Executive Summary

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

1.   Introduction

The City of Columbus' Five Year Consolidated Plan and One Year Annual Action Plan identify the City's community development and housing needs and outlines a comprehensive, coordinated strategy for addressing these identified needs. These plans serve as the application for funding for the following federal entitlement programs that serve low- to moderate-income families:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME)
- Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA)
- Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)

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

The primary purpose of the Consolidated Plan is to determine how CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG should be spent to best meet the City's community development and housing needs. To achieve this goal, the City utilized the following methods to develop a comprehensive account of current housing and community development needs across the city of Columbus: resident and external stakeholder surveys, public and community meetings, and a needs assessment and market analysis based on federal, state, and local data.

Once the comprehensive account of the City's current housing and community development needs was determined through the above methods, the City proceeded to the Strategic Plan portion of the Consolidated Plan process. The primary purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify which needs represent the City's highest priorities, so that funding can be allocated to address these needs first and maximize community impact. The Grants Management Section considered all findings from resident and external stakeholder surveys, public meetings, and the needs assessment and market analysis, in addition to consultation with internal City Departments, to identify the following Priority Needs:

1. Affordable Housing

2. Homeless Services

3. Community Facilities & Infrastructure

4. Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity

5. Community Services

6. Social Services for Special Populations

7. Overall Coordination

Based on these seven Priority Needs, the City developed seven Strategic Goals to track progress towards addressing these needs over the 5-year Consolidated Plan period (2025-2029):

1. Increase housing opportunities

2. Provide essential services to prevent homelessness

3. Modernize and improve community facilities and infrastructure

4. Address housing discrimination

5. Provide community services

6. Provide public services to special populations

7. Effectively administer HUD programs

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

3.   Evaluation of past performance

The 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan identifies the current housing and community development needs of Columbus residents and establishes clearer goals to address those needs. The City has been successful in implementing CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, and ESG funding for goals outlined in previous Consolidated Plans and Annual Action Plans.

4.   Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

The City of Columbus is committed to ensuring all Columbus residents have the opportunity to provide comments on City plans.

The Grants Management Section held two public meetings and one public hearing with Columbus City Council, Finance Committee. The Grants Management Section also collected survey responses from residents and various external stakeholder groups, attended community meetings such as Area Commission meetings and Rise Up Cbus events, and consulted extensively with internal City Departments.

The City developed a Draft Plan that will be available for 30 days for review and comment by the public. A hearing with the Columbus City Council, Finance Committee will be held prior to City Council approving the Draft Plan.

The City of Columbus is committed to conducting citizen engagement that improves community plans by better reflecting the needs and aspirations of all citizens.

5.   Summary of public comments

See attached document from Citizen Participation section.

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

All public comments were accepted.

7.   Summary

The City of Columbus embraces its responsibility to support diverse communities and build neighborhoods of choice that are healthy and vibrant. This Consolidated Plan provides tools to continue this work through 2029. The Plan emphasizes the City's role as a partner in a larger coalition of agencies providing diverse housing and services to the citizens of Columbus.

The Process

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

1.   Describe agency/entity responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source

The following are the agencies/entities responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan and those responsible for administration of each grant program and funding source.

Agency Role	Name	Department/Agency
Lead Agency	COLUMBUS	
CDBG Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Finance and Management
HOPWA Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Development
HOME Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Development
ESG Administrator	COLUMBUS	Department of Development
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Columbus, Department of Finance and Management is the lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan. The Department of Development, in coordination with the Department of Finance and Management, administers the HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME), Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA), and Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG). The Department of Finance and Management administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG).

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

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

1.   Introduction

The City of Columbus is committed to addressing the community's priority needs in the most efficient and effective way possible. In order to do this, the Department of Finance and Management's Grants Management Section, as the lead agency in the development of the Consolidated Plan, coordinates with other city departments, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), Community Shelter Board (CSB, the lead Continuum of Care agency), and other key stakeholders and organizations in central Ohio. By partnering with many different departments, agencies, and organizations the City of Columbus is able to utilize the collective knowledge of local subject matter experts to help develop strategies and goals to address the City's priority needs.

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

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

The Columbus Area Affordable Housing Task Force consists of federal, state, and local government organizations, housing funders, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, housing and homeless service providers, and community representatives. The task force meets quarterly to monitor and address issues regarding expiring HUD Section 8 contracts in Franklin County and to discuss current and future affordable housing projects.

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

The Greater Columbus Infant Mortality Task Force developed a community plan in 2014 to reduce infant mortality by 40 percent and cut the racial disparity gap in half. Key stakeholders in implementing the plan include the Franklin County Community Health Coordination Infant Mortality Committee, home health care providers, educators, social service agencies, black faith leaders, neighborhood leaders from high-risk areas, expectant and new mothers, Columbus Public Health, and the Columbus Housing

Division. Recommended housing-related actions include adopting smoke-free policies in multi-unit housing facilities and other housing settings for high-risk women and families; targeting activities in shelters and low-income housing in high-risk neighborhoods, and expanding to other settings.

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

The City has representatives on the Continuum of Care (CoC) for Columbus and Franklin County. The local CoC is known as the Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative (RLFC) which is staffed by the Community Shelter Board (CSB). Funding, monitoring and system changes are discussed and determined by the RLFC (CoC).The City provides local general fund and Capital Improvement Bond funds, in addition to federal ESG and HOME dollars, to CSB as an intermediary agency to fund local nonprofit providers working to prevent homelessness and providing emergency shelter. Efforts also include and encourage initiatives of rapid re-housing and stabilization for individuals and families experiencing homelessness. Additionally, funds can also be used to support the community's Homeless Management Information System to guarantee that the community's plan to end homelessness is based on the most applicable and current homeless data available. The City also provides federal HOME funds to assist in the development of permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless individuals and families. CSB, along with its partner agencies, is designing and implementing a transformational new system designed to move single adults more quickly into stable housing, stop repeat homelessness, and add more capacity when overflow demands are high to make sure everyone who needs shelter is able to get it. There are three key components: First, a new emergency shelter is addressing the growing numbers of men, women and families who are experiencing homelessness so no one has to sleep on the streets in Columbus. Second, case managers called Navigators will link with a person when they enter the homeless system and work with them throughout their stay. Third, relationships with key partner agencies will be strengthened and enhanced.

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

In Columbus and Franklin County the Continuum of Care (CoC) role and responsibilities is fulfilled by a committee called the Rebuilding Lives Funder Collaborative (RLFC). The RLFC provides stewardship for all the strategies developed under the A Place to Call Home Plan; provides funding for the capital, services and operations of supportive housing in Columbus and Franklin County; coordinates activities for the new plan; promotes collaboration to achieve goals and strategies; and secures resources for programs and projects. The City of Columbus has ongoing membership, representation and participation in the RLFC.

RLFC (CoC) Planning:

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

HMIS Operations:

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

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

Table 2 – Agencies, groups, organizations who participated

1	Agency/Group/Organization	Vineyard Columbus
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Religious organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
2	Agency/Group/Organization	IMPACT Community Action Agency
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
3	Agency/Group/Organization	Central Ohio Area Agency on Aging
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Other government - Local
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
4	Agency/Group/Organization	Advocating Opportunity
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	The Refuge, Inc.
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
6	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Ohio Women Against Domestic Violence
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
7	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Renew Homes Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
8	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Sanctuary Collective
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
9	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Ice Miller
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Business Leaders
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
10	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Star House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

11	Agency/Group/Organization	Freedom a la Cart
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-Employment Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
12	Agency/Group/Organization	Pyramid CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
13	Agency/Group/Organization	NEW DIRECTIONS CAREER CENTER
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
14	Agency/Group/Organization	City of Columbus Department of Neighborhoods
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
15	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Lutheran Social Services of Central Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
16	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Rickenbacker Woods Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
17	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Organized Synergy
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Consulting Firm
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
18	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Buckeye Community Hope Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
19	**Agency/Group/Organization**	All THAT - Teens Hopeful About Tomorrow
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
20	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Creative Housing
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

21	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ETSS Tewahedo
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
22	**Agency/Group/Organization**	St. Stephen's Community House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
23	**Agency/Group/Organization**	COMMUNITY HOUSING NETWORK
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
24	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Franklinton Farms
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services-Education

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
25	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Directions for Youth & Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
26	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Greater Hilltop Area Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Area Commission
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
27	**Agency/Group/Organization**	North Linden Area Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Area Commission
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

28	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Mid-Ohio Food Collective
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
29	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Community Development For All People
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
30	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Smith Says International, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Consulting Firm
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
31	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Columbus Next Generation Corporation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
32	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Bridgeway Academy
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
33	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Columbus Housing Partnership (dba Homeport)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
34	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Congregational Outreach Ministries Program of Assistance and Social Service (COMPASS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

35	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Jewish Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Elderly Persons Services-homeless Services-Education Services - Narrowing the Digital Divide
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
36	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Priority 1 Group
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Roofing Contractor
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
37	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Society of St. Vincent de Paul
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
38	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Shifflet Auto Care
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Auto Repair Business

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
39	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Columbus Public Health
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
40	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Community Refugee and Immigration Services (CRIS)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
41	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Home for Families
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-homeless Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
42	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Clintonville-Beechwold Community Resources Center (CRC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus. This organization also provided data to support the need for food insecurity services. This organization participated in the MOFC Partner Council meeting described in the Citizen Participation section.
43	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Huckleberry House
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
44	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Make-a-Day Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
45	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Columbus Early Learning Centers
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
46	**Agency/Group/Organization**	ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE - ECDI
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
47	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Central Ohio Community Improvement Corporation (COCIC)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

48	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Glenwood United Methodist Church
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
49	**Agency/Group/Organization**	COLUMBUS LITERACY COUNCIL
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
50	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Kingdom Image Arts
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
51	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Refuge GoodLife Foundation
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
52	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Lower Lights Ministries
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
53	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Neighborhood Services, Inc (NSI Food Pantry)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health Agency - Management of Public Land or Water Resources
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
54	**Agency/Group/Organization**	EnVision Proven Success
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
55	**Agency/Group/Organization**	LIFECARE ALLIANCE
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
56	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Homes on the Hill CDC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
57	**Agency/Group/Organization**	HILLTOP BUSINESS ASSOCIATION
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Neighborhood Organization Neighborhood Organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

58	Agency/Group/Organization	Families Flourish
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Education
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
59	Agency/Group/Organization	Franklinton Development Association
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Services - Housing Services-Education CHDO
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
60	Agency/Group/Organization	Netcare Access
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
61	Agency/Group/Organization	NNEMAP Food Pantry
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?		This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus. This organization also provided data to support the need for food insecurity services. This organization participated in the MOFC Partner Council meeting described in the Citizen Participation section.
62	**Agency/Group/Organization**		Franklin County Job and Family Services
	Agency/Group/Organization Type		Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?		Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?		This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
63	**Agency/Group/Organization**		National Church Residences
	Agency/Group/Organization Type		Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?		Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?		This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
64	**Agency/Group/Organization**		Affordable Housing Alliance of Central Ohio (AHACO)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type		Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?		Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?		This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.

65	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Somali Community Link
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Education Services-Employment
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
66	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Columbus Metropolitan Library
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children Services-Education Public library system
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
67	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Community Shelter Board
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-homeless CoC
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Market Analysis Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus. The Grants Management Section also consulted with the Community Shelter Board to help inform the Market Analysis section.

68	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Lowenstein Development, LLC
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing Consulting Firm
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
69	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Bhutanese Community Center of Central Ohio
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Health
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization attended the City's first Consolidated Plan public meeting on February 21, 2024.
70	**Agency/Group/Organization**	FRANKLIN COUNTY
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This agency attended the City's first Consolidated Plan public meeting on February 21, 2024.
71	**Agency/Group/Organization**	City of Columbus Department of Development
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Other government - Local Grantee Department

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Lead-based Paint Strategy Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Non-Homeless Special Needs HOPWA Strategy Economic Development Market Analysis Anti-poverty Strategy Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The Grants Management Section consulted with the City of Columbus, Department of Development, Housing Division & Human Services Office.
72	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Central Ohio Transit Authority
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Regional organization
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	
73	**Agency/Group/Organization**	WeeCare (dba Upwards)
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Children
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	This organization responded to a survey released by the Grants Management Section regarding community development and housing needs and priorities in the city of Columbus.
74	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Far East Area Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Area Commission
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan

	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Grants Management staff attended a Far East Area Commission meeting to discuss housing and community development needs.
75	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Northeast Area Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Area Commission
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Grants Management staff attended a Northeast Area Commission meeting to discuss housing and community development needs.
76	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Livingston Avenue Area Commission
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Area Commission
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Strategic Plan
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Grants Management staff attended a Livingston Avenue Area Commission meeting to discuss housing and community development needs.

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

No agency types were specifically excluded from the consultation process.

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

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Continuum of Care	Community Shelter Board	The goals of the Strategic Plan section of the Consolidated Plan were developed in coordination with the "A Place to Call Home" Plan, which is Columbus' Continuum of Care planning document. The "A Place to Call Home" Plan is made up of a comprehensive and interrelated set of strategies to decrease the number of people who experience homelessness. The Community Shelter Board works with the City and other partner agencies on four goals listed in the "A Place to Call Home" Plan: 1) Access; 2) Crisis response; 3) Transition; 4) Advocacy.
Capital Improvement Program 2024-2029	City of Columbus	The Capital Improvement Program is the City's primary guide for its Capital Improvements Budget. The infrastructure funding priorities outlined in the CIP were accounted for in the development of Strategic Plan goals related to the improvement and maintenance of infrastructure and other community assets.
Joint Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing	City of Columbus	The Analysis of Impediments (AI) to Fair Housing Choice outlines how the City of Columbus will take steps to affirmatively further fair housing. The purpose of these actions is to ensure housing choice for all residents of Columbus by eliminating housing discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, familial status, national origin, sexual orientation, and gender identity.
PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)	CMHA is the City of Columbus and Franklin County's Public Housing Authority (PHA). The City of Columbus reviewed CMHA's PHA 5-Year and Annual Plan when developing Strategic Plan goals related to public housing. The Strategic Plan specifies that the City of Columbus is committed to collaborating and cooperating with CMHA on the redevelopment of public housing sites and units as outlined in the PHA 5-Year Plan.
AHACO 2024-2026 Strategic Plan	Affordable Housing Alliance of Central Ohio	AHACO is a non-profit organization that uses data, research, education, and advocacy to close Central Ohio's housing gaps. The City of Columbus reviewed AHACO's 2024-2026 Strategic Plan and "Finding Home in the Heart of It All" report when developing Strategic Plan goals related to housing.

Name of Plan	Lead Organization	How do the goals of your Strategic Plan overlap with the goals of each plan?
Age-Friendly Columbus Strategic Plan	Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission	The Age-Friendly Columbus Strategic Plan addresses the community development needs of Central Ohio's 65 and older population. The plan identifies a need for more accessible affordable housing, accessible community space, and increased walkability in central neighborhoods.
HOME-ARP Allocation Plan	City of Columbus	The City of Columbus' HOME-ARP Allocation Plan, developed by the Grants Management Section, identifies and assesses the unmet needs of Qualifying Populations (including those experiencing homelessness or are at-risk of homelessness) and gaps in housing and shelter inventory, homeless assistance and services, and homelessness prevention service delivery systems.
Columbus Housing Strategy	City of Columbus	The City of Columbus' Columbus Housing Strategy identifies four strategies to address Columbus' affordable housing crisis and housing shortage: 1) Build; 2) Invest; 3) Preserve; 4) Include. The City of Columbus reviewed the Columbus Housing Strategy to ensure that Strategic Plan goals align with the City's strategic approach to addressing housing needs in Columbus.
LinkUS Community Action Plan	LinkUS Leadership Coalition	LinkUS is Central Ohio's comprehensive transportation and development plan, focusing on safe sidewalks, fast and reliable public transit, protected bike lanes, and expanded trails. LinkUS is a collaborative initiative created by the City of Columbus, the Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA), the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), and the Columbus Partnership.
City of Columbus Community Plans	City of Columbus, Department of Neighborhoods	The Department of Neighborhoods works on the Eastland Community Plan, the Hilltop Community Plan, and the "One Linden" Linden Community Plan, which describe strategies for the equitable revitalization of the Eastland, Hilltop, and Linden neighborhoods. The City of Columbus reviewed these plans and attended workshops to better understand specific community needs and how the Department of Neighborhoods is working collaboratively to address these needs.

Table 3 – Other local / regional / federal planning efforts

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

The City of Columbus cooperates and coordinates with Franklin County and the State of Ohio.

Narrative (optional):

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

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

In order to reach a broad audience and provide ample opportunity for feedback and participation, the City hosted a total of three public meetings and conducted three surveys during the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan process. The first meeting was held in February 2024 to kick off the planning process and gather general information from local non-profit partners.

Also in February, a survey was published online to assess needs and priorities of local agencies, and a follow-up survey was published in April to gather more specific insights. Grants Management staff attended a series of public events from April-July hosted by the Department of Neighborhoods to reach residents more directly. Residents were asked to complete a brief survey to identify their priorities for investment related to housing and community development.

Following the public application process for CDBG funding, the City hosted a second public meeting to review applications received and present draft priority needs and strategic goals. A final online survey was published following that meeting to gather direct feedback on draft priority needs and strategic goals.

The draft Consolidated Plan developed with public feedback gathered through the above events and surveys will be presented at a public hearing of the Finance Committee of Columbus City Council. This meeting allows public comment and will be live-streamed on the City's YouTube page.

The City's efforts to gather feedback at all phases of the planning process has allowed the priorities of the public and of partner agencies to be considered throughout the writing of the plan, and draft goals and needs have been refined to better reflect the input received.

Citizen Participation Outreach

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)

| 1 | Public Meeting | Non-targeted/broad community | This public meeting, held February 11th, 2024, had 42 attendees from across the City's human service and housing agencies. Discussion groups were held to gather input on the issues that agencies consider the greatest needs and priorities in the City. City staff presented information regarding the City's HUD CPD grant programs and gave an overview of the Consolidated Plan planning process. | Comments were compiled by note-takers during group discussions. Cost and availability of housing was most frequently cited as the greatest priority in discussion groups. Increasing needs for homelessness prevention and services for homeless individuals were also a focus of discussion. Many providers noted special needs for elderly individuals, large families, families with children, those with disabilities or mental health concerns, and others who face unique housing challenges. | All comments were accepted. | |

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
2	Neighborhood planning committee meeting	Residents and non-profits in the Hilltop neighborhood	Nine individuals attending the Envision Hilltop Advisory Committee meeting on March 15 were given an overview of the Consolidated Plan process and asked for input on community priorities.	Nine of eleven attendees included housing affordability as a top priority. The other top priorities cited were more varied in terms of frequency, but included the provision of vital public services, enhancing economic opportunities, and improving public facilities and infrastructure.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
3	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	The City held a CDBG Application Release Workshop on April 11, with 70 individuals in attendance. The workshop focused primarily on educating potential applicants on CDBG regulations and the requirements of the application, but offered opportunity for questions and feedback on the CDBG funding process as well as the Consolidated Plan process.	Attendees requested additional clarification regarding the public service cap and economic development activities. No specific comments were received regarding City priorities.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
4	Public Meeting	Non-targeted/broad community	CDBG Technical Assistance Workshop - May 2, 2024	Grants Management staff hosted a CDBG Technical Assistance Workshop on May 2, 2024 to provide technical assistance to prospective CDBG applicants. 14 people were in attendance. Grants Management staff answered proposal-specific questions from attendees and provided additional information regarding CDBG specifics.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
5	Public Meeting	Commissioners and residents of Northeast Area Commission	Northeast Area Commission - May 9, 2024	Grants Management staff attended the Northeast Area Commission meeting on May 9, 2024 to discuss the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan planning process. Grants Management staff provided clarification regarding CDBG eligible activities, how the City utilizes HOME funds, and the eligibility of non-profits vs. for-profits to receive funding.	All comments were accepted.	

| 6 | Public Meeting | Commissioners and residents of Far East Area Commission | Far East Area Commission - May 14, 2024 | Grants Management staff attended the Far East Area Commission meeting on May 14, 2024 to discuss the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan planning process. Grants Management staff provided clarification regarding the CDBG application process. Grants Management staff also provided clarification regarding how the City utilizes HOME and ESG funding. The Commission requested a list of recent CDBG investments, which Grants Management staff | All comments were accepted. | |

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				provided after the meeting.		

7	Public Meeting	Commissioners and residents of Livingston Avenue Area Commission	Livingston Avenue Area Commission - May 21, 2024	Grants Management staff attended the Livingston Avenue Area Commission meeting on May 21, 2024 to discuss the Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan planning process. Grants Management answered questions regarding the CDBG application process. One member asked if the City plans to make geographic priorities in the Consolidated Plan. Grants Management staff answered that we try to focus mostly on where we can see the greatest impact with HUD funding, and that	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				we spend HUD dollars citywide.		

| 8 | Neighborhood planning committee meeting | Non-targeted/broad community | Grants Management staff attended 4 Rise Up CBUS events (community events put on by the Department of Neighborhoods): Feddersen Community Center - April 25, 2024Hilltonia Middle School and Park - May 16, 2024Maybury Park - June 6, 2024South Side - June 27, 2024 | Grants Management staff distributed a survey asking residents what their greatest priorities for community development and housing investment in their community are and what the greatest barriers for residents in their community are to access fair and affordable housing. Survey responses overwhelmingly indicated that making housing more affordable is a top priority for their community. Many residents also indicated that the greatest barrier to housing is affordability and availability. Survey | All comments were accepted. | |

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				responses also indicated that providing vital services to residents in need, reducing homelessness, and improving public places and non-profit buildings is a priority.		

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
9	Neighborhood planning committee meeting	Residents of Eastland planning area	Eastland Plan Housing Workshop - June 11, 2024	Grants Management staff attended the Department of Neighborhoods' Eastland Plan Housing Workshop on June 11, 2024. 49 people were in attendance. Grants Management staff helped to facilitate small table activities and discussed how residents feel about different types of housing in their community.	All comments were accepted.	

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
10	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	Three online surveys	Grants Management staff received 97 online survey responses from local non-profits and stakeholders. Responses indicated that increasing housing affordability, expanding housing supply, and providing vital services to residents in need ranked as the greatest priorities for community development and housing investment in Columbus.	All comments were accepted.	

| 11 | Neighborhood planning committee meeting | Food banks | Mid-Ohio Food Collective (MOFC) Partner Council Meeting - May 20, 2024Grants Management staff attended a MOFC Partner Council meeting, which is made up of representatives from partner agencies which advise and assist MOFC with matters of policy and procedure. | 1) New Leaf Organization - Discussed an increased need for services in the senior populations, an increase in families moving in together due to unavailability of affordable housing, and biggest challenge being with equipment (refrigeration and freezers for food).2) Clintonville Beechwold Community Resources Center - Provided data to support the increase in need for food insecurity services.3) Worthington Resource Pantry - Provided data to support the increase in need for | All comments were accepted. | |

Sort Order	Mode of Outreach	Target of Outreach	Summary of response/attendance	Summary of comments received	Summary of comments not accepted and reasons	URL (If applicable)
				food insecurity services.4) NNEMAP - Provided data to support the increase in need for food insecurity services, described a need to expand facility to support increase in households needing pantry services, and described how funding for pantries has decreased recently.		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

The following sections provide an overview of current needs in the city of Columbus, specifically related to affordable housing, neighborhood revitalization, homelessness, and non-housing community development. Throughout this assessment, special attention is paid to the needs of low- to moderate-income households, racial and ethnic minorities, and non-homeless special needs populations. The findings from the Needs Assessment section, along with those of the subsequent Market Analysis section, play a signficiant role in the Consolidated Plan planning process to help inform the Plan's priority needs and strategic goals, which will drive community outcomes from 2025 through 2029. The Needs Assessment and Market Analysis help identify both gaps and overlaps in community development and housing needs, and provide the City with the necessary information to make investments that not only address the community's greatest needs, but also have the greatest impact. The data used to inform the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis primarily come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) estimates, and also CHAS data, which is a subset of ACS data that breaks out Census data by HUD's unique income categories. The City also utilized data from the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) to inform the public housing aspects of these sections.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

The City of Columbus has seen accelerated growth in recent years, with the population increasing 8% from 2015 to 2020 according to ACS and Census data. Projections for growth from the Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission estimate the region to continue growing by an estimated 0.89% annually, with Franklin County absorbing half of the regional growth. Median incomes have increased more dramatically, up 20% since 2015. The same proportion of households in 2020 earn less than 100% of the area median income (AMI) as in 2015. Households with at least one adult over 75 years old, and households with at least one child under age 6, are more likely to fall under 100% of AMI. Small families (with two to four members) are less likely to fall below 100% of AMI.

The needs of Columbus households, according to the 2016-2020 CHAS, have not changed dramatically since 2015. The most significant changes for renter households have been in the rising number of low- and moderate-income households that experience overcrowding and severe overcrowding. For homeowners, the most significant change is the increased percentage of very low-income households that are severely cost burdened (housing costs greater than 50% of income).

More than 31% of total households in Columbus face one or more housing problems, and 1.4% have zero or negative income. The greatest share of households facing housing problems were those who were housing cost burdened above either 30% or 50% of their income. Of the households facing housing problems, 84.5% of renter households and 90.8% of homeowner households were housing cost burdened.

Demographics	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Population	824,665	889,080	8%
Households	334,725	362,625	8%
Median Income	$45,659.00	$54,902.00	20%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Number of Households Table

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households	62,455	50,585	72,865	41,985	134,750
Small Family Households	18,805	16,480	24,490	14,425	63,300
Large Family Households	4,830	3,955	4,705	2,845	6,755
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	10,935	9,820	11,895	6,670	21,985

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	6,220	5,845	5,705	2,749	5,250
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger	11,960	9,340	11,315	5,710	14,475

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Housing Needs Summary Tables

1. Housing Problems (Households with one of the listed needs)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	1,185	485	540	240	2,450	250	75	95	85	505
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	825	285	430	275	1,815	45	110	25	35	215
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	1,580	1,610	1,575	435	5,200	240	205	350	195	990
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	29,840	6,620	630	80	37,170	6,495	3,260	1,095	220	11,070

	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)	6,150	17,450	11,950	1,195	36,745	2,510	5,695	6,645	1,975	16,825
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	4,025	0	0	0	4,025	1,105	0	0	0	1,105

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	33,435	8,995	3,180	1,035	46,645	7,030	3,650	1,565	530	12,775
Having none of four housing problems	16,195	25,010	42,075	21,720	105,000	5,800	12,930	26,040	18,695	63,465

	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
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

3. Cost Burden > 30%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	13,770	8,435	3,560	25,765	2,150	2,820	2,430	7,400
Large Related	3,420	1,600	215	5,235	625	700	450	1,775
Elderly	6,445	4,180	2,050	12,675	4,610	4,125	2,405	11,140
Other	15,360	11,390	7,104	33,854	1,910	1,425	2,555	5,890
Total need by income	38,995	25,605	12,929	77,529	9,295	9,070	7,840	26,205

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

4. Cost Burden > 50%

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS								
Small Related	0	0	1,595	1,595	1,655	980	0	2,635
Large Related	0	0	280	280	445	185	0	630
Elderly	4,550	1,200	325	6,075	3,175	1,520	420	5,115
Other	0	13,015	3,785	16,800	1,485	0	0	1,485

	Renter				Owner			
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	Total
Total need by income	4,550	14,215	5,985	24,750	6,760	2,685	420	9,865

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

5. Crowding (More than one person per room)

	Renter					Owner				
	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total	0-30% AMI	>30-50% AMI	>50-80% AMI	>80-100% AMI	Total
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS										
Single family households	2,155	1,690	1,615	455	5,915	230	280	350	145	1,005
Multiple, unrelated family households	210	145	255	70	680	64	35	25	85	209
Other, non-family households	84	60	145	184	473	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	2,449	1,895	2,015	709	7,068	294	315	375	230	1,214

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

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

Table 12 – Crowding Information – 2/2

Data Source Comments:

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

The 2021 Franklin County ALICE Report shows that 34% of single person households are below the Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE) threshold, compared to 15% of households that are married with children.

The annual point-in-time count conducted in January 2024 identified 1,615 single adults experiencing homelessness, an increase of 2.5% from 2023. The overall population of people experiencing homelessness increased by 1.8%.

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.

According to the annual point-in-time count, within the homeless population in Columbus, there are 302 people who were victims of domestic violence. The City's consultation efforts in creating the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan revealed that the LSS Choices for Victims of Domestic Violence shelter averaged 173 residents per day in 2022, up from 130 per day during the same time in 2021. Approximately 400 individuals annually are served with supportive services by Freedom A La Cart, and of those who receive their workforce development services, 83% had children. In the state of Ohio in 2021, the National Network to End Domestic Violence has reported 286 unmet requests for services including shelter, housing, transportation, childcare, and other support services.

What are the most common housing problems?

Housing cost burden is the most common problem facing households in Columbus. Of the households facing housing problems, 84.5% of renter households and 90.8% of homeowner households were housing cost burdened. According to the 2016-2020 CHAS, 82.5% of the lowest income renters (0-30% AMI) facing housing problems are cost burdened (of those, approximately 83% are severely cost burdened), with an additional 9% having zero or negative income. At higher income levels, the proportion of households facing severe cost burden drops dramatically, but cost burden remains the predominant problem for homeowners and renters at all income levels below 100% AMI. Overcrowding is the second most common problem, affecting 8% of renter households facing problems, and nearly 4% of owner households facing problems.

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

Housing cost burden, as discussed previously, is greatest for the City's lowest income residents. There are no significant differences across populations and household types. Population data is not granular enough to demonstrate all disproportionately impacted groups, but anecdotal data indicates that low-income immigrants may be at greater risk of predatory landlords and substandard housing. The Colonial Village apartment complex, now closed, was found by the City to be housing hundreds of individuals including children in units that lacked heat and hot water, and otherwise offered substandard housing conditions. Many of the families in these units were immigrants from Haiti. The closing of the Latitude 525 apartments also provides an anecdotal example of the lowest income residents in Columbus facing

the most severe housing problems, which ultimately reached a point of being unlivable and requiring relocation for all residents.

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

The City's efforts to complete the HOME-ARP Allocation Plan identified a gap of 86,000 households in need of affordable rental units, without which, the most vulnerable of those households are at risk of becoming unsheltered or residing in shelters. The waitlist for rental vouchers has at least 30,000 households, and the availability of emergency rental assistance funding has reduced dramatically. Data defining the characteristics of these households is limited. Case studies of housing developments in Columbus, including Sawyer Towers and Colonial Village, shine a light on the fragility of affordable housing, which in many cases is poorly maintained and its tenants victims of discrimination and unsafe or unsanitary conditions. Tenants in similar properties remain at great risk of losing access to their housing and being unable to secure new affordable housing without assistance.

Of note is the 47% increase in the number of individuals experiencing chronic or repeated homelessness in 2024 compared to 2023, as determined from the City's point-in-time count. While this statistic does not specifically describe those at risk of becoming homeless, or the formerly homeless, it raises concerns that the effect of becoming homeless for the first time or for a subsequent time is becoming more impactful and having longer lasting repurcussions.

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 City does not provide estimates of the at-risk population.

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

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

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

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

Discussion

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

The consolidated planning guidelines define housing problems as one of four living conditions:

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

Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing needs than the rest of the community when the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the jurisdiction as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Housing Problems	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	46,635	6,700	5,720
White	19,845	2,715	2,075
Black / African American	19,840	3,384	2,080
Asian	2,025	140	865
American Indian, Alaska Native	179	10	10
Pacific Islander	15	0	20
Hispanic	2,810	165	485

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	33,090	9,965	0
White	16,775	5,315	0
Black / African American	11,474	3,560	0
Asian	1,495	280	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	34	55	0
Pacific Islander	65	10	0
Hispanic	2,120	470	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	26,710	37,795	0
White	16,050	21,505	0
Black / African American	7,520	11,690	0
Asian	960	1,245	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	40	59	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	1,495	1,940	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	6,565	31,050	0
White	4,365	20,315	0
Black / African American	1,550	7,645	0
Asian	275	1,154	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	35	50	0
Pacific Islander	0	35	0
Hispanic	185	1,055	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Overall, the 2016-2020 CHAS data shows us that housing problems decrease as household income increases. For example, at 80%-100% of Area Median Income (AMI) level, 83% of households in the jurisdiction have none of the four housing problems and 17% of households have one or more housing problems; whereas, at the 0%-30% AMI level, only 11% of households have none of the four housing problems and 79% of households have one or more housing problems.

Using the methodology described above, 2016-2020 CHAS data shows that American Indian & Alaska Native households in the 0%-30% AMI level and the 80%-100% AMI level have a disproportionately greater need compared to other racial and ethnic categories in those income levels. At the 30%-50% AMI level, CHAS data shows that all racial and ethnic categories have a disproportionately greater need than American Indian & Alaska Native households.

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

Severe housing problems are a subset of the four general conditions outlined in the consolidated planning guidelines. The first two conditions (lacking complete plumbing or lacking complete kitchen facilities) are considered to be severe. The second two conditions (overcrowding and cost burdened) are only considered severe if households experience:

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

Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing needs than the rest of the community when the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the jurisdiction as a whole.

0%-30% of Area Median Income

Severe Housing Problems*	Has one or more of four housing problems	Has none of the four housing problems	Household has no/negative income, but none of the other housing problems
Jurisdiction as a whole	39,855	13,465	5,720
White	17,320	5,250	2,075
Black / African American	16,560	6,664	2,080
Asian	1,765	399	865
American Indian, Alaska Native	154	35	10
Pacific Islander	15	0	20
Hispanic	2,390	580	485

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	12,860	30,195	0
White	7,205	14,880	0
Black / African American	3,823	11,205	0
Asian	765	1,010	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	80	0
Pacific Islander	50	25	0
Hispanic	660	1,925	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	5,685	58,820	0
White	3,225	34,330	0
Black / African American	1,405	17,810	0
Asian	350	1,855	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	25	75	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	605	2,840	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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	1,335	36,280	0
White	820	23,860	0
Black / African American	300	8,890	0
Asian	120	1,309	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	85	0
Pacific Islander	0	35	0
Hispanic	95	1,145	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 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

Overall, 2016-2020 CHAS data shows that severe housing problems decrease as income increases. For example, 68% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole in the 0%-30% AMI level have one or more severe housing problems; whereas, only 4% of households in the jurisdiction as a whole in the 80%-100% AMI level have one or more severe housing problems.

At the 0%-30% AMI level, White, Black/African American, Hispanic, and American Indian and Alaska Native households have a disproportionately greater need than Pacific Islander households. At the 30%-50% AMI level, all racial and ethnic categories have a disproportionately greater need than American Indian and Alaska Native households. At 50%-80% AMI level, American Indian and Alaska Native have a disproportionately greater need than White and Black/African American households.

NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens – 91.205 (b)(2)

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

Introduction:

Cost burden is defined as a household with monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 30% of monthly income. Severe cost burden is defined as a household with monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income.

Racial and ethnic groups at specific income levels are considered to have disproportionately greater housing needs than the rest of the community when the percentage of households experiencing one or more housing problems is at least 10 percentage points higher than the percentage of households in the jurisdiction as a whole.

Housing Cost Burden

Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	227,660	58,705	52,775	6,135
White	153,945	31,370	26,300	2,185
Black / African American	49,775	19,880	19,334	2,290
Asian	9,670	2,168	2,330	940
American Indian, Alaska Native	350	105	159	10
Pacific Islander	55	15	65	20
Hispanic	8,095	3,245	2,670	490

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Discussion:

NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion – 91.205(b)(2)

Are there any Income categories in which a racial or ethnic group has disproportionately greater need than the needs of that income category as a whole?

Housing Problems

According to 2016-2020 CHAS data on housing problems, American Indian & Alaska Native households in the 0%-30% AMI category have a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole. In the 30%-50% AMI category, Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need for housing.

Severe Housing Problems

According to 2016-2022 CHAS data on severe housing problems, Asian and American Indian & Alaska Native households in the 30%-50% AMI category have a disproportionately greater need. American Indian & Alaska Native households also have a disproportionately greater need in the 50%-80% income category.

Cost Burden

According to 2016-2022 CHAS data on cost burden, Pacific Islander households have a disproportionately greater need than the jurisdiction as a whole.

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

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

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

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

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is the Public Housing Agency responsible for the ownership and management of public housing property in Franklin County. According to CMHA, there are 130 public housing units and 13,826 Section 8 subsidized housing vouchers in use. There are nearly 40,000 individuals on the waiting list for the voucher program, in addition to others who have applied who have not yet been placed on the waiting list.

Totals in Use

				Program Type					
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project -based	Tenant -based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
# of units vouchers in use	0	0	136	13,826	3,778	10,048	335	56	155

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Alternate Data Source Name:
CMHA Data

Data Source Comments: Data provided to the City by CMHA in July 2024.

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	0	0	16,669	0	0	0	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	4	2	4	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	17	31	20	11	0	0
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	489	3,793	371	1,286	3	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	360	6,794	572	2,793	43	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	2,080	12,382	1,294	10,823	90	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
CMHA Data
Data Source Comments: Data provided to the City by CMHA in July 2024.

Race of Residents

				Program Type					
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	16	2,925	554	1,899	40	0	24
Black/African American	0	0	117	10,797	718	8,823	48	0	44
Asian	0	0	1	80	11	67	1	0	0
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	27	6	20	1	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	1	19	5	14	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 24 – Race of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
CMHA Data

Data Source Comments: Data provided to the City by CMHA in July 2024.

Ethnicity of Residents

				Program Type					
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	12	172	14	103	0	0	0
Not Hispanic	0	0	126	13,654	1,280	10,720	90	0	68

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Alternate Data Source Name:
CMHA Data

Data Source Comments: Data provided to the City by CMHA in July 2024.

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

As public housing stock has diminished and converted to Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD), the need for more accessible units is critical.

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

According to CMHA, there are 56 households on the 1-bedroom waiting list and 49 households on the 2-bedroom waiting list. The most immediate needs of public housing residents and Housing Choice voucher holders are affordable housing, transportation, food and other essential services, and assistance with covering monthly bills, such as utilities.

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

The Columbus area has a large Somali population and these residents reside in large families. There is a need for larger family units accommodate larger families. Rental assistance and rental units available for households with very low incomes does not address the existing need that exists in the community. While there is a need for accessible housing, the development of waiting list needs additional input from affected members of the community.

Discussion

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

According to data from the Community Shelter Board (CSB), the city of Columbus and Franklin County are experiencing an increase in homelessness, and there are significant gaps to support the housing needs of homeless populations. The following table describes the nature and extent of homelessness in Franklin County.

Homeless Needs Assessment

Population	Estimate the # of persons experiencing homelessness on a given night		Estimate the # experiencing homelessness each year	Estimate the # becoming homeless each year	Estimate the # exiting homelessness each year	Estimate the # of days persons experience homelessness
	Sheltered	Unsheltered				
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	23	737	3,079	1,835	2,579	96
Persons in Households with Only Children	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons in Households with Only Adults	490	1,125	4,833	2,926	4,112	57
Chronically Homeless Individuals	147	70	140	0	0	365
Chronically Homeless Families	3	4	16	0	0	365
Veterans	24	67	291	252	243	66
Unaccompanied Child	1	4	302	198	278	8
Persons with HIV	7	9	0	0	0	0

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Community Shelter Board, 2024

Indicate if the homeless population   Has No Rural Homeless
is:

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):

N/A, see table.

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

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

Data Source Comments:

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

Community Shelter Board (CSB) is preparing annually a gaps analysis of all housing needs of the population experiencing homelessness.

CSB is estimating an annual demand of 105 Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) units for families with children. The current gap is 65 units. CSB estimates an annual demand of 739 Rapid Rehousing (RRH) units for families with children. The current gap is 444 units. Veteran family need is noted in the above table, and there is no current housing gap.

CSB estimates an annual demand of 2,197 PSH units for single adults. The current gap is 1,820 units. CSB estimates an annual demand of 2,728 RRH units for single adults. The current gap is 2,314 units. Veterans have access to all the PSH and RRH units in the system.

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

African Americans are overrepresented in the homeless population. The overrepresentation is much less significant in the unsheltered population. Not included in the table above, an 8% multiracial distribution of the sheltered homeless population and a 5% multiracial distribution of the unsheltered population. Overall, people of color represent 72% of the sheltered population. From an ethnicity perspective, the Hispanic population is underrepresented in the homeless population, both sheltered and unsheltered. Community Shelter Board monitors housing placements by race, gender and ethnicity to ensure there is no racial or ethnic disparity in housing. In fact, the rate of African Americans housed is higher than their representation in the homeless population.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

The January 2024 point-in-time count, conducted by Community Shelter Board (CSB) in partnership with the Columbus and Franklin County Continuum of Care (CoC), identified 2,380 people experiencing homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County, marking a 1.8% increase from January 2023. Of these, 1,866 individuals were staying in shelter or transitional housing, representing a 1% increase from the previous year. Meanwhile, 514 people were living outside or in other spaces not meant for habitation, reflecting a 3% increase from 2023.
The count identified 230 families experiencing homelessness, a 5% increase from 2023. While five families were living in unsheltered conditions, 225 families were accessing shelter or transitional housing.

There were 1,615 single adults experiencing homelessness, marking a 2.5% increase from the previous year. Notably, 490 single adults were unsheltered, a 1% decrease from 2023, while 1,125 were accessing shelter or transitional housing, a 4% increase from 2023. CSB's strategy for addressing unsheltered homelessness resulted in progress, with a decrease in the number of unsheltered single adults and an increase in single adults accessing shelter or transitional housing. This shift underscores the effectiveness of expanding access to shelter beds and warming center beds, ultimately leading to fewer single adults experiencing homelessness in unsheltered conditions.

There was a substantial 47% increase in individuals experiencing chronic or repeated homelessness, with 224 people identified. Among them, 150 were living unsheltered, while 74 were accessing shelter. The rise in chronic homelessness is a marker of the community's affordable housing crisis with low vacancy rates at 3.8%, increased rent burden at 70%, and depressed development.

A total of 91 Veterans were experiencing homelessness, reflecting a 10% reduction from the previous year. While 24 were living in unsheltered conditions, 67 were accessing shelter.

The table above also estimates the number of people experiencing homelessness annually using data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) operated by CSB. The annual count of individuals experiencing homelessness shows an increase, as well as an increase in the time individuals experience homelessness. A couple of facts are impacting these numbers. Columbus and Franklin County are experiencing an affordable housing crisis. Individuals and families are stuck in shelter as they are not able to find housing they can afford to move into. On the other hand, Columbus and Franklin County have a growing community with more people moving into the area every day.
The City of Columbus and Franklin County commissioned a Community Assessment by Focus Strategies, a national consulting firm, who has been conducting qualitative, quantitative, and policy analyses to craft recommendations about homelessness response tailored to our community. The assessment found that the Columbus metropolitan region's median gross rent increased 34% from $887 in 2017 to $1,186 in 2022 while the rental vacancy rate fell 40% from 6.3% in 2017 to 3.8% in 2022. During the same time, the national median gross rent increased less steeply, by 29% from $982 in 2017 to $1,268 in 2022, and national rental vacancy rates fell less severely, by 19% from 7.2% to 5.8%. Columbus' affordable housing

shortage is also more pronounced with only 24 housing units available per 100 extremely low income households compared with 33 housing units nationally. Overall, the Columbus and Franklin County community is facing more severe housing market challenges compared to the national landscape. A baseline predictive model presented summer of 2023 found an estimated 86% increase in unsheltered homelessness and a 16% increase in total homelessness by 2028 if we maintain status quo programming.

Discussion:

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

Introduction:

The following special populations are specific groups in the community with unique supportive housing needs: the elderly, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV or AIDS, and victims of domestic violence.

HOPWA

Current HOPWA formula use:	
Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	5,187
Area incidence of AIDS	95
Rate per population	10
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	292
Rate per population (3 years of data)	10
Current HIV surveillance data:	
Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	6,315
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	303
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	211

Table 27 – HOPWA Data

Data Source Comments: Ohio Department of Health, HIV/AIDS Surveillance Program. Data reported through June 30, 2022

HIV Housing Need (HOPWA Grantees Only)

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

Table 28 – HIV Housing Need

Data Source: HOPWA CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Populations with special needs are described as any special population that needs support to maintain housing and without support would suffer a decreased quality of life or risk for homelessness. This is a broad description that encompasses persons with developmental disabilities, addiction, the chronically homeless or persons living with HIV/AIDS. Persons with HIV/AIDS continue to report significant experience with stereotypes and stigmas resulting in fear and discrimination. Challenges created by this behavior include barriers to securing and maintaining housing. Persons with HIV/AIDS typically have

difficulty maintaining full time employment resulting in low-income. Chronic health issues impact their ability to maintain job stability and results in poor credit and rental history. Based on the 2022 HIV Surveillance Report from the Ohio Department of Health, as of June 30, 2022, there are 6,315 people in the Columbus metropolitan statistical area living with diagnosed human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This includes 2,776 people living with diagnosed stage-3 HIV infection, also known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

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

The Housing and Supportive service needs of Persons living with HIV/AIDs are determined by the Columbus Public Health Department, as the majority of the HOPWA clientele are referred from other supportive service programs for persons living with HIV/AIDS (Ryan White, Medical Case managers, etc.). While supportive services are offered to all HOPWA recipients, the Columbus HOPWA program uses a housing-first model. The immediate need is stable housing itself.

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

There are 6,315 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) in the Columbus Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) as of June 30, 2022.

Age. Approximately fifty-eight percent (58%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA are adults between the ages of 30 and 64. Youth and young adults between the ages of 15 and 29 account for nine percent (9%) of PLWHA.

Race/ethnicity. Males make up 79% of the population of PLWHA in the Columbus MSA. Non-Hispanic Black/African American persons account for forty-three percent (43%) of the PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, whereas non-Hispanic white persons account for forty-four percent (44%) of the PLWHA. Of the 2,740 non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, twenty-nine percent (29%) are men. Overall, thirty-nine percent (39%) of the PLWHA are non-Hispanic white men. Seven percent (7%) of PLWHA are Hispanic with 336 males and 75 females.

Exposure Category. Of the 6,315 PLWHA in the Columbus MSA, approximately fifty-three percent (53%) identified male-to-male sex as a risk of exposure to HIV. Approximately twenty-one percent (21%) of PLWHA identified heterosexual contact as their risk of exposure whereas fifteen percent (15%) of PLWHA identified injection drug use along with other risk "other or unknown" risk.

Among non-Hispanic white persons living with a diagnosis of HIV/AIDS in the Columbus MSA, seventy-nine percent (79%) identified male-to-male sex as the only potential exposure to HIV, while two percent (2%) identified heterosexual contact only. In comparison, sixty-one percent (61%) of non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA identified male-to-male sex as the only potential exposure to HIV and

nine percent (9%) identified heterosexual contact only. Twenty-four percent (24%) of non-Hispanic Black/African American PLWHA reported an unknown or other source of exposure to HIV, compared to eleven percent (11%) of non-Hispanic white PLWHA.

Disease Status. Of the 6,315 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection in the Columbus MSA in 2021, fifty-six percent (56%) are persons living with HIV (not AIDS) or PLWH and forty-four percent (44%) are persons living with AIDS or PLWA. Therefore, a total of 2,776 persons are living with an AIDS diagnosis in the Columbus MSA. Men account for seventy-nine percent (79%) of PLWA and non-Hispanic white persons account for the largest racial group (39%), followed by non-Hispanic Black/African American persons (29%). Hispanic persons represent six percent (6%) of the PLWA in the Columbus MSA.

If the PJ will establish a preference for a HOME TBRA activity for persons with a specific category of disabilities (e.g., persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness), describe their unmet need for housing and services needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2) (ii))

n/a

Discussion:

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities are essential for developing and sustaining viable urban communities, as they contribute to the quality of life for individuals and families in the community. The City continues to grow in population, and services for LMI populations must remain accessible to all residents regardless of where within the City they reside. Many non-profit organizations operating human services programming in the City lack sufficient space to deliver the level of services needed by the population they serve, or may operate without a permanent facility.

How were these needs determined?

The Department of Finance and Management conducts a comprehensive process with each City department to determine the annual Capital Improvement Budget (CIB) and the 5-year Capital Improvements Plan (CIP). The CIP is a planning document for future capital projects throughout the city. The CIB serves as the basis for all budgeting and spending related to capital projects throughout the city for the current year. The Department of Finance and Management consults with City departments to prioritize capital improvements project for funding and, in collaboration with the Mayor's Office, determines the CIB. Department Directors and the Mayor's Office then brief City Council members on the proposed CIB. City Council then holds public meetings to discuss the proposed capital budget and may amend the CIB or CIP at this time. City Council then votes to adopt the CIB and CIP.

The City also solicits applications for CDBG funding from local organizations on an annual basis, and regularly receives applications for public facility improvements and/or acquisition that far exceed the City's annual allocation of CDBG funds.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The City of Columbus estimates that 50%-60% of the City does not have curbs and/or sidewalks, primarily due to the time period when many properties were developed or their development within smaller communities that were later annexed into the City boundaries. Each year the City works to complete gaps in sidewalks that provide critical connections to the sidewalk network, but City codes for stormwater management make it challenging to install long stretches of sidewalk without also improving stormwater infrastructure and increasing costs significantly.

The City has an active process for monitoring and prioritizing roadways for resurfacing and other improvements. City capital dollars, along with competitive funds from the regional MPO, MORPC, and the federal government, are used for most major roadway projects.

The City also has needs for stormwater infrastructure improvement, as many areas of the City experience sewer overflows when heavy rains flood the system. Since 2014, a program called Blueprint Columbus has worked to plan multi-pronged improvements to address these needs in the neighborhoods where flooding is most severe.

As the City's population grows, increasing demands are placed on many of the public improvements city-wide. Infrastructure is aging and nearing the end of its useful life in many of the City's neighborhoods.

Non-profit service providers are experiencing similar needs, as the improvements at their public facilities, such as parking lots, sewer, sidewalks, or other utilities and amenities are deteriorating and in need of repair or replacement.

How were these needs determined?

City departments, including Public Service and Public Utilities, and offices like the Office of Sustainability, maintain data regarding the infrastructure under their management. Much of this data is maintained in the City's geographic information systems database, and there has been a concerted effort in recent years to centralize and maintain the data to improve the City's planning and investment.

The City goes through an annual budget process based on the 6-year Capital Improvements Program. Departments submit their prioritized projects to the Department of Finance and Management to be assessed for eligibility, and a final plan is put before the City Council for approval. Departments actively assess need throughout the year in order to submit projects for successful funding in the capital budget.

The public application process for Community Development Block Grants reveals the extent of the public improvement needs for non-profits in the City. In addition to renovation and rehabilitation projects that would benefit public facilities, the Grants Management Section often receives applications for parking lot improvements, sewer improvements, and installation or upgrades to other public spaces like playgrounds or park spaces.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

According to the Human Service Chamber of Franklin County, 92% of their member organization were facing greater demand for services in 2023 than in 2022. Feedback gathered from non-profits who have attended public meetings related to this Consolidated Plan support that data and indicate that the trend is likely continuing into 2024. As the population grows, there are simply more people in need of service, and the increasing needs of existing residents could be attributed to the end of many COVID relief programs and the dramatic inflation and rising cost of living that has impacted much of the country in recent years. The same report from the Human Service Chamber identified that their non-profit members have 1,000 unfilled positions, leading to 70% of member organizations being unable to meet the demand for services from the community.

How were these needs determined?

Organizations like the Human Service Chamber and The Columbus Foundation provide resources and support to non-profit organizations in the City of Columbus and surrounding area. These centralized agencies collect data and advocate for the needs of their member agencies.

The City has had a public application process for CDBG funds for the past four years, and seen increasing numbers of agencies interested in, and applying for CDBG funds, predominantly public services. The limitation of the public services cap makes it very challenging to meet the needs of more than a few of the applicant agencies in a given year.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The Housing Market Analysis is meant to supplement the information gleaned from the Needs Assessment to facilitate the creation of goals that are better tailored to the local context. In this way, the purpose of the Housing Market Analysis is to ensure that the goals created to address the needs identified in the Needs Assessment will work in the local market.

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

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

Introduction

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

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	182,185	46%
1-unit, attached structure	38,610	10%
2-4 units	53,665	14%
5-19 units	77,130	20%
20 or more units	40,700	10%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	2,880	1%
Total	*395,170*	*100%*

Table 29 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
No bedroom	355	0%	7,115	4%
1 bedroom	2,290	1%	50,135	25%
2 bedrooms	32,640	20%	96,810	48%
3 or more bedrooms	127,404	78%	45,874	23%
Total	*162,689*	*99%*	*199,934*	*100%*

Table 30 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

Data from the National Housing Preservation Database indicates that there are 10,906 rental units in the City of Columbus financed and/or subsidized through a federal program that has long-term tenant affordability requirements. These include the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, HUD Multifamily Assistance and Section 8 Contracts, and the HOME program. Of these, 56% are targeted to families, 25% are targeted to the elderly, 8% are targeted to disabled, and 11% are targeted to elderly or disabled populations.

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

Of the units mentioned above, 31% (3,362) have program contracts or requirements with an earliest end date within the next five years (through the end of 2029). When the contracts expire, property owners may choose, depending on the property condition, location, and housing market, to remove them from the affordable housing stock.

Through a contract with HUD, CMHA currently has approximately 13,800 housing choice vouchers and 130 public housing units. HUD has approved CMHA to convert the remaining public housing units to project-based vouchers (PBVs) through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program. Through RAD, CMHA has converted 1,159 public housing units to PBV to-date.

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

In the past decade, population growth in Columbus has outpaced the region's supply of available housing. Columbus is projected to have a shortage of as much as 110,000 housing units by 2032. From 2004 to 2022, annual construction of new single-family homes in Columbus fell by 34%, and it has yet to return to pre-2004 levels. For every 100 net new jobs in the region, only 65 new housing permits were issued. To address the current and projected housing shortage in Columbus, the new home construction rate would need to more than double, from around 8,300 units per year to as many as 19,300 per year.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

In addition to an overall under-supply of all types of housing, there is a clear shortage of affordable housing in Columbus. As a result, according to the CHAS 2016-2020 data, 77,529 renter-occupied and 26,205 owner-occupied households are cost burdened, meaning they spend more than 30% of their income on housing. Of these households, approximately 32% of renter-occupied and 38% of owner-occupied households are severely cost burdened (spending more than 50% of their income on housing). The 2024 Gap Report, released jointly by the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) and the Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio (COHHIO), revealed a deficit of 52,694 rental units that are affordable and available to extremely low-income households in Columbus.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The following section provides information on the cost of rental and owner-occupied housing in the City of Columbus, while focusing specifically on housing affordability for LMI households.

2016-2020 ACS median home values saw a 24% increase and median rents have increased by 23% from the previous five-year period. The increase in median cost of rent has a disproportionately negative impact on LMI individuals because they are more likely to rent. Because they often lack the savings and credit necessary to purchase a home, renting is the only option for many LMI households. So while renting becomes more costly, the opportunity for LMI households to purchase a home, despite a reported decrease in median value, is exacerbated and continues to be out of reach.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2009	Most Recent Year: 2020	% Change
Median Home Value	129,100	160,000	24%
Median Contract Rent	672	824	23%

Table 31 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2016-2020 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	24,010	12.0%
$500-999	120,805	60.4%
$1,000-1,499	44,300	22.2%
$1,500-1,999	7,974	4.0%
$2,000 or more	2,860	1.4%
Total	*199,949*	*100.0%*

Table 32 - Rent Paid

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Housing Affordability

Number of Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	13,890	No Data
50% HAMFI	59,200	21,960
80% HAMFI	130,515	52,058
100% HAMFI	No Data	73,411
Total	*203,605*	*147,429*

Table 33 – Housing Affordability

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	842	941	1,163	1,426	1,577
High HOME Rent	643	761	957	1,225	1,414
Low HOME Rent	643	731	877	1,014	1,131

Table 34 – Monthly Rent

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a significant shortage in the amount of housing affordable to residents in the 0-30% HAMFI range. According to the 2016-2020 CHAS data, there are 62,455 households but only 13,890 units affordable to the households in this income category.

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

Around 2014, the growth of median household incomes in Columbus and the value of the city's lower-tier housing stock began to diverge, and lower-tier housing prices increased at nearly double the rate of median household income (US Census Bureau; Zillow Home Value Index). In addition, since 2016, rent prices in Columbus rose at a rate that outpaced median household income growth by 11 percentage points (ACS 2022 5-year estimates).

Home and rental prices have continued to soar as housing stock has been depleted, making homeownership—and sometimes even having a roof over one's head—increasingly out of reach for many people, particularly those from the lowest income brackets and historically marginalized communities.

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

According to the data tables above, Area Median Rent and Fair Market Rent have increased by 23% and 28%, respectively, since 2015. In comparison, HOME rents have only increased by 3-6% over the same time frame. The only HOME rents available at or below the median rent level is in efficiency-sized units.

However, it is not the median price that impacts the availability of affordable rental units, rather it is primarily the supply and location of affordable apartments that limit opportunities. In many areas of the

City that have revitalized or received significant private and public investment, there is a lack of affordable rental options for LMI households. In turn, this limits rental housing choice to specific areas of the City where there is a high concentration of apartments with affordable rents. The relationship between the market rent in Columbus and FMR/HOME rents does not change the City's approach to providing affordable housing. The City's strategy to produce and preserve affordable housing involves assisting LMI owner and renter-occupied homes to remain in their homes in a safe and sound environment, and incentivizing the preservation and expansion of healthy and affordable housing.

Discussion

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

Introduction

This section details the physical condition of housing in Columbus, with an emphasis on conditions that pose the greatest risks to occupants and the community.

Describe the jurisdiction's definition of "standard condition" and "substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation":

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

4503.01 Declaration of policy:

There exists in the City residential, nonresidential, commercial, industrial buildings, structures, and vacant areas and combinations thereof, which are slum or blighted, or which are becoming slum or blighted because of substandard, unsanitary, deteriorated or deteriorating conditions, factors, and characteristics. Their existence is injurious to the public health, safety, and welfare, including spiritual values as well as physical, aesthetic and monetary values, and constitute a nuisance and a threat to the realization of maximum benefits from urban redevelopment and the general growth and the providing of a safe and healthful environment in the City. The purpose of this code is to protect the health, safety and welfare of the inhabitants of the City by setting forth a comprehensive Housing Code covering all buildings now in existence or hereafter constructed by: (A) Establishing minimum standards for: (1) Basic equipment and facilities with respect to light, heat, plumbing and ventilation; (2) Use and location of space for cooking, heating, living and sleeping purpose; and (3) Adequate maintenance and prevention for elimination of hazards and nuisances. (B) Determining the responsibilities of owners, operators, and occupants of dwelling and other buildings. (C) Providing for uniform administration and enforcement adequate to carry out the provisions and intent of this code. (Ord. 1254-75.)

4503.02 Application:

This code is a housing code to provide minimum requirements for the safety, health and welfare of the public and to preserve and improve the economic and aesthetic values and prevent the deterioration of buildings and neighborhoods in the City. Where a provision of this code is found to be in conflict with a provision of a zoning, building electrical, plumbing, fire, safety, health ordinance, or other ordinance, code or regulation, the provision or requirement which is the more restrictive or which establishes a higher standard shall prevail. (Ord. 356-75.)

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
With one selected Condition	31,495	19%	79,910	40%
With two selected Conditions	635	0%	4,935	2%
With three selected Conditions	20	0%	295	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	130,540	80%	114,800	57%
Total	*162,690*	*99%*	*199,940*	*99%*

Table 35 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
2000 or later	28,200	17%	38,500	19%
1980-1999	47,529	29%	59,375	30%
1950-1979	58,260	36%	74,840	37%
Before 1950	28,690	18%	27,215	14%
Total	*162,679*	*100%*	*199,930*	*100%*

Table 36 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2016-2020 CHAS

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard

Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	**%**	**Number**	**%**
Total Number of Units Built Before 1980	86,950	53%	102,055	51%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	28,040	17%	12,640	6%

Table 37 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Total Units) 2016-2020 CHAS (Units with Children present)

Vacant Units

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

Table 38 - Vacant Units

Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[F8DC4D3147433947165558A235C46686]
PLAN_SECTION_ID=[1313801000]>

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

The City of Columbus does not maintain an inventory that tracks the number of housing units that have lead-based paint hazards and are specifically occupied by LMI families. The best estimate would be based off of the Risk of Lead Based Paint Hazards table in this section. According to 2016-2020 ACS and CHAS data, there were 189,005 housing units at risk of lead-based paint hazards, and of those units 40,680 had at least one child living in them.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) is the Public Housing Agency responsible for the ownership and management of low-income housing property in Franklin County. According to CMHA, as of July 2024, there are 130 public housing units available. In addition, there are 13,585 Section 8 vouchers currently available, and this number has steadily increased over the last five years.

Totals Number of Units

	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	0	2,337	12,151	1,410	10,741	672	0	5,621
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 39 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

CMHA is participating in HUD's Rental Assistance Demonstration Program (RAD) and has submitted an entire portfolio for RAD conversion. As such, the number of Public Housing units has been steadily decreasing and has been converted to vouchers or other methods of ensuring ongoing affordability of those units.

There are a total of 130 Public Housing units in CMHA's inventory, of which 30 units are elderly-restricted. According to CMHA, units are in fair to good condition, and as needed, are funneled through the RAD program for necessary capital improvements to the properties.

CMHA's housing choice voucher program maintains a 99% utilization rate. Currently, more than 40,000 families are waiting to be selected for a voucher. CMHA continues to administer the HCV Family Self-Sufficiency program and the Homeownership Program. CMHA regularly applies for and has received vouchers for all additional funding opportunities from HUD such as but not limited to the HUD VASH and Mainstream programs.

CMHA is projecting to utilize a number of project-based vouchers throughout Franklin County in a number of locations and for purposes that are consistent with its Strategic Plan. This will include the construction of new designated housing for elderly and/or disabled families and or new family mixed income/workforce PBV communities. This will also include renovating existing housing through the LIHTC program and using PBV's as needed. CMHA will acquire land if needed to create additional mixed income, deeply affordable, LIHTC, and PBV communities throughout Franklin County.

CMHA has committed to a strategic initiative to acquire and/or develop up to 500 new units of housing each year during the 2021-2025 strategic plan period, serving residents in deeply affordable housing, workforce housing and mixed income communities. CMHA will also be obtaining a S&P rating and pursue the ability to issue tax exempt bonds to fund the acquisition/development of affordable, mixed income, market rate, LIHTC and PBV housing in additional to commercial property and or capital improvements at existing sites and/or CMHA office buildings. CMHA will utilize the issuance of tax exempt bonds and other means of financing necessary to develop and acquire new mixed income, affordable, market rate, LIHTC and PBV housing both as a sole entity and with other partners throughout the this 5-year plan term.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Waggoner Senior	92
The Meadows	70

Table 40 - Public Housing Condition

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

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

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

CMHA has established a HUD-recognized EnVision Center known as the CMHA RISE Center. The RISE center will continue to service all CMHA residents by way of linking residents to needed social services from many different providers in the community. These services will be available to all CMHA residents.

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

Discussion:

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

Introduction

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

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

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)	451	214	73	1,110	0
Households with Only Adults	710	485	54	2,483	228
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	3,107	0
Veterans	39	0	0	515	0
Unaccompanied Youth	12	0	1	0	0

Table 41 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: Community Shelter Board, July 2024

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

Health/Mental Health

To better support shelter staff in preventing and de-escalating crisis situations and promote health and safety among populations being served at shelters, the City of Columbus at the request of CSB allocated $4.9 million of American Rescue Plan Act funds through July 2025 to train and place dedicated crisis prevention and de-escalation specialists (CS) in every shelter and transitional housing location.

Specialists engage with adult clients preventatively to establish trusting relationships and share resources. During a crisis, specialists use de-escalation strategies to provide trauma-informed interventions. For clients, these interventions improve the quality of their experience and lessen the trauma of interactions with police, hospitals, or going to jail. The initiative seeks to decrease instances of harm to residents and the need for 911 calls, while increasing the sense of safety among staff. Community-wide, it helps develop a mental health workforce pipeline, while reducing costs to the City for emergency runs to homeless programs.

Pilot data as of January 2024, analyzed by an independent evaluator, indicate that specialists' de-escalation interventions have successfully reduced the number of crises resulting in 911 calls in shelters, with decreases ranging from 0 to 91%, and a median of 38% – up to 77 fewer calls of interest.

Employment services:

CSB implemented a program in the two family emergency shelters to streamline the process used to refer and enroll families in emergency shelter with Ohio Means Jobs (OMJ), allowing families to access the employment benefits OMJ provides much faster, including support with resume writing, IT assistance, interview skills, job fairs with on-site hiring. Families enrolled in the OMJ program are linked with one of the Talent Development Specialist that OMJ dedicated specifically to work with our pilot participants. These Specialists focus on the immediate income goals of the families and help them develop long-term employment plans. The shelters' dedicated workforce/employment specialist problem-solve with families on a regular basis, in collaboration with CSB and OMJ. These specialists also help families pursue their employment goals, like attending job fairs, completing resumes, practicing interviews, and submitting job applications.

Participants in CSB's programs receive help with job searches, applications, resume writing, transportation, uniforms and professional attire. An increasing number of programs have employment specialists on site to provide more individualized support, make connections with employers and provide appropriate job coaching. Gift cards are utilized by providers to help address barriers such as childcare and transportation among other needs. Several programs have successful employment and work equity programs that include training, workshops, and collaboration with employers. Partners have worked with local employers to host job fairs and the programs has identified private employers who are willing to hire people with histories of criminal behavior, addiction and homelessness. One example

is the Right Track Program that consists of classroom experience followed by a paid training position within a permanent supportive housing (PSH) provider's housing facilities. Another provider has a workforce development program and has hired a PSH resident.

Mainstream Benefits:

Efforts to connect people experiencing homelessness to cash benefits – particularly SSI and SSDI – should be more efficient and effective. CSB is expanding the use of SOAR system-wide for clients to access benefits, including increasing the number of SOAR certified staff. Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services (JFS) regularly have staff onsite at the two family shelters to expedite access to benefits.

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.

An effective and optimized homeless crisis response system is able to fulfill the following core functions for each individual or family experiencing a housing crisis in Columbus:

- Prevent homelessness by providing coordinated and ready access to emergency assistance for all people at-risk of or experiencing literal homelessness in Columbus and Franklin County. This includes targeted homelessness prevention assistance for people at highest risk of homelessness and other community-based or homeless crisis response system resources, as needed.
- Shelter people who are literally homeless and not more appropriately assisted by other public systems. This includes providing year-round access to a variety of temporary shelter options and support services to best meet the varying needs of people experiencing homelessness.
- Re-house people who are literally homeless by providing immediate access to individualized re-housing assistance and connection to a wide-range of private market, subsidized, and permanent supportive housing options.
- Stabilize and connect people who experience a housing crisis by providing direct access to a wide-range of community-based services that help address immediate needs and support long-term housing stability.

Veterans: Columbus and Franklin County have committed to achieving an effective end to homelessness among Veterans according to federal criteria and benchmarks. The current system meets federal criteria, ensuring every Veteran who is literally homeless has immediate access to low-barrier shelter and individualized re-housing assistance. Additional system improvements are needed to meet federal performance goals related to length of time to permanent housing and to reduce the number of Veterans becoming homeless compared with the number ending their homelessness.

Chronically Homeless: Columbus and Franklin County seek to achieve an effective end to chronic homelessness consistent with federal criteria and benchmarks. The current system does not meet federal criteria as sufficient resources are not presently available to assure single adults who are chronically homeless have year-round, low-barrier access to emergency shelter and sufficient access to critical health and behavioral health services while being assisted to secure housing.

Children and Pregnant Women: Columbus and Franklin County seek to achieve an effective end to homelessness among families with children and pregnant women. The current system provides immediate access to emergency assistance for families in need of shelter via a county-wide homeless hotline. Every family and pregnant woman who is literally homeless is provided immediate access to low-barrier shelter year-round. The system does not currently have sufficient re-housing capacity to effectively serve all literally homeless families and pregnant women who don't otherwise self-resolve.

Youth: Columbus and Franklin County have committed to achieving an effective end to homelessness among youth. In July 2018, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) selected Columbus and Franklin County to receive new Youth Homelessness Demonstration Program (YHDP) funding to demonstrate how a comprehensive approach can dramatically reduce youth homelessness. A Place to Call Home for Youth is our collective plan to guide local efforts to develop and implement comprehensive new approaches, projects, and strategies to ensure all youth age 24 and under have a safe place to call home. A Place to Call Home for Youth was developed with direct input from more than 250 stakeholders, including youth and young adults currently experiencing homelessness. Through the Youth Action Board, youth and young adults inspired, informed, and provided direction for our collective efforts.

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

Introduction

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

HOPWA Assistance Baseline Table

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

Table 42– 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

A search using the Ohio Housing Locator Tool was conducted to identify affordable rental properties in the City of Columbus designed to serve seniors and/or persons with disabilities. The search returned 47 properties with rent ranging from $0 to $1,200 per month that were designated for seniors. Of these properties, 20 offered units with two or more bedrooms. There were 15 properties designated for seniors or eligible people with disabilities, of which 7 properties offered units with two or more bedrooms.

The Age-Friendly Columbus Findings Report indicated that older adults in Columbus generally feel positive about their current housing, their ability to pay for and maintain that housing, the area where they live, and their safety in and around their home. However, nearly four times as many Columbus older adults said they were unable to maintain the outside of their home as the inside of their home. Only 28% of older Columbus residents have access to age-friendly home modifications such as no-step entry, wider doorways, first floor bedroom and bathrooms, and grab bars in their bathroom.

In addition, two major trends are occurring simultaneously at the local and national levels: the older adult population is growing; and property values are increasing in many urban and suburban areas. As

property values increase, there is often an increase in the amount of property taxes owed. There is concern that these converging trends are increasing the number of older adults experiencing financial pressure related to increasing property taxes. Many older adults are reliant on Social Security as a primary source of income; however, Social Security and other wages are not keeping pace with housing and cost of living increases, creating an environment of financial pressure. Increasing numbers of older adults are housing cost burdened and housing costs in Franklin County continue to increase significantly.

The Alcohol, Drug Addiction, and Mental Health (ADAMH) Board of Franklin County provides funding to meet the supportive housing needs of persons with serious mental illness and/or substance abuse problems. ADAMH currently funds permanent supportive housing units reserved for the population they serve, including those with substance abuse problems. The Community Housing Network (CHN) is the largest provider of ADAMH-funded permanent supportive housing. CHN develops, owns, and manages permanent supportive housing across Franklin County for special needs populations, including persons with substance abuse problems. There is no known information on number of non-homeless persons with substance abuse problems in need of supportive housing; however, the City has used HOME dollars to support CHN in the construction of new PSH units and plans to continue to do so for the duration of the Consolidated Plan. HOME funds are also used in partnership with the Community Shelter Board to provide rental assistance to households meeting the definition of homeless.

Persons with HIV/AIDS are served by the City's Department of Public Health through the Ryan White Program and the Department of Development Housing Division through the HOPWA program. While supportive services are offered to each HOPWA client, the largest need is the stable housing itself. It is important to note that each provider organization has a waitlist for rental assistance.

Please see MA-25 for more information on the needs of public housing residents.

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

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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)

The City will use HOPWA funding to provide housing, information resources and supportive services for persons living with HIV. The Department of Development's Division of Housing will continue to partner with non-profit partners such as CHDOs, permanent supportive housing providers Community Housing Network and National Church Residences, and organizations like Habitat for Humanity to provide housing units for special needs populations. In addition, the Housing Division will continue to fund the

CHORES program, which is a minor home repair program for the elderly and disabled. Current programs like the Homestead Exemption, Franklin County's Property Tax Assistance Program, and the Franklin County Treasurer's Budget Payment Plan are critical to ease the financial strain on older adults in Franklin County.

The City is undergoing a market rental study that will assist with a request to HUD for a rent standard that will increase the pool of available affordable housing in the Columbus MSA. The City, in partnership with existing nonprofit organizations will also continue to work through the waitlist of potential HOPWA clients while continuing to perform outreach through COHPA (Central Ohio HIV/AIDS Planning Alliance) and other community based events to increase knowledge of the program. The City will continue to search for capable organizations to administer the program.

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))

The City will use HOPWA funding to provide housing, information resources and supportive services for persons living with HIV. The Department of Development's Division of Housing will continue to partner with non-profit partners such as CHDOs and organizations like Habitat for Humanity to provide housing units for special needs populations. In addition, the Housing Division will continue to fund the CHORES program, which is a minor home repair program for the elderly and disabled. Current programs like the Homestead Exemption, Franklin County's Property Tax Assistance Program, and the Franklin County Treasurer's Budget Payment Plan are critical to ease the financial strain on older adults in Franklin County.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), the City of Columbus, and Franklin County partnered in 2020 to develop the Regional Housing Strategy (RHS).

The RHS began with a thorough investigation of existing and projected housing needs in the region, grounded by both quantitative and qualitative assessments to understand housing supply and demand throughout the region, barriers to development, and the regional housing finance landscape. From there, potential investment strategies and housing interventions were identified based on national best practices. These strategies were vetted with regional stakeholders to better understand their regional relevance and viability, resulting in region-specific recommendations for future action. Each strategy was then aligned with the various housing submarket conditions throughout the region to help decision-makers choose among the potential interventions for implementation.

The RHA identified the following key barriers to development:

- **Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) attitudes** and negative perceptions about housing density and affordability, resulting in a lack of public and political support that affects development feasibility in Central Ohio.
- **Uncertainty associated with local land use processes and standards,** driven by significant variations in local policies, processes and standards with little centralized information to help navigate the process. This increases the time and cost of development.
- **Increasing costs of residential development,** including land costs, site selection, and regulatory costs. This can decrease production, particularly of housing at lower price points. The increased cost of construction materials and labor were identified as key drivers in the economics of residential development in Central Ohio. Since the RHS was published in 2020, inflation drove up the cost of building materials, labor, and financing in Columbus by as much as 18 percent between 2021 and 2022, and the pace of this rise in costs has only increased.
- **Need for more assistance than available resources,** across multiple fronts. From rental assistance to support for home repairs, demand outweighs available programs. This need plays out in the region's housing finance landscape as well, where limited gap financing has created an over-dependence on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to produce affordable housing in the region.

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

Introduction

As Ohio's state capital and largest city, the City of Columbus sits at the center of the Columbus MSA. Columbus enjoys a very diverse economy which is largely credited as the driving force for the City's economic stability.

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	773	426	0	0	0
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	45,947	52,991	14	13	-1
Construction	11,341	17,667	3	4	1
Education and Health Care Services	68,644	90,004	21	22	1
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32,514	40,210	10	10	0
Information	8,014	9,379	2	2	0
Manufacturing	22,396	22,144	7	6	-1
Other Services	12,222	15,930	4	4	0
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	42,554	56,704	13	14	1
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	41,628	49,332	13	12	-1
Transportation and Warehousing	24,554	28,371	8	7	-1
Wholesale Trade	15,588	17,355	5	4	-1
Total	326,175	400,513	--	--	--

Table 43 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS (Workers), 2020 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	497,433
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	470,480
Unemployment Rate	5.42
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	17.40
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	3.63

Table 44 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	130,570
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	20,124
Service	48,325
Sales and office	102,810
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	21,970
Production, transportation and material moving	26,104

Table 45 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	317,433	74%
30-59 Minutes	95,533	22%
60 or More Minutes	13,762	3%
Total	*426,728*	*100%*

Table 46 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
Less than high school graduate	22,475	3,240	20,875

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		Not in Labor Force
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	81,875	6,495	31,035
Some college or Associate's degree	112,200	4,870	23,770
Bachelor's degree or higher	167,185	3,470	19,490

Table 47 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	1,085	3,139	5,525	7,029	5,330
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9,740	8,345	7,209	15,350	8,405
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	25,665	38,950	26,520	53,960	29,434
Some college, no degree	44,360	37,930	21,930	42,890	17,290
Associate's degree	2,980	12,395	8,730	17,040	5,063
Bachelor's degree	15,845	59,060	28,765	37,855	14,489
Graduate or professional degree	1,055	27,405	17,605	19,830	12,308

Table 48 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	68,733
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	98,872
Some college or Associate's degree	164,778
Bachelor's degree	240,014
Graduate or professional degree	263,556

Table 49 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2016-2020 ACS

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

The largest employment sector in Columbus is education and healthcare – this comes as no surprise since the region is home to four major hospital systems and 62 colleges and universities, including The

Ohio State University, a tier-1 research university and one of the largest in the country. Other major employment sectors include arts, entertainment, and accommodations; finance, insurance, and real estate; professional, scientific and management services; and retail trades. Together, these indicate that the Columbus region is largely a service-based economy.

According to the Ohio Department of Job and Family Services (ODJFS), the Columbus metro economy is expected to grow by 102,228 new jobs, a 9.4% increase, between 2020 and 2030. The greatest growth is anticipated in occupations such as transportation and material moving; food preparation and serving; healthcare support; healthcare practitioners and technicians; and education, training, and library occupations. Based on these projections, it appears that there will be an increased demand for a mix of low- to- medium-skilled workers over the coming years in Columbus, especially in the accommodations and food services industries where there is increasing service-sector needs to support a growing population.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Corporate offices are being built or rebuilt as infill projects in and near urban centers as well. There are also major employment centers that are continuing to add new businesses beyond urban centers across the region. Airports - especially John Glenn International Airport, and Rickenbacker International Airport and Intermodal Yard - serve as hubs for logistics, distribution and warehousing. Additional sites serve as major centers of research and development, light manufacturing and warehousing. Additionally, there are major office parks combined with regional shopping centers.

Notably, the Region has a significant advanced automotive industry cluster. This cluster is supported by all levels of government, universities, non-profit organizations, and a spectrum of private sector employers from microbusinesses to international companies with a strong presence in our region. These supporters include Honda Development and Manufacturing of America, the Transportation Research Center, The Ohio State University, the National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, and numerous others. The advanced automotive industry in the Columbus Region employs people from every county – rural and urban – and offers upward career mobility for individuals of all educational attainment levels – high school diploma and GED through PhD.

Many of the new jobs available to LMI residents are located in outlying areas of Franklin County, but there is not sufficient proximate affordable housing. There are inadequate connections between LMI neighborhoods – mostly located in the central city – and employment and childcare opportunities. Transportation is a serious challenge for LMI persons, and a great deal of conversation around improving access to and options for transportation for the LMI population.

The City of Columbus Small Business Agenda study found that Columbus is lagging behind peer cities in supporting and creating equitable opportunities for small business owners. Columbus ranks No. 8

among large metropolitan areas for overall income segregation, No. 4 for segregation of people with college degrees, and No. 10 for segregation of working-class people. Columbus ranks below the national average in terms of its share of very small businesses (businesses with fewer than 20 employees) and representation of women, Black, and Hispanic or Latinx-owned businesses.

The report also found the following key gaps in the small business ecosystem:

There are numerous programs and services for small businesses across the city but limited awareness of these resources and a lack of coordination among entrepreneur support organizations (ESOs) and capital providers.

While there are plentiful small business resources to help people start a business, there is a gap in support for helping businesses in the "post-launch" phase — businesses that have been operating for at least two years and are aiming to grow — to scale up geographically, expand their customer base, and offer new products, among other goals.

Whether they don't know how to access capital, or they hit roadblocks when making the attempt, People of Color and women face disadvantages when trying to access capital and when pursuing large contracting opportunities — these disadvantages include lower levels of wealth, limited networks, discrimination, and fear and reality of rejection.

There is a disconnect between service providers and entrepreneurs who live and operate in underserved neighborhoods — this is driven by a lack of providers located in neighborhoods, such as Linden and Hilltop, and insufficient outreach strategies, especially to People of Color and women entrepreneurs in these neighborhoods.

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.

In January 2022, the Intel Corporation (Intel) announced plans to develop a computer chip manufacturing campus in the city of New Albany in Licking County, east of Columbus. The site, tentatively named Ohio One, broke ground in September 2022 and is expected to begin manufacturing chips in 2025, providing approximately 3,000 jobs. An estimated 7,000 construction jobs are expected to be created during construction. The $20 billion total investment is anticipated to encompass nearly 1,000 acres upon completion; the state of Ohio provided nearly $2 billion in development grants and incentives. Intel indicated that the investment could grow to as much as $100 billion, depending on demand. The current investment represents the largest privatesector development in Ohio history. Important to the project was the Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors (CHIPS) Act of

2022, which is designed to facilitate domestic production of computer equipment. Intel Corporation pledged $50 million, matched by $50 million from the National Science Foundation, to develop education and training needed for workers at the plant. In addition, OSU has convened a technology working group, including 12 partner universities in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, to support continued technology development and manufacturing.

Complementing manufacturing job increases expected at the Intel site, Honda announced $700 million in investments in central Ohio facilities during October 2022, including retooling a Marysville plant to produce electric vehicle batteries. In February 2023, OhioHealth announced plans to expand its Downtown Columbus campus, adding hospital beds and private care rooms and filling 50 jobs during the next year, with an estimated 500 jobs expected during the next decade. Other expansions among healthcare providers include the Mount Carmel Health System, which plans to construct a new hospital in the city of Dublin, with an estimated development cost of $250 million, and is expected to create 200 jobs in 2025, when it is scheduled to open. The OSU Wexner Medical Center is constructing a new, nearly $2 billion critical care facility scheduled to open in 2026. Nationwide Children's Hospital is building a new facility, with expected job increases in the education and health services and the government sectors. Amazon Web Services announced plans to invest nearly $8 billion to expand data center operations in the cities of Johnstown and Hilliard, which are expected to result in 230 new direct technology-based jobs by 2029.

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

The Columbus Region is home to 62 college and university campuses supporting a large and increasing pipeline of graduates, as well as an adult population that is more educated than the national average. These institutions support a large and increasing pipeline of in-demand, tech savvy graduates. The Ohio State University is a primary partner of the community for research in nearly every science and technology-driven industry.

However, the labor force is currently somewhat underutilized and there is a lack of access to credential and skill development opportunities across the Region. There has been growth in programs to provide needed skills and credentials, including: Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics; Commercial and freight drivers (CDL); Startup and entrepreneurial talent; Registered Nurses; and Software developers.

Improvement and promotion of vocational and skilled trade educational opportunities will improve labor market access and efficiency. There is opportunity to build on key sector strengths and capitalize on emerging sectors as well as to create synergies between higher education and workforce training.

Employers are demanding a more skilled workforce, a trend that is increasingly true regardless of industry or vocation. Immigration policies limit the region's ability to capture the value of the talented

international student population within the area over the long term, especially STEM graduates. The Region must remove barriers to international immigration and workforce attraction wherever possible.

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)?

Yes

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

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Discussion

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

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

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

There are 31 areas within Columbus and Franklin County that have both a poverty rate of 40% or more and a non-white population of 50% or more, an increase of 5 census tracts over what was reported in the 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan. These are considered to be racially or ethnically concentrated areas of poverty (R/ECAPs). Most are within the city of Columbus, although a few cross the city limits to include small areas of unincorporated Franklin County. No R/ECAP tracts extend into any Franklin County cities other than Columbus. Generally, most R/ECAP tracts are in the eastern central portion of the city.

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

The housing stock is older increasing the risk of lead-based paint in the homes. Older homes, unless properly maintained run the risk of deterioration over time creating safety hazards for the occupants.

Between 2010 – 2020 the Columbus region added 3.5 times as many people as new homes. This has led to a Columbus housing market that is highly competitive, with a low supply of housing availability. As such, the real estate market in Columbus was recently reported at the most competitive housing market in the U.S. according to Realtor.com.

Vacancy rates in the City also demonstrate a lack of housing supply. As a whole the city went from a 9.4 vacancy rate in 2010 to a 4.8 vacancy rate in 2020 for the average 2-bedroom rental, and a 2.6 vacancy rate in 2010 to a 0.7 vacancy rate in 2020 for the average residential home sale. 2022 ACS data reports the overall Columbus vacancy rate is .08.

Population increase and low housing supply has made housing in the Columbus market more expensive and less accessible for families wanting to enter into homeownership. For comparison, in 2010 a family needed to earn $53,600 ($25.76/hour) a year to purchase a house versus $119,200 ($57.30/hour) in

2021. In 2010 a household could rent a two-bedroom apartment with an annual income of $28,656 (13.77/hour), versus $45,000 a year ($21.60/hour) in 2023.

- Hilltop
- Vacancy rate: .09 = very low inventory and higher competition for housingHas 29,285 housing units for the 26,549 households, which is only a few thousand units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $119,654Average rent is $917More than 50% of the homes in the Hilltop are rentals
- LindenNorth Linden:Vacancy rate: .08Has 13,312 housing units for the 12,250 households, which is about a thousand units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $100,834Average rent is $900South Linden:Vacancy rate: .13Has 4,271 housing units for the 3,728 households, which is only about 550 units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $61,307Average rent is $916
- SouthsideVacancy rate: .17Has 15,039 housing units for the 12,500 households, which is only a few thousand units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $142,715Average rent is $948
- East sideNearVacancy rate: .22Has 11,335 housing units for the 8,852 households, which is only a few thousand units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $227,807Average rent is $810MidVacancy rate: .07 (lower i.e less housing availability than the City average)Has 25,980 housing units for the 24,077 households, which is only about 2,000 thousand units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $113,832Average rent is $922FarVacancy rate: .03 (lower i.e less housing availability than the City average)Has 26,822 housing units for the 26,147 households, which is only a few hundred units shy of a deficit of housing for the households in the area.Average home value is $187,660Average rent is $1,004

Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

- Hilltop: The Hilltop has many community assets, which include Glenwood Park & Recreation Center, Mid-Ohio urban farm, Highland Youth Garden, J Ashburn Youth Center, Columbus Early Learning Center, the Columbus West Family and Health and Wellness Center, along with multiple schools and places of worship.

- Linden: Linden has several community assets. It features various green spaces, including Linden Park, Maloney Park, and the forthcoming Linden Green Line. Key facilities include the Linden Community Center, St. Stephen's Community House, and the Linden Transit Center. Social resources consist of the Bread of Life Food Pantry, Leadership Linden Academy, and the Linden Fresh Market. For economic support, efforts are focused on supporting businesses through the Greater Linden Business Network and attracting businesses through the area commission small business committees.

- Southside: The Southside offers a variety of community assets including the Reeb Center, which hosts various social support organizations that offer after school care, adult education & workforce development, and mental/behavioral healthcare. In addition Community Development for All People has a free store and fresh food market in the neighborhood. The neighborhood also offers a library, several parks, places of worship, schools, grocery stores, and a transit line along Parsons Ave.

- East side: The Near East Side holds assets that center on Black heritage and creativity such as the Lincoln Theatre, King Arts Complex, Martin Luther King Library, and Maroon Arts Group BoxPark. The neighborhood also has five community gardens and a wealth of places of worship, including the oldest Black church congregation in Columbus.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

With the increasing shortage of affordable housing stock, all real estate prices in this area continue to increase at a rapid pace. Land acquisition on transit corridors is an opportunity to set areas aside for affordable housing.

- HilltopThe LinkUs initiative is implementing the West Broad St. bus rapid transit line, which is one of the most used corridors in central Ohio and cuts right through the Hilltop, connecting residents with high-frequency transit over 17 stations. 5 of these stations have been identified as Equitable Development Sites to see denser redevelopment with increased infrastructure and affordable housing. By 2040 this line will connect to 95,000 jobs, 7 grocery stores, 12 pharmacies, 9 schools, 20 daycare facilities, 4 hospitals, and 6 addiction treatment facilities.The rezoning of parcels on W. Broad St. and Sullivant Ave., could lead to housing and economic opportunities.
- LindenThe final results of the Linden Retail & Housing Market Study, along with the rezoning of parcels on Cleveland Ave and E. Hudson St, could lead to housing and economic opportunities at the least. The Linden Green Line is a planned liner park that will transform 7 miles of an abandoned railway into a 58-acre park and trail, connecting Linden residents to the Northland community. The park will allow for connectivity to 3,000 businesses, 19 schools, 4 community centers, 10 other parks, and 155 miles of regional trails. The Green Line also travels close to and provides opportunity to connect with the high-frequency CMAX bus rapid transit line on Cleveland Avenue.
- SouthsideStrategic opportunities with the Southside neighborhood lie in the organizational partnership opportunities that can advance affordable housing goals. Nationwide Children's Hospital sits at the north of the neighborhood, which has an affordable housing arm, Healthy Homes through its Healthy Neighborhoods Healthy Families initiative. Healthy homes is

dedicated to providing and preserving affordable housing in two targeted neighborhoods, the South Side and Linden, and has impacted over 400 properties on the South Side since its start in 2008. Community development for All People is also a nonprofit affordable housing organization formed in 2003 on the South Side. They offer a variety of community development programs including developing affordable housing, youth development programs, a free store, and a fresh market for access to fresh food.

- East sideThe LinkUs initiative is implementing the E. Main St. bus rapid transit line, which will go through the Eastside community, connecting residents with high-frequency transit over 19 stations. 5 of these stations have been identified as Equitable Development Sites to see denser redevelopment with increased infrastructure and affordable housing. By 2040 this line will connect to 100,000 jobs, 24 grocery stores, 15 pharmacies, 17 schools, 27 daycare facilities, 2 hospitals, and 8 addiction treatment facilities.The Columbus Department of Neighborhoods has engaged with a consultant team to create comprehensive community plan for the Eastland area of Columbus. This plan will serve as a roadmap and framework for future area development. The plan is estimated to be completed in December 2024.The rezoning of parcels on E. Main St. could lead to housing and economic opportunities.
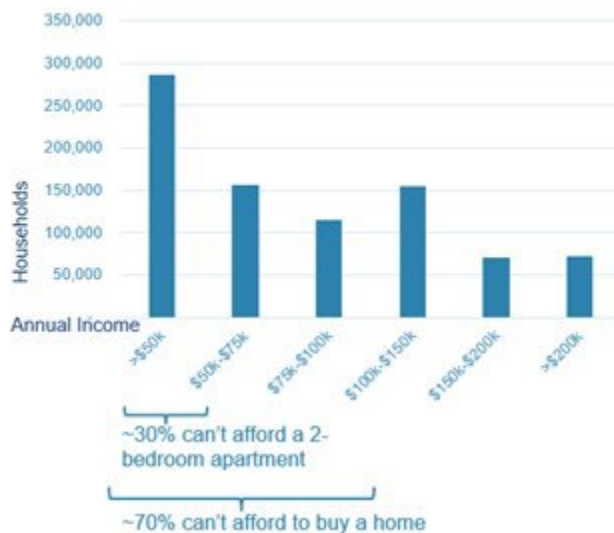
Household income vs. Cost of housing

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

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

Over 80,000 households across Franklin County – approximately 10% – lack home internet, and inequities in access, affordability, and reliability only continues to grow. Among households that have home internet, there are disparities in connection speed and in access to appropriate devices. An analysis of Columbus broadband challenges produced by AECOM suggests that there are geographical disparities in internet speed, which can be a limiting factor in how effectively home internet can be used for things like remote school, telework, or telehealth.

Lack of broadband disproportionately impacts low-income households. Nearly 40% of households with an annual income less than $35,000 are without broadband. Lack of home internet is also prevalent in older adult households.

In 2020, when the pandemic hit and people were forced to work and learn from home, the impact of the city's digital divide had never been more evident. The Franklin County Digital Equity Coalition (DEC) was created to level the digital playing field in Franklin County by:

Ensuring under-resourced residents have access to residential internet, connected devices, and digital skills training opportunities; at an equitable level of quality that enables today's online experiences; and at an affordable price point for low-income households.

To achieve this, the DEC is prioritizing four key objectives:

Connectivity: Expand reliable, high-speed residential internet options in Franklin County's low-income neighborhoods at an affordable cost for under-resourced households.

Device Access: Create a sustainable stream of different types of high-quality digital devices at low to no-cost for Franklin County residents who need them.

Digital Life Skills: Expand and increase access to digital skills training that supports residents individualized needs on a continuum of survival to career.

Outreach & Adoption: Establish a multi-channel outreach approach activated by a network of partners to better provide residents with information so they can do what they want and need to do online.

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

A 2020 study on broadband access in Columbus found that most neighborhoods in Columbus are served with at least 4 service providers with some areas having as many as 5. These areas are mostly found in the downtown and surrounding areas. The remaining areas in Columbus are served by at least 2 to 3 internet providers with cable and DSL services being the primary technology. The most prevalent service providers in Columbus are Charter Spectrum and AT&T who have the top two service areas as well as subscriber counts. Even in economically challenged neighborhoods, one or more high speed internet providers is available for consumer internet services.

The study concluded that the condition driving lack of adoption of fixed broadband access in these areas is more complicated and diverse than simply lacking broadband infrastructure. The factors driving lack of adoption appear to be, in no order, economic factors, technical literacy, and personal choice. The report found that the Broadband Gap in the City of Columbus is not the result of a gap in infrastructure and that any strategy for closing the Broadband Gap will have to be addressed with community planning, subsidies, and public private partnerships aimed at improving the economic model and lowering the cost barrier to home internet adoption.

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

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

The Climate Change in Columbus, Ohio report outlines many of the projected climate impacts for our city and region, and it also identifies the primary vulnerabilities that are likely to result from them. Based on local climatological data and input from sector-specific stakeholders, it identifies eight climate impacts and fourteen priority vulnerabilities for Columbus that are expected to arise due to one of the two major climate changes projected for the region: rising temperatures and increasing precipitation.

Temperatures in Columbus have risen at rates faster than both the national and global averages (2.3°F from 1951-2012), with the greatest warming occurring during the spring and at night. Precipitation has also increased, rising 19.8% from 1951 to 2012, and the largest increase has occurred during the fall. Additionally, extremeprecipitation events have become more frequent. Based on model projections, our temperatures are expected to rise another 3 to 5°F by midcentury, and up to 10°F by the end of the century. While precipitation is most likely to continue to increase during the cooler seasons, it will likely be most variable during the summer. By the end of the century, our summers are likely to resemble those of Arkansas and Louisiana, while our winters will be more like Virginia and North Carolina.

As a result of these changes, Columbus is expected to face a number of risks and challenges. For example, warmer temperatures raise the likelihood of extreme-heat events, which lead to more heat-related illnesses, increased water and energy demand, and induce more stress on local vegetation. Warmer temperatures also lead to air-quality issues, especially in the city, due to stagnant air and increased energy demand. This ultimately produces more emissions from our current forms of cooling. Columbus also experiences a severe urban heat island effect - a phenomenon whereby built structures within the city retain heat more than the surrounding rural areas - which will likely intensify. Increased precipitation also poses a major risk. Extreme-precipitation events have the potential to cause flooding, damage infrastructure, and cause transportation issues. Other consequences such as mold buildup, waterborne pathogens, and decreased water quality all negatively affect public health.

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

As noted in MA-20, Housing Market Analysis and other portions of the City's Con Plan, the housing stock in Columbus is mostly older, built prior to 2000. The older housing stock, and the older infrastrucutre throughout the City can create unsuitable living conditions for LMI households. For LMI households with persons living with health conditions worsened by natural hazard risks associated with climate change, such as extreme tempratures, there are many additional health risks associated with the housing occupied by LMI resident in the City. Additionally, cost burdened homeowners can be faced with expensive repairs and remediations as a result of flooding or weatherization needs at their homes.

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

The purpose of the Strategic Plan is to identify which needs represent the City's highest priorities, so that funding can be allocated to address these needs first. In this way, the Strategic Plan acts as a guide to direct the allocation of HUD funds in a manner that maximizes community impact by prioritizing funding to the City's most pressing housing and community development needs. The City's priority needs were identified through an extensive community outreach process which complemented the findings of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, which together provided a comprehensive and holistic picture of City's most pressing housing and community development needs.

Based on these priority needs, the City of Columbus developed goals to track the City's progress towards addressing these needs over the 5-year Consolidated Planning period, 2025-2029. The goals developed through the Strategic Plan process will guide the allocation of HUD funds (i.e. CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA) and direct the city's actions, activities, and programs, as they relate to housing and community development, over the next five years. These goals will also serve as a management tool to help the City of Columbus track and monitor performance throughout the term of the Consolidated Plan.

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

Geographic Area

Area Name:	Area Type:	Other Target Area Description:	HUD Approval Date:	% of Low/ Mod:	Revital Type:	Other Revital Description:	Identify the neighborhood boundaries for this target area.	Include specific housing and commercial characteristics of this target area.	How did your consultation and citizen participation process help you to identify this neighborhood as a target area?	Identify the needs in this target area.	What are the opportunities for improvement in this target area?	Are there barriers to improvement in this target area?

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Table 50 - Geographic Priority Areas

General Allocation Priorities

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

for HOPWA)

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

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

Priority Needs

Table 51 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Affordable Housing
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Increase housing opportunities
	Description	Preservation and construction of affordable housing is a high priority.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Greatest proportion of responses to community surveys indicated that affordable housing was a need.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness
	Description	Services and programs for homeless individuals and families

	Basis for Relative Priority	The homeless population is increasing, as is the number of households at risk of homelessness.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Community Facilities & Infrastructure
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Improve community facilities and infrastructure
	Description	Construction and/or renovation of public facilities, including City-owned and privately-owned facilities serving low- to moderate-income households.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Applications for CDBG funding and community input received during AAP and Con Plan outreach have demonstrated significant need for improvements to public facilities.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Other
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Address housing discrimination
	Description	Education, enforcement, and community outreach related to fair housing, discrimination, and equal opportunity.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
5	**Priority Need Name**	Community Services

	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide community services
	Description	Providing necessary programs and services for LMI households, including but not limited to: • Workforce development and employment services • Health services • Education programs • Crime prevention and public safety • Child care • Substance abuse services • Fair housing counseling • Energy conservation • Services for senior citizens • Services for homeless persons • Recreational services
	Basis for Relative Priority	
6	**Priority Need Name**	Social Services for Special Populations
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence

	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Provide social services to special populations
	Description	Providing social services for special populations, including those with disabilities, addiction, HIV/AIDS, the elderly, victims of domestic violence, and others.
	Basis for Relative Priority	
7	**Priority Need Name**	Overall Coordination
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate
	Geographic Areas Affected	
	Associated Goals	Effectively administer HUD programs
	Description	Administration, planning, and implementation of HUD grant programs.
	Basis for Relative Priority	

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)	Multiple Over FMR request have been processed for the HOME TBRA program. Most over FMR requests have been 120-150 percent above current Home FMR. The cost of rental increases in their areas have caused current TBRA clients concern. Utilizing the same amount of funding as 2023, our HOME TBRA Subrecipient has notified us that we will only be able to assisted 44 individual/families in 2024 due to the dramatic increase in rental cost. Whereas in 2023 we assisted 52.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	Housing availability and location, population. Available transit options may limit access by those who do not drive or cannot afford a car.
New Unit Production	Post COVID, the cost of new construction continues to escalate and availability of materials continues to be a challenge. Vacant land has been purchased limiting opportunity to identify sites that do not require extensive redevelopment.
Rehabilitation	Even with the high cost of new construction, the cost of many rehabilitation projects exceeds the cost of demolishing the existing structure(s) and building new. Limited resources including the ban on use of the Ohio Historic Preservation Credit on any properties funded with LIHTC limits the opportunity to redevelop large historically significant properties.
Acquisition, including preservation	The rapidly increasing market value of both improved property and vacant land makes the development, rehabilitation or adaptive reuse of sites considerably more expensive than it was just 5 years ago.

Table 52 – Influence of Market Conditions

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

Introduction

At the time of submitting the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, the City knows the 2024 allocations for HUD funding. The expected amounts available for 2025 and the remainder of the Con Plan is based on the assumption that the City will recieve at least the amounts allocated in 2024 for each year following.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,500,000	120,000	1,800,000	9,420,000	30,480,000	
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	4,264,710	750,000	0	5,014,710	20,058,840	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,553,033	0	0	2,553,033	10,212,132	
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	667,379	0	0	667,379	2,669,516	

Table 53 - Anticipated Resources

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

The City intends to use general funds to satisfy the ESG match requirement as part of the city's commitment under the A Place to Call Home program. The City intends to allocate Capital bonds to affordable housing projects and utilize funds provided to the Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County from the Bed Tax to match the HOME grant for each of the next 5 years.

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

Aside from city-owned land bank lots being utilized for housing development, the city has no other plans to utilize publically owned land for projects at this time.

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.

Responsible Entity	Responsible Entity Type	Role	Geographic Area Served
City of Columbus	Government	Economic Development Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Public Housing Rental neighborhood improvements public facilities public services	Jurisdiction
Community Shelter Board	Continuum of care	Homelessness Planning	Region
CMHA	PHA	Planning Public Housing Rental	Jurisdiction
Equitas Health, Inc	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
CAPC Lancaster/Fairfield Co Area	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
FAITH MISSION INC.	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region
LICKING CO COALITION FOR HOUSING	Subrecipient	Non-homeless special needs public services	Region

Table 54 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

The strength of CSB is the assistance available to chronic homeless and disabled clients. They fill a gap because they assist with finding permanent housing for our citizens, but they also provide resources to

families who have mental or other physical disabilities that often times lead to chronic homelessness. These type of wrap around services have led to stability in many cases and even self-reliance in some instances.

A severe gap is not increasing funding towards this program.

CMHA continues its efforts to convert all of its existing public housing to the Rental Administration Demonstration (RAD) program. In the early 2000s, CMHA removed units from the public housing portfolio decreasing the number of subsidized units moving forward. While tenants received vouchers at that time, the vouchers do not assure the continued affordability of the units selected by the tenants. CMHA has moved forward with developing and partnering to develop affordable housing in the community. Their efforts to contract out the tenant based voucher program to CGI have resulted in numerous complaints about service, turn around times for inspections and payment issues. CMHA has announced its intent to return this program to in-house service to some extent in the hope that the issues will be better addressed. CMHA's development capacity is strong and they are a well respected housing authority.

There are 4 project sponsors that administer the HOPWA program for the Columbus MSA. Two (Equitas Health and Faith Mission) are located in Columbus and serve the largest amount clients. The remaining project sponsors (Licking County Coalition for Housing and The Community Action Program Commission of the Lancaster Fairfield County Area) are located in Licking and Fairfield County which makes up the eastern side of the Columbus MSA. Faith Mission's strengths lie in the specialization of assisting homeless or chronically homeless individuals and their families. As a community homeless shelter they are able to utilize shelter beds, as well as food, transportation, and other health resources through their parent organization, Lutheran Social Services. Equitas Health specializes in providing healthcare, housing and other resources to persons of the LGBTQ+ community. Clients are able to benefit from Ryan White, HOPWA, and other resources. Both of these project sponsors offer TBRA but do not have the capacity to offer STRMU services. LCCH and LFCAA are smaller organizations. They lack the capacity to assist as many clients as the larger organizations, but provide short term rental, mortgage and utility assistance. Both of these organizations are also located in more rural areas where there are fewer cases of HIV/AIDS being seen. All organizations are able to assist clients throughout the MSA, but reach capacity quickly.

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		
Mortgage Assistance	X		X

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

Table 55 - 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)

For the HOME TBRA program, CSB, working with the YMCA, determines if clients are chronically homeless (4+ times in 12 month period), homeless for over 90 days, confirm if income is at or below 60% AMI and have a certified disability in most cases. Notably, these clients are 30% or below AMI. YMCA and CSB work with clients and landlords to ensure safe and affordable housing. They provide access to mental health resources, life skills, drug and alcohol services and other services. They also link clients to other nonprofits who also provide the necessary resources to empower residents.

The HOPWA program assists persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families with housing and other supportive services. Faith Mission, a Subrecipient of HOPWA funds and Columbus area shelter, specializes in providing services to homeless persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families. Clients must be homeless at the time of the initial intake appointment to receive services from this specific organization. During intake, HOPWA case managers provide support to find housing including but not limited to: Development of an action plan according the client's housing goals, providing information on for potential housing options when possible, providing transportation assistance, advocating for client's approval to potential landlords, and assistance completing the application process. HOPWA clients are

also offered case management that includes quarterly meetings to review eligibility, housing stability and goal plans. Faith Mission also utilizes a "housing first" model to prioritized providing permanent housing to people experiencing homelessness, thus ending their homelessness and serving as a platform from which they can pursue personal goals and improve their quality of life. Following stable housing, the case management is then offered with the goal of preventing recurrent homelessness and other adverse outcomes during the period following placement into housing.

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

A gap would be assisting with basic legal functions, such as assistance with gaining driving privileges, legal services in some cases may be beneficial. Working with clients on financial literacy matters to save money in the long run while dealing with other issues in their lives, can provide for better long term outcomes.

The strength is the creating affordability and providing stability and empowering the clients to recognize their worth/value. Finding stable housing means they are able to address their mental health issues, their childcare issues, the family issues, etc.

The strengths of the delivery system for persons living with HIV/AIDS and their families are as follows: Provision of stable housing and other supportive services through linkages in resources which in turn will assist in more proactive healthcare options and ultimately reaching the goal of ending the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The gaps come with the lack of available affordable housing options due to rising costs, less housing supply as a whole, and exponential population growth in Columbus, where the majority of persons living with HIV/AIDS reside. A large gap is also the capacity to offer the services to this population. All 4 Project Sponsors who administer the HOPWA program have waitlists for housing, and with an aging population, people are remaining in subsidized units longer, which leaves potential clients on waitlists longer**.**

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

In order to overcome the gaps in the service delivery system, the Columbus HOPWA program plans to continue trying to bring on more project sponsors to administer the program. To increase the pool of available affordable housing options, the City is in the process of undergoing a rental market study to help inform a request for a grantee determined rent standard. This will increase the housing supply for potential clients in neighborhoods that are surrounded with resources to help stabilize housing and increase quality of life.

A market rate study that seeks to define affordable housing areas, economic conditions, locations of quality employment would assist in overcoming gaps. Finding a more accurate read on Columbus and

our residents will assist in developing and focusing on areas and people in need to increase and understand our true affordability issues here in Columbus.

SP-45 Goals Summary – 91.215(a)(4)

Goals Summary Information

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
1	Increase housing opportunities	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Public Housing		Affordable Housing		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 1250 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 105 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 35 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 69 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 402 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 20 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 200 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness	2025	2029	Homeless		Homeless Services	ESG: $3,336,895	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 180 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 9500 Persons Assisted
3	Improve community facilities and infrastructure	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facilities & Infrastructure		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 27500 Persons Assisted
4	Address housing discrimination	2025	2029	Fair Housing		Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 500 Persons Assisted
5	Provide community services	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 2875 Persons Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
6	Provide social services to special populations	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Social Services for Special Populations		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 3016 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 890 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 346 Persons Assisted
7	Effectively administer HUD programs	2025	2029	Planning and Administration		Overall Coordination		

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	Goal Name	Increase housing opportunities
	Goal Description	Increase housing opportunities through financial assistance, production of units, and rehabilitation of existing homes
2	Goal Name	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness and support families and individuals through outreach, shelter, rapid rehousing, and prevention services.

3	Goal Name	Improve community facilities and infrastructure
	Goal Description	Modernize and improve community facilities and infrastructure in low- to moderate-income neighborhoods.
4	Goal Name	Address housing discrimination
	Goal Description	Address housing discrimination by increasing enforcement of housing laws and public access to fair housing resources and education.
5	Goal Name	Provide community services
	Goal Description	Provide community services to improve viability and health of households.
6	Goal Name	Provide social services to special populations
	Goal Description	Provide social services to special populations, including domestic violence survivors, persons living with HIV/AIDS, disabled persons, and elderly persons.
7	Goal Name	Effectively administer HUD programs
	Goal Description	Effectively administer HUD programs.

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

Based on the number of HOME-assisted units:

<u>**Extremely low-income households:**</u>

63 new construction HOME-assisted units

10 new construction HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

21 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units

3 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

Low-income households:

16 new construction HOME-assisted units

3 new construction HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

5 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units

1 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

Moderate-income Households:

11 new construction HOME-assisted units

2 new construction HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

4 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units

1 rehabilitation HOME-assisted units (CHDO)

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)

n/a

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

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

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

No

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

n/a

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission (MORPC), the City of Columbus, and Franklin County partnered in 2020 to develop the Regional Housing Strategy (RHS).

The RHS began with a thorough investigation of existing and projected housing needs in the region, grounded by both quantitative and qualitative assessments to understand housing supply and demand throughout the region, barriers to development, and the regional housing finance landscape. From there, potential investment strategies and housing interventions were identified based on national best practices. These strategies were vetted with regional stakeholders to better understand their regional relevance and viability, resulting in region-specific recommendations for future action. Each strategy was then aligned with the various housing submarket conditions throughout the region to help decision-makers choose among the potential interventions for implementation.

The RHA identified the following key barriers to development:

- **Not-In-My-Backyard (NIMBY) attitudes** and negative perceptions about housing density and affordability, resulting in a lack of public and political support that affects development feasibility in Central Ohio.
- **Uncertainty associated with local land use processes and standards,** driven by significant variations in local policies, processes and standards with little centralized information to help navigate the process. This increases the time and cost of development.
- **Increasing costs of residential development,** including land costs, site selection, and regulatory costs. This can decrease production, particularly of housing at lower price points. The increased cost of construction materials and labor were identified as key drivers in the economics of residential development in Central Ohio. Since the RHS was published in 2020, inflation drove up the cost of building materials, labor, and financing in Columbus by as much as 18 percent between 2021 and 2022, and the pace of this rise in costs has only increased.
- **Need for more assistance than available resources,** across multiple fronts. From rental assistance to support for home repairs, demand outweighs available programs. This need plays out in the region's housing finance landscape as well, where limited gap financing has created an over-dependence on Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to produce affordable housing in the region.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

In 2021, the City of Columbus embarked on a major effort to assess its zoning code – the first in more than 70 years. This assessment found that the code is a barrier to Columbus being the vibrant, equitable community it aspires to be. Built around outdated ideas of what people and businesses want, the code is inhibiting the creation of much-needed housing and transit-supportive development.

The resulting zoning code update, dubbed "Zone In," was approved by Columbus City Council in the summer of 2024 and is a key framework for the Equitable Transit Oriented Development (ETOD) goals outlined in this grant proposal. The new zoning code is projected to open up the opportunity for 88,000 additional housing units in the affected areas.

Phase Two of the Zone In Columbus project is expected to commence in 2026 and will focus on residential zoning in Columbus' neighborhoods. Accessory dwelling units and loosening of single-family restricted areas while protecting neighborhood character are expected to be among the issues addressed by this code update.

In addition to overhauling the City's zoning code, the City is also making changes to expedite the review process that multi-family housing projects go through. The Department of Building and Zoning Services (BZS) is working to cut in half the time it takes for more complex projects to move through the review process, which can take as long as 200 days on average. BZS has hired a new team of Project Coordinators to oversee project reviews and usher those priority housing projects through more efficiently and quickly.

In 2022, Mayor Andrew J. Ginther announced the Columbus Housing Strategy, which will tackle Columbus' housing shortage to ensure housing affordability for current and future residents. The strategy recognizes how the regional shortage of market-rate, workforce, subsidized and affordable housing has particularly harmed low-income families and people of color, and threatens to cripple economic growth. At the core of the Columbus Housing Strategy is the impetus to build more housing at all price points region-wide. It calls for collaboration and investment from regional civic leadership, developers, and the people who live and work in Central Ohio to double the number of housing units built over the next 15 years. Through the strategy, the City of Columbus commits to leading in this charge by reforming codes, policies, and processes so that units can be built faster.

A new Regional Housing Coalition – led by the City of Columbus, the Affordable Housing Trust, and the Columbus Partnership – will work across sectors to bring municipalities, nonprofits and businesses together to tackle the region's most pressing challenge, ensuring we have enough housing to support our growing region.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

Community Shelter Board (CSB) is the primary organization charged with coordinating efforts to end homelessness in the City of Columbus and Franklin County. CSB leads a coordinated, community effort to make sure everyone has a place to call home in Columbus and Franklin County.

The Coordinated Entry system covers 100% of the CoC geographic area using a widely-advertised local phone number (homeless hotline) with access to a live person 24/7/365 and a systemwide assessment system tailored to each program type and used as a person progresses through the various programs within the CoC. For shelter access, the homeless hotline conducts an assessment with all callers that determines the shelter needs for an individual or family. This assessment is conducted while the person is on the call and responses are tracked in the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). If the household has no other safe accommodations for the night, a shelter bed is assigned based on available capacity. To reduce the burden on people using the coordinated entry, HMIS includes all the assessments used. Responses to the same questions autoflow system-wide and if the person returns to the system after an exit, the most recent responses show in HMIS. The case manager confirms the validity of the previous responses vs asking the same question again. CSB providers use the HMIS as a document repository to eliminate burdensome documentation collection processes.

In shelter, CSB uses a Housing Assistance Screening Tool (HAST) to assess the housing needs and eligibility for each household. The HAST is embedded in the HMIS for all programs.

The Street Outreach team engages **unsheltered people** at known camp locations and seeks new locations where people experiencing homelessness congregate and complete a HAST for all those that are willing to engage, when the HAST is the most appropriate next step. For others that are unsheltered but do not wish to access shelter and identify housing as a goal, the outreach worker completes the severity of service needs assessment (SSNA), if Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is the goal that the outreach worker and participant identify. Dependent on the needs of each household, referrals are made to rapid rehousing (RRH), PSH or specialized interventions for transition age youth, veterans and pregnant women. The referrals are made through the HMIS system. For PSH a severity of service needs assessment (SSNA) is completed to assess the vulnerability of each person in the PSH pool for prioritization purposes. This assessment is also embedded in the HMIS. Street Outreach also collaborates with the City, County, businesses and other systems of care (health care, faith-based, social service, law enforcement) to locate unsheltered people who need support but are unlikely to seek assistance. We affirmatively market programs to eligible persons regardless of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, familial status, or disability who are unlikely to engage without special outreach. We use word of mouth and places where unsheltered people congregate to identify those less likely to engage.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Emergency shelters in Columbus and Franklin County provide basic services such as congregate shelter for single adults and private units for families, meals, clothing, hygiene products, and healthcare services. Case Management and support services are aimed at helping residents find stable housing, employment, and access to benefits. Referrals connects individuals to longer-term housing solutions and other social services like mental health counseling, addiction treatment, and legal assistance.

Shelters in Columbus and Franklin County operate at or above capacity, reflecting the high demand for emergency shelter. Winter months see an increased demand due to harsher weather conditions. Shelters frequently struggle with overcrowding, which can strain resources and reduce the quality of services provided. Limited funding impacts the ability of shelters to maintain operations and expand capacity adequate to meet demand year-round. Some individuals face barriers to accessing shelters, such as lack of transportation, restrictive entry requirements, or reluctance to leave personal belongings or pets.

Households prioritized for shelter are only those with no safe alternative housing. While in shelter, the Housing Assistance Screening Tool (HAST) assessment is used to identify the highest priority households for rapid rehousing (RRH). The Unified Supportive Housing System (USHS) continuously screens clients for PSH using HMIS data and case conferencing. A monthly "hotlist" is used to find clients likely eligible for PSH based on length of homelessness and disability and requests are sent to the project that actively serves a person on the hotlist for PSH eligibility assessment.

The Community Assessment highlights a new strategy to implement an optimal homeless crisis response system:

Create Family Non-congregate Shelter Capacity: Allocate resources to increase shelter capacity through the establishment of non-congregate shelter options, specifically tailored to meet the needs of families experiencing homelessness. Hotels would decrease homelessness among families by 48% in five years.

The model offers many advantages compared to traditional shelters. Families staying in non-congregate shelter have a designated personal space (private bed and bath), which provides them a safe, trauma-informed, client-centered, and secure environment. Having their own space increases the residents' feelings of stability, dignity, and privacy. They can find respite, sleep, and nourishment, which is critical for their physical and mental well-being. This helps reduce interpersonal conflicts and decrease the number of emergency calls. While in non-congregate shelter, residents also access rehousing support, linkage to mental and physical healthcare services, linkage to treatment, and access to mainstream benefits.

CSB envisions a sheltering model in the future that includes smaller, community-based shelters, geographically distributed across the community. This would serve to deconcentrate large emergency

shelters to be neighborhood-based, with a smaller footprint. These sites could serve as community hubs that hold resources for the population that is at risk of or experiencing homelessness.

Transitional Housing in Columbus and Franklin County is geared towards serving survivors of domestic violence, providing a safe haven and supportive services for individuals fleeing domestic violence and transition age youth (18-24 year old), offering support to unaccompanied youth and young adults who are homeless or aging out of foster care.

Transitional Housing provides a safe and stable living situation, allowing residents to focus on overcoming challenges without the stress of immediate housing insecurity. Residents benefit from being part of a community where they can receive support from both staff and peers.

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.

Reducing length of time homeless is a key goal in the CoC's strategic plan. Shelters screen for referral to rapid rehousing (RRH) programs. Housing Assistance Screening Tool (HAST) assessments are completed within the first 5 days of the person's homeless episode. Families with children, pregnant women, Veterans, youth, people with disabilities, those fleeing domestic violence and long homeless time are prioritized for RRH. For RRH, clients look for their own apartment with assistance from the case manager. The housing case manager works with the household to determine the appropriate housing environment, consistent with their preferences. Case managers determine whether it is most appropriate to provide support through RRH or PSH. If PSH is the right intervention, the case manager will complete a severity of service needs assessment (SSNA) with the client. A new team was created to focus on housing chronic homeless individuals. We increased street outreach capacity to provide re-housing assistance and coordinate with hospitals, corrections, and behavioral health providers to better identify and re-house high system utilizers. RRH case managers help households develop housing plans, engage landlords, remove barriers and link to assistance and employment, and promote stability. CSB implemented a landlord recruitment and retention initiative, including marketing, outreach, financial incentives, and risk mitigation funds, to improve access to rental units in our tight housing market. CSB provides financial assistance for the payment of security deposit and monthly rent amounts and the assistance is flexible and offered based on needs and landlord requirements. We support community efforts to increase availability of safe, affordable rental housing. We aggressively pursue resources and opportunities to increase the supply of RRH units and expand re-housing assistance. Despite these efforts the average length of time homeless is increasing due to increasing rents, low vacancy rates and rapid population growth causing an affordable housing crisis.

Reducing the rate of return to homeless is also prioritized goal in the CoC's strategic plan. RRH case managers help households develop housing plans and remove barriers. They provide aftercare and resources and create plans for responding to future crises, through partnerships in the community that support housing stability, with Job and Family Services, Office on Aging and peer support organizations. Households contact a case manager if they encounter a housing crisis, after services end, to problem-solve. For PSH, programs link participants to community-based supports to improve access to resources and increase resiliency to future setbacks. Linkages may include employment services, education, mental/emotional/physical health services, benefits, Veterans resources, youth services, and childcare and parenting resources. We value client expertise and partner guidance and collaboratively develop trainings or resources to address client needs in areas such as budgeting to pay rent, navigating conflict, housekeeping and cleaning, understanding the lease, how to complete work orders or notify landlord of concerns. All RRH and PSH programs have robust eviction prevention procedures. The rate of recidivism in our community is high because we are prioritizing RRH and PSH assistance for those with the highest barriers as this is the most vulnerable population being served and most likely to lose housing. In addition, increasing rents and scarcity of affordable units are key factors contributing to the high recidivism rate.

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

Families served by our prevention programs receive assistance in accessing community resources, including physical and mental healthcare, budgeting counseling, and are connected to employment specialists to help increase the family's income. Prevention case managers tailor assistance to each family's situation. They work with the families to mediate problems with their landlords, or a host family or friend. They also help find new housing when needed. Some families may only need quick help to pay a medical or car repair bill. Other families, in need of more intensive assistance, receive short term rent and utility assistance to retain or secure new housing through Community Shelter Board's financial assistance program. This financial support is paired with housing stabilization, employment resources, supportive services, and linkage to community resources to help the family address barriers to housing and employment. In the long-term, having a safe, decent, and affordable home improves the stability and well-being of both individuals and families, promoting children's health and their ability to complete their education.

Prevention resources are prioritized for the most vulnerable populations in our community. Families at risk of becoming homeless that contact the Coordinated Entry's homeless hotline are connected to prevention resources to help avoid entering shelter. At-risk pregnant women can access specialized prevention services. At-risk Veterans can access SSVF prevention resources. Families involved with child protective services can access a prevention program funded by Franklin County Children Services.

CSB has developed the Homelessness Prevention Network (HPN) that formalizes collaborations with social service agencies that serve as access points and/or homelessness prevention service providers. HPN partners provide prioritized access to services for households at highest risk for homelessness as determined by a standardized risk typology and screening protocol. Access points are dispersed in the community and intervene to prevent a household from becoming homeless. These community-based access points identify and assist households before they need to call the homeless hotline. If households require additional help, access points refer them to homeless prevention service providers for case management and financial assistance for housing stabilization.

The creation of the HPN is the result of a five-year community effort, led by CSB, to provide a systemic response to the increased number of families becoming homeless in our community. The goal of the HPN is to reduce demand on homeless shelters by formalizing new collaborations with existing social service agencies and other places where families at highest risk can be quickly screened and assisted to avoid becoming homeless.

The City of Columbus worked with CSB to transition the HPN into a new stage of full implementation in partnership with Franklin County, The Affordable Housing Alliance of Central Ohio, and HPN partners such as Compass and Impact, to ensure there is a coordinated and integrated prevention system in place in the community. The City of Columbus launched a new funding initiative through September 2025 to strengthen our community's homelessness prevention infrastructure, using Emergency Rental Assistance (ERA2) funds. The City of Columbus funded 28 non-profits to hire Housing Resource Specialists to work with hard-to-reach and vulnerable families, expectant mothers, and single adults experiencing housing instability with the goal to prevent these household from experiencing homelessness.

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

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

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

In order to qualify for funding, the property must be built before 1978 and located within the City of Columbus boundaries. Preference is given to housing units that have lead poisoned children currently living in the property and properties with children under the age of 6.

The City of Columbus is currently completing its 2019 Lead Hazard Reduction Demonstration Program grant which had to be extended due to COVID. The City continues to see a steady stream of applications for service including residential units with an EBLL child. These units are prioritized for service. An application for a 2024 Lead Grant is being submitted in the hope of continuing this work.

In addition, the City of Columbus was awarded funding by the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Department of Development to address lead hazards in homes. Much of this work is being done to proactively address lead hazards through the replacement of windows and siding on older homes.

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

Program resources for lead-hazard control work are prioritized to: owner or tenant occupied units with children who have been found to have levels of lead in their blood that exceed designated thresholds and referred by the Columbus Health Department; or where children under the age of six years old are residing or will likely reside in the near future; units may be vacant or occupied.

For all the good work that is being done, it does not seem that the City has reached all eligible properties yet as lead poisoning continues to occur.

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

Even for non-federally funded housing, rehabilitation work done on older homes does get a lead assessment and lead abatement and containment activities done if the amount of rehabilitation exceeds $25,000.

The *Lead Safe Columbus* program targets resources toward low-income families with children, especially those under age six. The program is one strategy that helps address an impediment to fair and affordable housing faced by low-income families with children. In order to qualify for funding resources,

the owner or occupant must be at or below 80% AMI, or if it is a tenant occupied unit, then half of the units assisted must be occupied by tenants at or below 50% AMI, with the other half at or below 80% of AMI. Additionally, if it is a tenant-occupied unit, then rents must be kept affordable for a period of not less than 3 years after the completion of lead hazard control activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SP-80 Monitoring – 91.230

Describe the standards and procedures that the jurisdiction will use to monitor activities carried out in furtherance of the plan and will use to ensure long-term compliance with requirements of the programs involved, including minority business outreach and the comprehensive planning requirements

The Department of Finance and Management and the Department of Development are responsible for the oversight and management of their subrecipient contracts as well as their own internal programs and initiatives.

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

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

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

At the time of submitting the 2025-2029 Consolidated Plan, the City knows the 2024 allocations for HUD funding. The expected amounts available for 2025 and the remainder of the Con Plan is based on the assumption that the City will recieve at least the amounts allocated in 2024 for each year following.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	7,500,000	120,000	1,800,000	9,420,000	30,480,000	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	4,264,710	750,000	0	5,014,710	20,058,840	
HOPWA	public - federal	Permanent housing in facilities Permanent housing placement Short term or transitional housing facilities STRMU Supportive services TBRA	2,553,033	0	0	2,553,033	10,212,132	

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Remainder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	667,379	0	0	667,379	2,669,516	

Table 57 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

The City intends to use general funds to satisfy the ESG match requirement as part of the city's commitment under the A Place to Call Home program. The City intends to allocate Capital bonds to affordable housing projects and utilize funds provided to the Affordable Housing Trust for Columbus and Franklin County from the Bed Tax to match the HOME grant for each of the next 5 years.

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

Aside from city-owned land bank lots being utilized for housing development, the city has no other plans to utilize publically owned land for projects at this time.

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
1	Increase housing opportunities	2025	2029	Affordable Housing Public Housing		Affordable Housing		Public service activities for Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 250 Households Assisted Rental units constructed: 21 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 7 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Added: 13 Household Housing Unit Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 80 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 4 Households Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 40 Households Assisted

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
2	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness	2025	2029	Homeless		Homeless Services		Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 36 Households Assisted Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1900 Persons Assisted
3	Improve community facilities and infrastructure	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Facilities & Infrastructure		Public Facility or Infrastructure Activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 5500 Persons Assisted
4	Address housing discrimination	2025	2029	Fair Housing		Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 100 Persons Assisted
5	Provide community services	2025	2029	Non-Housing Community Development		Community Services		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 575 Persons Assisted
6	Provide social services to special populations	2025	2029	Non-Homeless Special Needs		Social Services for Special Populations		Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 338 Persons Assisted Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 35 Households Assisted Homelessness Prevention: 59 Persons Assisted
7	Effectively administer HUD programs	2025	2029	Planning and Administration		Overall Coordination		

Table 58 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Increase housing opportunities
	Goal Description	
2	**Goal Name**	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness
	Goal Description	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness and support families and individuals through outreach, shelter, rapid rehousing, and prevention services.
3	**Goal Name**	Improve community facilities and infrastructure
	Goal Description	
4	**Goal Name**	Address housing discrimination
	Goal Description	
5	**Goal Name**	Provide community services
	Goal Description	
6	**Goal Name**	Provide social services to special populations
	Goal Description	
7	**Goal Name**	Effectively administer HUD programs
	Goal Description	

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Grants Management Section is responsible for developing programs and/or soliciting proposals from the community for all CDBG projects, reviewing the proposals, and selecting programs/proposals to fund in a given year. CDBG subrecipients are selected through a competitive application process managed by the Grants Management Team, and the Department of Development continues to foster relationships with qualified organizations to administer projects using HOPE, HOPWA, and ESG funding.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	2025 Administration and Planning
2	2025 Fair Housing
3	2025 CHDO Set-Aside
4	2025 CHDO Operating Support
5	2025 Housing Development
6	2025 Down Payment Assistance
7	2025 HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
8	2025 HOME Administration
9	2024 Lancaster Fairfield Community Action Agency OHH24F003
10	2024 Equitas Health, Inc. OHH24F003
11	2024 Licking County Coalition for Housing OHH24F003
12	2024 HOPWA Administration OHH24F003
13	2024 Faith Mission, Inc. OHH24F003
14	2025 Emergency Solutions Grant Programs
15	2025 Housing Repair and Homeowner Assistance
16	2025 Housing and Family Services
17	2025 Health and Wellness Services
18	2025 Community Facility Upgrades and Efficiency Improvements

Table 59 – Project Information

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

HOME, HOPWA, and ESG will generally continue to fund the same programs as in previous years. The Grants Management Section now has an external application process for determining CDBG funding, which emphasizes community engagement and outreach to help determine allocation priorities. A majority of CDBG applications are requests for funding community facility upgrades and efficiency

improvements. We also receive enough programming requests that funding all requests would put us over the public service cap. The City is now implementing CDBG funding primarily through subrecipient agreements with external agencies, rather than mostly funding internal City projects.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

1	**Project Name**	2025 Administration and Planning
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address housing discrimination Effectively administer HUD programs
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity Overall Coordination
	Funding	CDBG: $1,300,705
	Description	Funding for Grants Management staff, contracts and services for the implementation of HUD awards, and planning for HUD projects.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	• Funding for Grants Management staff, including contracts and services for the implementation of HUD awards • Design for Franklinton Development Association/Little Bottoms Facility Improvements • Planning for Fair Housing Equity Plan and Analysis of Impediments
2	**Project Name**	2025 Fair Housing
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Address housing discrimination
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity
	Funding	CDBG: $250,000
	Description	The Department of Finance and Management will contract with the Legal Aid Society of Central Ohio (LASCO) to provide education, marketing and outreach, collect and investigate complaints of housing discrimination, and perform fair housing testing in 2025.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	We estimate 100 families will benefit from the proposed activity.
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	LASCO will accept, investigate, and work to resolve, either through litigation, reporting to HUD, mediation, or other acceptable resolution, fair housing claims from Columbus residents. LASCO will also conduct fair housing testing procedures. LASCO will further provide training, outreach, and education to local non-profits and other housing-related agencies, to further fair housing.
3	**Project Name**	2025 CHDO Set-Aside
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Required set-aside of 15% of HOME fund allocation for awards to City-certified Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs).
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
4	**Project Name**	2025 CHDO Operating Support
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Operating support provided to the Community Development Collaborative (CDC) to distribute to approved CHDOs.

	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
5	**Project Name**	2025 Housing Development
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	HOME funds will be allocated to rental and homeownership housing development projects to provide gap financing for new construction and substantial renovation rental projects, and for the development and affordability assistance of new homeowner housing units.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
6	**Project Name**	2025 Down Payment Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Down payment assistance for HOME-funded homeownership development.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
7	**Project Name**	2025 HOME Tenant-Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	:
	Description	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) to those who are homeless or at-risk of homelessness.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
8	**Project Name**	2025 HOME Administration
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Effectively administer HUD programs
	Needs Addressed	Overall Coordination
	Funding	:
	Description	Funding for staff, contracts, and services to implement HOME awards and HOME projects.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	• Funding for staff, contracts, and services for the implementation of HOME award • Community Development Collaborative administration of CHDO Operating Support
9	**Project Name**	2024 Lancaster Fairfield Community Action Agency OHH24F003
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	
	Needs Addressed	
	Funding	:
	Description	Funding will be used for TBRA, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU), Permanent Housing Placement (PHP), and other supportive services. An estimated 118 households will be assisted.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
10	**Project Name**	2024 Equitas Health, Inc. OHH24F003
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social services to special populations
	Needs Addressed	Social Services for Special Populations
	Funding	:
	Description	Funding will be used for TBRA, PHP, and other supportive services. An estimated 70 households will be assisted.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
11	**Project Name**	2024 Licking County Coalition for Housing OHH24F003
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social services to special populations
	Needs Addressed	Social Services for Special Populations
	Funding	:
	Description	Funding will be used for TBRA, Short-Term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility Assistance (STRMU), PHP, and other supportive services. An estimated 191 households will be assisted.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
12	**Project Name**	2024 HOPWA Administration OHH24F003
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Effectively administer HUD programs
	Needs Addressed	Overall Coordination
	Funding	:
	Description	Staffing costs in the City of Columbus, Department of Development for management of the HOPWA grant program and contracts with sponsor agencies.
	Target Date	

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
13	**Project Name**	2024 Faith Mission, Inc. OHH24F003
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide social services to special populations
	Needs Addressed	Social Services for Special Populations
	Funding	:
	Description	Funding will be used for TBRA, PHP, and other supportive services. An estimated 131 households will be assisted.
	Target Date	
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
14	**Project Name**	2025 Emergency Solutions Grant Programs
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide essential services to prevent homelessness
	Needs Addressed	Homeless Services
	Funding	ESG: $667,379
	Description	The City of Columbus awards Emergency Solution Grant funds to the Community Shelter Board annually to assist vulnerable individuals and households in Columbus that are experiencing homelessness.
	Target Date	6/30/2026

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	36 - TBRA 1900 - Overnight shelter
	Location Description	
	Planned Activities	
15	**Project Name**	2025 Housing Repair and Homeowner Assistance
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Increase housing opportunities
	Needs Addressed	Affordable Housing
	Funding	CDBG: $766,922
	Description	1) Operation of the City of Columbus roof replacement program, administered by Habitat for Humanity Mid-Ohio. 2) Funding to support HVAC improvements at an affordable housing development operated by Homeport.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1) An estimated 40 families will benefit from the roof replacement program. 2) An estimated 110 low-income residents will benefit from the HVAC replacement project with Homeport.
	Location Description	1) The roof replacement program is operated citywide. 2) The affordable housing development "Framingham Village" is located at 3333 Deserette Lane, Columbus, OH 43224 in northeast Columbus.
	Planned Activities	1) Funding will support roof replacements for families across Columbus. 2) Funding will support HVAC improvements at an affordable housing development.
16	**Project Name**	2025 Housing and Family Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide community services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: $338,800

	Description	1) Funding to support a Housing Conditions program with Legal Aid Society of Southeast Columbus.2) Funding to support a relocation assistance program with Ohio Domestic Violence Network.3) Funding to support a Financial Life-Skills Program with Franklinton Development Association.
	Target Date	12/31/2025
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1) An estimated 270 households will benefit from the Housing Conditions program. 2) An estimated 135 households will benefit from the relocation assistance program. 3) An estimated 150 households will benefit from the financial life-skills program.
	Location Description	1) The Housing Conditions program operates citywide. 2) The relocation assistance program operates citywide. 3) The financial life-skills program is open to residents across Columbus, but mainly serves the Franklinton and Hilltop neighborhoods.
	Planned Activities	1) The Housing Conditions program will offer legal services to households facing housing conditions issues, such as rental properties with no heat. 2) The relocation assistance program will support domestic violence victims through hotel stays and relocation assistance. 3) The financial life-skills program offers a variety of classes on financial literacy, budgeting, job readiness, etc.
17	Project Name	2025 Health and Wellness Services
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Provide community services
	Needs Addressed	Community Services
	Funding	CDBG: $250,000
	Description	1) Funding to support the Free Care Program, administered by Helping Hands Health and Wellness Center.2) Funding to support the Rx to Breathe Program, administered by the Charitable Pharmacy of Central Ohio.
	Target Date	12/31/2025

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1) An estimated 1,000 households will benefit from the Free Care Program. 2) An estimated 500 households will benefit from the Rx to Breathe Program.
	Location Description	1) The Free Care Program operates citywide. 2) The Rx to Breathe Program operates citywide.
	Planned Activities	1) The Free Care Program supports medically uninsured and underinsured by providing access to free family medicine, pharmacy services, and social services care. 2) The Rx to Breathe Program will help those suffering from heat-induced asthma or COPD through providing no-cost medications and inhalers to manage the disease.
18	**Project Name**	2025 Community Facility Upgrades and Efficiency Improvements
	Target Area	
	Goals Supported	Improve community facilities and infrastructure
	Needs Addressed	Community Facilities & Infrastructure
	Funding	CDBG: $4,593,573
	Description	Funding will support:1) Mid-Ohio Food Collective (MOFC) Eastland Prosperity Center2) Directions for Youth & Families (DFYF) Ohio Avenue Youth Center HVAC Improvements project3) Community Development for All People (CD4AP) Campus Improvements project4) Maryhaven Pathways and Security Improvements project5) Bridgeway Academy (Bridgeway) Roof Replacement project6) Columbus Early Learning Center (CELC) Playground Improvements project7) Columbus Recreation and Parks Department (CRPD) Underground Railroad Playground project
	Target Date	12/31/2025

Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	1) An estimated 22,000 households will benefit from the MOFC Eastland Prosperity Center.	
	2) An estimated 450 households will benefit from the DFYF Ohio Avenue HVAC Improvements project.	
	3) An estimated 85,000 households will benefit from the CD4AP Campus Improvements project.	
	4) An estimated 3,300 households will benefit from the Maryhaven Pathways and Security Improvements project.	
	5) An estimated 340 households will benefit from the Bridgeway Roof Replacement project.	
	6) An estimated 80 households will benefit from the CELC Playground Improvements project.	
	7) An estimated 1,505 households will benefit from the CRPD Underground Railroad Playground project.	
Location Description	1) The Eastland Prosperity Center will serve residents in the Eastland planning area.	
	2) DFYF Ohio Avenue HVAC Improvements project will serve students at the Ohio Avenue Youth Center on Columbus' Near East Side.	
	3) CD4AP Campus Improvements project will serve residents on Columbus' South Side.	
	4) Maryhaven Pathways and Security Improvements project will take place on Columbus' South Side, serving clients citywide.	
	5) Bridgeway's Roof Replacement project will take place on Columbus' South Side, serving families citywide.	
	6) CELC's Playground Improvements project will take place on Columbus' Near East Side, serving families citywide.	
	7) CRPD's Underground Railroad playground project will serve residents in and around Columbus' Shepard neighborhood.	

Planned Activities	1) MOFC's Eastland Prosperity Center plans to renovate a vacant former grocery store into a multipurpose neighborhood center	
	2) DFYF's Ohio Avenue HVAC Improvements project plans to upgrade the HVAC systems at the Ohio Avenue Youth Center	
	3) CD4AP's Campus Improvements project plans to make needed facility upgrades across four buildings that compose their service/program campus	
	4) Maryhaven's Pathways and Security Improvements project plans to upgrade and expand security system and enhance outdoor spaces, including walking paths and recreation courts	
	5) Bridgeway's Roof Replacement project plans to fully replace the roof at their educational facility	
	6) CELC's Playground Improvements project plans to upgrade playground surfacing at two early childcare centers	
	7) CRPD's Underground Railroad playground plans to construct a playground and park space	

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

Many of the CDBG projects described in the 2025 Annual Action Plan are directed toward benefiting low-to-moderate income families citywide.

The HOPWA projects will not target geographic areas, but rather will serve the entire Metropolitan Statistical Area. The HOME and ESG projects will also serve low-to-moderate income residents citywide. Rental and homeowner development projects are located in priority neighborhoods, including Linden, South Side, Near East, Far East, Hilltop, and Franklinton.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds

Table 60 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

Generally, the projects in the 2025 Annual Action Plan will serve low-to-moderate income residents and families citywide. Certain projects were selected because of the direct benefit to the residents living in priority neighborhoods with high concentration of low-income families.

Discussion

2025 HUD resources will provide funding for programs that operate citywide, as well as priority neighborhoods.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City of Columbus invests federal funds in the development of new and rehabilitated rental and owner-occupied units, the minor repair of existing homeowner units, tenant based rental assistance and the provision of supportive services and emergency shelter benefiting low and moderate income households. This section shows specific goals for the number of homeless, non-homeless, and special needs households that will be provided affordable housing during the 2025 program year. Also shown is the number of affordable housing units that will be provided with HOME funds.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	36
Non-Homeless	162
Special-Needs	178
Total	376

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

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	254
The Production of New Units	35
Rehab of Existing Units	87
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	376

Table 62 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Type

Discussion

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

The Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) serves the community by helping people access affordable housing by working with collaborative partners. CMHA develops, renovates, and maintains housing, promotes neighborhood revitalization, and assists residents in accessing needed social services.

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

CMHA Goals for FY 2021-2025: (1) Continue to increase the availability of decent, safe, and affordable housing; (2) Promote self-sufficiency and asset development for families and individuals; (3) Improve community quality of life and economic vitality; and (4) Ensure compliance with Equal Opportunity and Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing requirements. CMHA will endeavor to realize the goals of the 2021-2025 Plan through the conversion of Public Housing through the Rental Assistance Demonstration (RAD) program, utilizing project-based voucher allocations to support affordable housing development. CMHA continues to administer the housing-choice voucher Family Self-Sufficiency program and the S8 Homeownership Program. CMHA is actively issuing vouchers and will continue to pull from its lottery pool in order to house as many low-income individuals as possible while funding permits. CMHA will continue to apply for additional funding in all other housing-choice voucher programs as they become available. CMHA will continue to develop and/or acquire new mixed-income housing in 2025 and plans to submit Low-Income Housing Tax Credits (LIHTC) applications for multiple new developments in both the 4% and 9% programs. CMHA will acquire land if needed to create additional mixed-income, deeply affordable, LIHTC, workforce housing, market-rate, and project-based voucher communities throughout Franklin County and surrounding counties. CMHA also plans to acquire multifamily apartment stock in order to renovate and/or maange as mixed-income, LIHTC, workforce housing, and project-based voucher housing in order to maintain rent affordability. CMHA will continue to issue bonds to advance the mission of the agency and acquire, build, or cause the development of mixed-income, deeply affordable, LIHTC, workforce housing, market-rate, and project-based voucher communities throughout Franklin County, in addition to capital improvements and renovations of assets or buildings under the ownership of CMHA. CMHA has established a HUD-designated EnVision Center and continues to build out the large network of services and resources for all CMHA residents to meet the goals as described above.

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

CMHA is converting all public housing units to project-based voucher rental assistance. Once this happens, public housing residents are permitted to move out after one year (if vouchers are available) and then they are eligible for the CMHA Homeownership Program. In addition, CMHA has a HUD-designated EnVision Center located across the street from their main office that offers many resident

services to help residents manage their wellbeing, health, and other areas of their lives.

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

CMHA is not designated as troubled.

Discussion

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

Introduction

The lead agency for the homeless service system in Columbus is the Community Shelter Board (CSB), an independent non-profit agency founded in 1986 by a group of civic leaders, business associations, local government leaders and representatives from a variety of foundations. Its main responsibilities are resource development and investment, service delivery coordination and planning, fostering collaboration, program accountability, and public policy reform. CSB allocates funding annually to partner agencies for programs serving homeless individuals and families in Columbus. CSB receives funding from many and varied sources such as the City of Columbus, Franklin County, Federal funds, Ohio Department of Development, United Way, Together Rebuilding Lives, and private and corporate donations.

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

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

The City, in partnership with the Community Shelter Board, has created a unified system to better respond to homeless persons who are not accessing shelter, including a coordinated call and dispatch system, common documentation and shared outcomes for the street and camp outreach program. The Street to Housing Outreach Collaborative (SHOC) created by Mt Carmel Hospital housed 77 people who were living on the land this year. This work requires ongoing case management and patience as government documents are obtained and housing units become available.

The City of Columbus has also provided funding to multiple addiction services organizations via the Opiate Action Plan. These Outreach Specialist engage our residents living on the land to assist them in obtaining Narcan and other needed resources. This work is critical to individuals to start their path to recovery and move into housing. This structure has improved access to resources for adults living on the streets, reducing the number of adults experiencing long-term street homelessness; reducing frustration for the community trying to help homeless people, provide needed services onsite, and is more efficiently deploying resources to reduce duplication of efforts in Columbus and Franklin County.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

The Consolidated Homeless Strategy revolves around two target groups: 1) homeless households (individuals and families with children) who have a disabled family member and have experienced long-term homelessness and 2) homeless households without a disabled family member who have experienced short-term homelessness, as well as households at-risk of homelessness. Strategies for both of these groups involve the prevention of homelessness and, if homelessness occurs, the provision of shelter, transitional housing, permanent housing and supportive services for those in need. The lead

agency for the crisis response system in Columbus is the Community Shelter Board (CSB). CSB partners provide access to shelter beds for men, women, and families in Columbus and Franklin County. Beyond providing a secure and clean place to sleep, all programs provide access to basic services such as showers, meals, healthcare and material assistance as well as referrals, supportive services and crisis assistance. Most shelters have resource centers that provide internet access, telephones, employment leads, job training resources and other community resources as well as support staff to assist individuals in obtaining jobs and housing.

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

In partnership with the Community Shelter Board, the city has created a unified system for permanent supportive housing. The Unified Supportive Housing System (USHS) includes a centralized eligibility determination and placement, periodic review of tenant needs and "move up" incentives to encourage tenants to be more independent. Fewer adults and families will experience long-term homelessness. Additionally, there are more housing units available, easier access to supportive housing for prospective tenants, one application process and improved targeting of scarce housing resources. People with the greatest needs receive priority for housing. In addition, the City of Columbus and CSB have begun piloting new programs funded via local funds to research and test best practices from across the U.S.

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 City of Columbus in partnership with Franklin County and the Community Shelter Board are coordinating a Homelessness Prevention Network of over 28 Housing Resource Specialists working in nonprofit organizations throughout the City and County. These specialists and agencies provide crisis response assistance, including risk assessments and housing problem solving, to individuals and families in order to prevent eviction and homelessness, and to promote housing stability. Partners provide prevention and shelter diversion programs to assist families and individuals who are homeless, precariously housed, or living on the streets, to locate and maintain stable housing. Families and individuals are provided with relocation services, referrals, tenant education and linkage to short-term

financial rental assistance to quickly resolve the family or individual housing crisis.

Discussion

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

One year goals for the number of households to be provided housing through the use of HOPWA for:	
Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility assistance to prevent homelessness of the individual or family	69
Tenant-based rental assistance	178
Units provided in permanent housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	46
Units provided in transitional short-term housing facilities developed, leased, or operated with HOPWA funds	0
Total	293

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

Introduction:

The City of Columbus does not have enough affordable housing to meet current needs, and the private market is not producing a high volume of affordable rental housing. As discussed in the Consolidated Plan, there are many barriers to providing affordable housing. A number of market characteristics impact the production of new units, including the large population growth in Columbus; increased demand for rental housing units; rising rental and homeownership costs; the recovery of the housing market; the impacts on the economy from the COVID-19 pandemic; the production of new housing units by the private market; current housing affordability; demolition of public housing units; the number of people on the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list; and the cost of land and development. Neighborhoods continue to seek the highest possible quality and amentities for hosuing developed in their communities, and this tends to increase costs and make housing units less affordable for those seeking to live in these areas. The process of obtaining plan approval and building permits requires the use of paid professionals such as architects, engineers, and lawyers to address building issues.

Additionally, the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority has reduced the number of public housing units in the community by selling properties at the expiration of the affordability period. Between 2015 and 2019, CMHA has been allocated many new project-based voucher and development funds from the federal government; however, residents struggle to find affordable and available units in Franklin County.

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

The City of Columbus utilizes HOME funds to invest in communities' housing stock. The City also uses Affordable Housing Bond funds to invest in construction of new affordable housing units. The City follows strict community input processes in advance of land use and zoning changes for affordable housing projects. Although this sometimes can be so involved that the projects are delayed, it is important that the neighbors of the new developments are allowed sufficient opportunity to comment on development plans.

The City of Columbus is strategically investing in community transit options and transit-oriented development planning. This is also true for Franklin County and the Central Ohio Transit Authority (COTA), the public institution which serves as the public transportation provider for the City and the County. Building affordable housing on or near quality public transportation is a priority for the City. The City also invests in bike-accessible transit options.

Additionally, the City continues to invest general funds in code enforcement and eviction prevention programs. Recently, the County has removed eviction records for all Franklin County residents that were

five years or older.

Discussion:

Columbus City Council enacted the new zoning code, Title 34, on July 29, 2024. This submission reflects robust community engagement efforts over the past two years, including over 1,900 comments submitted after the release of the public review draft in April 2024.

This marked the first time the City's zoning code was comprehensively updated in more than 70 years. The City will now work on implementing Phase One of the zoning code update and continue planning efforts for Phase Two.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

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

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

All rental programs require tenants to be at or below 80 percent AMI with a focus on households at or below 60 percent AMI. City homebuyer programs continue outreach with lenders including on-site training and outreach at homebuyer education classes.

The majority of eligible clientele in the Columbus MSA reside in Franklin County. We have 2 project sponsors that are located in eastern suburban counties and have the ability to assist clientele in those areas. In order to assist more potential clients, the program will request Releases of Information from potential clients for all 4 project sponsors, enabling any and all clientele to be assisted by any project sponsor no matter what county they reside in within the eligible metropolitan statistical area, eventually expanding assistance and shortening overall wait time.

Short term rental assistance is given to clientele who are currently established with stable living/housing arrangements but due to unforeseen circumstance may require assistance. An obstacle within the HOPWA program is the barrier to short-term rental assistance due to very strict local policies. In order to address this obstacle, local policies will be updated to remove barriers to obtain short-term rental assistance. Instead of requiring proof of an unexpected hardship, project sponsors will be required to analyze client circumstances case by case to determine if the provision of short-term assistance will prevent the possibility of eviction and further stabilize housing. Over time with this change, we should see an increase in the amount of persons being assisted instead of most people

An additional obstacle concerning long term rental assistance is the amount of available units as well as the bandwidth of project sponsors to administer the program. One of the 4 project sponsors has increased staff and therefore bandwidth in order to help dwindle down the TBRA waitlist and help new potential clients. The HOPWA program will also use information from additional affordable housing programs to inform project sponsors when complexes start to lease up, increasing awareness of available low income units. Over time we hope to continue to expand the availability of long term rental assistance to new clients and keep our waitlist minimal or nonexistent.

The City has received approval of its HOME-ARP Needs Assessment and Plan and will work to address affordable housing and homelessness services gaps in the community.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The Rental Housing Preservation and Production Program prioritizes the redevelopment of existing

affordable housing rental units. New units are added to the inventory through this program. It is funded with HOME funds and city capital dollars. HUD- approved homeowner counseling agencies assist with foreclosure prevention, tenant education and assistance and pre-purchase counseling.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The city was awarded over $5 million in Lead Hazard Reduction Program funds in 2019. All contractors used in the housing programs are licensed Lead Abatement Contractors or are qualified under the Lead Renovation, Repair and Painting (RRP) and are able to recognize and deal with lead hazards in construction projects.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Programs funded with CDBG and HOME funds provide homeowner and rental rehabilitation and repairs, new construction of rental and homeowner units, and down payment assistance for income-eligible, first-time homebuyers. These activities, that produce and preserve affordable housing, are important in reducing the impact of poverty on low-income families. The City is using CDBG funding to support activities that provide financial life skills training, youth empowerment, and free or low-cost healthcare services. Using general fund dollars, the city also provides funding for anti-poverty activities such as literacy and job training.

The city implements the federally required Section 3 program which is intended to ensure that when employment or contracting opportunities are generated by HUD-funded Section 3 covered projects, preference is given to qualified low- and very low-income persons. The city funds various programs to provide assistance to low-income Columbus residents to provide training and education, job skills and readiness, and access to other resources. In the last two years, the City has partnered with Columbus State Community College and other partners to ensure that Columbus City School graduates receive full tuition to Columbus State Community College.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

See SP-40 Section of Consolidated Plan.

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

There are a number of ongoing collaborative efforts in the community. Guided by the Community Shelter Board, the city, county and other entities participate in efforts to address and end homelessness through the A Place to Call Home Program. The Community Development Collaborative is funded by the City, County and other private organizations to provide operating support and technical assistance to Community Development Corporations and Community Housing Development Organizations. The

Columbus Area Affordable Housing Task Force which consists of HUD, state and local government staff and development organizations meets every quarter to discuss affordable rental projects and preservation opportunities. There is an ongoing collaboration with the Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority regarding development opportunities, use of project- based vouchers and other related issues. Additionally, a group of local development organizations has formed the Affordable Housing Alliance of Central Ohio to make a case for affordable housing and need for resources in the community. The City meets with LIHTC rental developers annually to provide updates and roll out programs for the coming year. City staff also convene a quarterly meeting of bankers, realtors and developers to discuss homeownership opportunities and housing counseling.

Discussion:

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

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

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

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

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

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A698417B4C924AE0218B42865313DACF] DELETE_TABLE_IF_EMPTY=[YES]>	
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	0.00%

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

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

   The City intends to utilize all HOME funds for projects identified as eligible activities in Section

92.205.

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:

The City of Columbus and its Housing Division uses HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds to create affordable housing units and assist income-eligible families with the purchase of a home. The Recapture Policy ensures that the city recoups all or a portion of the HOME assistance paid to the homebuyers in the event that the assisted housing does not continue to be the primary residence of the family through the duration of the affordability period. This policy is included in the loan agreement, promissory note, mortgage and restrictive covenant. These affordability periods are outlined at 24 CFR Part 92.254(a)(4), as follows: The affordability period is 5 years for all HOME-funded units under $15,000. The affordability period is 10 years for all HOME-funded units between $15,000-$40,000. The affordability period is 15 years for all HOME-funded units over $40,000. New construction rental development has a 20 year affordability period. The HOME amount per unit will be used to determine the appropriate affordability period. All homeownership development funding requires that a minimum of $1,000 of the funding be used for affordability unless additional down payment assistance is requested.   All homebuyers are approved by the City of Columbus after being evaluated for compliance with HOME and City underwriting requirements. The City of Columbus will use the recapture provisions to recoup HOME investment when the affordability period is not met, as follows: The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is based on the full amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from the fair market value to an affordable price, but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (the development subsidy). Any voluntary or involuntary sale, transfer of ownership of the property or not maintaining the property as the primary residence of the buyer triggers the recapture requirements. The City will recapture from the net proceeds the entire amount of the HOME affordability investment from the homeowner. In the event that the net proceeds of the sale of the home are insufficient to repay 100 percent of the HOME investment due and accept this amount as satisfaction of the loan agreement, promissory note, mortgage and restrictive covenant.

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:

The following is from the City's HOME funded Loan Agreement templates and will be utilized when

required:

RECAPTURE THE FULL HOME INVESTMENT OUT OF NET PROCEEDS

The City of Columbus and its Housing Division provide HOME Investment Partnerships Program funds to create affordable housing units and assist income-eligible families with purchasing homes. This Recapture Policy is to ensure that the City recoups all or a portion of the HOME assistance to the homebuyer, if the housing does not continue to be the principal residence of the family for the duration of the period of affordability.

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

HOME amount per unit	Affordability Period
Under $15,000	5 years
$15,000 - $40,000	10 years
Over $40,000	15 years

New construction rental housing has a 20 year affordability period. The HOME investment that is subject to recapture is based on the amount of HOME assistance that enabled the homebuyer to purchase the dwelling unit. This includes any HOME assistance that reduced the purchase price from the fair market value to an affordable price, but excludes the amount between the cost of producing the unit and the market value of the property (the development subsidy).

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

a)   Any voluntary or involuntary sale or transfer of ownership of the property triggers the recapture requirements;

b)   The City will recapture from the net proceeds the entire amount of the HOME investment from the homeowner.

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

4. Plans for using HOME funds to refinance existing debt secured by multifamily housing that is rehabilitated with HOME funds along with a description of the refinancing guidelines required that

will be used under 24 CFR 92.206(b), are as follows:

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

5. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of the preference for persons with special needs or disabilities. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(i) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). *<TYPE=[text] REPORT_GUID=[A0BBB986408D8C25582AC4BE59FA99C5]>*

Preferences are provided to single homeless men and women needing some level of supportive services to transition into safe, secure living situations. Applicants must have documentation of a certified disability, must be literally homeless residing in emergency shelter, transitional housing, or place not meant for human habitation and have documentation of the length of time they have experienced homelessness.

6. If applicable to a planned HOME TBRA activity, a description of how the preference for a specific category of individuals with disabilities (e.g. persons with HIV/AIDS or chronic mental illness) will narrow the gap in benefits and the preference is needed to narrow the gap in benefits and services received by such persons. (See 24 CFR 92.209(c)(2)(ii) and 91.220(l)(2)(vii)).

Because of the ongoing increase in homelessness in the community, prioritizing those who are homeless, disabled, and in need of services will narrow the gap in benefits but is necessary to address those with the greatest needs.

7. If applicable, a description of any preference or limitation for rental housing projects. (See 24 CFR 92.253(d)(3) and CFR 91.220(l)(2)(vii)). Note: Preferences cannot be administered in a manner that limits the opportunities of persons on any basis prohibited by the laws listed under 24 CFR 5.105(a).

Tenant Selection preference is given to very low-income individuals, who have a proven history of homelessness, and has a medically certified diagnosis of disability.

Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG)
Reference 91.220(I)(4)

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

   The Community Shelter Board (CSB), in support of the Columbus and Franklin County Continuum of Care, has a consolidated program policies and procedures which is in accordance with 24 CFR Section 576.400. Contracts between CSB and providers require the agency to follow the Columbus and Franklin County Homeless Crisis Response System Policies and Procedures.

   Current Columbus and Franklin County Homeless Crisis Response System Policies and Procedures:

   https://www.csb.org/cdn/file-FY25-HCRS-PP-Final-for-Website.pdf

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

   CSB, on behalf of the local CoC, implements a coordinated assessment system for single adults and families experiencing a housing crisis in Columbus and Franklin County. Netcare operates the Homeless Hotline and has specialists available 24/7. In addition, community members experiencing unsheltered homelessness can be offered immediate access to emergency shelter through the coordinated entry process and working with street outreach.

   The assessment that occurs over the phone establishes the nature of the housing crisis and an appropriate response. Netcare works with callers to identify shelter diversion opportunities by exploring other housing options and resources. For a household that is calling because of domestic violence, Netcare staff conducts a warm transfer to the local domestic violence shelter. For underage youth, Netcare conducts a warm transfer to the youth shelter. Street outreach specialists work with Netcare to help unsheltered people access shelter, as stated above. Both families and single adults determined to meet shelter eligibility criteria are then referred to the most appropriate shelter bed.

   Once in shelter, need is assessed using the standardized Housing Assistance Screening Tool within 5

days of shelter entry. Services, financial assistance, and housing opportunities are provided based on the results of the assessment. Emergency shelter staff conducts the client intake, including the system screening and assessment that informs the referral of households to rapid rehousing (RRH) programs. Shelter staff either helps the household apply for financial assistance or links the family or individual to a RRH provider. Referral to RRH is determined based on the screening performed by the shelter and the capacity of each RRH provider. Shelter staff and RRH providers share intake and assessment documentation, reducing time and eliminating duplication of assessments for households and staff. Shelters and RRH programs adhere to HUD CPD-17-01, using a standardized screening tool and process and data already collected in HMIS to identify the highest priority households. RRH is prioritized for families with children, pregnant women, Veterans, youth, people with disabilities and DV, and people with severe service needs.

The Unified Supportive Housing System (USHS) is a collaborative effort managed by CSB; our PHA, Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA); and the Alcohol, Drug, and Mental Health Board of Franklin County (ADAMH). USHS continuously screens active system clients for permanent supportive housing (PSH) eligibility, using homeless management information system (HMIS) data and case conferencing. Monthly, CSB prepares a "hotlist" of prioritized clients based on their current homeless status, history of homelessness, and self-declared disability, along with the chronic homeless status. For the households prioritized by USHS as chronically homeless or having an extended homeless history, the household's case manager submits a standardized service needs assessment. USHS uses this assessment to prioritize households for PSH based on their vulnerability and match them to open units according to their needs and preferences. USHS adheres to HUD CPD-16-11, prioritizing chronically homeless households first, then long-term homeless households with severe service needs. USHS manages units funded through a variety of subsidies including PHA Housing Choice Vouchers, Mainstream Vouchers, Project-Based Vouchers, Emergency Housing Vouchers, CoC Leasing and Rental Assistance programs, and the HOME program.

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 Columbus makes a sub-recipient agreement to the Community Shelter Board. CSB was created in 1986 to respond to the growing problem of homelessness in Franklin County. The founders include: the City of Columbus, the Franklin County Board of Commissioners, the United Way of Central Ohio, The Columbus Foundation, the Columbus Chamber and many other organizations concerned about the quality of life in Franklin County. CSB in turn creates sub-recipients agreements ESG funds to nonprofit providers of homeless services.

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

The City of Columbus meets the homeless participation requirement in 24 CFR 576.405(a).

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Program performance standards are established by Community Shelter Board (CSB) and recommended to the CoC Board for approval and incorporate HUD requirements and local standards. Program performance standards are reviewed annually by the CoC Board. CSB incorporates these standards into annual program agreements with each sub-recipient. An annual Program Outcome Plan (POP) is part of the agreement. The POP establishes individual program performance goals for all homeless programs, by type. For the ESG funded programs, CSB establishes performance measures related to successful housing outcomes, average length of shelter stay, average length of RRH participation, recidivism, shelter occupancy rate, housing affordability and others. If CSB and the sub-recipient disagree on the annual POP, the sub-recipient may appeal but sub-recipients also collaboratively create significant elements of the POP. CSB monitors program performance and provides monthly, quarterly, semi-annual and annual community data reports. Each POP performance goal is assessed versus actual performance as achieved or not achieved. Achieved Goal is defined as 90 percent or better of a numerical goal or within five percentage points of a percentage goal, except where a lesser or greater value than this variance also indicates an achieved goal.

Annually, each program is assigned a performance rating of High, Medium, or Low as determined by overall program achievement of performance outcomes for the evaluation period.

Programs rated as "Low" or experiencing long-standing and/or serious program issues and/or systemic agency concerns will be handled by CSB through a Quality Improvement Intervention (QII) process. This process is based on quarterly one-on-one dialogues between CSB and the provider agency and considers agency plans and progress on addressing program issues. If the agency and/or CSB find that the QII process is not working, either may refer the concerns/issues to the CoC Board for handling (if the program is solely funded by HUD and not CSB). The provider will be given an opportunity to present its case, if the CoC Board decision is being appealed, to the CoC before a final decision is made by the CoC.

The City is currently monitoring the ESG CSB and ESG-CV CSB subawards.

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

1	**Data Source Name**
	January 2014 PIT Count
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Community Shelter Board
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The Point-in-Time Counts provide counts of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night. Counts are provided by household type (individuals, families, and child-only households), and are further broken down by subpopulation categories, such as homeless veterans and people who are chronically homeless.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	To obtain an accurate estimate of the number of sheltered and unsheltered people experiencing homelessness on a single night in Central Ohio.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	January 2014
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	On a single night in January, each community is required to conduct a thorough enumeration of the homeless population. Community Shelter Board and other agencies and volunteers organize an effort to go into the community to count the number of homeless people who are sheltered or unsheltered.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	The sample represents a count of the number of homeless people on one night in the City of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	The latest count was conducted on January 23, 2014. Our community counted 1,614 homeless individuals.
2	**Data Source Name**
	ACS 2007-2011
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey.

	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing survey that provides data every year -- giving communities the current information they need to plan investments and services.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than $400 billion in federal and state funds are distributed each year.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The Census Bureau's Methodology can be found here: http://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/methodology_main/
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2007-2011
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete.
3	**Data Source Name**
	Decennial Census, 2000
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	U.S. Census Bureau. Decennial Census, 2000.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data set is a full count of the U.S. population.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The purpose is to have an accurate count of the total U.S. population every 10 years.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The data is fully comprehensive. The methodology can be found at census.gov
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	2000
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete.
4	**Data Source Name**
	2007-2011 CHAS

	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The U.S. Census Bureau.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) periodically receives "custom tabulations" of data from the U.S. Census Bureau that are largely not available through standard Census products. These data, known as the "CHAS" data (Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy), demonstrate the extent of housing problems and housing needs, particularly for low income households.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The CHAS data are used by local governments to plan how to spend HUD funds, and may also be used by HUD to distribute grant funds.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	2007-2011
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	For more background and general information on the CHAS data, click here: http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	The total population was taken from the City of Columbus municipal boundaries.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	This information can be found through HUD at http://www.huduser.org/portal/datasets/cp/CHAS/bg_chas.html
5	**Data Source Name**
	Columbus Consolidated Plan Resident Survey
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Community Research Partners
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data set contains the full number of responses from all completed resident surveys.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The purpose of the data set was to gather feedback from residents about what they considered to be the greatest housing and community development issues in Columbus. The survey was one way in which we were able to collect feedback from the community about a number of issues related to the Consolidated Plan.

	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.	
	The data was collected from June 2014 to July 2014.	
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.	
	A link to the survey was posted on the City of Columbus, Department of Development's website and also on Community Research Partners website for a total of 8 weeks. Community Research Partners engaged in an extensive outreach effort with local community stakeholder organizations, which asked them to share the survey with their clients and members to reach the largest audience possible.	
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.	
	The total population from which this sample was taken was all residents of the City of Columbus.	
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	
	A total of 833 residents completed the survey.	
6	**Data Source Name**	
	CMHA Program Data 2014	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA)	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	CMHA's Program Data provides information about the number of people they serve through their public housing programs and also basic demographic data about their clients.	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	CMHA collects program data to meet HUD reporting requirements and to also track program capacity and program outcomes.	
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?	
	The program data represents all CMHA clients as of the day that they data is downloaded.	
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?	
	The data set is a point-in-time count and is representative of all CHMA clients as of July 11, 2014.	
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	Ongoing.	
7	**Data Source Name**	
	CSB FY 2013 Program Data	

	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Community Shelter Board
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	CSB's program data is meant to be a resource for stakeholders in Columbus and Franklin County to view relevant data on homelessness in a variety of user-friendly tables and charts. The program report is based on data collected in the local homeless management information system, Columbus ServicePoint.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	CSB's program data is meant to be a resource for stakeholders in Columbus and Franklin County to view relevant data on homelessness in a variety of user-friendly tables and charts. The program report is based on data collected in the local homeless management information system, Columbus ServicePoint.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The data applies to the homeless population in the City of Columbus and Franklin County.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	The Community Shelter Board's 2013 fiscal year.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete
8	**Data Source Name**
	CDC HIV Surveillance Reports 2008-2011
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data comes from the same source that is used to pre-populate the tables. We just went to the source data and analyzed it to ensure that the auto-populated numbers were indeed correct.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The data comes from the same source that is used to pre-populate the tables. We just went to the source data and analyzed it to ensure that the auto-populated numbers were indeed correct.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.
	2008-2011.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.
	The data comes from the same source that is used to pre-populate the tables. We just went to the source data and analyzed it to ensure that the auto-populated numbers were indeed correct.

	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.
	The data comes from the same source that is used to pre-populate the tables. We just went to the source data and analyzed it to ensure that the auto-populated numbers were indeed correct.
	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	The data comes from the same source that is used to pre-populate the tables. We just went to the source data and analyzed it to ensure that the auto-populated numbers were indeed correct.
9	**Data Source Name**
	FY 2012 HUD FMR and HOME Rents
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data set comes from the same source as the data that is used to auto-populate the table, we just used a different year. We used a different year so that it could be better compared to other data tables in the section.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The data set comes from the same source as the data that is used to auto-populate the table, we just used a different year. We used a different year so that it could be better compared to other data tables in the section.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The data set comes from the same source as the data that is used to auto-populate the table, we just used a different year. We used a different year so that it could be better compared to other data tables in the section.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	HUD's fiscal year 2012
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	Complete.
10	**Data Source Name**
	Columbus Metro Area Apartment Market Overview
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	The Danter Company: http://www.danter.com

Provide a brief summary of the data set.

The Danter Company is a national real estate research firm providing marketing and demographic information for builders, lenders and developers in a variety of commercial markets. The Danter Company has completed over 16,000 studies in all 50 states, Canada, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico and Mexico.

The Columbus Apartment Report is a semi-annual analysis of the Central Ohio modern multifamily rental market conducted by The Danter Company in conjunction with the Columbus Apartment Association.

What was the purpose for developing this data set?

To provide clear and accurate estimates of the modern multifamily market in the Columbus Metro Area.

Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected.

2009-2014.

Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection.

The report is based on the Danter 100% data base methodology, which assumes that an accurate depiction of a market is possible only when all area units are included in the analysis. *The Columbus Apartment Report* is prepared based on information provided to us by management at each multifamily rental community surveyed. For this report, we have attempted to gather information on apartments in communities of 20 units or more. To provide a more clear analysis of the modern multifamily market in the Columbus Metro Area, we have provided the following reports for the overall Columbus Metro Area:

Distribution of Modern Apartments and Vacancies: This report includes a distribution of both market-rate and government subsidized units by unit type, including the number of vacancies by unit type.

Market-rate Multifamily Construction Trends: This report includes a distribution of units by year opened, including the number of units, the number of projects, and the current vacancy rate by age.

Rent and Vacancy Analysis: A distribution of market-rate units and vacancies by rent range for each unit type (studio, one-bedroom, two-bedroom, three-bedroom, and four-bedroom). The Danter Company has maintained a complete database of Columbus area apartments and published a regular report on the apartment market since 1988. Information used in this report has been gathered from various sources, primarily management of the properties surveyed. Although we judge these sources to be reliable, it is impossible to authenticate all data. The analyst does not guarantee the data and assumes no liability for errors in fact, analysis, or judgment. All developments included have been personally inspected by a field analyst directly employed by The Danter Company, Incorporated.

Describe the total population from which the sample was taken.

The report is based on the Danter 100% data base methodology, which assumes that an accurate depiction of a market is possible only when all area units are included in the analysis. *The Columbus Apartment Report* is prepared based on information provided to us by management at each multifamily rental community surveyed. For this report, we have attempted to gather information on apartments in communities of 20 units or more.

	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.
	The report is based on the Danter 100% data base methodology, which assumes that an accurate depiction of a market is possible only when all area units are included in the analysis. *The Columbus Apartment Report* is prepared based on information provided to us by management at each multifamily rental community surveyed. For this report, we have attempted to gather information on apartments in communities of 20 units or more.
11	**Data Source Name**
	Abandoned and Vacant Residential Properties
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	City of Columbus.
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data is the set of all vacant and abandoned residential properties in the City of Columbus.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The data set is developed to allow the City of Columbus to have a count of the total number of vacant and abandoned properties in the City.
	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population?
	The data is comprehensive as of all known vacant and abandoned properties in Columbus as of May 2014.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set?
	January 2014 - May 2014.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?
	On-going.
12	**Data Source Name**
	HOPWA Assistance Data
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.
	Columbus Public Health
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.
	The data set has counts for the total number of units that are available for people with HIV/AIDS through various HOPWA assistance programs.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?
	The data is used for programmatic and reporting purposes.

	How comprehensive is the coverage of this administrative data? Is data collection concentrated in one geographic area or among a certain population? The data represents all units that are designated or available for people with HIV/AIDS and their families through HOPWA assistance programs.
	What time period (provide the year, and optionally month, or month and day) is covered by this data set? 2013.
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)? Complete.
13	**Data Source Name** 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set. U.S. Census Bureau
	Provide a brief summary of the data set. It's the same data set that is auto-populated in the Consolidated Plan template. A few of the auto-populated numbers were incorrect, so the original source data was used to correct those errors.
	What was the purpose for developing this data set? It's the same data set that is auto-populated in the Consolidated Plan template. A few of the auto-populated numbers were incorrect, so the original source data was used to correct those errors.
	Provide the year (and optionally month, or month and day) for when the data was collected. 2011.
	Briefly describe the methodology for the data collection. It's the same data set that is auto-populated in the Consolidated Plan template. A few of the auto-populated numbers were incorrect, so the original source data was used to correct those errors.
	Describe the total population from which the sample was taken. It's the same data set that is auto-populated in the Consolidated Plan template. A few of the auto-populated numbers were incorrect, so the original source data was used to correct those errors.

	Describe the demographics of the respondents or characteristics of the unit of measure, and the number of respondents or units surveyed.	
	It's the same data set that is auto-populated in the Consolidated Plan template. A few of the auto-populated numbers were incorrect, so the original source data was used to correct those errors.	
14	**Data Source Name**	
	CMHA Public and Assisted Housing	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority - Bethany Hahn	
	Provide a brief summary of the data set.	
	Public Housing inventory June 2019 update	
	What was the purpose for developing this data set?	
	Use for MA-25 Section of Consolidated Plan	
	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?	
	Through June 2019.	
	What is the status of the data set (complete, in progress, or planned)?	
	Complete	
15	**Data Source Name**	
	CMHA Data	
	List the name of the organization or individual who originated the data set.	
	Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.	
	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)?	