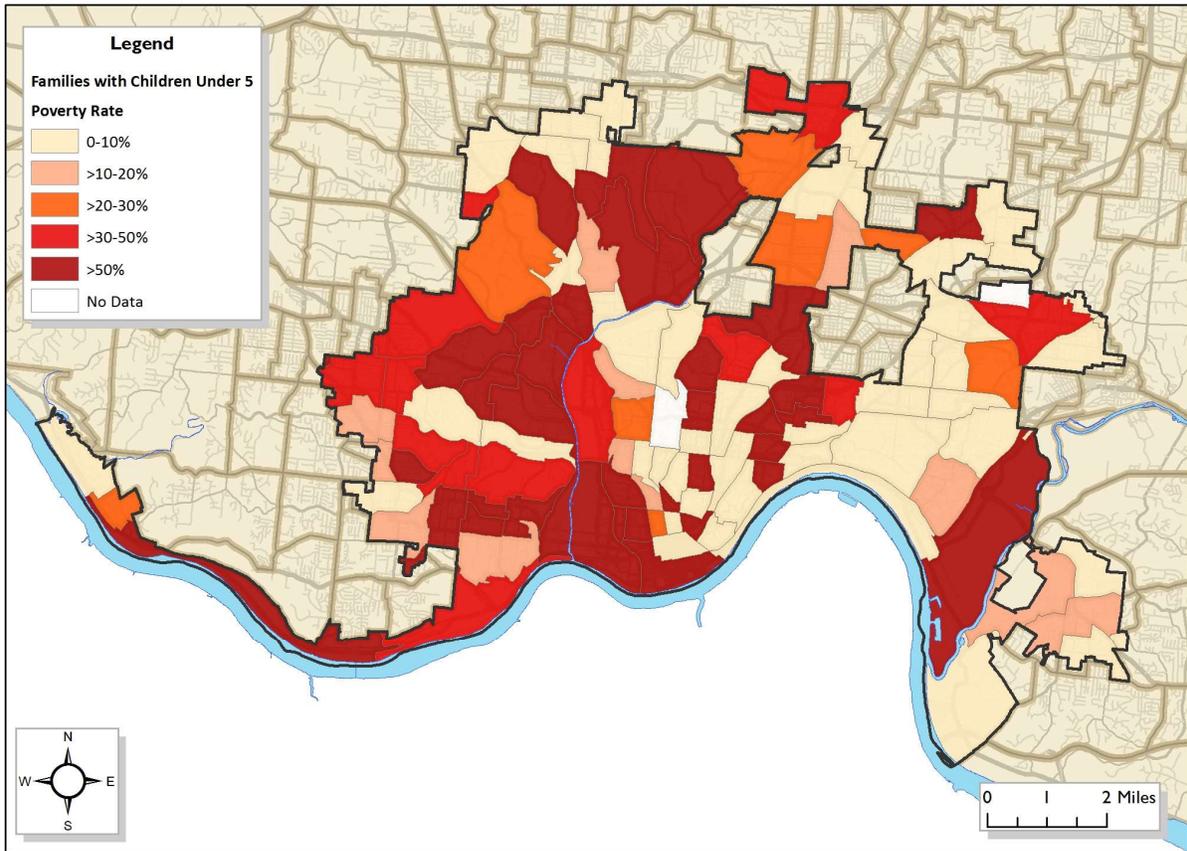
Change in Median Household Income 2010-2017 (ACS)



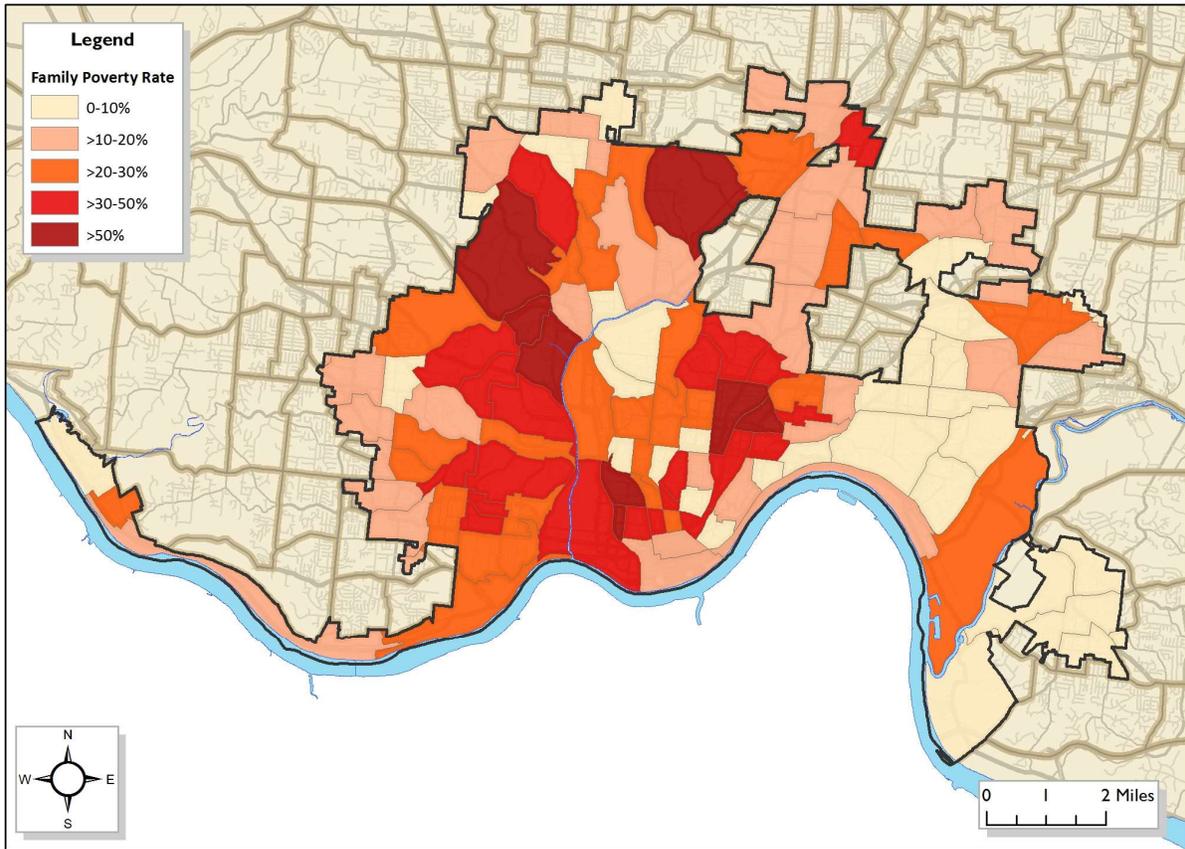
Median Household Income (2017 ACS)



Families with Children Under 5 Poverty Rate (2017 ACS)



Family Poverty Rate (2017 ACS)



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

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

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

Geographic Area

Table 49 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

HOPWA funding is allocated within the EMSA, and among HOPWA service providers, by the HOPWA Advisory Committee. This committee, comprised of the HOPWA recipient agencies, Strategies to End Homelessness, City of Cincinnati, and other key HIV treatment stakeholders, looks at data pertaining to services provided, number of people and households served, as well as HIV prevalence data, and allocates available HOPWA funds according to needs within the community.

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

Priority Needs

Table 50 – Priority Needs Summary

Narrative (Optional)

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

Influence of Market Conditions

Affordable Housing Type	Market Characteristics that will influence the use of funds available for housing type
Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA)	The rental market became less affordable to low-income renters during the past decade. However, available HOME funds are more effectively leveraged on new unit production and rehabilitation.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	TBRA is especially critical for non-homeless special needs households due to an overall shortage of Housing Choice Voucher and Project Based Rental Assistance for the special needs' population. ESG and HOPWA funds are targeted to serve this need.
New Unit Production	New unit production has not kept pace with the rapidly growing need for affordable rental housing. LIHTC credits and HOME funds are utilized for new unit production, however, those resources tend to be limited and oversubscribed in Ohio.
Rehabilitation	Unit production of affordable renovations has not kept pace with the rapidly growing need for affordable rental housing. LIHTC credits and HOME funds are utilized for this purpose, however, those resources tend to be limited and oversubscribed in Ohio.
Acquisition, including preservation	The City of Cincinnati generally does not utilize federal resources for acquisition of affordable housing units. Instead, the City focuses the federal resources on hard construction and/or renovation costs for affordable housing.

Table 51 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

Table 52 - 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

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

Discussion

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.

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority	Public Housing Authority	Public Housing	Region
Strategies To End Homelessness	Continuum of Care	Homelessness; Non-homeless special needs	Region
City of Cincinnati	Government	Economic Development; Homelessness; Housing; Non-homeless special needs; Home ownership; Planning; Rental; Neighborhood improvements; Public facilities; Public services	Jurisdiction
Hamilton County	Government	Planning	Jurisdiction
Over-the-Rhine Community Housing	Community Housing Development Organization	Rental; Public services	Over-the-Rhine neighborhood and community
Working In Neighborhoods	Community Housing Development Organization	Home ownership; Rental; Public services	South Cumminsville, Northside, College Hill neighborhood and community
Nonprofit organizations	Nonprofits	Various depending on services provided	Jurisdiction

Table 53 - Institutional Delivery Structure

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

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

Table 54 - Homeless Prevention Services Summary

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

Services are provided to homeless persons, including chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families and unaccompanied youth through a highly cooperative and collaborative network of service providers.

- Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH), the local Continuum of Care (CoC) lead organization, and Unified Funding Agency (UFA) for CoC funds, also administers the ESG and HOPWA programs.

- The United Way of Greater Cincinnati manages the City's supplemental grants to service providers as well in a collaborative process, with one of the priorities for such City funding being Reducing Homelessness.
- The local CoC's Coordinated Entry system oversees the prioritization of people experiencing homelessness into CoC-funded housing capacity within 16 different agencies, as well as VA funded housing programs, and targets housing services toward people and families that are chronically homeless.
- The Cincinnati Veterans Administration oversees HUD – Veteran's Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH), Grants and Per Diem (GPD) and Supportive Services for Veteran's Families (SSVF) programs serving homeless Veterans in the jurisdictions. The VA also serves on the local CoC Board, and VA programs participate in the CoC's Coordinated Entry System alongside all CoC program.
- Lighthouse Youth and Family Services serves as the lead agency providing services to homeless and at-risk youth. Under the leadership of Lighthouse and STEH, the local CoC was one of the first ten in the nation to be selected to be a part of HUD's Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program.
- For almost twenty years, the Family Housing Partnership (FHP), made up of all of the family homelessness focused organizations within the CoC, has organized and coordinated services focused on serving families that are homeless or at risk. The FHP and STEH were instrumental in authoring the 2015 Solutions to Family Homelessness plan, which lays out a vision for preventing and reducing family homelessness, as described above.

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

CoC-specific strengths:

- Low unsheltered count: Due to increased CoC-funded housing capacity, expanded Street Outreach services, and significant local investment in improving local emergency shelter facilities including from the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, in 2018 the local CoC had 14% of people experiencing homelessness sleeping unsheltered, compared to the national average of 34%.
- Flexible shelter capacity for single individuals: The CoC's largest emergency shelter provider has maintained a high amount of flexibility in its shelter operations, expanding and contracting its low-barrier shelter capacity based on demand for shelter by single individuals.
- Availability of Prevention Services: For one third the cost of helping a person after they become homeless (\$4,000), a person can be prevented from experiencing homelessness

(\$1,300). Using non-HUD funding, shelter diversion services are available in the CoC to reduce the number of households that ultimately enter a homeless shelter.

- CoC lead agency Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) has been designated by HUD as a Unified Funding Agency (UFA), one of only eight such CoCs in the country. As an UFA, STEH has the flexibility to shift and reallocate funding to meet the needs of homeless people in the community.
- In 2019, the CoC switched to the new Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), which provides STEH and the homeless services agencies with greater access to data that STEH is now able to analyze and use, for example, to predict who is most likely to become homeless and target prevention services toward those individuals.

Gaps:

- Lack of prevention: While homelessness prevention services are available in the community, the capacity is insufficient to meet the need, resulting in only about 1 out of 6 families that present for shelter receiving such services. An even lower percentage of single individuals at-risk receive such services.
- Lack of housing capacity: Even with an increase level of CoC funding, only 11% of people on the streets and in local shelters are provide with supportive housing.
- Lack of available affordable housing: Even households that receive a supportive housing subsidy, and therefore have immediate access to a rental deposit and first month rent, possibly more people have difficulty finding affordable rental units and/or property owners who are willing to rent to this population.
- Fixed family shelter capacity: It has been difficult for family shelters to expand and contract capacity as described above for homeless families. The system has demonstrated a need for flexible shelter capacity for homeless families.

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

- Lack of prevention: Strategies to End Homelessness (STEH) has secured funding for prevention from the City of Cincinnati, Ohio Development Services Administration, Hamilton County Job and Family Services, the United Way of Greater Cincinnati and numerous foundations and private donors. Efforts to secure additional resources for prevention are ongoing.
- Lack of housing capacity: The CoC has secured additional CoC funding to expand housing capacity specifically to homeless youth, families, and people who are chronically homeless.

- Lack of available affordable housing: Through a strategic planning process conducted in 2019, the CoC Board identified the recruitment of new property owners, as well as the maintenance of relationships with landlord that are currently willing to rent to CoC clients, as a high priority. The CoC Board is in the process of forming a working group to lead a comprehensive property owner recruitment and retention initiative in 2020.
- Fixed family shelter capacity: Bethany House Services, the CoC's largest family shelter provider, is in the process of developing and building a new facility. This new facility would both consolidate what are currently multiple shelter buildings into one facility, reducing operating cost and creating efficiencies. This new facility would also be designed to allow for the seasonal expansion of family shelter capacity at time of peak demand.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator

Table 55 – Goals Summary

Goal 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)

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)

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

Plan to remove the ‘troubled’ designation

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

Fair Housing discussion here

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

In the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, 14% of the homeless population was encountered unsheltered during 2018, compared to the 34% estimated to be sleeping unsheltered nationally. The Homeless Outreach Group is a group of street outreach providers who meet monthly to discuss best practices and progress in engaging unsheltered homeless people in services. Representatives from all street outreach programs, other programs that serve unsheltered homeless people, and the Cincinnati Police, also attend.

There are four programs which provide street outreach services to all people who are unsheltered:

- Lighthouse Youth and Family Services, which targets homeless youth;
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Team, which targets people with mental health issues;
- Veterans Administration, which targets veterans sleeping unsheltered; and
- Cincinnati Center City Development Corporation, which targets services to people sleeping unsheltered in the urban core, specifically the downtown and Over-the-Rhine sections of the City of Cincinnati.

In 2019, street outreach capacity was temporarily increased as a part of the organization that previously provided street outreach services combined services with another program entitled Block-by-Block. As a result, the number of street outreach workers covering the downtown business district and Over-the-Rhine neighborhood increased from 1.5 to 3.0 full-time individuals. A goal is to keep this capacity in place.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In 2018, the CoC and its partners provided emergency shelter to 6,509 people, and transitional housing to another 779.

For the past eight years, the CoC has operated the Winter Shelter, approximately 200 additional beds per night of low-barrier emergency shelter capacity from mid-December through the end of February. This low-barrier basic shelter option has proven very appealing to people who would have otherwise slept unsheltered, helping to reduce the number of people sleeping unsheltered. Another goal is to keep this capacity open year-round beginning in 2020.

Bethany House Services, the CoC's largest family shelter provider, is in the process of developing and building a new facility. This new facility would consolidate what are currently multiple shelter buildings into one facility, reducing operating cost and creating efficiencies. This new facility would also be designed to allow for the seasonal expansion of family shelter capacity at time of peak demand. Another goal is to realize the efficiencies that this new facility would provide, as well as to have flexible seasonal family shelter capacity to meet the need at times of peak demand.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again.

The following actions will be taken to improve services to people currently on the streets and in shelters, particularly the chronically homeless and homeless families:

- Maintenance of current Street Outreach capacity;
- Ongoing implementation of the *Solutions for Family Homelessness* plan;
- Ongoing implementation of the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program *KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness* plan;
- Expansion of the low-barrier Winter Shelter facility into a year-round facility;
- Continued expansion of Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing resources, through the CoC Coordinated Entry system;
- Recruitment of additional property owners to provide safe, decent affordable housing units to households exiting homelessness through a supportive housing program;
- Expansion of Aftercare services in an effort to reduce recidivism; and
- Addition of efficient, flexible family shelter capacity.

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

The following activities are ongoing:

- Shelter Diversion, which targets households that are living in doubled-up situations, running out of such places to stay, and will soon be entering an emergency shelter or sleeping unsheltered;
- Supportive Services for Homeless Veteran Families (SSVF), which provides a range of services, including prevention, for vulnerable veterans and veteran’s families;
- Youth Aging out of Foster Care: Lighthouse Youth and Family Services targets toward preventing homelessness among youth who have been in the Foster Care system; and
- LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Initiative, begun through the HUD LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Demonstration program, and now led by Lighthouse Youth and Family Services as the *Safe and Supported* program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

City of Cincinnati Compliance Strategy Manual

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of Con Plan \$	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: \$	Program Income: \$	Prior Year Resources: \$	Total: \$		

Table 56 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

Discussion

Annual Goals and Objectives

AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator

Table 57 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

Projects

Insert table of projects and descriptions here

Table 58 – Project Information

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

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

AP-50 Geographic Distribution – 91.220(f)

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

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 59 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Discussion

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported
Homeless
Non-Homeless
Special-Needs
Total

Table 60 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

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

Table 61 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

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

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

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

Discussion

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

Introduction

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

Expand homelessness prevention/shelter diversion services to be in alignment with community need:

- Expand Shelter Diversion services, including through connection to Prevention, Retention, Contingency (PRC) funds available through the Hamilton County Dept. of Job and Family Services; and
- Expand Eviction Prevention services, in alignment with efforts led by the City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, and also through connection to Prevention, Retention, Contingency (PRC) funds available through the Hamilton County Department of Job and Family Services.

Expand low-barrier shelter capacity:

- Identify resources that will allow the approximately 200 shelter beds previously made available as the Winter Shelter to remain available year-round, specifically targeting people experiencing homelessness who otherwise would be unsheltered;
- Identify resources that will allow family shelter to be delivered in a more efficient way, in few locations, so that resources can be focused on services to homeless families, rather than such resources being exhausted moving families and staff between numerous separate shelter locations; and
- Develop and implement a plan for offering seasonal overflow low-barrier shelter capacity for families experiencing homelessness, allowing the shelter system to expand to meet the needs of homeless families at times of peak demand, including summer.

Improve the availability of affordable housing:

- In collaboration with the local Public Housing Authority, the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), City of Cincinnati, and Hamilton County and others, continue to expand the available of Housing Choice Voucher program subsidies to households that were previously homeless or at risk of homelessness; and
- Build collaborations with additional property owners to reduce the length of time necessary for a household that has been matched to a supportive housing program and subsidy to find a rental unit.

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

In the Cincinnati/Hamilton County CoC, 14% of the homeless population was encountered unsheltered during 2018, compared to the 34% estimated to be sleeping unsheltered nationally. The Homeless Outreach Group is a group of street outreach providers who meet monthly to discuss best practices and progress in engaging unsheltered homeless people in services. Representatives from all street outreach programs, other programs that serve unsheltered homeless people, and the Cincinnati Police, also attend.

There are four programs which provide street outreach services to all people who are unsheltered:

- Lighthouse Youth and Family Services, which targets homeless youth;
- Greater Cincinnati Behavioral Health's Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) Team, which targets people with mental health issues;
- Veterans Administration, which targets veterans sleeping unsheltered; and
- Cincinnati Center City Development Corporation, which targets services to people sleeping unsheltered in the urban core, specifically the downtown and Over-the-Rhine sections of the City of Cincinnati.

In 2019, street outreach capacity was temporarily increased as a part of the organization that previously provided street outreach services combined services with another program entitled Block-by-Block. As a result, the number of street outreach workers covering the downtown business district and Over-the-Rhine neighborhood increased from 1.5 to 3.0 full-time individuals. A goal is to keep this capacity in place.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

In 2018, the CoC and its partners provided emergency shelter to 6,509 people, and transitional housing to another 779.

For the past eight years, the CoC has operated the Winter Shelter, approximately 200 additional beds per night of low-barrier emergency shelter capacity from mid-December through the end of February. This low-barrier basic shelter option has proven very appealing to people who would have otherwise slept unsheltered, helping to reduce the number of people sleeping unsheltered. Another goal is to keep this capacity open year-round beginning in 2020.

Bethany House Services, the CoC's largest family shelter provider, is in the process of developing and building a new facility. This new facility would consolidate what are currently multiple shelter buildings into one facility, reducing operating cost and creating efficiencies. This new facility would also be designed to allow for the seasonal expansion of family shelter capacity at time of peak demand. Another goal is to realize the efficiencies that this new facility would provide, as well as to have flexible seasonal family shelter capacity to meet the need at times of peak demand.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The following actions will be taken to improve services to people currently on the streets and in shelters, particularly the chronically homeless and homeless families:

- Maintenance of current Street Outreach capacity;
- Ongoing implementation of the *Solutions for Family Homelessness* plan;
- Ongoing implementation of the Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program *KEYS to a Future without Youth Homelessness* plan;
- Expansion of the low-barrier Winter Shelter facility into a year-round facility;
- Continued expansion of Rapid Re-Housing (RRH) and Permanent Supportive Housing resources, through the CoC Coordinated Entry system;
- Recruitment of additional property owners to provide safe, decent affordable housing units to households exiting homelessness through a supportive housing program;
- Expansion of Aftercare services in an effort to reduce recidivism; and
- Addition of efficient, flexible family shelter capacity.

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

The following activities are ongoing:

- Shelter Diversion, which targets households that are living in doubled-up situations, running out of such places to stay, and will soon be entering an emergency shelter or sleeping unsheltered;
- Supportive Services for Homeless Veteran Families (SSVF), which provides a range of services, including prevention, for vulnerable veterans and veteran’s families;
- Youth Aging out of Foster Care: Lighthouse Youth and Family Services targets toward preventing homelessness among youth who have been in the Foster Care system; and
- LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Initiative, begun through the HUD LGBTQ Youth Homelessness Prevention Demonstration program, and now led by Lighthouse Youth and Family Services as the *Safe and Supported* program.

Discussion

AP-70 HOPWA Goals - 91.220 (I)(3)

HUD allows the following uses of HOPWA funds:

- Housing Information and Permanent Housing Placement;
- Project-based or tenant-based rental assistance;
- New construction of a community residence or SRO (single room occupancy) dwelling;
- Acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease or repair of facilities to provide housing and services;
- Operating costs for housing;
- Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness;
- Supportive services; and
- Administrative expenses (limited to 7% of total annual entitlement allocation).

The City of Cincinnati elects to use the funds only for these purposes:

- Housing Information and Permanent Housing Placement;
- Project-based or tenant-based rental assistance;
- Operating costs for housing;
- Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent homelessness;
- Supportive services; and
- Administrative expenses (limited to 7% of total annual entitlement allocation).

Within these activities, the local community, through the HOPWA Advisory Committee has determined it necessary to shift resources toward two particular needs:

- Supportive services for HOPWA eligible clients residing within emergency shelter; and
- Site-based Permanent Supportive Housing.

One-year goals for the number of households to be providing housing through the use of HOPWA for:

Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance payments	133
Tenant-based rental assistance	87
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	25
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	245

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

Introduction

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

Discussion

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

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

Discussion

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(1)

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities

HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)

Reference 24 CFR 91.220(I)(2)

1. A description of other forms of investment being used beyond those identified in Section 92.205 is as follows:
2. A description of the guidelines that will be used for resale or recapture of HOME funds when used for homebuyer activities as required in 92.254, is as follows:
3. A description of the guidelines for resale or recapture that ensures the affordability of units

acquired with HOME funds? See 24 CFR 92.254(a)(4) are as follows:

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

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

Reference 91.220(l)(4)

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

ESG funds are used locally to support emergency shelter operations and Rapid Re-housing programs. There are no written standards for being served in an ESG-funded emergency shelter, due to the emergency nature of the services provided. ESG-funded Rapid Re-housing programs are accessed through the CoC's Coordinated Entry System. The CoC's Coordinated Entry Manual can be viewed at www.strategiestoendhomelessness.org

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

The CoC established the first phase of Coordinated Entry, coordinating entry into emergency shelters, in 2008 when the Central Access Point opened. The second phase of Coordinated Entry, dealing with access to CoC, ESG and VA funded housing programs, began on January 1, 2016. The third phase of the CoC's Coordinated Entry process, referred to as Coordinated Exit, began in July 2015. The Coordinated Entry Manual, covering all three phases, can be viewed at www.strategiestoendhomelessness.org

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

The City of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, as the local ESG recipients, determine the exact amount of ESG funding that will go toward shelter operations and Rapid Re-housing, within HUD requirements.

Regarding ESG funding for shelter operations, the CoC Board has adopted a policy approving, and STEH facilitates annually, what is known as the "Prince of Peace" process. This process uses HMIS data pertaining to shelter performance and bed nights provided to allocate funds.

Using agreed upon performance measures, identified in collaboration with the ESG recipients and sub-recipients, higher performing projects receive a higher level of funding than poorer performers. After this HMIS data-driven allocation is presented by STEH, the shelter operators meet, with City of Cincinnati and STEH staff present, to review the allocation and corresponding data for accuracy. The final allocation for each agency is then submitted to the City and County for inclusion in their respective budgets and Action Plans.

Regarding ESG funds for Rapid Re-housing, the CoC board works with STEH to release a request for proposal (RFP) to which any organization in the jurisdiction that wants to provide rapid re-housing services can respond, and then to select the most appropriate organization to deliver such services.

The CoC and STEH coordinate efforts with all ten emergency shelter operators within the jurisdiction, including the three operators that do not receive ESG funding.

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

Not applicable- multiple seats and members of the CoC Board have lived experience of homelessness, which oversees ESG funding.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Appendix – Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	Data Source Name
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
2	Data Source Name
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?