The City of Springfield Ohio

Community Development Department

April 9, 2015

Ms. Trevia Thomas
CPD Representative
U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Ohio State Office
200 N. High Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215-2499

RE: 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan / 2015 Action Plan Submission

Dear Ms. Thomas:

Enclosed please find the city of Springfield's 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan and 2015 Action Plan along with all attachments and original signed certifications, including a copy of the SF 424 and CDBG, HOME and ESG Certifications signed by the Springfield City. Staff will be submitting the Consolidated Plan, Action Plan and attachments using the on-line IDIS Action Plan tool on April 9, 2015.

The City looks forward to working with you during the upcoming year. If you have any questions or need more information, please contact Jackie Sudhoff, Development Programs Administrator at (937)328-3480 or Chelsea Jones, Development Programs Specialist at (937)324-7372.

Sincerely,

Jackie Sudhoff

Jackie Sudhoff
Development Programs Administrator

Enclosures

p.c.: Chelsea Jones, Development Programs Specialist

Community Development Block Grant Division
76 East High Street • Springfield, Ohio 45502 • (937) 324-7662 • fax (937) 328-3558 • www.ci.springfield.oh.us

The City of Springfield Ohio

City of Springfield, Ohio
Community Development Department

2015-2019 Consolidated Plan

And

2015 ACTION PLAN

Prepared by:
The Community Development Department
76 East High Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502

Prepared for:
The Department of Housing and Urban Development
February 2015

City of Springfield
2015-2019 Consolidated Plan
2015 Action Plan

Table of Contents

Cover
Table of Contents
Public Participation
- Public Meeting Agenda iv
- Draft Budgets v
- Submission Timeline vii

2015-2019 Consolidated Plan
- Executive Summary 1
- The Process
  - PR-05 Lead and Responsible Agencies 7
  - PR-10 Consultation 9
  - PR-15 Citizen Participation 15
- Needs Assessment
  - NA-05 Overview 20
  - NA-10 Housing Needs Assessment 21
  - NA-15 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Problems 38
  - NA-20 Disproportionately Greater Need: Severe Housing Problems 42
  - NA-25 Disproportionately Greater Need: Housing Cost Burden 46
  - NA-30 Disproportionately Greater Need: Discussion 50
  - NA-35 Public Housing 51
  - NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment 56
  - NA-45 Non-Homeless Special Needs Assessment 62
  - NA-50 Non-Housing Community Development Needs 65
- Housing Market Analysis
  - MA-05 Overview 68
  - MA-10 Number of Housing Units 69
  - MA-15 Housing Market Analysis: Cost of Housing 72
  - MA-20 Housing Market Analysis 78
  - MA-25 Public and Assisted Housing 84
  - MA-30 Homeless Facilities and Services 88
  - MA-35 Special Needs Facilities and Services 93
  - MA-40 Barriers to Affordable Housing 96
  - MA-45 Non0Housing Community Development Assets 98
  - MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion 106
- Strategic Plan
  - SP-05 Overview 110
  - SP-10 Geographic Priorities 111
  - SP-25 Priority Needs 113
  - SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions 120
  - SP-35 Anticipated Resources 123
  - SP-40 Institutional Delivery Structure 127
  - SP-45 Goals Summary 131

SP-50 Public Housing Accessibility and Involvement 136
SP-55 Barriers to Affordable Housing 137
SP-60 Homelessness Strategy 139
SP-65 Lead Based Paint Hazards 141
SP-70 Anti-Poverty Strategy 144
SP-80 Monitoring 146
Action Plan IDIS Document
AP-15 Expected Resources 148
AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives 152
AP-35 Projects 156
AP-38 Project Summary 158
AP-50 Geographic Distribution 171
AP-55 Affordable Housing 173
AP-60 Public Housing 175
AP-65 Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities 177
AP-75 Barriers to Affordable Housing 181
AP-85 Other Actions 183
AP-90 Program Specific Requirements 189
Appendix I – Affirmative Marketing Policy
Appendix II – Fair Housing Action Plan
Appendix III – ESG Policies and Procedures
Appendix IV – Monitoring and Long Term Compliance
Appendix V – Low-Mod Income Area Map
Appendix VI – Center City Slum and Blight Area Map
Appendix VII – Code Enforcement Target Area and Documentation
Signed Certifications
Index of Maps
Population Change by Census Tract 22
Average Median Income by Census Tract 23
Percent Extreme Low Income Households 24
Percent Moderate Income Households 25
Percent Low Income Households 26
ELI Households with Severe Cost Burden 30
Percent Low Income Households with Severe Cost Burden 31
Percent MI Households with Severe Cost Burden 32
Housing Cost Burden 47
Percent Black Population by Census Tract 48
Percent Hispanic Population by Census Tract 49
Median Home Value 73
Median Contract Rent 74
Housing Cost Burden 75
Vacancy Rate 81
Percent Unemployed by Census Tract 100
Low-Mod Census Tracts 108
Percent Rentals Build before 1980 109
Population Change by Census Tract 121
Average Median Income by Census Tract 122

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD
2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN/2015 ACTION PLAN

PUBLIC MEETING

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2015 AT 5:30 p.m.
CITY HALL FORUM

AGENDA

1. Overview of Proposed 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan/2015 Action Plan Projects and Activities

   Community Development Block Grant Program
   HOME Program
   Emergency Solutions Grant Program

2. Submission Timeframe and Comment Period

3. Questions and Comments

2015 Action Plan
CDBG Program
Budget

2015 ENTITLEMENT AMOUNT		$1,609,667
ESTIMATED PROGRAM INCOME		$ 90,000
ESTIMATED RLF INCOME		$ 375,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE		$2,074,667
ADMINISTRATION CAP (20% ENT + 2015 PI)		$ 414,933
General Program Administration (15% of 2015 Entitlement +2015 PI)		$ 318,241
• Finance, CD Admin, HR and FH salary and operating costs		
NEIGHBORHOOD ENHANCEMENT/Public Service* (15% of 2015 Funds Available)		$ 316,434
• Salary and operating costs	$60,434	
• Promise Neighborhood	$10,000	
• Reserve a Roll-Off	$10,000	
• Weed Cutting	$90,000	
• Center City Association	$10,000	
• Supplemental Law Enforcement Assist.	$50,000	
• Property Maintenance	$ 1,000	
• Junk and Trash	$ 70,000	
• Board and Secure	$ 15,000	
*Public Service Cap = 2015 Entitlement ($1,609,667) + 2014 PI ($600,681) X 15% = $331,552		
CODE ENFORCEMENT (31% of 2015 Funds Available)		$ 645,728
• Code Enforcement Program Delivery	$545,728	
• Demolition (and clean out)	$100,000	
• Board and Secure (*in NE Public Service)	*$ 15,000	
• Junk and Trash (*in NE Public Service)	*$ 70,000	
• Weeds (*in NE Public Service)	*$ 85,000	
REHABILITATION (26% of 2015 Funds Available)		$ 544,219
Housing Rehabilitation Program Delivery	$469,219	
Emergency Repair-Deferred	$ PI*	
• Project Costs – Salary and operating costs. Activity costs are allocated out of Program Income (*HOUSING REVOLVING LOAN FUND $75,000*)		
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (27% of 2015 Funds Available)		$ 557,689
• Springfield Technology Center	$ 75,000	
• Springfield Financial Group	$ 10,000	
• EDA/CDBG and TIL Revolving Loan Program	$375,000	
• Minority Business Development	$ 97,689	
2015 TOTAL REVENUE (2015 Total Available)		$2,074,667
2015 CDBG PROGRAM PLANNED EXPENDITURES		$2,307,311
Balance		-$ 232,644

2015 Action Plan
HOME Program - Budget

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED FUNDING for 2015

The table below provides a breakdown of the number of units for each proposed program with a projection of 2015 HOME funds to be used.

2015 HOME Allocation	$356,538
Administration Expenses (10%)	$ 35,653
CHDO Set-Aside (15%)	$ 53,480
CHDO Admin (5%)	$ 17,826
Dollars Available for Housing Projects	$249,579

Summary of 2015 Action Plan Programs
with Number of Units Served & HOME Funds Used

Program	**#Units/ HSHLDS**	**2015 HOME $s**	**Beneficiary**
a. HOME Loan Program 15% of HOME Allocation	4	$52,279	Owner occupants at or below 80% AMI w/sliding scale repay based on income, age, disability and/or military status
b. Tenant Based Assistance 13% of HOME Allocation	9	$45,000	VLI, LI Homeless Special Needs Renters
d. Private/Non-profit Development Assistance 28% of HOME Allocation	5	$100,000	Developers of Affordable housing, VLI, LI Homebuyers
f. Transitional to Permanent Housing 5% of HOME Allocation	2	$17,800	LI Homeless/Special Needs Renters
g. Rental Incentive Program 10% of HOME Allocation	1	$34,500	Elderly/Low-income renters
TOTALS:		**$249,579**	

2015 Action Plan
Emergency Solutions Grant Program
Budget

Project Name and Description	2014 Allocation	2015 Allocation
Shelter Operations		
Hartley House-Shelter operations and maintenance	$16,232	TBD
PW- C-Saw House- operations and maintenance	$24,094	TBD
IHN- operations for day shelter	$25,500	TBD
McKinley Hall- Operations support for Wehler House	$8,585	TBD
Total	**$74,411**	**$74,411**
Street Outreach		
Homeless Prevention		
Rapid Re-Housing	$37,556	$48,860
HMIS	$10,000	$10,000
Administration	$9,000	$9,000
Total	**$130,967**	**$142,271**

Operations represents approximately 52% of the 2015 project ESG Allocation.
Admin represents approximately 7% of the 2015 project ESG Allocation.
HMIS represents approximately 7% of the 2015 project ESG Allocation.
Rapid Re-Housing represents approximately 34% of the 2015 project ESG Allocation.

2015-2019 CONSOLIDATED PLAN
2015 ACTION PLAN APPLICATION SCHEDULE

~~10/6/2014~~
2/10/2015

Approx. Dates

********* **2014** *********

Tue/Wed Nov 18/19	City Commission Budget Meeting
~~**Thu Dec 11**~~	~~CGAB Meeting – Final budget review (Budget Amount not Released)~~

********* **2015** *********

Tues Feb 10	**HUD Allocation Announcement**
Thurs Feb 12	CGAB Meeting – Budget review of projected numbers and process
Thu Feb 19	Notice of Public Meeting in News-Sun
Thu Feb 26	30 Day Comment Period Ad in News-Sun
Thu Feb 26	**Public Meeting** to Review 2015 Action Plan 5:30 - 7:00 pm. in the CH Forum
Fri Feb 27	Start of 30-day comment period for Consolidated Plan Action Plan
Tues March 3	City Commission First Reading
Thurs March 12	CGAB Meeting Consolidated Plan Data Review
Tues March 17	City Commission Second Reading
Tues March 31	End of 30 Day Comment Period/City Commission Ordinance for application submission
April 01	Start of 2015 Program Year (Public Participation requirement fulfilled in order to incur pre-award costs per CPD-14-015 Section III a.)

60 Days After Allocation Release – April 11

Submit 2015 Consolidated Plan Action Plan to HUD.

Executive Summary

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

1. Introduction

The City of Springfield Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan. As an Entitlement City, the City of Springfield administers Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, HOME Investment Partnership program and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The city also administers several HUD grants that are not specifically addressed in this Consolidated Plan, but will be considered a part of the City's overall strategies to address housing and Community Development issues within the City, including three Permanent Supportive Housing grants through the Homeless Assistance Grants process and a Lead Safe Springfield.

According to HUD "the Consolidated Plan is designed to help state and local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions. The consolidated planning process services as the framework for a community-wide dialogue to identify housing and community development priorities that align and focus funding from the four CPD formula block grant programs: the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME), the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program, and the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) program." Currently, the City of Springfield only receives and administers CDBG, HOME and ESG funding.

Consistent with HUD's mission, the City works to increase homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. In undertaking this work, the City will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level. The city strives to continue to create a city of growth and opportunity for all by making Springfield's neighborhoods better places to work, live and play. For information on specific targeted areas please refer to the Strategic Plan section SP10. Section SP25 Priority Needs describes the highest needs of the community as determined by City of Springfield staff, its partners and community stakeholders. For more details on the annual objective and goals, please refer to the Action Plan section AP20 Annual Goals and Objectives.

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

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

The City of Springfield's population has continued to decline since 2000. Between 2000 and 2013, the population has declined 9.2%, a decrease of 6,028 residents. Projections show that since 1990, Springfield has experienced roughly a one-quarter decrease in population. This declining trend in population contributes to the continuing rise in vacant housing units. These factors under-gird many of the housing and economic problems the City will face over the next five years.

As an older city, Springfield contains several neighborhoods that face deteriorating infrastructure and facilities, aging housing stock, and economic establishments that may have become obsolete or marginally viable. As the regional economy continues to grow and housing costs continue to rise relative to incomes, a segment of the population faces increasingly challenging issues such as inadequate and unaffordable housing, poverty, deteriorating neighborhood conditions and quality of living, and limited access to services and facilities.

The purpose of this Consolidated Plan (CP) is to guide specific federal funding decisions over the next five years. The CP is guided by three overarching objectives that are applied according to the community's needs. These HUD objectives and the City's projected outcomes over the 5 year CP years are:

1. To provide decent housing by preserving the affordable housing stock, increasing the availability of affordable housing, reducing discriminatory barriers, increasing the supply of supportive housing for those with special needs, and transitioning homeless persons and families into housing. (per year)

- Assist 5 rental units designated for low to moderate income households through rehabilitation (HOME)
- Add 1 to 2 homeowner housing units for low to moderate income households (HOME-NHP/Habitat)
- Comprehensive Rehabilitation of 4 homeowner housing units for low to moderate income households (HOME)
- Provide Emergency Repairs for 20 low to moderate income households (HOME)
- Provide direct financial assistance to 1 low-income homebuyer (HOME-NHP)
- Provide Tenant Based Rental Assistance to 9 low-income households (HOME)

2. To provide a suitable living environment through safer, more livable neighborhoods, greater integration of low and moderate-income residents throughout the city, increased housing opportunities, and reinvestment in deteriorating neighborhoods.

- Provide crime prevention and neighborhood awareness assistance in CDBG target areas
- Assist 300 homeless persons through overnight shelters

- Provide a safer living environment and capacity building for CDBG target areas
- Provide enhanced Code Enforcement activities in the Code Enforcement Target areas.
- Provide opportunities for Neighborhood Clean Up Activities
- Provide coordination and outreach to neighborhood groups located within CDBG target area

3. To expand economic opportunities through an increased number of jobs that pay self-sufficient wages increased homeownership opportunities, development activities that promote long-term community viability, and the empowerment of low and moderate-income persons to achieve self-sufficiency.

- Create and/or retain 4 low to moderate income jobs
- Assist 5 businesses (creation/expansion)

The three primary federal funding resources in the 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan are the following:

- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME)
- Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG)

3. Evaluation of past performance

The 2015-2019 Consolidated Plan will build upon the achievements and knowledge gained in previous years. The City has developed strong programs with CDBG, HOME, and ESG funds over the years and expects to continue the strong performance, while making slight adjustments to increase the efficiency of the programs and better serving the changing needs of the community.

The CDBG program will continue to offer projects similar to those offered in previous years. Housing Rehabilitation and Code Enforcement activities remain strong and effective projects in addressing community need. These and other projects will positively influence the Priority Needs Identified later in this plan: 1) Preservation of Existing Homes, 2.) Quality Affordable Housing Units, 3.)Fair Housing and Program Administration, 4.)Removal of Slum and Blight, 5.) Economic Development and Job Creation, 6.) Homeless Services, and 7.) Public Services.

The HOME program will continue projects to develop and expand decent affordable housing for all citizens. The City is working to stay ahead of the changing HOME regulations. The changes made to the program will improve and streamline this grant program as well.

The Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative, (the local Continuum of Care) continues to be a source of guidance on homeless program development. The HC provides guidance on grant funds distribution, activity selection, and performance measures. Although the City continues to work

towards developing and expanding affordable housing, preventing and ending homelessness, and promoting neighborhood revitalization, there is still much work left to be done.

4. Summary of citizen participation process and consultation process

In addition to the formal public comment period, citizen participation played an integral role throughout the planning and development of this plan. Throughout the planning process focus group meetings were held among community stakeholders and other private citizens. Two stakeholder meetings took place on April 24th and May 5th 2014 and included sub-grantee and other community organizations. To reach private citizens, three focus groups where held with neighborhood association leaders. Those focus groups took place on April 24th, 28th and May 1st. Stakeholder meetings and focus groups produced robust and dynamic conversation about the needs of Springfield across a number of areas, including: housing, social services, transportation, economic development and education. Furthermore surveys were distributed to stakeholders and to the neighborhood associations in hopes that they would reach a broader audience. . Representatives from the City have also been present at many neighborhood association meetings and input from citizens at these meetings is included in the Plan.

The City of Springfield is engaged in ongoing efforts to increase coordination amongst the complex network of public, private, and non-profit organizations that deliver housing and social services to the community. As the administrator of Springfield's CDBG, HOME and ESG programs, the Community Development Department acts as a hub for community development in the community. Open lines of communication are maintained between the City and the area's many non-profit and social service agencies.

Besides keeping an open door policy and maintaining ongoing daily communication with the area's many service providers, specific steps the city has taken to enhance coordination include: entering into Memorandums of Understanding with Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority and the social service providers for the Permanent Supportive Housing grants, entering into sub-recipient funding agreements with a number of local groups to provide services to citizens of Springfield.

The City of Springfield is an active member in the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (CoC). The Community Development Director has been affirmed the Collaborative Champion, raising the issues of homelessness to a higher and more coordinated level between local agencies. Community Development staff also participates on the HC Advisory Board and several other working committees for the CoC.

In addition to coordinating with various outside entities, the City also coordinates grant activities between and among several city departments, including: Community Development, Planning and

Zoning, Housing Rehab, Lead Safe Springfield, Finance, Code Enforcement, Service, Building Inspections, and Engineering, among others.

5. Summary of public comments

A recurring theme in the public meetings and discussion involved the need for homeowner rehab for low-income and elderly households. Springfield has a large supply of older housing with multiple decades of deferred maintenance. This trend has manifested itself through the deterioration of what used to be quality family homes into substandard housing. Public comment notes that those on fixed incomes often cannot afford to keep up with the needed annual repair, maintenance of the units and utility costs. Low income persons are then often forced to either sell their property to a landlord who will not choose to maintain the property or vacate the property.

Focus Group attendees highlighted and discussed a number of community needs, including mental health services, jail diversion, education and job training, homeless and non-homeless sheltering, as well as non-profit assistance. One of the more lively conversations dealt with the number of vacant and/or rental properties within the city that have property maintenance issues. Discussion regarding either a vacant properties or rental property registry emerged. Such a registry would allow the city to track ownership of such parcels and potentially reach owners in cases of code enforcement violations, fire notification, etc.

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

The Public Comment period ended on March 31, 2015. There were no comments made on the plan during this time.

7. Summary

- The City of Springfield's Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for preparing the Consolidated Plan. As an Entitlement community, the City administers the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, the HOME Investment Partnership (HOME) and the Emergency Solutions Grant (ESG) program funding from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

- The Consolidated Plan is designed to help state and local jurisdictions to assess their affordable housing and community development needs and market conditions, and to make data-driven, place-based investment decisions.

- Information on specific targeted areas is located in the Strategic Plan section SP-10. Section SP-25 Priority Needs describes the highest needs of the community as determined by City fo Springfield staff, its partners and community stakeholders. For more details on the annual objectives and goals, please refer to the Action Plan section AP-20 Annual Goals and Objectives.
- The City of Springfield is engaged in ongoing efforts to increase coordination amongst the complex network of public, private and non-profit organizations that deliver housing and social services in the community. As the administrators of the CDBG, HOME and ESG program funding the Community Development Department acts as a hub for community development in the area. Open lines of communication are maintained between the City and the area's many non-profit and social service agencies.
- The City is an active member of the the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (CoC). The CD Director acts at the Collaborative Champion and staff serves on several of the Collaborative Boards.
- Public Participation efforts produced robust and dynamic conversation about the needs of the City of Springfield across a number of areas including: housing, social services, transportation, economic development and education.
- A re-occuring theme was the need for owner-occupied rehabilitation for low-income and elderly households.
- The City of Springfield has a large stock of older housing with multiple decades of deferred maintenance; many of which are now vacant, substandard and a blighting influence on the community.

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	SPRINGFIELD	
CDBG Administrator	SPRINGFIELD	Community Development Department
HOPWA Administrator		
HOME Administrator	SPRINGFIELD	Community Development Department
ESG Administrator	SPRINGFIELD	Community Development Department
HOPWA-C Administrator		

Table 1 – Responsible Agencies

Narrative

The City of Springfield Community Development Department serves as the lead agency for the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs as well as several other HUD grants including Neighborhood Stabilization Program (1 and 2), Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance grants and the Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant.

During the preparation of the plan, the City solicited input from other governmental agencies as well as various public and private agencies providing housing, social services and other community development activities within the community.

The City will continue to form new partnerships with non-profit organizations, the private sector and other local resources. Other community agencies partner with the City on programs covered by the CP, including Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority, Neighborhood Housing Partnership, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Project Woman, McKinley Hall, St. Vincent DePaul Society, Springfield Police Division, Springfield Small Business Development Center, Clark County Community Habitat for Humanity and Springfield Promise Neighborhoods.

Consolidated Plan Public Contact Information

Jackie Sudhoff

Development Programs Administrator

Springfield Community Development Department

jsudhoff@ci.springfield.oh.us

(937)328-3480

Chelsea Jones

Community Development Specialist

Springfield Community Development Department

cjones@ci.springfield.oh.us

(937) 324-7372

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

1. Introduction

As in past years, the City was determined to encourage a high level of agency consultation in an effort to best identify priority needs. This process ensures the participation of nonprofit organizations and private citizens along with public agencies in a collaborative effort. After updating an existing list of community stakeholders used in the past, two focus groups (dedicated entirely to the consolidated plan) were held among community stakeholders and partners. In an effort to engage private citizens in the planning process, three additional focus groups were held among leaders of Springfield's neighborhood associations.

The first of two stakeholder focus groups focused in large part on homelessness and the underlying issues that drive homelessness. The focus groups included a diverse array of perspectives on the topic. Participants included representatives from Project Woman, McKinely Hall, various housing organizations, mental health services, and youth organizations. The second of the two group discussions focused on more general economic issues and included perspectives from the United Way of Clark, Champaign and Madison counties, and the Springfield Promise Neighborhood.

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

The City is an active member of the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (CoC), the local entity that brings together homeless housing providers, other agencies such as mental health services, Clark County Combined Health District, and various social service agencies that serve populations at risk of becoming homeless, or who utilize assisted housing also participate in the CoC. The CoC provides guidance and direction for agencies working with homeless client populations, federal regulations surrounding homeless grants, fair housing, and best practices for social service provision. An Advisory Board on which the City's Development Programs Administrator sits leads the local CoC. The Community Development Director also acts as the Collaborative Champion. The Collaborative provides input and guidance for the three Permanent Supportive Housing (Shelter Plus Care) grants the city administers as well as the ESG Entitlement funds. The City works with Interfaith Hospitality Network, Project Woman and McKinley Hall for the allocation of funds for the ESG program. Permanent Supportive Housing collaboration also includes the same three aforementioned entities as well as Development Disabilities and Mental Health Services.

Input and coordination is also sought from the Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB). This is a city assigned Board that makes recommendation to the City Commission on the issue of Entitlements funds and Entitlement project selection. CGAB is made up of representatives of the schools systems, realtors, neighborhood associations, local housing providers, social service providers and a representative of the homeless community. In administering the entitlement funds, the City works with a number of different entities. The city partners with Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority, the Mental Health Recovery Board, Neighborhood Housing Partnership, OIC and Habitat for Humanity on various housing projects. CDBG collaboration is also sought with the City's Police Division, neighborhood associations, Promise Neighborhood Small Business Development Corporation, Wittenberg University and other Community Development Divisions.

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 efforts of the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC-CoC) are not limited to helping homeless individuals and families find adequate affordable housing, but also include outreach aimed at addressing the root causes of homelessness in the community. Working together with housing agencies and social service providers helps the HC attack the problem of homelessness on two fronts.

The City uses federal funding resources to reach as many homeless persons as possible. The City funds community emergency shelters with operational funds to provide temporary shelter for the homeless (DV, Substance Abuse, Family, Men, etc). ESG funds are also dedicated to Rapid Re-Housing activities for families that are homeless. Additionally the City coordinates with area social service providers to support rental assistance for special needs clients (DV, Substance Abuse, Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities) with HOME TBRA and Permanent Supportive Housing Funds. This collaboration allows service providers to work with clients that in stable housing, eliminating the need to secure a decent and affordable living space before other service needs are met. This collaboration allows Springfield to address both housing and social needs of its homeless population. The City gives priority to the chronically homeless population within the three PSH grants.

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

The City works in consolation with the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC-CoC) to establish Emergency Solutions Grant funding priorities, performance standards and policies and procedures. The HC is a funded member of the Ohio Balance of State. Policies and Procedures and Performance Measures are often taken directly from the state via COHHIO, which the City then adopts for consistency. City staff sits on the Advisory Board for the local HC and actively participates in the Plan

to End Chronic Homelessness. See the Program Specific Requirements - Emergency Solutions Grant Section of the CP and Annual Action Plan for further details.

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**	NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PARTNERSHIP
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Housing
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Public Housing Needs Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Neighborhood Housing Partnership participated in the April 24, 2014 focus group discussion. The focus group discussed issues surrounding housing and homelessness while touching upon other economic issues. The information allows for a more accurate reflection in the housing market.
2	**Agency/Group/Organization**	United Way
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services - Housing Services-Children Services-Elderly Persons Services-Persons with Disabilities Services-Persons with HIV/AIDS Services-Victims of Domestic Violence Services-homeless Services-Health Services-Education Services-Employment Service-Fair Housing Services - Victims
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	The United Way sent representatives to participate in both the April 24, 2014 Focus Group and The May 5, 2014 Focus Group.
3	**Agency/Group/Organization**	PROJECT WOMAN
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services-Victims of Domestic Violence

	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Families with children Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Project Woman's Executive Director attended the April 24, 2014 Focus Group discussion which focused on housing and homelessness along with the surrounding issues of chronic homelessness.
4	**Agency/Group/Organization**	McKinley Hall
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Services/Housing-Addicted Persons
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Housing Need Assessment Homelessness Strategy Homeless Needs - Chronically homeless Homeless Needs - Families with children Homelessness Needs - Veterans Homelessness Needs - Unaccompanied youth
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	McKinley Hall's Executive Director attended the April 24th Focus Group in which the underlying causes of homelessness were discussed. These comments help the plan both accurately asses needs of the community and gauge how the service delivery functions for this specific special needs population.
5	**Agency/Group/Organization**	Clark County Combined Health District
	Agency/Group/Organization Type	Health Agency Other government - County
	What section of the Plan was addressed by Consultation?	Homelessness Strategy Anti-poverty Strategy
	How was the Agency/Group/Organization consulted and what are the anticipated outcomes of the consultation or areas for improved coordination?	Clark County Combined Health District sent two representatives to the April 24, 2014 Focus Group where they were able to lend perspectives on some of the causes and consequences of homelessness.

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

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	Interfaith Hospitality Network	The goals of the CoC are included in the homeless needs, and CoC sections of this plan.

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 actively works with the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC-CoC), a region-wide collaboration between homeless services providers within Clark and Greene Counties. Additionally the City works with the State of Ohio Development Services and COHHIO as a part of the Ohio Balance of State CoC. The City also routinely works with Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority on the PSH and TBRA programs.

Narrative (optional):

PR-15 Citizen Participation

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

Citizen participation includes actively encouraging citizens, particularly the low and moderate-income population, to participate in the planning process for the five-year Consolidated Plan, the Annual Action Plan, the submission of Substantial Amendments and the development of the Consolidated Annual Performance Report (CAPER). All notices of public meetings relating to this process are published in the local newspaper at least seven days prior to the public meeting. Notices will also be posted electronically on the City of Springfield website at www.ci.springfield.oh.us.

All public meetings are held in locations convenient to residents, particularly those who are potential or actual beneficiaries. Meetings are held at a variety of times to provide maximum flexibility for an array of citizen schedules. Attention is given to ensure meeting times increase the probability of maximum citizen participation.

Citizen participation played a vital role in the needs assessment analysis and construction of the goals and priorities featured in the Consolidated Plan. Springfield has an extensive network of long-established community organizations. Consultation with these organizations was a vital part of the goal setting process. The Community Development Department works with area organizations to maintain an open dialogue regarding the future of the city. During the planning process two separate focus groups were held with a list of community stakeholders in order to address the many issue areas covered in the Consolidated Plan. These stakeholder focus groups were held on April 24 and May 5, 2014. Additionally, three focus groups were held with community members and neighborhood leaders to gather input on need and program response. These meetings were held on April 24, April 28, and May 1, 2014. Surveys were also sent out as an additional means of gathering input from the community.

A public comment period is required prior to submitting the five-year Consolidated Plan, Action Plan and CAPER and any substantial change to the Consolidated Plan or Action Plan. The public will have 30 days after publication to provide written comments to the City of Springfield

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

Community Development Department regarding the five-year Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan. The publication in the local newspaper will include a brief summary of the contents of the Plans and will include a list of locations where copies of the entire proposed plan may be examined. The City will respond to any written correspondence 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	Focus Group	Persons with disabilities Residents of Public and Assisted Housing	The April 24th Focus Groups was attended by 10 representatives from various organizations, including both public and private entities.	Comments were given on a wide range of issues but the focus group was primarily centered on homelessness		
2	Focus Group	Non-targeted/broad community	The May 5th Focus Group was attended by representatives from Springfield United Way and Springfield's "Promise Neighborhood"	The Comments Focused on Springfield's Economy and Job Market.		

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	Focus Group	Neighborhood Associations	The April 24th Focus Group included perspectives from two separate Neighborhood Associations	The smaller nature of these Focus Groups allowed for comments on many aspects of Springfield's community and are included through out the plan. This being said each of three focus groups centered on service delivery.		
4	Focus Group	Neighborhood Associations	The April 28th Focus Group was attended by representatives from two neighborhood associations.	The smaller nature of these Focus Groups allowed for comments on many aspects of Springfield's community and are included through out the plan. This being said each of three focus groups centered on service delivery.		

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	Focus Group	Neighborhood Associations	The May 1st Focus Group was attended by representatives of neighborhood associations.	The smaller nature of these focus groups allowed for comments on many aspects of Springfield's community and are included throughout the plan. This being said, each of the three neighborhood focus groups centered on service delivery.		
6	Internet Outreach	Non-targeted/broad community	The Community Development Department sent out surveys to gather input on various aspects of Community Development issues.	?? Responses??		

Table 4 – Citizen Participation Outreach

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

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

Needs Assessment

NA-05 Overview

Needs Assessment Overview

This section assesses the needs in the City of Springfield by analyzing various demographic and economic indicators. Developing a picture of the current needs in the community begins by looking at broad trends in population, area median income, the number of households, etc. The next step is intersecting those data points with a more nuanced analysis of variables such as family and household dynamics, race, and housing problems.

A key goal of the needs assessment is to identify the nature and extent of housing problems experienced by the City of Springfield's citizens. The main housing problems looked at are: (a) cost-burdened households (b) substandard housing (c) overcrowding. Furthermore these housing problems are also looked at with economic and demographic indicators to discern if certain groups carry a disproportionate burden. Analysis of this data suggests that the needs of Springfield's citizenry are varied and are in danger of becoming more entrenched in the next five years. Springfield has a housing market that is oversaturated, and many of the extra units are just vacant...not for sale, not for rent, just vacant. The abundant supply of units has contributed to diminished home values. This over saturation of housing may also indicate other underlying problems facing the city, such as falling incomes. These complications layered on top of each other create a complex set of housing and non-housing needs that the city must confront through public policy and fund application.

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

Summary of Housing Needs

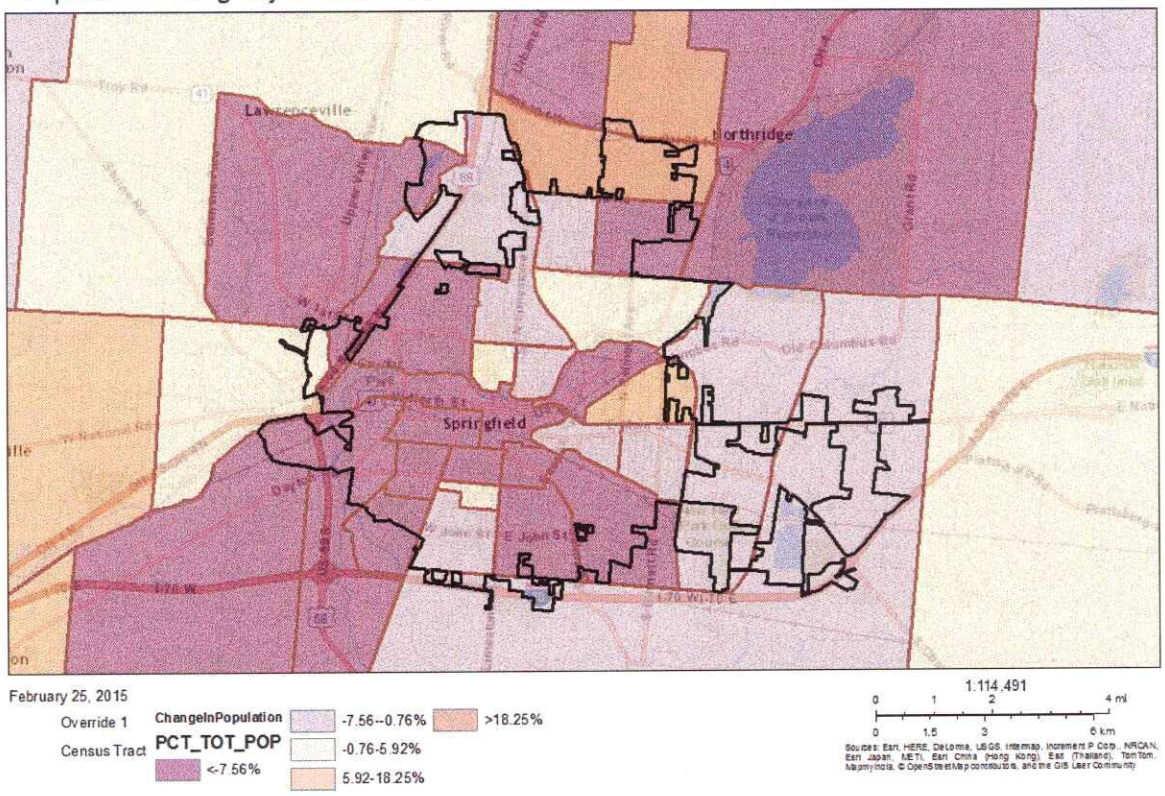
The City of Springfield has experienced a steady decrease in population since before 1960 when the population was 82,723. The most recent census information shows a 7% decline in total population from the 2000 to the 2010 Census. Likewise, the number of households also dropped by 8%. In fact, Springfield's population has declined by 16% since 1990. The household median income in Springfield did raise a modest 5%, as compared to the State of Ohio which saw a 14% rise over the same period of time.

Demographics	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Population	65,358	61,067	-7%
Households	26,229	24,144	-8%
Median Income	$32,193.00	$33,819.00	5%

Table 5 - Housing Needs Assessment Demographics

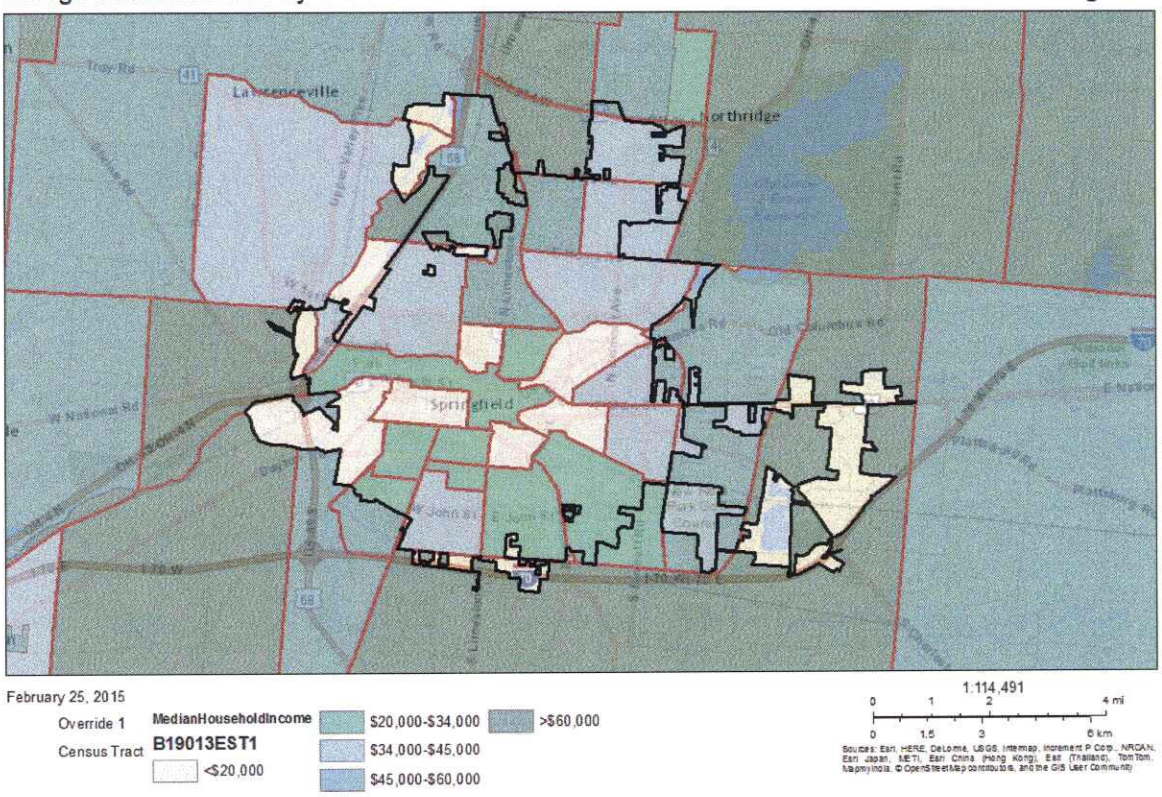
Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

Population Change by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Population Change by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Average Median Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Average Median Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Number of Households Table

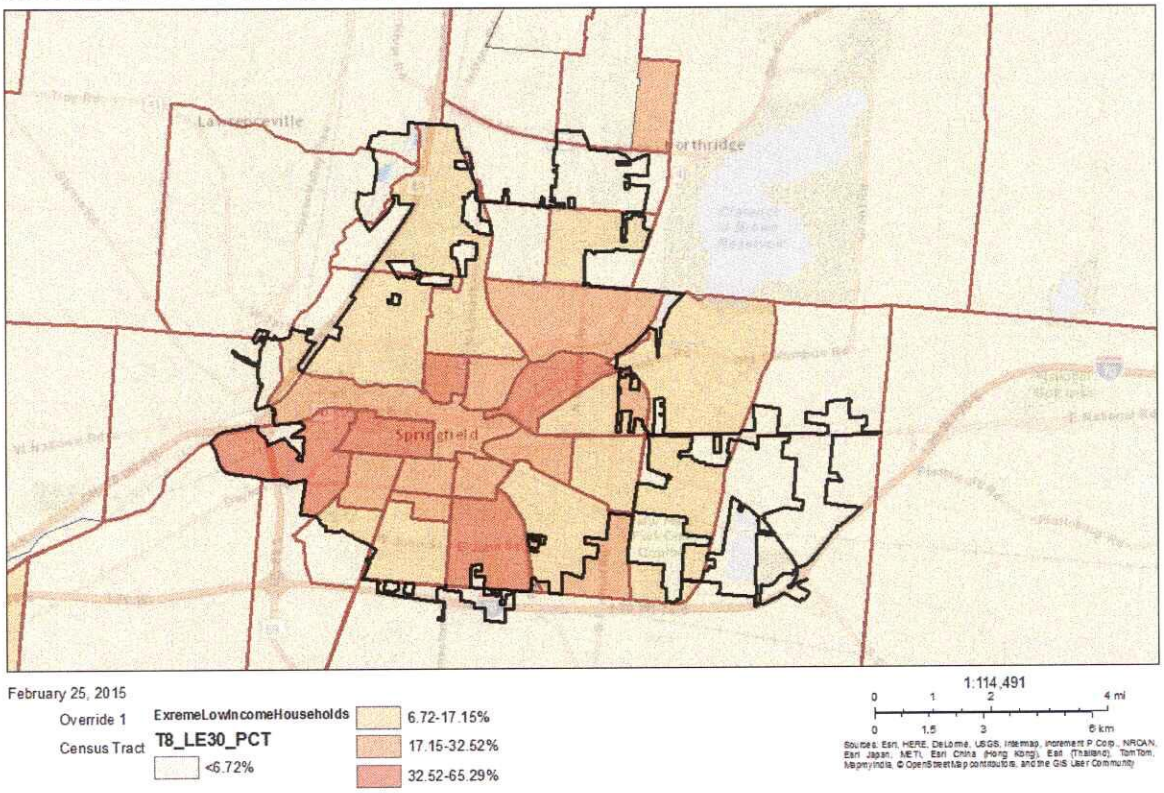
	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
Total Households *	4,470	3,375	4,620	2,370	9,315
Small Family Households *	1,580	1,125	1,630	990	4,665
Large Family Households *	280	165	395	125	495
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	465	575	865	435	1,730
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	320	820	850	420	1,055
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younger *	970	655	755	405	655
* the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI					

Table 6 - Total Households Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

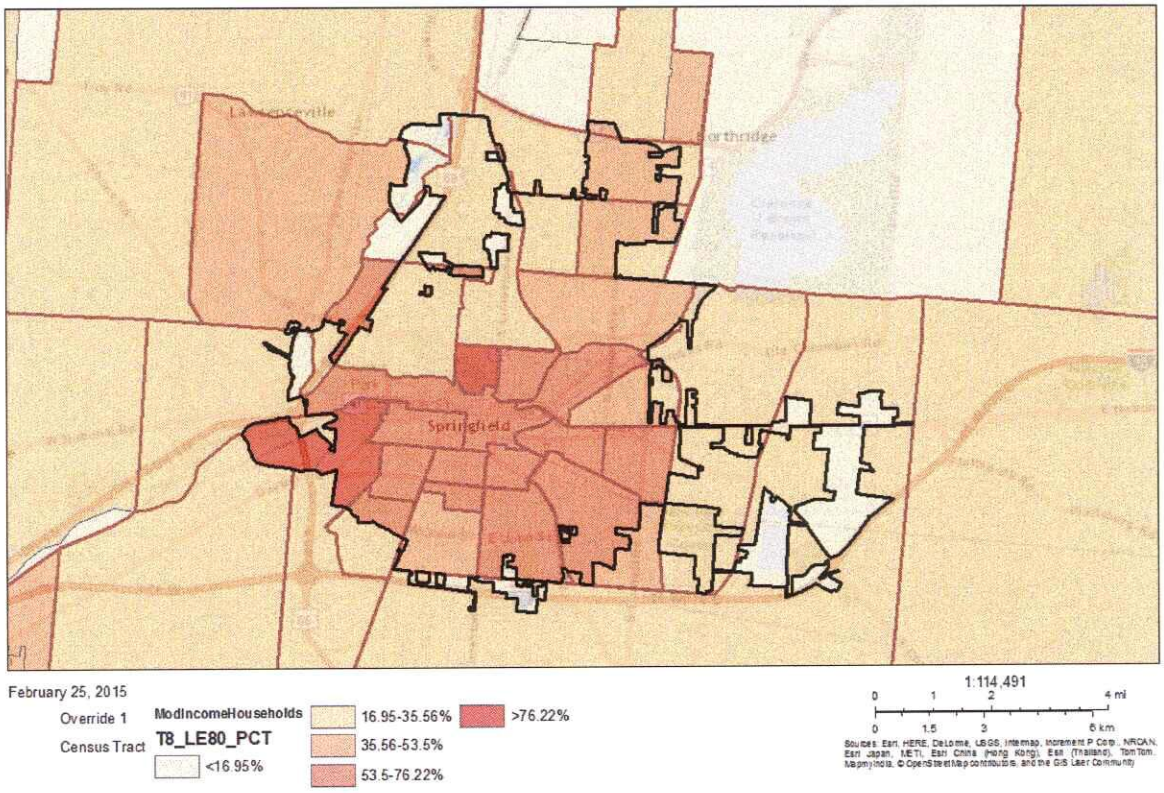
While the Demographics Table at the beginning of this section displayed a slight increase in the Household Area Median Family Income of 5%, the Number of Households Table above displays the distribution of income among different types of families. Across all family types, the most significant figure is 32% of all households having incomes between 0 and 50% of the area median and a full 51% of the households in Springfield are below 80% of the area median. Similarly, a full 28% of households with children 6 years old or younger are living on 0-30% of the AMI.

Percent Extreme Low Income Households - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



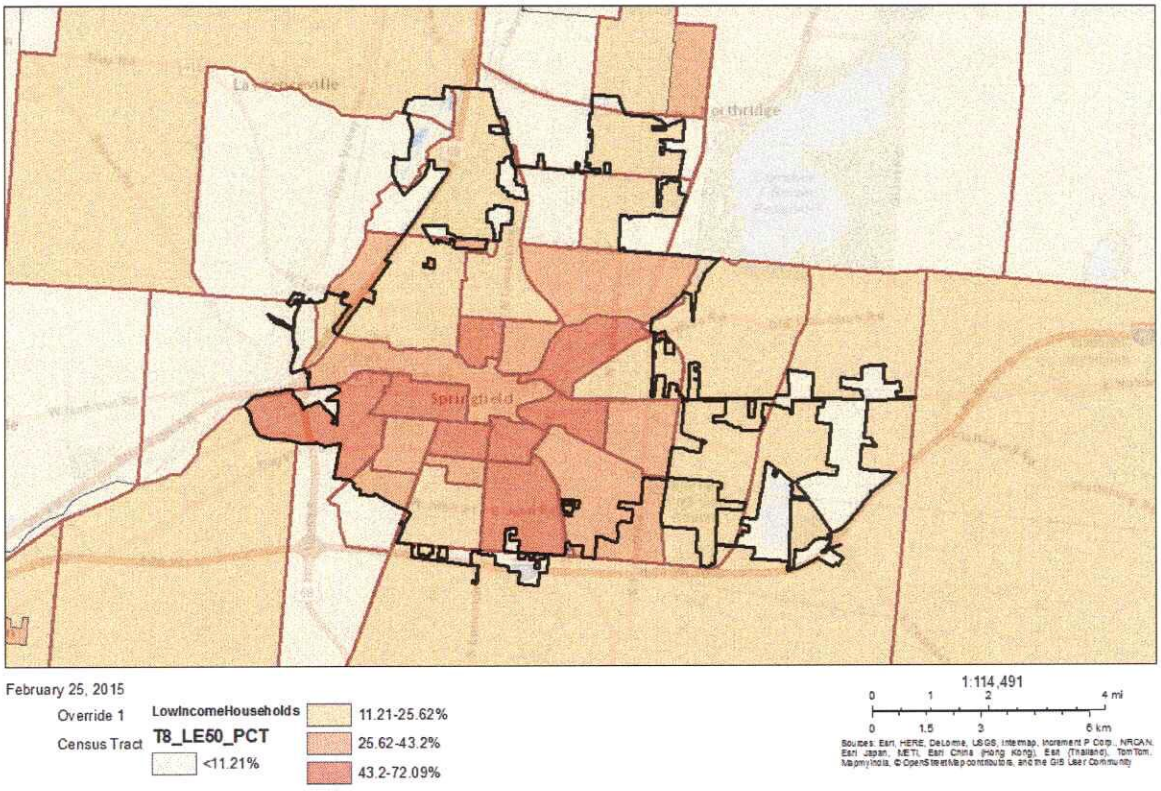
Percent Extreme Low Income Households - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

ent Moderate Income Households by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning



Percent Moderate Income Households by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Percent Low Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Percent Low Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

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	145	115	65	30	355	35	50	45	10	140
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	25	35	10	0	70	0	0	0	0	0
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	45	35	15	10	105	10	30	15	0	55
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,175	425	145	25	2,770	440	300	265	10	1,015
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	305	980	860	50	2,195	130	345	765	475	1,715

	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
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	175	0	0	0	175	155	0	0	0	155

Table 7 – Housing Problems Table

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

Across all income levels, 26% of all renter households in Springfield pay more that 50% of their monthly income for housing expenses. Looking only at the poorest households in Springfield, those at 0-30% of AMI, 61% of those households pay more than half of their income for housing expenses.

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	2,395	610	240	65	3,310	485	380	325	20	1,210
Having none of four housing problems	1,010	1,495	2,095	775	5,375	250	885	1,960	1,510	4,605
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	175	0	0	0	175	155	0	0	0	155

Table 8 – Housing Problems 2

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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	1,150	585	455	2,190	60	210	355	625
Large Related	200	99	55	354	79	25	155	259
Elderly	265	309	255	829	185	385	270	840
Other	1,060	590	275	1,925	265	70	265	600
Total need by income	2,675	1,583	1,040	5,298	589	690	1,045	2,324

Table 9 – Cost Burden > 30%

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

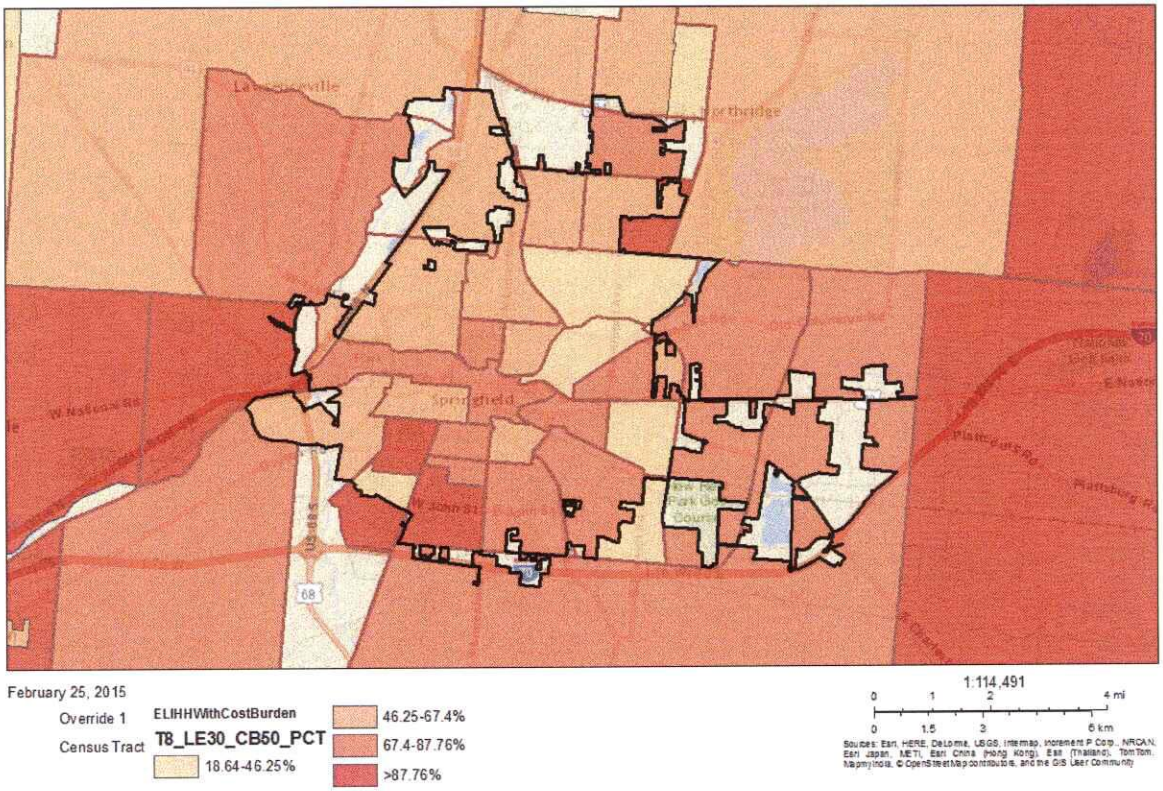
4. Cost Burden > 50%

	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	1,005	155	30	1,190	60	80	90	230
Large Related	185	4	20	209	75	10	15	100
Elderly	235	174	80	489	145	165	65	375
Other	935	150	45	1,130	175	50	95	320
Total need by income	2,360	483	175	3,018	455	305	265	1,025

Table 10 – Cost Burden > 50%

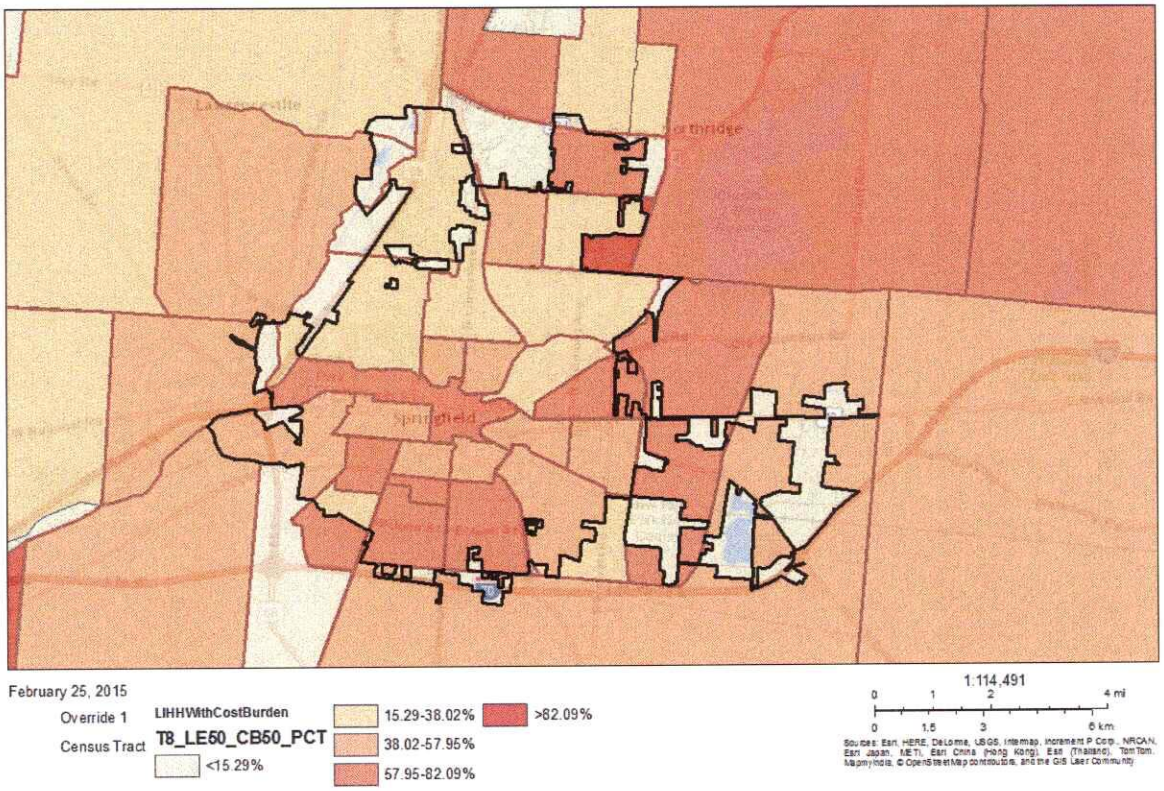
Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

ELI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



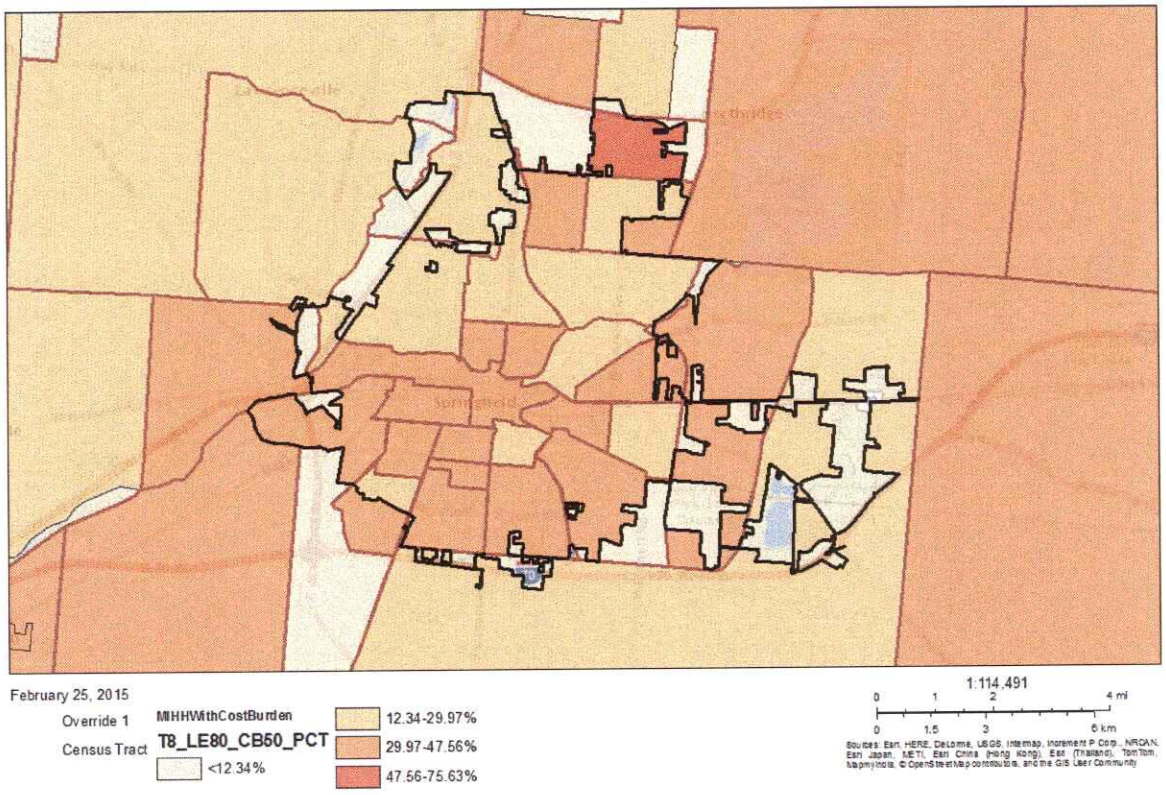
ELI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

% of LI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% of LI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

% of MI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% of MI Households With Severe Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

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	70	45	15	10	140	0	30	15	0	45
Multiple, unrelated family households	0	25	0	0	25	10	0	0	0	10
Other, non-family households	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Total need by income	70	70	25	10	175	10	30	15	0	55

Table 11 – Crowding Information – 1/2

Data Source: 2007-2011 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.

Approximately 35% of all households are 1-person households in the City of Springfield. This accounts for about 8,602 households according to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. ACS estimates also report only 14.7% of 4,148 units within the current housing stock have only one bedroom. Initially this would indicate a shortage of the more affordable one bedroom housing units. In a housing market that is already cost burdensome for many residents, adding the extra expense of renting a 2-bedroom can have an even greater impact on housing cost for the single person. The goal of housing policy in Springfield is to make Springfield more livable for all residents; including low and moderate-income persons and families. The majority of LMI persons throughout the city are non-elderly small family households (according to the most recent CHAS Data.) This being said there are a multitude of families and family types that are in need of assistance.

Estimate the number and type of families in need of housing assistance who are disabled or victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking.

The 2009-2013 American Community Survey estimates 18.3% or 10,774 individuals to have a disability in the City of Springfield. In fact 42.1% (3,398 individuals) of all individuals age 65 and older have a disability and 1,674 are having difficulties with independent living because of the disability. Highest numbers of disabled individuals also fall in the 18-64 years of age range. 6,378 or 17.7% of the population in that age range have a disability and 2657 have a difficult time living independently. While elderly disabled assistance needs are often addressed through assisted living programs and in-home assistance, it is often the non-elderly disabled that are in need of the most intense services. Developmental and Physical disabilities as well as substance abuse disabilities often call for intense case management and services to be provided for those non-elderly individuals with disabilities. The City has been fortunate enough to realize a number of tax credit projects that assist with unit production for the elderly. There is room to improve for housing assistance for non-elderly disabled. Local social service

agencies can help their disabled clients to apply for the City's Permanent Supportive Housing program if the person is also homeless.

Project Woman (PW) is a local housing provider that aids women who are victims of domestic abuse. Project Women is member of the Housing Collaborative (CoC). Project Women operates an Emergency Shelter for victims of domestic violence with room for 16 beds and also operates a transitional housing program with 19 beds or 9 units. PW also accesses the Permanent Supportive Housing Program grants offered through the City as well as Tenant Based Rental Assistance funding through the City's HOME Program grant. PW housing clients have intense case management needs and work closely with staff to reach their maximum level of independence, often transitioning into permanent housing through public housing voucher programs. In terms of need, domestic violence prevention remains a top priority for the Springfield City Police (who partners with PW in their effort to reduce domestic violence). In 2010 (the most recent year for which data is available) Police responded to a total of 1279 domestic violence incidents, a number which reinforces Project Women's claim that they're are constrained in their ability to meet the need that is pervasive throughout Springfield.

What are the most common housing problems?

Affordability is by for the largest housing problem in the City of Springfield. While Springfield suffers from an oversaturated housing market, there remains a lack of quality affordable housing for low-income persons. This was illustrated not only through the data, but also was a reoccurring theme in discussions with homeless assistance providers and in outreach to private citizens. Many citizens noted that the poor condition of homes and the vacancy that comes along with an oversaturated housing market are keeping potential homebuyers away. The 2010 Census reports a 14% vacancy rate for the city. Of the 3,978 vacant units, 38% are for rent and 13% are for sale, with 4% being committed (rented or sold). This leaves about 43% or 1,730 "other" vacant units that are neither on the market or have a known intended use.

According to American Community Survey Data Springfield has significantly higher rate of substandard housing than that of the national average. This reality was not lost on the homeless assistance providers. Many community partners argue that because of the amount of substandard units, low-income persons have little choice but to live in substandard housing, and continued to experience economic immobility. Some stakeholder comment suggested that calling the housing market in Springfield oversaturated was a mischaracterization because it does not acknowledge the lack of quality housing available to low-income persons. Stakeholders cite long waiting lists for subsidized housing to support this claim. LMI persons are often forced to choose between a high cost burden and substandard housing facilities. Individuals and families are often left to confront both.

Of the four housing problems identified within the CHAS data, the most prevalent in Springfield is cost burden. Over 7,622 low (including very low and extremely low) income residents suffer a cost burden

over 30%, meaning over 52.5% of low income residents pay more than 30% of their income for housing. Adding the reasons for the high cost burden is the general age and condition of the housing stock in Springfield. There is a large number of older homes which comprise the housing stock. There is a litany of problems associated with older housing stock- including energy inefficiency and deferred maintenance issue- and these problems have a greater impact on low-income populations.

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

While the problem of substandard housing is concentrated among LMI persons, the issue cuts across racial and other demographic and geographic barriers. It was suggested by community partners that the issue is amplified for people who do not have access to public housing options because of prior felony conviction or other reasons. Likewise, renters- especially low-income renters- are far more likely to suffer housing cost burden than home-owners at any income level.

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 low-income population of Springfield, especially the 4,470 that are at 0-30% of HAMFI or the 3,375 that are at 30-50% HAMFI) is at an increased risk of becoming homeless. While many of Springfield's residents have had a hard time financially, this group is made up of individuals and households that cannot live paycheck to paycheck because they are not guaranteed a paycheck with any sort of regularity. These households are unable to save for emergencies because most of their life is lived in crisis. Many of these households frequent the couches and spare rooms of friends and family members obtaining their own housing only when periodically employed. Many other people in Springfield, including those at 50-80% and 80-100% of HAMFI are one missed paycheck, a small increase in rent or property tax, or a bout with illness away from the threat of homelessness. Other than income, some other characteristics can also predispose an individual or household to homelessness, including:

- Persons Leaving Institutions (detox, mental hospitals, prisons, etc.)
- Households paying in excess of 50% of income for housing costs (4,164 Households suffer under extreme cost burden in Springfield)
- Victims of domestic violence (575 households served by PRoject Woman in 2014)
- Special needs populations (i.e. persons with AIDS, disabilities, drug and/or alcohol addiction, etc.)

- While data for the City itself does not exist, according to the Ohio Department of Health, there were 140 HIV infected people living within Clark county in 2011 (the most recent year for which data was available)
- Single parent head of households who are unemployed (single mothers are more than twice as likely to be unemployed as married men and women) and 40% of single mother households fall below the poverty line.
- People who are doubling up in unstable living arrangements (and cannot be counted as homeless)
- Families living below the poverty level (30% of all households in Springfield)

Households that exhibit one or more of these characteristics constitute a population that is "at risk" of becoming homeless. These individuals and families are at risk of becoming homeless because they have a lesser chance of being able to make economic improvements in their lives. The number of households exhibiting more than one of these characteristics is nearly impossible to accurately estimate. It is important to note that these populations do exists in the City of Springfield and grew during the recession

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:

Estimates were made based on various information sources. Census, ACS and Point in Time Homeless data is used when available. If raw data is not available, information from agencies dealing with each type of clients was requested based on current program usage.

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

According to discussion with homeless assistance providers, Housing Cost Burden is the largest housing characteristic that is linked with increased risk of homelessness. In Springfield shrinking incomes and standard growth in home values drives the Housing Cost Burden. Since 2000 median home value have grown from $69,300 to $81,600 and during that same time period incomes fell by 5.6% (Both figures according to 2008-2012 American Community Survey). If both these trends continue it will significantly increase the risk of homelessness among low-income populations. Other factors contributing to housing instability as noted by homeless providers are: lack of education and job training, prior evictions, disability and addiction and mental health issues.

Discussion

The diverse population of Springfield creates a dynamic set of housing issue to confront. While economic forces beyond the control of the City policy drive some of the issues, the Community Development Department has a strong sense of the problems that plague the community and work with available resources to ameliorate these issues. Staff emphasizes strong partnerships with local agencies that assist the low and very low-income households in the community, often providing "out of the box" gap financing to find ways to understand and address the problems of this segment of the community.

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

This section compares the existence of housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to discern if any groups share a disproportionate burden of the area's housing concerns. A disproportionately greater number of housing problems would exist when members of any particular racial or ethnic group at an income level experience housing problems at a rate greater than 10% of the percentage of the same racial or ethnic group population as a whole. The City of Springfield's population is estimated at 58,974 with a 74% white population, 19% Black population, .3% American Indian population, .8% Asian population, a 4% population that identify with 2 or more races and a 3% population with Hispanic ethnicity.

The following charts indicate that 74% of all households with incomes between 0-30% of AMI have at least one of the HUD defined housing problems (lacking complete kitchen facilities, lacking complete plumbing facilities, more than one person per room, or a cost burden greater than 30%). Seventy percent of the households with incomes at 30-50% of AMI have at least 1 housing problem, 37% of the households with incomes at 50-80% of AMI have at least 1 housing problem, and 22% of all households with incomes at 80-100% of AMI have at least one housing problem.

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	3,315	965	205
White	2,260	675	85
Black / African American	860	215	80
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	105	30	10

Table 13 - Disproportionally Greater Need 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

This table looks at housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 0-30% AMI range. White households accounted for 68% of the households with at least one housing problem in this income bracket. 26% were black households. 3.2% were Hispanics households. While no race fit the definition of "disproportionately greater need" it is noted that black households at this income level were over represented by 7% but not enough to qualify as a "disproportionate need".

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	2,950	1,240	0
White	2,255	1,055	0
Black / African American	550	130	0
Asian	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	0	0

Table 14 - Disproportionally Greater Need 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

This table looks at housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 30-50% AMI range. White households accounted for 76% of households with at least one housing problem in this income bracket. 19% were black households. 0 .7% were Hispanics households. In this income range, housing problems were overall representative of the entire population.

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	1,875	3,130	0
White	1,395	2,495	0
Black / African American	450	560	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	14	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	35	0

Table 15 - Disproportionally Greater Need 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

This table looks at housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 50-80% AMI range. White households accounted for 74% of households with at least one housing problem in this income bracket. 24% were black households. 0 .7% were American Indians. In this income range, housing problems were overall fairly representative of the entire population with a 5% greater need among black households.

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	615	2,190	0
White	480	1,780	0
Black / African American	130	340	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	20	0

Table 16 - Disproportionally Greater Need 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

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

This table looks at housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 80-100% AMI range. Whites accounted for 78% of households with at least one housing problem in this income bracket. 21% of black households in the 80-100% AMI range were living with at least one housing problem. Last, .7% of American Indian making 80-100% of AMI had at least one housing problem. In this income range, housing problems were overall representative of the entire population.

Discussion

While examining the proportionality of housing problems by race certainly can reveal disproportionately greater need, data for Springfield does not show a large discrepancy. The 0-30% AMI chart reveals a 7% greater proportional population of black households with at least one housing problem, which is the biggest discrepancy. The City of Springfield has long engaged in fair housing activities and those programs have been successful and productive for the City. Other forms of racial discrimination manifests itself in ways that are not revealed in the charts. Because these charts are based on data gathered for different income cohorts they do not encapsulate the racial impact on incomes in the area. Additionally a great deal of housing discrimination in Springfield occurs above these income levels, when higher income minorities are steered into substandard or cheaper housing then they could afford. While these charts show no specific pattern of housing discrimination in these narrow terms, it is the belief of program administrators, community stakeholders and private citizens alike that racial discrimination acts as a barrier to quality affordable housing in some instances. The data above indicates that Springfield should continue to address fair housing issues in the successful manner it has been doing in the past..

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

This section compares the existence of severe housing problems amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to discern if any groups share a disproportionate burden of the area's severe housing concerns. A disproportionately greater number of severe housing problems would exist when members of any particular racial or ethnic group at an income level experience severe housing problems at a rate 10% more than of the same racial or ethnic group population as a whole. The City of Springfield's population is estimated at 58,974 with a 74% white population, 19% Black population, .3% American Indian population, .8% Asian population, a 4% population that identify with 2 or more races and a 3% population with Hispanic ethnicity.

Once again, the over all percentage of households by income that have severe housing problems is the real concern with 64% of households with incomes at or below 30% of AMI having severe housing problems.

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	2,860	1,425	205
White	2,000	940	85
Black / African American	705	370	80
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	40	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	80	50	10

Table 17 – Severe Housing Problems 0 - 30% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

This table looks at severe housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 0-30% AMI range. White households account for 70% of households with at least one severe housing problem in this income bracket. 25% of the households in this income range were black. 2.8% were Hispanic households. In this income range, black households were over-represented by 6%, but not enough to qualify as a "disproportionate need".

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	1,185	3,005	0
White	875	2,435	0
Black / African American	215	460	0
Asian	0	15	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	20	0	0

Table 18 – Severe Housing Problems 30 - 50% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

This table looks at severe housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 30-50% AMI range. White households account for 74% of households with at least one severe housing problem in this income bracket. 18% of the households in this income range were black. 2% were Hispanic households. In this income range, all races were proportionally represented.

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	300	4,705	0
White	260	3,630	0
Black / African American	30	980	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	10	4	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	35	0

Table 19 – Severe Housing Problems 50 - 80% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

This table looks at severe housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 50-80% AMI range. White households account for 87% of households with at least one severe housing problem in this income bracket. 10% of the households in this income range were black. 3% were American Indian households. In this income range, white households represented 87% of the households with severe housing problem as compared to 74% of the general population. This qualifies as a "disproportionate need".

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	120	2,685	0
White	110	2,145	0
Black / African American	0	470	0
Asian	0	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	4	0	0

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
Pacific Islander	0	0	0
Hispanic	0	20	0

Table 20 – Severe Housing Problems 80 - 100% AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

*The four severe housing problems are:
1. Lacks complete kitchen facilities, 2. Lacks complete plumbing facilities, 3. More than 1.5 persons per room, 4.Cost Burden over 50%

This table looks at severe housing problems amongst different racial populations in the 80-100% AMI range. White households account for 92% of households with at least one severe housing problem in this income bracket. 3% were American Indian households. In this income range, white households represented 92% of the households with severe housing problem as compared to 74% of the general population. This qualifies as a "disproportionate need".

Discussion

While examining the racial proportionality of severe housing problems certainly can reveal dispoprotionaltly greater need, data for Springfield shows a disproportionantly greater need among white hosueholds in both the 50-80% and 80-100% AMI as it realtes to severe housing porblems. White households are over represented by 13% and 18% respectively in those income ranges. The City of Springfield has long engaged in fair housing activities and those programs have been successful and productive for the City. Other forms of racial discrimination manifests its self in ways that are not revealed in the charts. Because these charts are based on data gathered for different income cohorts they do not encapsulate the racial impact on incomes in the area. Additionally a great deal of housing discrimination in Springfield occurs above these income levels, when higher income minorities are steered into substandard or cheaper housing then they could afford. The data above idicates that Springfield, should continue to address fair houisng issues in the sucessfull manner it has been doing in the past. Additionally, a focus on severe housing problems in the racial and income categories specified should aslo be looked at for possible causes.

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:

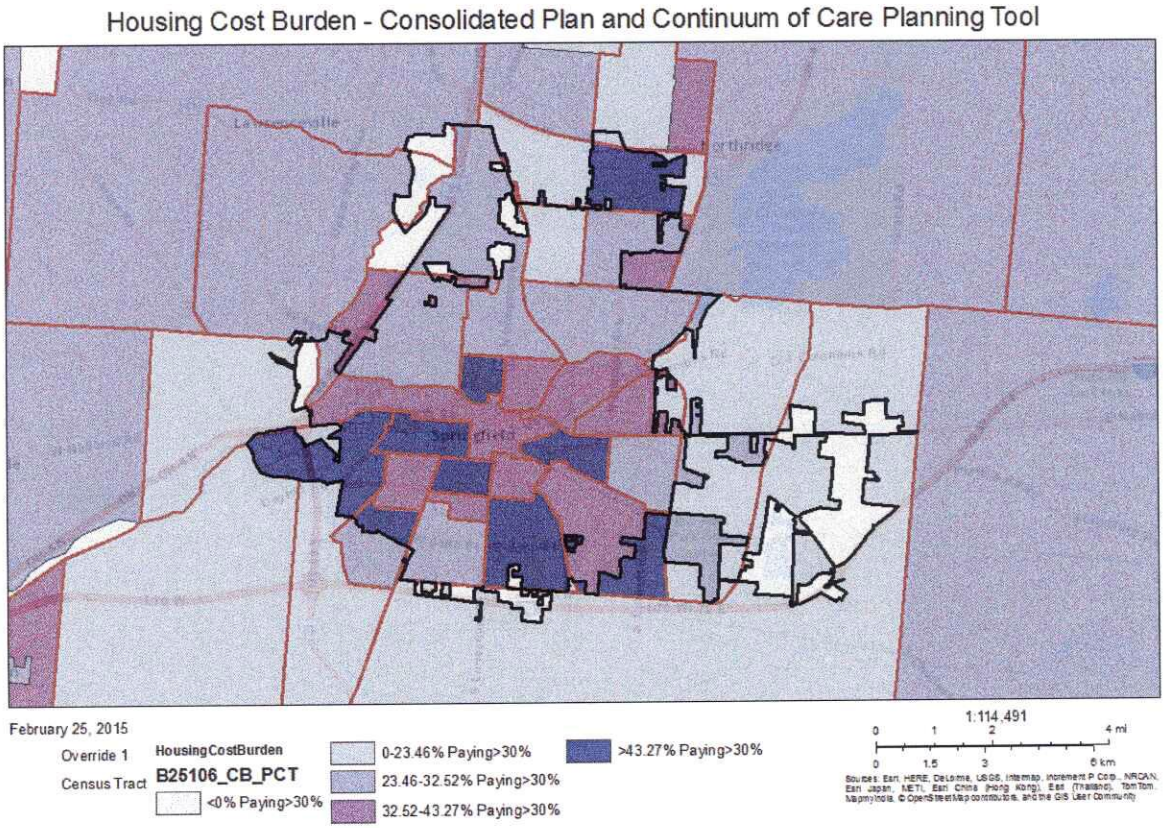
This section compares the existence of housing cost burden amongst racial groups against that of the jurisdiction as a whole in an effort to see if any group holds a disproportionate share of the area's housing cost burden in the community. A disproportionately greater need will exist when a member of a racial or ethnic group at an income level experiences housing cost burdens at a rate greater than 10% of the income level as a whole. The City of Springfield's population is estimated at 58,974 with a 74% white population, 19% Black population, .3% American Indian population, .8% Asian population, a 4% population that identify with 2 or more races and a 3% population with Hispanic ethnicity.

Housing Cost Burden

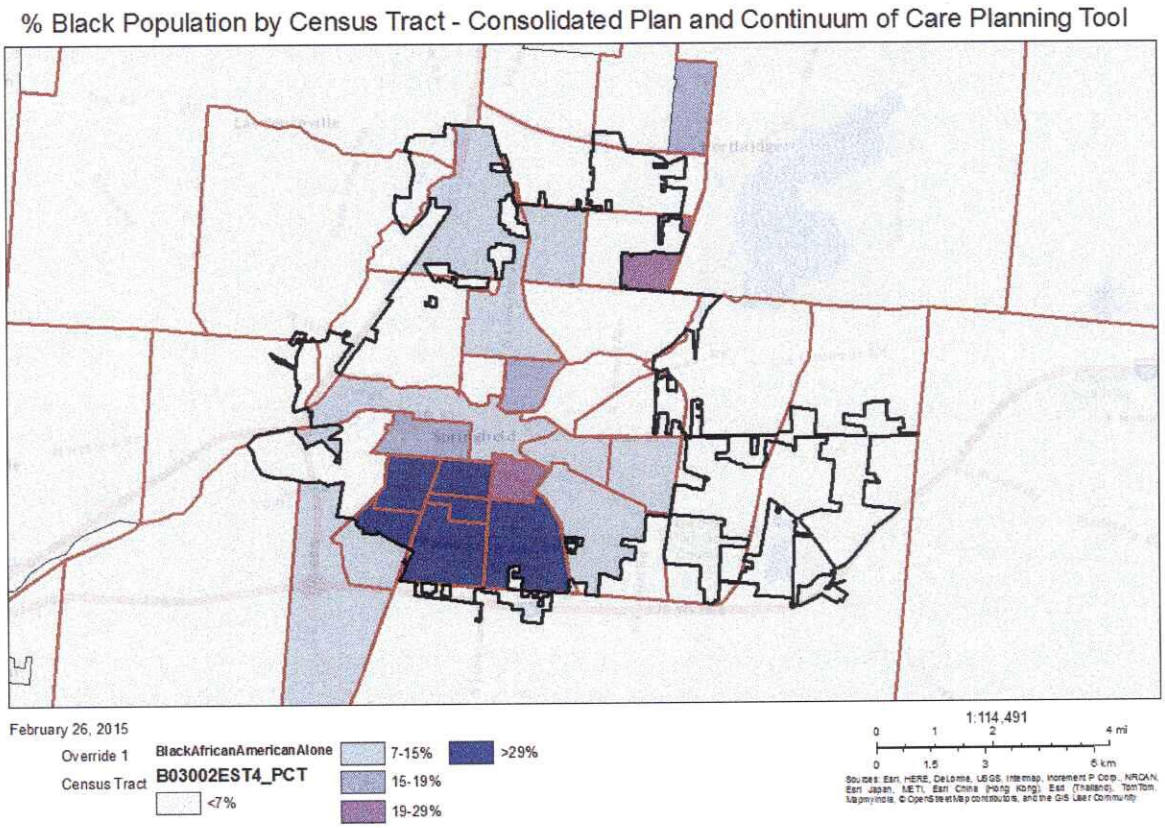
Housing Cost Burden	<=30%	30-50%	>50%	No / negative income (not computed)
Jurisdiction as a whole	15,795	4,870	4,160	230
White	13,045	3,660	2,980	100
Black / African American	2,265	1,105	915	95
Asian	90	15	0	0
American Indian, Alaska Native	49	4	10	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0
Hispanic	130	19	100	10

Table 21 – Greater Need: Housing Cost Burdens AMI

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

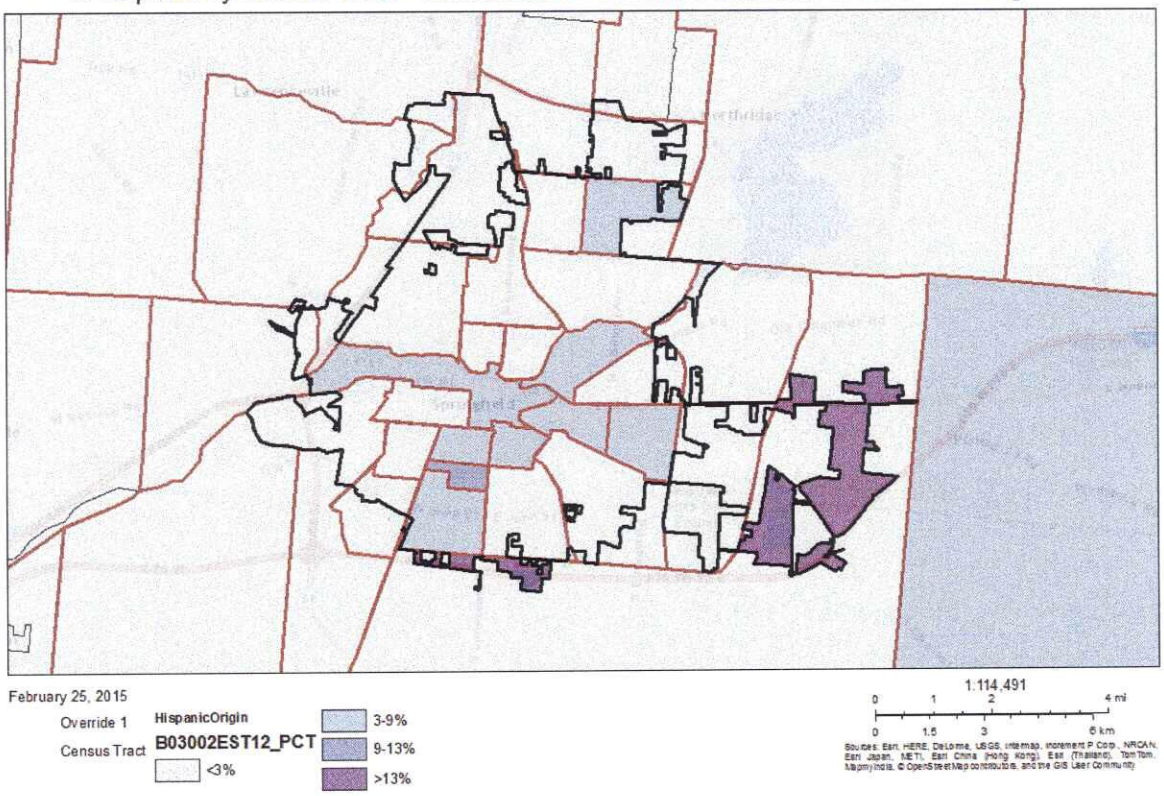


Housing Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% Black Population by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

% Hispanic by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% Hispanic by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Discussion:

Housing Cost Burden is pervasive throughout Springfield. When looking at both income level and racial/ethnicity identification, it can be seen black households hold a slightly higher proportion of housing problems in the 0-30% AMI level by 7% and at the 50-80% AMI by 5%. Under severe housing problems, black households at the 0-30% AMI level were over represented by 6%. White households having severe housing problems were 13% over represented in the 50-80% of AMI level and 18% over represented in the 80-100% of AMI level.

Looking at the census tract maps above and comparing those census tracts with hgh housing cost burdens with census tracts that have concentrations of black populations a correlation is seen. Many high cost census tracts also have high populations of black households. A similar correlation is found when looking at the map showing concentrations of Hispanic households.

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

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

White households at both the 50-80% AMI and 80-100% AMI level experience a disproportionately greater need in terms of severe housing problems. Several other areas showed a slightly higher proportionately greater need for black households, but none over the 10% threshold.

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

Certainly the data represented in this need assessment is indicating a lack of decent affordable housing within the City of Springfield. In order to address housing cost burden, stable, livable wages must be earned and housing must be available that is affordable at the existing income levels. Short of that, rental subsidies can be introduced, but funding is limited. Various funding streams are currently utilized to give the community, especially residents with the greatest need, access to the rental subsidies. The need, however, far outweighs the resources.

Likewise, the data points out the need for decent housing. The charts above indicate housing problems that include lack of complete kitchen and/or plumbing facilities. Case managers, outreach workers, and housing inspectors can relate a myriad of other housing problems that exit within Springfield's aging housing stock. Additionally, with a housing stock vacancy rate of 14%, many other housing units are in even more dire need of attention. In order to assist these issues, rehab funds are allocated, but once again, the need far outweighs the resources.

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

There are concentrations of both low-income and minority households in several census tracts within the City of Springfield. See map in section NA-15 for concentrations of black households and MA-50 for the Low-Mod Income concentrations.

NA-35 Public Housing – 91.205(b)

Introduction

Public Housing was established to provide decent and safe rental housing for eligible low- and moderate income families, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Public housing includes federally subsidized, affordable housing that is owned and operated by the public housing authority. The City of Springfield is served by the Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA). The mission statement of the SMHA is "to provide decent, safe and sanitary, affordable housing, and to promote economic independence, pride in community, self sufficiency, self worth, upward mobility, and participation in economic independence and political systems of the Springfield and Clark County communities." This mission compliments the work of the City of Springfield and allows for a collaboration on priorities and goals contained in the the Con Plan and Annual Action Plan.

SMHA administers two housing programs. Public Housing provides subsidized housing to income-qualified individuals/families. The sites currently owned and operated by SMHA are: Cole Manor located at 315 Burnett Road, Grayhill located at 220 Montgomery Avenue, Hugh Taylor located at 1707 High Street, RC Henry Homes located at 4726 Security Drive, Sherman Courts/Murray Street located at 526 Murray Street, and many scattered sites located throughout the city. There is a waiting list for housing. The wait depends on a number of variables, including bedroom size, unit availability, and what an applicant qualifies for under the HUD guidelines. SMHA operates with housing preferences, including veteran, homeless, 40% rent burden, displaced, disabled, and elderly (62 or older.)

SMHA operates a Housing Choice Program (Section 8), which provides vouchers to qualified applicants to use in the private market for landlords willing to accept the voucher. The Housing Authority pays a portion of the rent based on the applicant's income directly to the landlord. The tenant is then be responsible for the remaining portion. There are currently 296 on the waiting list for Housing Choice Vouchers and 134 on the waiting list for Public Housing. The waiting lists are open.

SMHA also administers two other grants outside of rental assistance grants. The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to help SMHA families to overcome obstacles as they strive to achieve self-sufficiency. FSS program focuses on such areas as education, job training, job placement assistance as well as other supportive services to address other family needs. The FSS program assists clients with developing personalized service plans, setting goals, and working towards self-sufficiency. A participant signs a contract of participation and an Escrow Account is established to help clients reach their goals. FSS has two separate programs, one for Section 8 and one for Public Housing.

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

SMHA administers the Project Choice program with funding from the Mental Health & Recovery Board of Clark County. It's purpose is to provide an appropriate, safe, healthy place for youth where pride in the community, self worth, and educational gains, as well as mental health, alcohol, and drug prevention education is provided.

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	734	1,155	0	958	0	0	196

Table 22 - Public Housing by Program Type

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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Characteristics of Residents

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
Average Annual Income	0	0	8,603	10,264	0	10,298	0	0
Average length of stay	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
Average Household size	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
# Homeless at admission	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0

	Program Type							
	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers				
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher	
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program
# of Elderly Program Participants (>62)	0	0	122	117	0	98	0	0
# of Disabled Families	0	0	217	362	0	184	0	0
# of Families requesting accessibility features	0	0	734	1,155	0	958	0	0
# of HIV/AIDS program participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# of DV victims	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23 – Characteristics of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Race of Residents

	Program Type								
Race	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
White	0	0	461	633	0	485	0	0	148
Black/African American	0	0	270	514	0	467	0	0	46
Asian	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1
American Indian/Alaska Native	0	0	1	7	0	6	0	0	1

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 *
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0	0	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

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Ethnicity of Residents

Program Type									
Ethnicity	Certificate	Mod-Rehab	Public Housing	Vouchers					
				Total	Project - based	Tenant - based	Special Purpose Voucher		
							Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing	Family Unification Program	Disabled *
Hispanic	0	0	6	20	0	19	0	0	1
Not Hispanic	0	0	728	1,135	0	939	0	0	195

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

Table 25 – Ethnicity of Public Housing Residents by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

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

There are currently 134 clients on the waiting list for Public Housing and 734 housed in Public Housing. The waiting list shows approximately 2.7% are disabled. Most of the disabled are requesting items that deal with mobility and accessibility. The charts above suggest that 30% of all households in Public Housing are currently disabled and 17% are elderly.

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

As mention above, the Public Housing waiting list contains 134 clients and Public Housing is currently assisting 734 households. The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher waiting list is at 296 households and the program is currently assisting 1,155 households. Most households on the waiting list are requesting 2 bedroom homes that are all on one floor.

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

SMHA reports that the needs of households in their programs or on their waiting lists reflect the population at large in terms of family composition and racial identification.

Discussion

SMHA aknowledges a lack of affordable housing for all eligible populations in the community in their most recent Annual Plan. The City noted the very same conclusion in the Consolidated Plan. As the City's Con Plan work develops over the next five years it is staff's intent to work with SMHA to develop stragegies for addressing decent affordable rental housing in the community. SMHA and the City will look at administrative policies that might unintentionally influence the cost of housing in Springfield and will work together better understand each other's role within the community, the housing market, and within the parameters of being high performers within HUD's funding programs.

NA-40 Homeless Needs Assessment – 91.205(c)

Introduction:

Homelessness is a particularly troublesome and complex issue that plagues communities across the nation. A major reason that homelessness is so difficult to combat is that it has many causes with overlapping and interrelated variables. The cause of any one person's homelessness often lies, not in a single factor, but at the convergence of multiple events and conditions. From one angle, homelessness can be seen as an economic problem caused by unemployment, foreclosure, or poverty. From another viewpoint, homelessness could appear to be a health issue - as many homeless persons struggle with one or more conditions such as mental illness, physical disability, HIV, or substance abuse. Looking at the problem another way, homelessness emerges as a social problem, with factors such a domestic violence, educational attainment, or race lying at the root. In reality, homelessness is caused by all of these issues, sometimes simultaneously. As such, fighting homelessness requires a truly collaborative, community-based approach.

Homeless needs are found through a variety of ways: the Point in Time Count, regular meetings of the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC-CoC), and regular communication between outreach workers and case managers, the emergency shelter staff, and other supportive housing partners. Springfield operates a 24 hour 211 system for information and referrals, which act as an outreach tool for homeless assistance.

Emergency Shelter Options:

- IHN Hartley House - emergency shelter providing 36 beds to single men
- Hartley House Overflow - 8 beds seasonally
- IHN-Norm's Place - emergency shelter providing 35 beds for single females and families with children
- Norm's Place Overflow - 9 beds seasonally
- Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County - C-Saw House - shelter providing 16 beds for vistims of domestic violence

Transitional Housing

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

- McKinley Hall, Wheler House - providing 12 beds to single females and households with children
- IHN, ILSA - providing 40 beds to families and individuals
- McKinley Hall-Dimensions Women's Transitional Housing - providing 15 beds for females and households with children
- Mental Health Services of Clark County - providing 8 beds for single clients
- Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County, Chrysalis - providing 19 beds for vistims of domestic violence and their children

Permanent Supportive Housing Facilities

- IHN of Clark County, Mulberry Terrace - providing 41 Beds for individuals
- IHN of Clark County,PHSS Program - providing 20 beds for families and individuals
- IHN of Clark County, NSP - providing 2 units, 7 beds for homeless clients
- City of Springfield, Shelter + Care 1 - providing 13 units (29 beds) for homeless and disabled households
- City of Springfield, Shetler + Care 2 - providing 4 units (8 beds) for homeless and disabled individuals and households
- City of Springfield, Shelter + Care 3 - providing 9 beds for homeless and disabled individuals

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)	1	33	285	285	200	87
Persons in Households with Only Children	1	1	1	1	1	1
Persons in Households with Only Adults	5	76	188	188	120	73
Chronically Homeless Individuals	2	2	0	0	0	0

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

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				
Chronically Homeless Families	1	4	5	3	2	30
Veterans	5	7	9	9	15	140
Unaccompanied Child	0	1	1	1	1	5
Persons with HIV	0	1	1	1	1	10

Table 26 - Homeless Needs Assessment

Data Source Comments: Annual PIT conducted January 27, 2015

Indicate if the homeless population is: Has No Rural Homeless

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

Not applicable

Nature and Extent of Homelessness: (Optional)

Race:	Sheltered:	Unsheltered (optional)
White	118	5
Black or African American	57	1
Asian	0	0
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	0
Pacific Islander	0	0
Ethnicity:	**Sheltered:**	**Unsheltered (optional)**
Hispanic	1	0
Not Hispanic	168	6

Data Source Comments: 2014 Point in Time Survey

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

The Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC-CoC) undertook an effort to update its Plan to End Homelessness in late 2014. This plan examined the current state of homelessness in the community, based on the 2014 PIT Count. According to this data, a total of 191 people were identified as homeless during the January 2014 PIT. Of this number, 7% were unsheltered homeless. The rest were sheltered with 80 in transitional housing and the rest were in emergency shelters. About 43% of the households that were counted were families, the rest were individuals.

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

The Homeless population in Springfield is split exclusively between two racial groups. While the number of white homeless outnumbers the number of African American homeless, African- Americans make up an overall disproportionate amount of the homeless population in Springfield. African Americans make up 40% of the homeless population compared to 19% of the population of Springfield.

Describe the Nature and Extent of Unsheltered and Sheltered Homelessness.

Current economic conditions coupled with cutbacks in social service programs, decreased funding from public and private sources, and permanent supportive housing options for homeless individuals and families in Springfield complicates homeless service delivery.

Homelessness in Springfield and Clark County is managed under an effective Continuum of Care (CoC) concept whereby clients are followed from the streets to permanent housing. This is achieved by fostering interagency cooperation, avoiding duplication of services, providing efficient service delivery and more collaborative efforts. Clients can use Continuum of Care services in one or all of the following ways: (1) emergency shelters, (2) referral to an appropriate service provider, (3) transitional and permanent housing assistance, (4) follow-up housing services after placement is made, and (5) outreach to mainstream resources.

The Springfield and Clark County Housing Collaborative manages the Continuum of Care concept. This organization is an association of several institutions government departments, and non-profit housing and non-housing service providers.

To assess the level of homelessness in Springfield and Clark County, the CoC conducted a point-in-time count on January 28, 2014. The survey revealed a total of 111 homeless persons in Springfield with an additional 80 persons living in transitional housing. Of these homeless, 13 persons were not living in shelters or other places fit for human habitation.

To assist the homeless in Springfield and Clark County, there are several housing facilities operated by different social service agencies. Utilization rates of these emergency shelters, transitional housing and permanent housing units are high. The majority of emergency shelters and transitional housing programs are operating at or near capacity.

The past five years have seen a struggling regional and national economy, and thus an increase in the number of residents struggling to meet basic needs. Even with the slight recent economic upturn, service providers report a consistent increase in clients in need of service. Furthermore there has also been a boom in persons with drug and alcohol addictions seeking help.

While there are various facilities around the City that can provide shelter for the homeless, there is a growing need to provide the homeless clients with the proper supportive services, including drug and alcohol counseling, case management, life skills training, and job training and placement services besides these services, emergency shelter, transitional housing and permanent supportive housing facilities that exist in the City need to be maintained and sustained to continue to provide shelter for the homeless population throughout Springfield

Discussion:

Homelessness is a serious issue in Springfield. Facing a shrinking economy and budget cuts, members of Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (CoC) have continued in the past five years to aid the homeless in a number of ways. The members coordinate well and have been able to significantly reduce the number of homelessness in the City. While homelessness remains a challenge of Springfield it is a

result of a poor economy and limited resources rather than failure of service providers and local policy makers.

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

Introduction:

There are four primary groups of non-homeless special needs in the City of Springfield. They are the elderly and frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally and physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the City is accommodating or should accommodate these needs.

There are consistent patterns between the special needs population and the increased risk for homelessness because of a lack of adequate housing facilities. While there is a well defined service delivery system for special needs populations, there is a lack of decent and affordable housing for this population overall. The focus is on access to mainstream resources for this population with the main issue being adequate funding.

Describe the characteristics of special needs populations in your community:

Elderly -25% of the population of Springfield aged 62-74 have incomes below 50% HAMFI and 33% of the population over age 75 have incomes below 50% of the HAMFI. Additionally, 1669 elderly households have a housing cost burden of at least 30%. Likewise, 865 elderly households have a housing cost burden of 50% or greater. Additionally 42% of all elderly have a disability. As the cost of maintaining homes increases with time, elderly incomes just do not rise at the same rate. Elderly homeowner households are continually squeezed financially by the need to maintain their property, the rise in insurance rates, and other costs associated with housing.

Physical and Developmental Disability - The 18.3% of Springfield's population that are disabled encompass a wide range of skill levels and abilities. They, therefore, have many of the same issues as the general population with added needs that are unique to their capabilities. Individuals with a disability usually have fixed and limited financial resources that determine housing choice. Those individuals who have more independent skills tend to utilize subsidized housing options. Individuals requiring more support and supervision find residence in facilities that offer additional assistance, shared settings of privately owned personal care settings. Many individuals continue to reside with parents and family throughout adulthood. Regardless of the housing situation, a common thread is the need for continuous support services dependant on the level of capabilities to enable them to maintain community membership.

Alcohol and Drug Addiction - There is a need for additional housing options in Springfield for households and individuals with addition issues. Often this population is found in homeless shelters and other

temporary housing while clients actually do much better in the recovery process if they can be placed in housing that also offers addiction related services.

HIV/AIDS - described later in this section.

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

The non-homeless special needs population in the City of Springfield have a wide range of service needs including transitional housing, supportive housing, accessible housing, counseling, case management, transportation to health care facilities and employment and more. Data and information used to determine priority supportive housing and supportive service needs comes both from focus groups and reliable sources such as the US Census Bureau and HUD.

Several needs emerged from these sources. One such priority identified was the need for decent and affordable rental housing. Another priority that emerged was a desire to remove barriers from affordable housing and public housing and broaden access to affordable housing. Many within the non-homeless special needs criteria lack employment at a living wage. Many of the special needs population work with a case manager or other public agency staff person to help coordinate services; including access to mainstream resources, transportation, employment, housing and social/community involvement.

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

While data for the City itself does not exist, according to the Ohio Department of Health, there were 148 people living within Clark County with a diagnosis of HIV as of June 30, 2014. 79% of those diagnosed are male. White males (not Hispanic) made up 55% of the infected population and black males (not Hispanic) made up another 22% of the infected population.

Discussion:

There are many organizations that work together to increase the housing and services for the special needs community in Springfield. Teamwork between organizations plays an important role in the success of establishing and running effective programs. Over the past several years the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative has worked to link housing and service agencies of special needs households together. Clearly given the shrinking amount of funding received for housing and community development purposes this coordination of services cannot be funded on any large scale. The key,

however, is to continue to work together to blend other sources of funding together to address the holistic needs of the special needs population.

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

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Facilities:

Public facilities that fall within the CDBG funding framework might include improvements to buildings, parks and recreational facilties, senior centers, handicapped centers, homeless facilities, youth centers, childcare centers, neighborhood facilities, fire stations and equipment, health facilities and facilities for special needs populations. CDBG funds may be used for such faciilities.

While Springfield has an effective network of homeless service providers operating through the Continuum of Care, there is still always room to improve homeless facilities. That being said, the city has not typically used CDBG funds for improving homeless facilities, given a relatively small entitlement amount. The city supports the agencies that operate these facilities with Emergency Solutions Grants and has also used HOME to assist in funding for permanant supportive housing facilities.

Springfield and Clark County has a very comprehensive parks system with several parks and recreational facilities located throughout the community. There is always a need for upkeep and improvements of the parks in Springfield (not to mention support of the programs and recreational services that are run through the parks disctrict). Specifically mentioned was additional lighting needs in places along the bike path. Once again, because of limitations in entitlement funds, higher priority is placed in area that have more effect on the health and safety of neighborhoods.

How were these needs determined?

Priorities for Community Development were established from citizen input through a variety of methods. Two stakeholder focus groups and discussion with private citizens was undertaken in three separate meetings with neighborhood association leaders. Furthermore, a survey was distributed to neighborhood associations (through the neighborhood association leaders), that ask questions about a wide range of non-housing community development issues.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Improvements:

The following Public Improvements were discussed during Community Focus Groups: improved public transportation, better-paved neighborhood streets and the addition of more two-way streets in downtown area. Once again, when weighed against some public service needs discussed below and housing and code enforcement needs within the community public improvements fell in the priority

listing. Certainly the city takes these concerns seriously, but as limited funds are prioritized, these needs are left to other possible funding sources to address

How were these needs determined?

The needs were determined using focus group discussions. Community Development Staff scheduled and oversaw six focus groups, engaging community stakeholders and other private citizens in discussion over wide ranging topics about City needs and policy. Two of the focus groups were designed to engage stakeholders, while the remaining four were held among representatives from the City's neighborhood associations. Using the neighborhood associations to engage citizens ensured that the views the city received were geographically and culturally diverse. Given this diversity of viewpoints, the fact that similar themes emerged should underscore the need the city faces in these areas.

Describe the jurisdiction's need for Public Services:

Public services needs in a community can include senior services, youth services, transportation services, services for battered and abused spouses, health services, services for neglected and abused children, substance abuse services, employment training, crime awareness, fair housing counseling, child care, legal services, and mental health services. The diverse nature of Springfield's neighborhoods and people creates a varied and disparate set of needs for public services, but once again there are several reoccurring themes that emerge throughout the community.

Likewise, neighborhood enhancement, code enforcement, and pubic safety activities will remain priorities as Springfield confronts an aging housing stock and a lower income population. Effective code enforcement not only will make neighborhoods more livable but will also stabilize surrounding property values in an over saturated market. Neighborhood enhancement and public safety activities like crime prevention and providing resources for neighborhood groups to assist in the improvement of their neighborhoods will also assist in making Springfield a more livable community.

How were these needs determined?

Public Service needs where drawn both from a thorough examination from the data and from the focus groups held by the City during the planning process. The April 24, 2014 focus groups, which brought together various stakeholders and focused on homelessness and its underlying causes, was particularly helpful in assigning preference to job training programs and prioritizing the various public service needs. Using CDBG resources to fund non-housing community development programs (while still devoting

resources to meeting its housing obligations) can help the City move beyond just addressing housing needs to looking at the holistic needs of the citizens. Springfield tries to prioritize programs, which address the underlying causes of overall deterioration of the city when prioritizing public services to best meet, the needs of the city.

Housing Market Analysis

MA-05 Overview

Housing Market Analysis Overview:

The housing market in the City of Springfield has experienced continued decline for over a decade. Population loss coupled with economic struggles and an aging housing stock has all negatively affected Springfield's housing market. The foreclosure crisis that crippled much of the nation came to Springfield early and continues to strangle potential signs of recovery. Housing units that are for sale remain on the market for longer periods of time and the total number of sales transactions continues to decrease. Fourteen percent of the housing units in Springfield are currently vacant and it is likely that the number of vacant housing units will continue to increase as population decreases. The current national economic conditions, combined with population loss and a slow housing market will affect how the City allocates funds for housing and community development activities in the years ahead. While the overall demand for owner housing is stagnant, there is great need for affordable renter housing throughout the City. The City will continue to invest funds for demolition of abandoned/dilapidated housing, rehabilitation of existing owner-occupied housing units, and HOME funded new affordable housing unit creation activities. Emergency Solutions Grant funds will continue to be targeted towards the extremely low income and homeless population and the agencies that serve this population. Funds will also be used for closing cost and down payment assistance to promote home ownership options, for tenant based rental assistance programs, and for lead based paint hazard control strategies. Springfield's high vacancy rates exert a downward pressure on home prices. Recent trends in rising vacancy rates indicate a continuing slowing of the real estate market and the potential for neighborhood decline. While high vacancy rates can also create opportunities for consumers, particularly for home buyers looking for affordable housing, the age of Springfield's housing stock also means that most of the available housing may have an affordable purchase price, but will be in need of substantial rehab and will have high energy and maintenance costs. The end result is still a cost burdened consumer. These conditions illustrate the need for continued code enforcement, demolition, homeowner rehabilitation, renter assistance, and affordable housing production.

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

Introduction

Total Housing Units in the City of Springfield are down 2.9% from 2000, according to the 2007-2011 CHAS. This represents a total of 835 Housing Units lost since 2000. The single family detached housing unit remains the predominant housing type in Springfield, representing nearly two-thirds of the housing inventory in Springfield. Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc. were the least reported units, accounting for a total of 275 units, or 1% of the total housing units. Owner occupied housing units in Springfield are typically large, with 71% of all owner-occupied structures having three or more bedrooms.

All residential properties by number of units

Property Type	Number	%
1-unit detached structure	18,769	66%
1-unit, attached structure	1,483	5%
2-4 units	4,360	15%
5-19 units	1,838	6%
20 or more units	1,749	6%
Mobile Home, boat, RV, van, etc	275	1%
Total	***28,474***	***100%***

Table 27 – Residential Properties by Unit Number

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Unit Size by Tenure

	Owners		Renters	
	Number	%	Number	%
No bedroom	0	0%	343	3%
1 bedroom	393	3%	2,962	28%
2 bedrooms	3,543	26%	3,701	35%
3 or more bedrooms	9,697	71%	3,505	33%
Total	***13,633***	***100%***	***10,511***	***99%***

Table 28 – Unit Size by Tenure

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

The City utilizes its entitlement funding to address a number of housing related issues from special needs unit production, shelter stays and rental assistance, to homeowner rehabilitation and code

enforcement. During the upcoming 5-Year Consolidated Plan time frame the City estimates serving approximately 2500 households with housing. These estimates include the number and type of households assisted:

- Tenant Based Rental Assistance - Homeless, Special Needs DV clients with income between 0-30% of AMI. 9 households/units will be served each month. 30 Total.
- Shelter Plus Care 1 - Homeless, disabled family households. 13 households will be served each month. 65 Total.
- Shelter Plus Care 2 - Homeless, disabled individual or family households. 4 households will be served each month. 20 total.
- Shelter Plus Care 3 - Homeless, disabled individual households. 8 households will be served each month. 40 Total.
- ESG Rapid Re-Housing -Homeless households with low to moderate barriers to housing stability. 10 persons in households will be served per year. 50 Total.
- ESG Shelter Nights - Homeless Individuals and Family Households. 300 persons in households will be served per year. 1,500 Total.
- Down Payment Assistance (from PI) - Low-Mod households. 1 households per yer. 5 Total.
- Emergency Repair Program (from PI) - Low-Mod households. 20 households served per year. 20 Total.
- HOME Program - Low-Mod households. 5 households served per year. 25 Total.
- Tax Credit and Other Partnerships - Low-Mod Households. Usually special needs (elderly, disabled). 10 units created per year or 50 Total.

The public housing entity will also serve low-income individuals and families with federal programs. The Public Housing component will serve 774 very low-income renter households per year or 3,870 duplicated households in five years. The Housing Choice Voucher Program will serve 1155 very low-income renter households per year or 5,775 duplicated households in 5 years.

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

Staff expects a slight decrease in available housing units due to demolition. While these vacant homes might be affordable to purchase, the structures have outlived their useful life and should be removed from the housing stock because of their blighting influence on the surrounding neighborhood. As is, these vacant and blighted homes only serve to further decay the community.

Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority does not anticipate loosing affordable housing inventory because of expiring Section 8 contracts.

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

Looking solely at the number of housing units versus the population, one would assume that there is enough availability of housing units within the city. In fact, housing trends in Springfield reflect decreases in population and increasing housing vacancies. The total number of housing units gradually decreased 4.5% from 1990 to 2010, a total decline of 1,268 housing units, according to the U.S. Census Bureau and the 2008-2012 American Community Survey. Even with this decline in available units, Springfield still has a vacancy rate of 14%. There is likely enough housing stock present, but the available housing stock does not necessarily meet the needs of lower/middle income families specifically. Later in this plan, we see this population to be burdened by housing costs. There are far more families with incomes in the 0-30% of AMI range than there are housing units that are affordable at that income. This pushes the rest of the households in that income level to rent units that are not affordable to them and applies pressure on the number of households that need rents affordable at to 30-50% of AMI level, continuing to compound the affordability problem. Affordability aside, the data in this plan also suggests that many houses in Springfield are also likely to have substandard living conditions.

Describe the need for specific types of housing:

Affordable housing options for low and extremely low-income households are needed. While market rents might be considered affordable for some areas, with over 61% of the units charging less than $500 in rent, the cost burden charts in this plan also indicate that this amount is simply not affordable to many households. The City has traditionally focused HOME and some CDBG funds on homeowner rehab to help existing low-mod income owners in their housing and to assist in stabilizing the surrounding neighborhood. The City also welcomes partnerships with developers and other entities seeking tax-credit funding in order to create or rehabilitate affordable rental housing in Springfield.

Discussion

The City of Springfield continues to have challenges in preserving and increasing the supply of decent affordable housing units for all population groups. Direct rehab assistance and the development of new units are one way the city addresses its housing issues. CDBG and HOME are used to rehab owner-occupied units and Lead Safe Springfield is used for rental units with Lead Paint housing families with children under 6. Another strategy the city employs is the use of code enforcement and the demolition program. Code Enforcement violations, issued and enforced on a regular basis, can help arrest the decline of a particular structure if addressed by the homeowner. If the violations are not addressed, sooner or later that structure will be found on the list of possible demolitions due to the blighting influence the structure is having on the neighborhood.

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

Introduction

There are 28,437 total housing units within Springfield with 3,978 (14%) of those housing units being vacant, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The Median Home Value in the City of Springfield was $84,600 in 2010, an increase of 22% since 2000. Similarly, Median Contract Rent in the city was $468 in 2010, which represented an increase of 29% since 2000. While the median home value and median rent has increased significantly over the last decade, median incomes have not seen such increases. In 2000, the median income was $32,193. By 2010 this number only rose by 5% to $33,819. Continuing in this trend will only serve to increase the gap between incomes and housing affordability.

Cost of Housing

	Base Year: 2000	Most Recent Year: 2011	% Change
Median Home Value	69,300	84,600	22%
Median Contract Rent	364	468	29%

Table 29 – Cost of Housing

Data Source: 2000 Census (Base Year), 2007-2011 ACS (Most Recent Year)

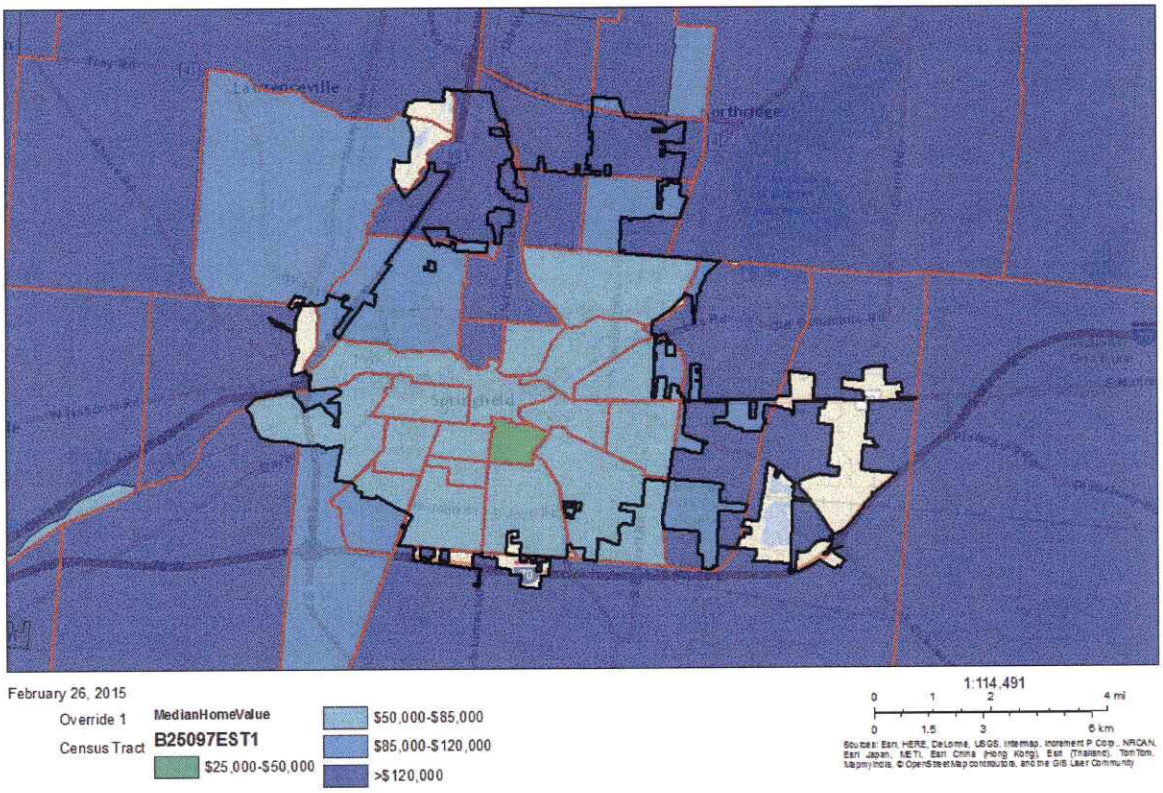
Rent Paid	Number	%
Less than $500	6,430	61.2%
$500-999	3,722	35.4%
$1,000-1,499	181	1.7%
$1,500-1,999	121	1.2%
$2,000 or more	57	0.5%
Total	***10,511***	***100.0%***

Table 30 - Rent Paid

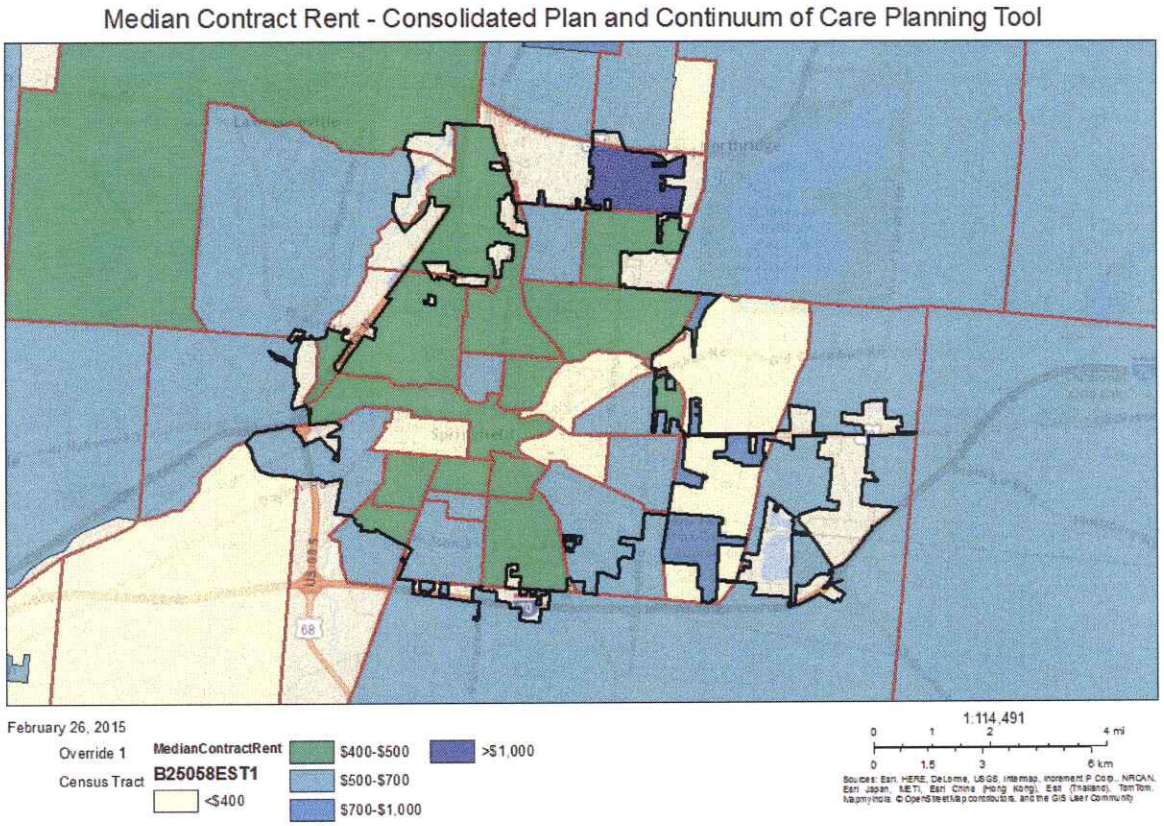
Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

It is interesting to note that while 61% of all rents charged within the city of Springfield are $500 or below per month, there still remains a significant portion of the population that are cost burdened, paying more than 30% of their income for housing expenses, or severely cost burdened and paying more than 50 % of their income for housing expenses. For a map of census tracts with severe cost burden refer to Section NA-10.

Median Home Value - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Median Home Value - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Median Contract Rent - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Housing Affordability

% Units affordable to Households earning	Renter	Owner
30% HAMFI	1,185	No Data
50% HAMFI	3,515	1,740
80% HAMFI	7,915	4,045
100% HAMFI	No Data	5,790
Total	***12,615***	***11,575***

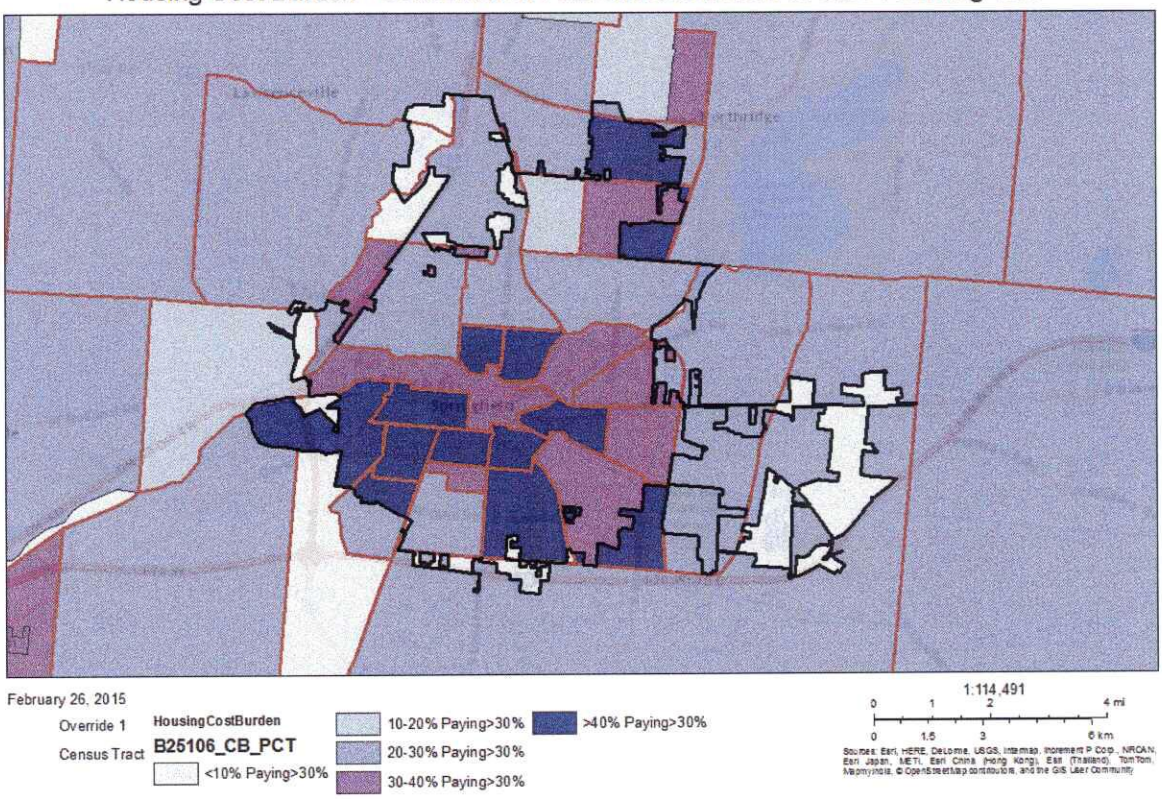
Table 31 – Housing Affordability

Data Source: 2007-2011 CHAS

There are 1,185 rental units that are affordable to households that are making up to 30% of the HAMFI. Currently there are 4,470 households making 0-30% of HAMFI that would like to rent those units. Those that can, do. Those that can't (all 3,285), must rent at an amount that is not affordable to them. Moving down the chart, there are a total of 5,255 housing units (both rentals and owner occupied) that are affordable to households making 50% of HAMFI. There are 3,375 households at that income level.

However, the extra 3,285 households at the 30% of HAMFI must be added in, making 6,660 households trying to access this housing leaving a gap of 1,405 housing units at the 50% of HAMFI level that will need to seek higher cost housing. Finally, when the 80% of HAMFI level of affordability is reached, the two charts level out between the affordable housing needed and the number available. There are 11,960 units of rental/owner housing available that are affordable to households at 80% of HAMFI. There are 4,620 households with incomes at the 80% of AMI level. Even with the addition of the 1,405 households that could not be housed at the 50% of AMI level there are still plenty of housing units available. The end result displays a serious lack of affordable housing in the 0-50% of HAMFI income range (with 4,690 households having to "rent up") and a surplus of housing affordable to those households above that level.

Housing Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Housing Cost Burden - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Monthly Rent

Monthly Rent ($)	Efficiency (no bedroom)	1 Bedroom	2 Bedroom	3 Bedroom	4 Bedroom
Fair Market Rent	450	507	661	871	955
High HOME Rent	479	534	661	871	1,026
Low HOME Rent	479	533	640	767	856

Table 32 – Monthly Rent

Data Source: HUD FMR and HOME Rents

Is there sufficient housing for households at all income levels?

There is a high demand for affordable rental housing in the City of Springfield for low-income residents. As the chart above points out, there are 4,470 household making 0-30% of the HAMFI and only 1,185 housing units affordable to them. The other 3,285 will rent a unit at a higher cost. Likewise, if we add the number of households making between 30-50% of the HAMFI (3,375) with those from the income bracket below looking for the next lowest cost unit available, there is a shortage of 1,405 units at the 50% of AMI affordable level. It is also worth mentioning that listed in the 5,255 housing units that are affordable to households making 50% of HAMFI are 1,740 units that are owner-occupied. Housing units that have affordable mortgages at this level rarely have utility and maintenance costs that allow that house to remain affordable. While home values and rents charged are generally low in this community, there are not enough rental units that are available to low-income households. This problem has been amplified in the last five years as increases in housing values and rents have far outpaced the increases in household incomes.

Additionally, while the data shows that there may be a sufficient number of housing units in the 80-100% AMI income level, it is not an indication of the condition of that affordable housing. The next section of this Market Analysis will look at the condition of the Housing stock.

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

Despite the oversaturated market, home value and fair market rents have increased by 22% and 29% respectively, while incomes have only increased by 5% from 2000-2010. If the trend of rising rent and home values continue and increasing in median incomes continue at only 5%, the housing affordability problem is only going to get worse.

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

The median rent in Springfield (according to the most recent American Community Survey) is $468, which falls below the HOME and Fair Market rent for properties of almost any size. It can be said that the median rents for all housing units might be driven down the units that do not have any federal rent subsidies. Units that have rent subsidies must undergo a Housing Quality Standards inspection, and are

probably among the better-kept properties. Units without such subsidies are not kept to the HOME or HQS standard and possibly suffer from the more severe housing conditions.

Discussion

HUD considers a housing unit affordable if the occupant household expends no more that 30% of its income on housing costs. If the household spends more then 30% of its income on housing costs, the household is considered to be cost-burdened. Cost-burdened households have less financial resources to meet other basic needs (food, clothing, transportation, medical, etc.) less resources to properly maintain the housing structure, and are at greater risk for foreclosure, eviction, and housing orders from the Code Enforcement Division.

The problems surrounding housing in Springfield are two-fold and effect residents across all income cohorts. On one hand, moderate-income households have seen their overall wealth shrink. The housing market has become over populated with available units as Springfield's population has shrunk. These market dynamics discourage housing investment, leaving only the City's aging house stock left for housing choices for low-income households. Absentee landlords who are extremely difficult to contact, let alone force to make repairs often own these units. These units fall into serious disrepair, become substandard, vacant and structurally unsound. Many of these units also face Lead Based Paint hazards.

The City uses public policy to combat housing issues in a number of ways. Principally, the City uses CDBG resources to fund its aggressive Code Enforcement program in many of the LMI census tracts. This helps hold property owners accountable for their substandard housing. Since the Code Enforcement Division currently works on a complaint basis, areas that are the most disinvested within the community are often overlooked because the neighborhood no longer complains. Furthermore the City also subsidizes housing rehabilitation through CDBG and HOME, which helps to stabilize owner-occupied housing units and also helps the property values of surrounding units.

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

Introduction

The City of Springfield is an older city that contains several neighborhoods facing deteriorated infrastructure and facilities, aging housing stock, and economic establishments that may have become obsolete or marginally viable. As the regional economy and household income continue to grow slowly as compared to housing costs, a segment of the population faces increasingly challenging issues such as inadequate and unaffordable housing, poverty, deteriorating neighborhood conditions and quality of living, and limited access to services and facilities. The physical condition of a unit, the year in which a unit was built, the risk of lead-based paint hazard, and the number of vacant units are all considered under the Condition of Housing. The first glance at these indicators is bleak. Eighty percent of the housing is Springfield was built before 1980 and 50% of all renter occupied units have one of the HUD "selected" conditions. Twenty-four percent of all owner-occupied structures also report having at least one of the HUD "selected" conditions.

It is also important to note the difficulty presented to the City of Springfield in regards to housing vacancy. As previously stated, the City faces an oversaturated housing market, yet there are currently no means by which the City can obtain and record the Vacant Units data the table below. This information would be extremely helpful in representing the City's housing vacancy situation and would also assist local code enforcement when dealing with housing code violations.

Definitions

Substandard condition is defined as housing that does not meet local building, fire, health, safely and property maintenance codes. Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation is defined as housing that does not meet the above local codes but is both financial and structurally feasible for rehabilitation. A structure may be found financially unfeasible to rehabilitate a structure when costs exceed 30-50% of the assessed value of the property.

Condition of Units

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
With one selected Condition	3,275	24%	5,216	50%
With two selected Conditions	38	0%	422	4%
With three selected Conditions	47	0%	28	0%
With four selected Conditions	0	0%	0	0%
No selected Conditions	10,273	75%	4,845	46%

Condition of Units	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	***13,633***	***99%***	***10,511***	***100%***

Table 33 - Condition of Units

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Year Unit Built

Year Unit Built	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
2000 or later	228	2%	694	7%
1980-1999	1,350	10%	1,426	14%
1950-1979	5,801	43%	3,950	38%
Before 1950	6,254	46%	4,441	42%
Total	***13,633***	***101%***	***10,511***	***101%***

Table 34 – Year Unit Built

Data Source: 2007-2011 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	12,055	88%	8,391	80%
Housing Units build before 1980 with children present	155	1%	490	5%

Table 35 – Risk of Lead-Based Paint

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Total Units) 2007-2011 CHAS (Units with Children present)

There are 12,055 owner-occupied housing units and 8,391 renter-occupied structures within the city of Springfield built before 1980 according to 2007-2011 ACS/CHAS data. The data listed in the HUD provided Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard charts looks suspect in terms of listing the number of households with children present in units built before 1980. ACS from 2009-2013 lists the percentage of households with children under 6 present (either as an only child or with older siblings present). If those percentages were used with the data in this chart, there would be 1,036 owner-occupied and 1,934 renter-occupied households with a child under 6 living with them. If 88% of owner-occupied and 80% of renter-occupied units were built before 1980, then one can calculate that 912 (or 7%) owner-occupied units and 1,547 (18%) renter-occupied units have kids under 6 that are potentially exposed to lead based paint in a home that was built before 1980.

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 36 - Vacant Units

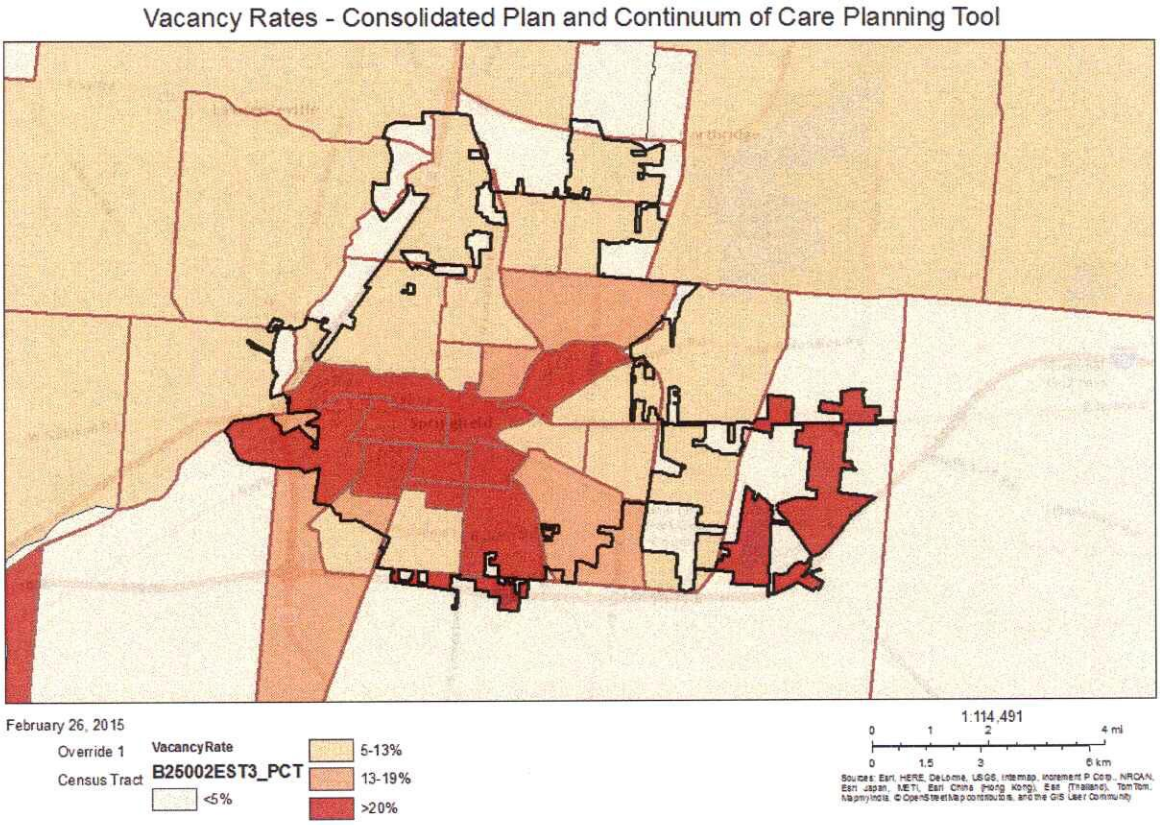
Data Source: 2005-2009 CHAS

While the above HUD provided table is not populated, the Vacancy Status Table provided by the City from the American Fact Finder lists the vacancy status of housing structures within the City. Over 43% of the vacant homes in Springfield are just that, vacant... Not for sale. Not for rent. Not even sold or rented and awaiting a family... Just vacant.

The City does not have and does not currently maintain a listing of the REO properties within the City. Reatlytrac.com however, currently lists 1,705 housing structures in their database of foreclosed/REO units in Springfield. REO properties have a real and mostly negative influence on Springfield's housing market. These properties lengthen the average number of days the City's housing stock is on the market and influences market prices when then they are used as comparables in housing appraisals. This is a very important issue in Springfield. Within this Consolidated Plan time frame, this issue should be studied and strategies for addressing this issue should be developed and implemented.

Vacancy Status	Number	Percent
Vacant Housing Units	3,978	100%
For Rent	1,522	38.3%
Rented, not Occupied	50	1.3%
For Sale Only	500	12.6%
Sold, not Occupied	109	2.7%
For Seasonal/Other	65	1.6%
For Migratory Workers	2	.1%
Other Vacant	1,730	43.5%

Table 37 - Vacancy Status: American Fact Finder



Vacancy Rates - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Need for Owner and Rental Rehabilitation

Owner-occupied housing rehabilitation has been a high priority for the City of Springfield for a number of years. CDBG and HOME funds are typically allocated for home-owner occupant rehabilitations. As illustrated by the data, there is also a significant need for rental rehabilitation in Springfield. More than half of all rental properties have at least one of the HUD identified housing problems. Almost one out of four owner-occupied properties are in need of rehabilitation. This issue was a reoccurring theme of citizen participation throughout the planning process; many discussions focused on the fact that housing may seem affordable in general, but quality affordable housing is not widely available in Springfield. The City has continued to focus on owner occupied housing rehab during the past five years and will continue to offer the same kinds of services into this next Con Plan period. While it is unlikely that the City will offer any rental rehab programs, the city cannot ignore the problems of the current rental market.

In 2015 the City will see the end of the HUD Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant that has allowed some rental rehabilitation work to be done in the City. In the coming years the City will need to develop policy on how it will deal with the growing vacant, abandoned and substandard properties issue.

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

According to the 2007-2011 CHAS and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey, there are a total of 20,446 housing units, owner and/or rented by residents of the City, built before 1980 and at risk of containing lead-based paint. The 2007-2011 CHAS data listed earlier in this plan reported 24,144 households. Of those households, 3,440 contained at least one child under the age of 6 and 2,380 were of low-mod income. This seems in contrast to the HUD provided information contained in the chart above that lists 645 housing units built before 1980 with children present. Staff believes the number to be much higher. The note following the HUD populated Risk of Lead-Based Paint Hazard table notes a total of 2,970 households with at least one child under 6. Since 88% of the owner-occupied homes and 80% of all rentals were built before 1980, most of those households could expose their children to lead paint poisoning. The Lead Safe Springfield Program utilizes a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant to assist private property owners in making housing lead safe for children under the age of 6 years by providing funding to perform lead hazard control activities on deteriorated lead painted surfaces in pre-1978 construction properties. In 2012 the City of Springfield received a 3-year $2,480,000 grant to make 160 homes lead-safe between June 15, 2012 and June 14, 2015. This grant covers the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio. To date, the City has received 6 grants totaling over $17,500,000 and when finished with the 2012 grant, the program will have assisted in making over 1,300 residential units lead-safe.

Discussion

As illustrated in the charts above, 88% of all owner-occupied housing units in Springfield were built before 1980. 80% of all rental units in Springfield were built before 1980. This information, coupled with the fact that 50% of all rental units have at least one of the HUD selected conditions, leads to the conclusion that a problem exists within the rental properties in Springfield. Once the Lead Grant is completed in late 2015, there will no longer be and program addressing the rental market problems. Additionally, Springfield as a high number of vacant housing units that are neither for sale or rent, they are just vacant. Over the Consolidated Plan timeframe, Springfield needs to continue to study this issue and begin to address how it will handle both vacant and blighted structures and the high number of rental units that appear to be both substandard and of a high cost burden to any occupants.

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

Introduction

Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA) is the public housing entity serving low-income households throughout the City of Springfield and Clark County. SMHA owns and operates several public housing (multi-family) units as well as several scattered site properties. SMHA also offers a Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program. SMHA has identified several priority program areas to address over the next few years. High priority areas include capital improvements, public housing modernization, homeownership, resident services, family self-sufficiency, public safety, crime prevention, and drug elimination. The following table highlights SMHA's public housing needs by category, priority level, and estimated dollars to address each category. SMHA seeks to expand homeownership among low-income households, to improve existing housing stock among lower income renter households, and provide adequate and efficient services to existing public housing residents.

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			778	1,299			0	0	1,803
# of accessible units									
*includes Non-Elderly Disabled, Mainstream One-Year, Mainstream Five-year, and Nursing Home Transition									

Table 38 – Total Number of Units by Program Type

Data Source: PIC (PIH Information Center)

Describe the supply of public housing developments:

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

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:

Springfield had 789 units of Public Housing under the ownership and management of SMHA. The Public Housing units are a mix of older and newer units all having a variety of housing types; single family, high-rise, low rise, row house, single family rows, and designated elderly and family sites. While the site-specific scores are listed below, overall SMHA reports a score of 30 out of 40 in the latest HUD approved PHAS physical conditions score.

Public Housing Condition

Public Housing Development	Average Inspection Score
Hugh Taylor - 159 Units	87
Cole Manor - 152 Units	85
Grayhill Homes - 174 Units	85
Murray/Sherman - 161 Units	72
Lincoln Park 1A - 40 Units	90
Lincoln Park 1B - 68 Units	76
Lincoln Park 2 - 24 Units	93
RHF - 1-3 Units	86

Table 39 - Public Housing Condition

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

SMHA's public housing restoration and revitalization needs consist of plumbing work due to the age of some of the structures, camera system updates, roof replacements, concrete and asphalt work, unit modernization including, window replacements, ongoing hot water tank replacements, boiler system replacements and appliance replacement. Cole Manor continues to be the focus of restoration and revitalization efforts.

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

SMHA strives to maintain high quality management and operation of its public housing programs and units. SMHA uses various HUD devised manuals in implementing its management and maintenance policies including Admissions and Continued Occupancy Handbook, PH Maintenance Plan Document, FSS Action Plan, Public Housing Assessment System Manual, Section 8 and Voucher Program Master Book, and HUD Handbook 7420.7.

To better serve the needs of its residents, SMHA offers training and educational services to staff who communicate with residents on a daily basis. SMHA also offers new and continuing educational programs to residents at the Community Center to enhance the living environment of public housing residents. The top three public housing resident initiatives being undertaken by SMHA include substance abuse prevention programs for youth residents; case management for job readiness, job training, and education for adults; and technology education programs for both youth and adult residents.

SMHA has identified several priority program areas to address over the next few years. High priority areas include capital improvements, public housing modernization, homeownership, resident services,

family self-sufficiency, public safety, crime prevention, and drug elimination. SMHA's overall objective is to provide adequate and efficient services to existing public housing residents.

Discussion:

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

Introduction

The homeless facilities and services within the city of Springfield is coordinated by the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative, the local Continuum of Care. The city's homelessness services priorities cannot be extrapolated from the Continuum of Care's plans. The information collected within this section is collected from and in collaboration with the Housing Collaborative. Priorities are based on information gathered during CoC meetings and in conversation and coordination regarding the needs of homeless families and individuals. This information indicates that the major unmet need facing the homeless population in Springfield is the lack of affordable rental housing. Assisting actions that increase the number of affordable rental units in the City will help address the homeless needs. Additionally, continuing to support the efforts of assistance providers throughout the City will ensure that homeless and those at risk of becoming homeless are receiving adequate services to meet their needs.

Many changes have occurred over the last several years regarding homeless programming and many are still to come. Springfield successfully transitioned their HPRP program into the new Emergency Solutions Grant program. New local CoC agencies are working to transition the homeless programs and work collaboratively with Greene County agencies in the new Region 15 created by the Ohio Balance of State CoC. The changes have all been for the better; developing a coordinated intake and assessment form and a real process for referring clients within the region. This collaboration will lead to better and more efficient service provision for the clients.

Currently there are two agencies providing five Emergency Shelter programs in the city. These programs operate 104 Emergency Shelter beds, 4 agencies are providing 5 programs for Transitional Housing and providing 94 beds for use in Transitional Shelter and the City and Interfaith Hospitality Network provide 6 programs for Permanent Supportive Housing and operate 98 beds. ADD IN MULBERRY TERRACE See cumulative totals in the chart below.

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

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)	40	9	54	72	0
Households with Only Adults	47	8	40	0	0
Chronically Homeless Households	0	0	0	11	0
Veterans	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied Youth	0	0	0	0	0

Table 40 - Facilities and Housing Targeted to Homeless Households

Data Source Comments: 2014 Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care Regional HIC/PIT Reporting

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

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

Homelessness in Springfield and Clark County is managed under a Continuum of Care concept whereby clients are followed from the streets to permanent housing with an emphasis on obtaining mainstream resources. This is achieved by fostering interagency cooperation, avoiding duplication of services, providing efficient service delivery, and more collaborative efforts. Clients can use Continuum of Care services in one or all of the following ways: (1) Emergency shelters, (2) Referral to an appropriate service provider, (3) Transitional and permanent housing assistance, (4) Homelessness Prevention and rent assistance, (5) Rapid Re-Housing , and/or (6) Follow-up housing services after placement is made. The Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC) manages the Continuum of Care concept. The Continuum of Care carries out its homelessness strategy via a combination of public and private sector organizations. Public sector organizations include state and local government agencies, public housing authorities, schools, and law enforcement entities. Organizations from the private sector include nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, advocacy groups, businesses, the health department and medical community, and homeless persons.

There are many social service agencies in the City that provide benefits to low-income individuals and families in order to prevent homelessness or serve those who are homeless. These services are essential in the Continuum of Care and are provided to the homeless or those at risk. The City continues to work with and support the Continuum of Care agencies that provide direct services to the unsheltered homeless.

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.

Emergency Shelters

- IHN Hartley House- an emergency shelter that provides 36 emergency shelter beds to single males.
- Hartley House Overflow - provides 8 emergency shelter beds seasonally

- IHN Norm's Place- emergency shelter that provides 35 emergency shelter beds for single females and their children
- Norm's Place Overflow - provides 9 emergency shelter beds seasonally

- Project Woman of Springfield and Clark County: C-Saw House- temporary shelter that provides 12 emergency housing beds for victims of domestic abuse.

Transitional Housing

- McKinley Hall, Wehler House- provides 12 transitional housing beds to single females and households with children
- IHN of Clark County- ILSA- TH (534)- provides 40 beds (10 family and 12 individual) for single males females and households with children
- McKinely Hall, Dimension's Women Transitional Housing- provides 15 transitional housing beds single females and households with children
- Clark County Mental Health Services - provides 8 beds for single male or female clients

- Project Women of Springfield and Clark County: Chrysalis Transitional Program - provides 19 beds for victims of domestic violence and their children
- Project Woman: Reign of Renewal - provides 15 beds to households with children

Permanent Supportive Housing

- IHN, PHSS - provides 20 beds of permanent supportive housing for families and individuals

- IHN, Mulberry Terrace 55 units of permanent supportive housing for individuals and households with children

- City of Springfield, Shelter Plus Care 1 - provides 13 units (29 beds) of PHS for for homeless and disabled families
- City of Springfield, Shelter Plus Care 2 - provides 4 units (8 beds) for homeless and disabled families and individuals
- City of Springfield, Shelter Plus Care 3 - provides 8 beds of PHS for homeless and disabled individuals
- NSP Properties, IHN - provides 2 units (7 beds) of PHS for homeless households with children

Rapid Rehousing

- City - provided 12

- County - provided 16

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

Introduction

There are four primary groups with non-homeless special needs in the City of Springfield. They are the elder/frail elderly, those with HIV/AIDS and their families, those with alcohol and/or drug addiction, and the mentally or physically disabled. This section will explain who they are, what their needs are, and how the city and partnering agencies are accommodating or need to accommodate their needs.

Including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental), persons with alcohol or other drug addictions, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families, public housing residents and any other categories the jurisdiction may specify, and describe their supportive housing needs

Elderly/Frail Elderly: Elderly persons generally need an environment that provides several areas in which the community of providers may be of assistance. First, the availability of healthcare is important since health problems generally accelerate with age. Some elderly and frail elder may also need assistance with daily activities such as shopping, cooking, and housekeeping. It is extremely important that any new housing for the elderly be located in close proximity to pharmacies and grocery stores as a person becomes less able to drive and/or walk. For the same reasons, convenient, available and affordable transportation is also a need for this population. Many of the communities partnering agencies, including United Senior Services assist the area elderly with these areas. The city's priorities for Elderly/Frail Elderly services include:

- Continue to support activities that provide or maintain affordable housing for elderly and frail elderly residents at or below 50% of area median income.
- Continue to support activities that provide the elderly and frail elderly with benefits counseling, care coordination, transportation, and other services.

Mental, Physical, Developmental Disabilities and Alcohol/Drug Addition: Persons with disabilities and substance abuse issues need an array of specialized services. Their housing needs require a design that ensures residents maximum independence in the least restrictive setting balanced with the availability of case management and services as the persons needs dictate. While many mental health and addiction clients prefer to have independent living with available case management, many developmentally disabled person prefer to have a shared living environment, sometimes with service provision 24 hours on site. The city's priorities for disabled and addicted populations include,

- Continue to support and enhance the Shelter + Care and HOME funded TBA programs that provide both housing assistance and supportive services that allow persons to live as independently as they choose.
- Continue to support new affordable housing developments for this population that provide both housing and support services.

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

Persons coming out of any institution (jail, hospitals, mental facilities, nursing homes) are not to be discharged into homelessness. The local Housing Collaborative, acting as the Continuum of Care entity, has frequent contact with these agencies and assists in the discharge planning of persons who may not have a permanent residence to return to. Staff from area agencies including mental health, developmental disabilities and drug and alcohol addiction services work to place these persons in housing and identify and supportive services need. Likewise, IHN provides this service for persons coming out of jail and hospital.

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)

N/A The City of Springfield is an entitlement. See response below.

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))

In the next year, the City of Springfield plans to fund the following programs that will specifically provide services to the special needs populations described above:

- 25 units of S+C will be used to house individuals and families and disabilities
- 9 units of HOME TBA will be provided to domestic violence families and individuals with disabilities
- 20 households (10 elderly) will be provided Emergency Repairs with CDBG
- HOME Comprehensive Rehab will be provided to 4 elderly and frail elderly owner-occupants (5 overall)
- The city plans to enter into an agreement with the local Mental Health and Recovery Board to develop 4 new units of housing for their clients

- The City has committed support to Tubman Towers, an elderly rental rehab Tax Credit with 112 units
- The City is in support of a tax credit application that will fund the rehab of 45 elderly/disabled units in a local hi-rise
- The City is in support of a tax credit project that will fund the development of 40 new elderly/frail elderly units.

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

Negative Effects of Public Policies on Affordable Housing and Residential Investment

There are a number of State and local regulations designed to promote the orderly development and maintenance of decent, safe and sanitary housing in the community. Sometimes such regulations can act as barriers to affordable housing. That does not appear to be the case in Springfield.

To eliminate duplication, the City uses building codes established by the state for uniform construction standards. These standards parallel the three National Code standards and are minimum provisions to ensure general safety for the public. The State codes and guidelines are also appealable. Consequently, the City's building codes do no appear to hinder the development or preservation of affordable housing.

Likewise the local Property Maintenance Code does not create a barrier for affordable housing. These standards parallel the national minimum housing code and are minimum requirements established to preserve and promote the public health, safety, comfort, personality and general welfare of the people. Their enforcement is necessary to preserve and encourage the private/public interests in housing and its maintenance. At the same time these standards are appealable to ensure there are no undue hardships. In fact, enhancing the systematic enforcement of codes may indeed improve the residential investment in the community.

An examination of the community's fee structures indicates the City's building permit fees and charges are comparably less than surrounding communities. The city's positive, proactive position on development is further evidenced in the Community Development Department facilitating and coordinating the development process, as well as the substantial resources and technical assistance the city provides to the development and preservation of affordable housing. That being said, the high cost of land development in undeveloped areas of the city in general does often exceed the financial abilities of most LMI households and limits opportunities for lower income households by reducing the housing types and geographic location.

The City's zoning and land-use codes promote the morals, aesthetics, prosperity, health, safety and general welfare of all people in Springfield. These codes are constructed to allow compatible development throughout the community and are flexible enough to encourage redevelopment in the community's existing established area. These codes, like other local codes, are appealable locally to ensure equitable and fair treatment.

The current public policies relating to housing and in particular, affordable housing, do not appear to be excessive, exclusionary, or discriminatory nor do they duplicate any other policies.

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

Introduction

Springfield's economy has been in a longstanding state of transition, grappling with the decline of manufacturing in the area. Despite the best efforts of City policy, market conditions have made it difficult to attract middle class jobs to replace the fall of manufacturing. While unemployment in Springfield is relatively low, too often job growth has occurred on the lower end of the wage scale. The poor job market in Springfield has produced shrinking incomes and populations, two factors that under-gird many of the housing issues with in the community.

This section identifies economic sectors in the City of Springfield where job opportunities exist and identifies reasons why some employment sector positions are not being filled. The main employment challenges are education, training and certification deficiencies.

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	121	0	1	0	-1
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	2,076	3,156	12	12	0
Construction	386	461	2	2	0
Education and Health Care Services	4,165	7,499	25	29	4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,271	2,479	7	10	3
Information	194	160	1	1	0
Manufacturing	3,078	3,107	18	12	-6
Other Services	681	1,419	4	6	2
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	1,062	1,021	6	4	-2
Public Administration	0	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	2,257	3,427	13	13	0
Transportation and Warehousing	889	1,466	5	6	1

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

Business by Sector	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers %	Share of Jobs %	Jobs less workers %
Wholesale Trade	801	1,423	5	6	1
Total	16,981	25,618	--	--	--

Table 41 - Business Activity

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS (Workers), 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (Jobs)

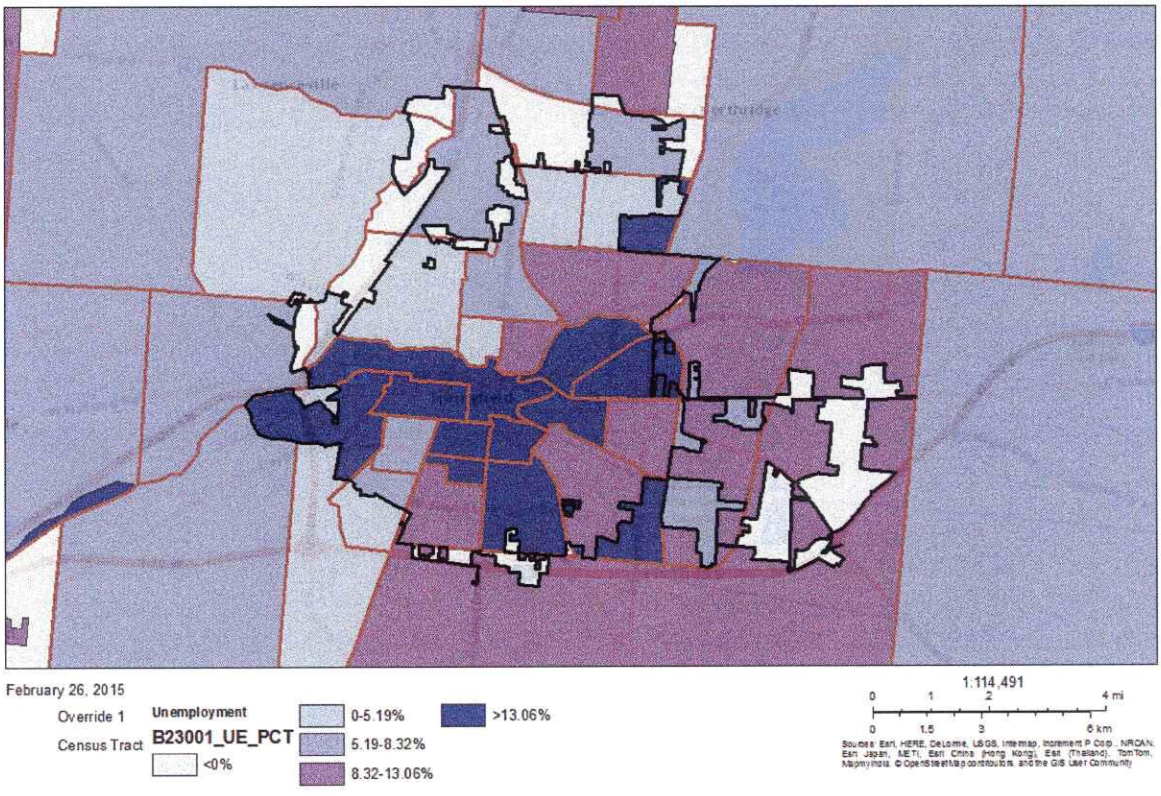
Labor Force

Total Population in the Civilian Labor Force	27,335
Civilian Employed Population 16 years and over	24,068
Unemployment Rate	11.95
Unemployment Rate for Ages 16-24	26.04
Unemployment Rate for Ages 25-65	7.32

Table 42 - Labor Force

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

% Unemlpoyment by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% Unemlpoyment by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Occupations by Sector	Number of People
Management, business and financial	3,604
Farming, fisheries and forestry occupations	1,041
Service	3,613
Sales and office	6,012
Construction, extraction, maintenance and repair	1,747
Production, transportation and material moving	1,727

Table 43 – Occupations by Sector

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel Time

Travel Time	Number	Percentage
< 30 Minutes	17,662	77%
30-59 Minutes	4,127	18%
60 or More Minutes	1,043	5%
Total	***22,832***	***100%***

Table 44 - Travel Time

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Travel times between work and home are relatively low for Springfield and Clark County residents. Three quarters of all residents experience commute times of less than 30 minutes each way.

Education:

Educational Attainment by Employment Status (Population 16 and Older)

Educational Attainment	In Labor Force		
	Civilian Employed	Unemployed	Not in Labor Force
Less than high school graduate	1,760	518	2,567
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	6,986	852	3,210
Some college or Associate's degree	6,367	636	1,992
Bachelor's degree or higher	3,565	148	777

Table 45 - Educational Attainment by Employment Status

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment by Age

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Less than 9th grade	114	207	175	574	1,032
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,313	1,083	1,182	1,624	1,375
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	2,360	2,770	2,559	5,727	3,896
Some college, no degree	3,204	1,879	1,475	3,131	1,645
Associate's degree	134	456	670	1,436	232

	Age				
	18–24 yrs	25–34 yrs	35–44 yrs	45–65 yrs	65+ yrs
Bachelor's degree	214	950	642	1,269	679
Graduate or professional degree	14	288	259	1,082	419

Table 46 - Educational Attainment by Age

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

Educational Attainment – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Educational Attainment	Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months
Less than high school graduate	14,531
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24,482
Some college or Associate's degree	27,451
Bachelor's degree	40,297
Graduate or professional degree	58,255

Table 47 – Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months

Data Source: 2007-2011 ACS

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

According to the 2007-2011 ACS (Workers) 2011 Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics, the largest employment sector within the City of Springfield is the Education and Health Services sector. Education and Health services accounts for nearly one-third of the total job market within the City, with a 25% share of the workforce and a 29% share of the jobs available to citizens. Many of the problems that the City of Springfield faces can be understood in the context of the next provided statistic; 18% of Springfield's workforce is categorized as being qualified to work in the Manufacturing sector, but only 12% of the total jobs in the City are manufacturing-related. Many voices from around the community also echo the fact that automation and relocation has severely decreased the availability of good manufacturing positions available to residents of the city. This problem represents the shift in job type in the region that continues to present issues within the community. Retail trade is another large employment sector, with roughly 13% of jobs and workers in the City.

Describe the workforce and infrastructure needs of the business community:

Manufacturing and related sectors in Springfield has lost a number of jobs over the past decades. Despite this, many workers find that they are only qualified for manufacturing-type employment. The business community needs a workforce that is well educated, healthy, skilled, trainable, locally mobile and multi-talented. The business community's infrastructure needs are an efficient, safe, and reliable transportation system, including street, rail and airport facilities, access to water and sewer services through the city, internet service, recreational facilities, entertainment venues and cultural attractions, improvement of hospitality services such as hotels and fine dining establishments, good schools, affordable housing for their workers, and access to post secondary college and universities that are responsible for the local community need for training local workforce.

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.

There are no foreseeable dramatic economic shifts on the horizon for the City of Springfield. Economic policy in the city seeks to expand itself as shipping and distribution center, while continuing to try to attracted high paying jobs throughout various sectors of the economy.

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

Nineteen percent of the civilian workforce in Springfield have a bachelor's degree or higher. This corresponds with the Occupation by Sector table showing that the Management, Business and Financial sector holds 20% of the workforce. However if the first table in this section is considered, 37% of the jobs in Springfield require a bachelor's degree or higher (Education and Healthcare, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Information, Professional, Scientific and Management Services). A reoccurring theme during focus group discussions was Springfield's "brain drain". Many community leaders spoke of the practice of younger residents leaving the city after receiving an education (or not returning home after college). This phenomenon explains some of Springfield's population loss. The City coordinates with and supports various job-training programs, funded by all three levels of government along with several area community colleges and vocational schools that offer job-training resources.

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.

Programs aimed at workforce training include:

ODO Region IV Economic Development Programs-The City will continue to participate in the Region IV Economic Development Council through its SBDC. Presently the City receives funding from the State SBDC for a business counselor. Other state funding sources for example, Child Day Care Micro enterprise Loan Programs, Job Tax Credits, etc. are currently in use.

Enterprise Ohio-Links business and industry to the training resources of Ohio's two-year community and technical colleges. Invests in a competitive workforce through cost-effective general education, customized programs and advanced technology training.

Job Placement- Department of Job and Family Services screens, interviews, tests and recruits individuals and groups of job applications provides access to national pool of qualified workers.

Vocational and Career Education- Provides in-school and on-site training for adults and out of school youths entering or already in local work force. Customized and quick start programs are available to business and industry.

The programs are offered in addition to the programs ran by Opportunities for Individual Change (OIC) a local non-profit that operates job training program and job placement programs that help guide the unemployed and the under-employed.

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

No

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.

The City of Springfield does not participate in a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy. However, the City of Springfield and Clark County have come together to create the Crossroads Comprehensive Land Use Plan. This plan analyzes the regional economic market and sets forth a land utilization plan for both the City and the County. This plan was created in 1999 and is still the plan used by the City for economic development.

Discussion

As previously stated, Springfield's economy is in a longstanding state of transition. The decline in manufacturing jobs available in the City is expressed through the Business Activity statistics. Despite the best efforts of City policy, market conditions have made it difficult to attract middle class jobs to replace the fall of manufacturing. Springfield's job growth mostly occurred on the lower end of the wage scale. The poor job market in Springfield has produced shrinking incomes and populations, two factors that undergird many of the housing issues within the community. Tables in this section also suggest that there is a lack of employees with the qualifications and skill sets to fill certain positions within the community requiring a bachelor's degree.

MA-50 Needs and Market Analysis Discussion

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

Low-mod census tracts are pervasive throughout the City of Springfield. Those census tracts make up 75% of City. Housing problems are concentrated throughout the older neighborhoods that make up those low-mod income census tracts. An areas of concentration typically exists when a problem is 10% more likely to occure in one area as compared to the City as a whole. Low-Mod Income Areas in general see a higher degree of severe cost burden, housing problems, unemployment, Very Low-Income population and concentrations of minority populations.

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

HUD defines areas of racial concentration as geographical areas where the percentage of minorities is 10 percentage points higher than in the City overall In Springfield, minority persons comprised 25.7% of the total population. Therefore, an area of racial concentration includes census tracts where the percentage of minority residents is 35.7% or higher. There were six census tracts that met the criteria for areas of racial concentration. Census Tract (CT) 9.02 - 71.58%; CT2 - 69.10%; CT10 - 59.71%; CT11.01 - 65.742%; CT11.02 - 73.51% and CT12 - 51.44%. See Map in Section NA-25.

Areas of Low-Mod Income Population are defined by an area having at least 50% of the household with incomes at or below 80% AMI. This occurs in 13 whole census tracts in Springfield, five census tracts that have one or more block groups that qualify and 3 census tracts that do not qualify at all. See Map in Section NA-25.

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

These census tracts suffer from an oversaturated market that is filled with older substandard homes that were built before 1980. Many of the vacant homes are contained in these areas. See Map in Section MA-20. These neighborhoods have a high percentage of renters. Homeowners tend to be older residents. Housing in this area is substandard, but rehab may not be cost effective on these structures.

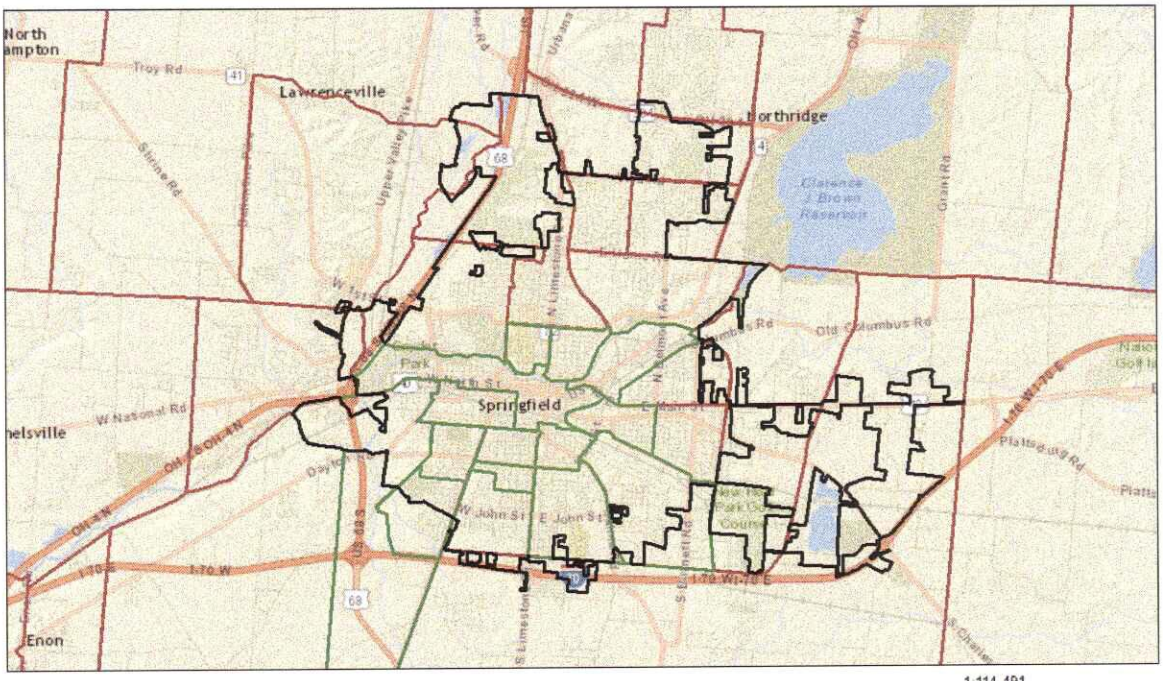
Are there any community assets in these areas/neighborhoods?

Although these neighborhoods face deteriorating homes and tough economic conditions they offer a unique history and a pervasive sense of community. While many of the properties in this area are unsuitable for the needs of the population, some are historic structures that have potential to be rehabilitated into livable property with appeal. Additionally, The City of Springfield has an extensive and well-kept park system that offers recreation within walking distance from most neighborhoods. The City is also blessed with many churches of various denominations and a citizenry that displays a tough grit and determination that the city was built upon. Springfield also has a new state of the art hospital and a newly expanded Rocking Horse Center that serves low-income children with health related issues. Likewise, Springfield is rich in its social service offerings.

Are there other strategic opportunities in any of these areas?

The aging and deteriorating housing stock found in many neighborhoods throughout the city presents the city with plenty of opportunities. Because of the widespread nature of these problems these opportunities are best addressed through city-wide administered programs. The City will continue to combat these problems throughout the City. Central to the City's efforts are its code enforcement and housing rehabilitation programs which are funded by federal grants.

Low-Mod Census Tracts - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



April 7, 2015

Override 1

Low Mod Tract

Census Tract

1:114,491

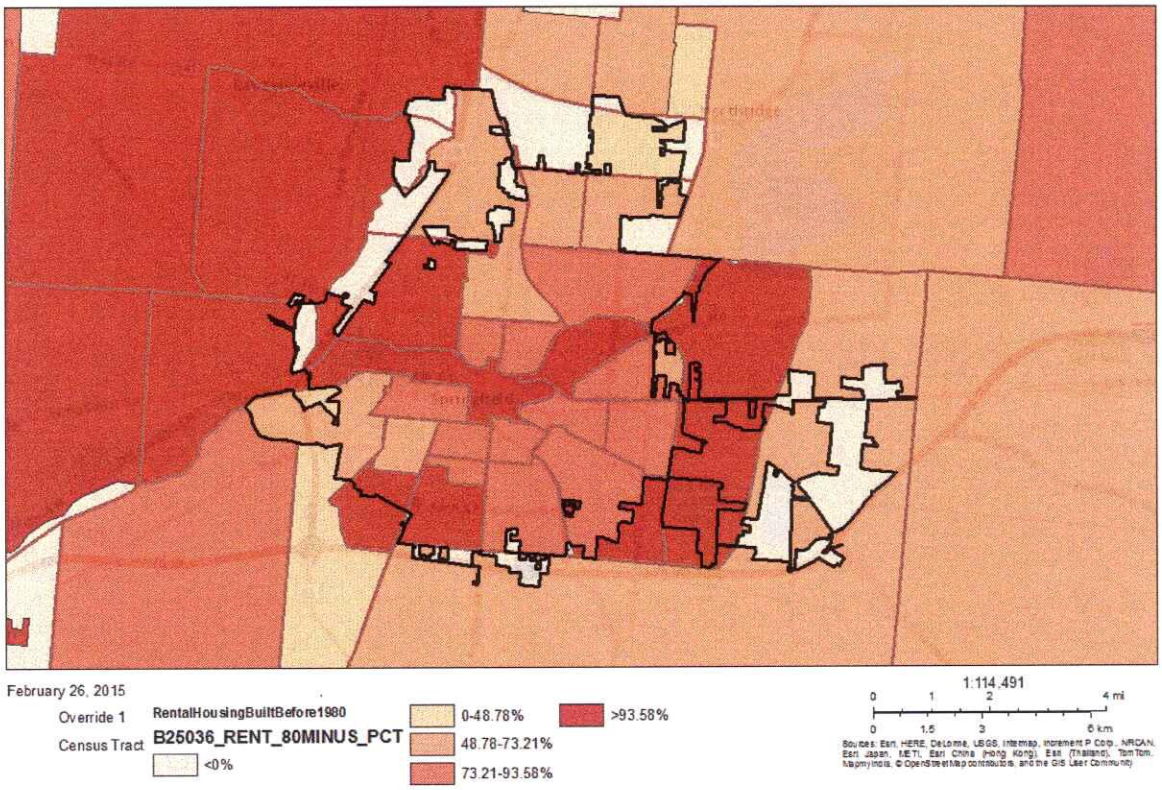
0 1 2 4 mi

0 1.5 3 6 km

Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, USGS, Intermap, increment P Corp., NRCAN, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri (Thailand), TomTom, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Low-Mod Census Tracts - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

% Rental Housing Built Before 1980 - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



% Rental Housing Built Before 1980 - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Strategic Plan

SP-05 Overview

Strategic Plan Overview

Consistent with HUD's mission, the City of Springfield will work to increase and stabilize homeownership, support community development and increase access to affordable housing free from discrimination. The City of Springfield will embrace high standards of ethics, management and accountability and will continue to form new partnerships that leverage resources and improve HUD's ability to be effective on the community level. This section of the plan contains the Strategic Plan for Housing and Community Development that will guide the City of Springfield's allocation of Community Development Block Grant, HOME Partnership Program, and Emergency Solutions Grant program funding during the 2015-2019 planning period.

The City of Springfield's goals for the 2015-2019 period focus on several of the identified priority needs and has targeted available resources toward several specific projects that are designed to address those priority needs. These priority needs include preservation of existing homes, quality affordable housing, fair housing and program administration, removal of slum and blight, economic development and job creation, homeless services and public services activities.

The priority needs focus on helping residents maintain and improve their quality of life in the City of Springfield. To this end, the City of Springfield will continue to build on successful projects and programs that meet the needs of low and moderate-income residents. Projects selected for funding in the five-year period will be managed as efficiently as possible in order to address a wide range of issues that exist in the City of Springfield.

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

Geographic Area

Table 48 - Geographic Priority Areas

1	Area Name:	CDBG Eligible Area
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Public Services
	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?	
2	Area Name:	City-wide
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Housing
	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?	

3		
	Area Name:	Code Enforcement Target Area
	Area Type:	Local Target area
	Other Target Area Description:	
	HUD Approval Date:	
	% of Low/ Mod:	
	Revital Type:	Other
	Other Revital Description:	Code Enforcement
	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?	

General Allocation Priorities

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

For the most part CDBG funds will be used to address the needs on a citywide basis with the beneficiary being an individual or family of low to moderate income. Some activities however, also provide a benefit to the general area within a low-mod income census tract, or a census tract with at least 51% of the population being low-mod income. Public Service activities all take place within low-mod census tracts and benefit the general low-mod population that resides in the area. Additionally, Code Enforcement operates within specific low-mod census tracts within the city. The Code Enforcement Target area not only factors in the income of the residents, but also looks at the number of code enforcement complaints, number of vacant units, housing value and percentage of renters in the area. Additionally, there are programs available in the Code Enforcement Target Area that assist in the revitalization of the area.

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

Priority Needs

Table 49 – Priority Needs Summary

1	**Priority Need Name**	Preservation of Existing Homes
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Physical Disabilities
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide Code Enforcement Target Area
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs Code Enforcement
	Description	Preserve existing housing through rehabilitation and repair efforts, as well as code enforcement activities.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Preservation of existing housing was identified as a high priority need at the focus groups. ACS data also supports the need for housing preservation activities.
2	**Priority Need Name**	Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Description	Increase the number of quality affordable housing units within the community, addressing both rental and owner occupied.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The expansion of quality affordable housing units was identified as a high priority for the focus groups. ACS data also supports the need for new higher quality affordable housing due to the age and overall condition of Springfield's housing stock.
3	**Priority Need Name**	Fair Housing and Program Administration

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

	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin
	Description	Fair housing activities include outreach and education to low-income households, renters, and housing professionals regarding fair housing rights, laws and regulations. Program Administration include activities in support of the various program offered by the City with federal funds including preparation of budgets, applications and year-end reports.
	Basis for Relative Priority	HUD and the city identify fair housing education and program administration as a priority.
4	**Priority Need Name**	Removal of Slum and Blight
	Priority Level	High
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Middle

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

	Geographic Areas Affected	CDBG Eligible Area
	Associated Goals	Code Enforcement Removal of Slum and Blight
	Description	Removal of vacant, dilapidated and dangerous structures through demolition.
	Basis for Relative Priority	The removal of blighted structures was identified as a high priority in the neighborhood group sessions. Additionally, data collected in this plan identify an abundance of vacant homes. The age of Springfield's housing stock makes it difficult to rehab a home and have it become useful and energy efficient.
5	**Priority Need Name**	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Priority Level	Low
	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Description	Small business loans and technical assistance provided for small, minority and micro-enterprise businesses.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Support to local businesses has been a long-standing priority in Springfield as it is seen to aid in job creation.
6	**Priority Need Name**	Homeless Services
	Priority Level	High

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children 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	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Housing for Special Needs Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Description	Services for the homeless population, including affordable housing, support services, homelessness prevention and homeless provider support.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Focus Groups sessions and need assessment-identified services to the homeless population and the agencies that work with the homeless as a high priority.
7	**Priority Need Name**	Public Services
	Priority Level	Low

	Population	Extremely Low Low Moderate Large Families Families with Children Elderly Public Housing Residents Chronic Homelessness Individuals Families with Children Mentally Ill Chronic Substance Abuse veterans Persons with HIV/AIDS Victims of Domestic Violence Unaccompanied Youth Elderly Frail Elderly Persons with Mental Disabilities Persons with Physical Disabilities Persons with Developmental Disabilities Persons with Alcohol or Other Addictions Persons with HIV/AIDS and their Families Victims of Domestic Violence Non-housing Community Development
	Geographic Areas Affected	City-wide
	Associated Goals	Public Services
	Description	Program will include support for public services related to public safety, crime prevention, neighborhood needs, and organizing.
	Basis for Relative Priority	Focus group sessions identify public services as some of the more far reaching of the programs offered by or through the city.

Narrative (Optional)

The highest priority for the City and its partners is to continue to promote the revitalization of the community throughout the city with the availability of decent affordable housing, prioritizing funding for rehabilitation of housing occupied by LMI households. Public services will improve the living environments of residents through access to increased services and increasing the quality of life.

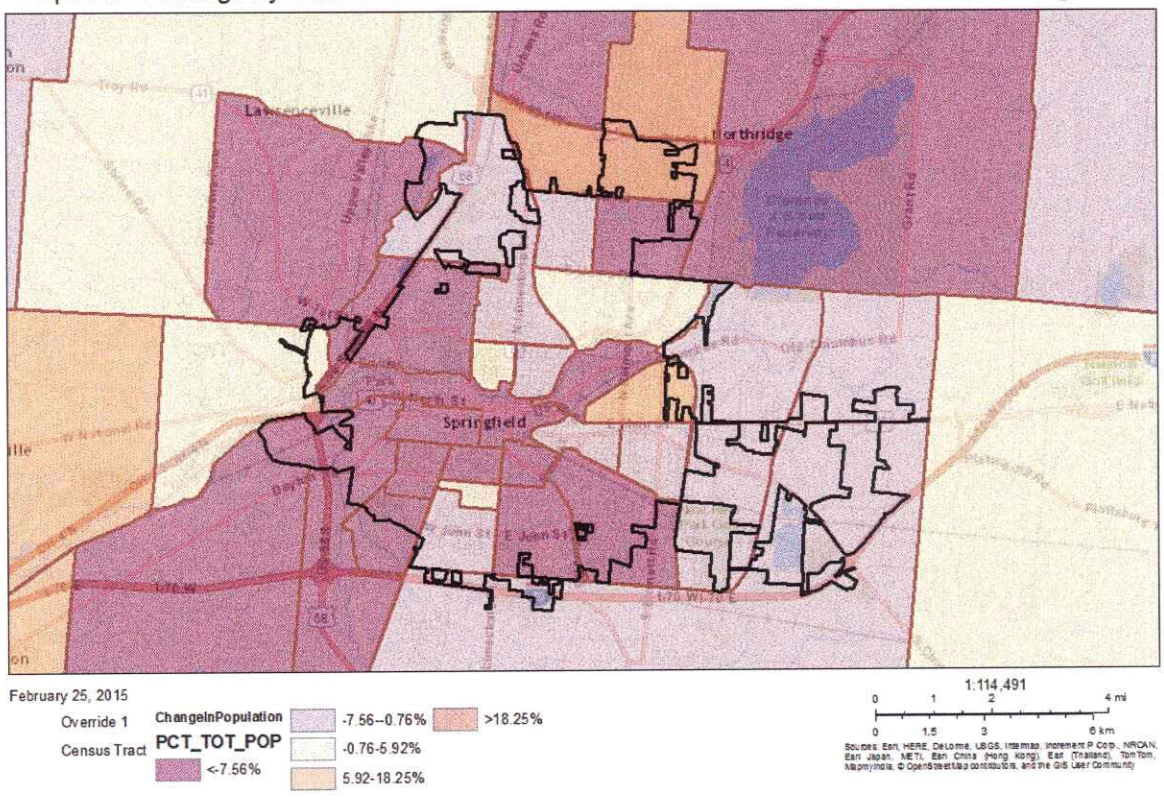
SP-30 Influence of Market Conditions – 91.215 (b)

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)	While the housing market remaining saturated in Springfield seemingly benefits low-income renters by reducing housing cost, as demonstrated earlier in the Market Analysis, the housing stock available to low income persons is substandard and cost burdensome. Fifty-three percent of renters experience one of the four HUD identified housing problems. This issue was reinforced through the citizen consultation focus groups, in which stakeholders discussed the long waiting list for quality low-income housing and high demand. While many rentals are available for low income folks it is widely known that the units are substandard and that low-income persons are still often priced out of quality housing options. Bearing this in mind, TBRA will remain a priority for the city. Utilizing TBRA not olny assures an affordable rent, but since the units are inspected they also must meet HQS.
TBRA for Non-Homeless Special Needs	N/A
New Unit Production	The City of Springfield does not necessarily pursue projects for the production of new housing units. When presented with a project that will construct new units the city will give consideration to the project. While the housing market is saturated in Springfield, much of the saturation comes about because of an abundance of substandard units that have no rent controls. The production of new units allows low-income individuals and families the opportunity to have affordable rents and a decent place to live. For that reason the city will consider production of new housing units to be consistent with the Consolidated Plan. The city will also consider using HOME funds to support such projects that present a need for gap financing.
Rehabilitation	The City will continue to actively pursue owner occupied housing rehabilitation to confront the aging housing market that the city faces. Rehabbing existing units has been a successful way to keep low-mod households in their housing, reduce utility and maintenance costs for the family, assist in preserving the integrity of the housing stock, and increase the viability of a neighborhood. The city will use HOME and CDBG funds for housing rehab projects throughout this 5-year plan.
Acquisition, including preservation	The city does not, as a rule, acquire property with any of its entitlement funds. As the City was carrying out the NSP program activities some acquisition of key properties took place. On occasion, the City might use Land Reutilization to acquire tax delinquent property for a partnering agency. Land acquired under this program will then be sold to the partnering agency to be used for an affordable housing or area benefit purpose.

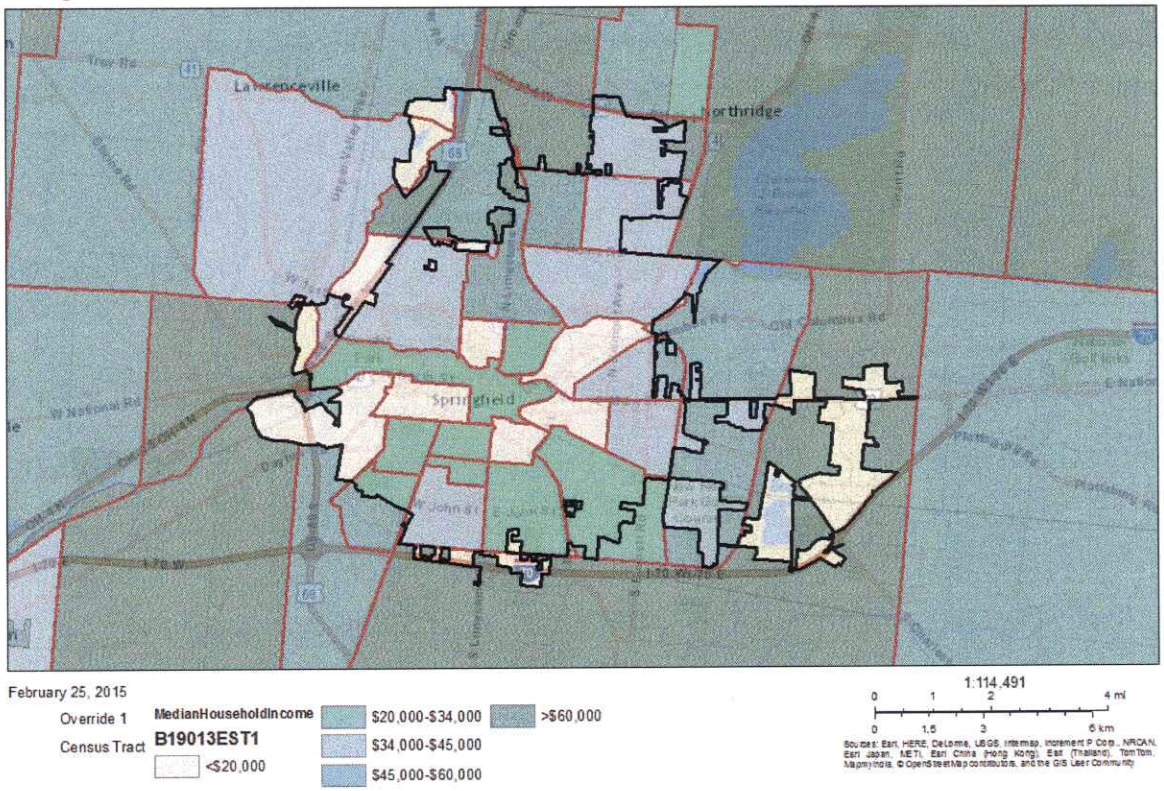
Table 50 – Influence of Market Conditions

Population Change by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Population Change by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

Average Median Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool



Average Median Income by Census Tract - Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

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

Introduction

The CDBG and HOME Programs have seen steady decline in annual funding over the last several years, with slight position adjustments occurring because of census data and changing demographics. The City is anticipating level CDBG and HOME funding for the next 5 years due to the current funding climate. ESG funds have been a little harder to predict, seeing a substantial increase as a result of the new Emergency Solutions Grant funding changes, and then falling off again with slight increases in subsequent years. Any adjustments in allocation amounts, either projected yearly in the Action Plan or over the entire 5 year Con Plan will result in the overall, prorated adjustment in project budgets across the board unless otherwise stated in a Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan or Action Plans.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,609,667	465,000	176,300	2,250,967	10,561,300	While the City is carrying over prior year funding in 2014, this surplus amount will drop by about 50% after 2015 and drop dramatically to almost nothing by 2017.

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

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	356,538	100,000	500,000	956,538	3,826,152	HOME generally carries 2 prior year's funding because of the 2 year commitment and 4/5 year expenditure rule.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	142,271	0	0	142,271	569,084	ESG contracts with sub-recipients run July 1 through June 30 each year. There is no real carry over of funds from one year to the next.

Table 51 - Anticipated Resources

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

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

While the CDBG Program encourages the use of leverages and /or matched funds, it does not mandate specific matching requirements. Local CDBG Funds do leverage significant funding for other sources including other federal, state, local and private funding. "Other resources" as listed in IDIS activities include private and other public funds that are being used to support the activities funded through the City's CDBG Program. Staff makes all reasonable attempts to collect documentation of "other" funding that is put into projects.

HOME Participating Jurisdictions are required to leverage permanent contributions for affordable housing under the HOME program, also known as HOME Match. During a fiscal year this HOME Match must equal at least 25% of the HOME funds drawn for the fiscal year for project costs unless the city has received a reduction in the match requirement. The City of Springfield typically receives a 100%, and occasionally a 50% Match reduction. The City reports Match in the submission of the yearly CAPER. The City will continue to track and bank HOME Match in the CAPER even in years with a 100% Match Reduction. The City is well ahead of the 25% required match. HOME match is derived from eligible activities funded by the HOME program, primarily from rental development projects and/or homeownership developments completed by Habitat for Humanity. Staff suggests a 1 to 1 non-federal match and proposals are evaluated based upon match proposed.

A 1 to 1 ESG match is required of all ESG fund received. Each year, the city collects match contribution amounts and documentation from ESG sub-recipients as a part of the ESG application and evaluation process.

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

The City currently owns a limited number of vacant properties within the City. On occasion, this vacant land is identified by a housing partner as needed to fulfill a proposed project. Consideration is usually given to the partnering agency when the project includes the development of decent, affordable housing. The City has begun the implementation of a Mow to Own program, wherein property owners with vacant city owned land adjacent to their own property can apply to maintain the city property for a specified amount of time and the City will transfer

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

ownership to them. These lots are residential and not of any real value to the city, but could become a real asset for the property owner. While this use is not specifically addressed in this plan, the City does look to cost cutting measures wherever it can.

Discussion

Annual allocation is based upon actual allocation amounts released for 2015.

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 Springfield	Government	Homelessness Non-homeless special needs Ownership Planning Rental public services	Jurisdiction
Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority	PHA	Public Housing	
INTERFAITH HOSPITALITY NETWORK	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
PROJECT WOMAN	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
McKinley Hall	Subrecipient	Homelessness	Region
Clark County Habitat for Humanity	Subrecipient	Ownership	Region
NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSING PARTNERSHIP OF GREATER SPRINGFIELD	CHDO	Ownership Rental	Region

Table 52 - Institutional Delivery Structure

Assess of Strengths and Gaps in the Institutional Delivery System

Several agencies play a role in implementing the City of Springfield's 5-year Consolidated Plan. The City of Springfield Community Development Department acts as the Lead Agency, HOME Participating Jurisdiction, and entitlement city. Community Development staff have extensive experience in administering CDBG, HOME, ESG and other federal and state program funds. The institutional structures for implementing the 5-year Consolidated Plan strategies are only as strong as the partnering agencies. There is a high degree of cooperation among the area's non-profit organizations, private institutions and government agencies.

The Continuum of Care utilizes the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC) to engage and encourage cooperation among housing and services providers dealing with homeless clients. This group of providers have been meeting for almost 20 years to coordinate services for people who are low

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

income and may also be experiencing homelessness. It is a mature and well developed system that works efficiently to provide services and address gaps in the service delivery community. This entity has allowed members to coordinate planning efforts, address problems, cooperate in the delivery of services, collaborate on funding opportunities, and develop a service delivery system for the homeless population which incorporates the entire continuum of care components in the community's homeless program. The HC greatest need is in operating funds for existing facilities and rental assistance to prevent homelessness or rapidly re-house families that are homeless.

Additionally, the Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB) is an active participant in the public participation requirement and provides an organized structure designed to obtain public input on potential projects requesting federal entitlement funds. Partners requesting funds present to the CGAB group and ask for a resolution of support, which is also presented to City Commission. The CGAB group also approves the yearly budgets for CDBG, HOME and ESG.

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

Table 53 - 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)

The City is part of the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative, which brings all area homeless services providers together. The HC represents a wide range of services for the homeless, including; homeless/emergency shelters, transitional shelters, permanent supportive housing, supportive services, homelessness prevention, rapid re-housing, outreach, emergency food, meals, clothing, medical services, mental health services, rental and utility assistance, and many other appropriate services. Each year a Point-in-Time (PIT) count is made of the persons residing in shelter and transitional facilities and living unsheltered within the community. The HC is also the lead agency overseeing the community's 10-Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness.

The delivery of listed services meets the needs of homeless persons and additional populations mentioned above through the network of social service agencies in Springfield. Many different agencies serve homeless persons as specified above and there is close coordination between agencies.

Describe the strengths and gaps of the service delivery system for special needs population and persons experiencing homelessness, including, but not limited to, the services listed above

The City of Springfield is blessed to have an abundance of social service agencies with both impeccable and long histories of service to special needs populations in the community. These agencies are also the cornerstone of the local HC. When any client enters the homeless system an assessment is completed, referrals are made and case management is implemented. Appropriate housing and supportive services are targeted to the client needs; "special" needs or not.

One gap that exists in the system of providing homeless services is the overall lack of funding available to provide shelter housing, permanent housing, and wrap-around supportive services to the homeless population in Springfield.

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

To overcome gaps in the system, the City will continue to provide opportunities for public, private and governmental organizations to come together to share information, advocate for issues of concern, leverage resources to make projects happen, address barriers associated with implementing activities and coordinate efforts.

Funding gaps will exist. The city will continue to search additional funding, leveraging resources and efficiently administering programs. Likewise, increased coordination between and among providers can also lead to more efficient program management.

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	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units	CDBG: $2,721,095 HOME: $439,660	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 125 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing for Special Needs	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services	HOME: $761,500 ESG: $467,055	Rental units constructed: 4 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 20 Household Housing Unit Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 1500 Persons Assisted
3	Code Enforcement	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Code Enforcement Target Area	Preservation of Existing Homes Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: $3,228,640	Buildings Demolished: 50 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 15000 Household Housing Unit

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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	New Housing Construction	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Quality Affordable Housing Units	HOME: $356,530	Homeowner Housing Added: 5 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 5 Households Assisted
5	Removal of Slum and Blight	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide	Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: $500,000	Buildings Demolished: 55 Buildings
6	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Area	Public Services	CDBG: $1,582,170	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 35000 Persons Assisted
7	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City-wide	Fair Housing and Program Administration	CDBG: $1,591,205	Other: 111 Other
8	Economic Development and Job Creation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide CDBG Eligible Area	Economic Development and Job Creation	CDBG: $2,788,445	Jobs created/retained: 10 Jobs Businesses assisted: 20 Businesses Assisted
9	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	City-wide	Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services	HOME: $225,000 ESG: $244,300	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 75 Households Assisted

Table 54 – Goals Summary

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

Goal Descriptions

1	**Goal Name**	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Continue to revitalize the community through the promotion of the availability of decent, affordable housing and prioritizing funding for the rehab of housing occupied by LMI households is of very high priority for the City of Springfield
2	**Goal Name**	Housing for Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City supports the development of affordable housing units for special needs populations including homeless populations. This support includes the use of ESG funds in support of existing emergency and transitional shelters that need funding for operational costs.
3	**Goal Name**	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	The City supports the efforts of the Code Enforcement Division to conduct targeted inspections of housing in the CE Target Area addressing at least 3000 properties per year.
4	**Goal Name**	New Housing Construction
	Goal Description	Construct new affordable owner occupied housing units that remain permanently affordable for the community. Funds will be provided to private and non-profit entities and the City's CHDOs.
5	**Goal Name**	Removal of Slum and Blight
	Goal Description	The City has an abundance of vacant and blighted housing structures that are having a negative influence on the housing market and the neighborhoods. Removing blighted structures from within the city limits is a high priority.
6	**Goal Name**	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City to respond to specific needs identified within the community. For this reason, maximum resource allocation is planned in the following areas that have been identified in focus group sessions: public safety and crime prevention, downtown revitalization support, neighborhood support, and neighborhood enhancement activities (mowing and junk/trash).

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

7	**Goal Name**	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin
	Goal Description	Promoting fair housing practices, including completing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners is not only a HUD requirement, but it is also a priority for the Community Development Department. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority.
8	**Goal Name**	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Goal Description	The City of Springfield has experienced limited income increases of the past 5 years. Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. the ED program provides loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprise in order to create jobs. Additionally, the Minority Business program assist community members that are interested in starting small or micro-enterprise businesses.
9	**Goal Name**	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Decent, affordable housing is a high priority for the City. The TBRA/RR programs provide rental assistance for homeless, special needs clients undertaking a self-sufficiency plan or accepting case management with a social service provider.

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)

In the next 5 years the city expects to rehabilitate 100 single family housing units with CDBG and HOME, and 50 single families and rental with the Lead Grant. 24 Units of special needs housing will be developed. 1500 Households will be provided emergency shelter. TBRA and Rapid Re-Housing will also support 75 households with monthly rental assistance. Additionally Shelter + Care (PSH) funds will fund 125 units with rental assistance over the next 5 years.

The city will utilize the majority of their funding for the extremely low-income, low-income and moderate-income families. All home funds will be allocated to this purpose. All ESG funds will likewise be used in support of these households. CDBG program income funds are used to fund the Emergency Repair Program and also carry much of the housing rehab administration budget. The specific activities will include:

- Emergency Repair Program

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

- Lead Based Paint Rehab
- HOME Loan
- TBRA and Rapid Re-Housing
- Non-Profit Development
- Rental Development
- Transitional to Permanent Housing

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

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)

Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority does not currently have a Section 504 Voluntary Compliance Agreement with HUD.

Activities to Increase Resident Involvements

SMHA administers two grants outside of rental assistance grants. The Family Self Sufficiency (FSS) Program is designed to help SMHA families to overcome obstacles as they strive to achieve self-sufficiency. FSS program focuses on such areas as education, job training, job placement assistance as well as other supportive services to address other family needs. The FSS program assists clients with developing personalized service plans, setting goals, and working towards self-sufficiency. A participant signs a contract of participation and an Escrow Account is established to help clients reach their goals. FSS has two separate programs, one for Section 8 and one for Public Housing.

SMHA also administers the Project Choice program with funding from the Mental Health & Recovery Board of Clark County. It's purpose is to provide an appropriate, safe, healthy place for youth where pride in the community, self worth, and educational gains, as well as mental health, alcohol, and drug prevention education is provided.

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

Yes

Plan to remove the 'troubled' designation

Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority reports that they are not designated as a troubled agency currently. They are, however designated as "substandard financial". HUD has been providing technical assistance to SMHA for the past few years and the Executive Director reports that the agency continues to grow stronger financially. The agency anticipates coming out of this status by the end of 2016.

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

Barriers to Affordable Housing

There are a number of State and local regulations designed to promote the orderly development and maintenance of decent, safe and sanitary housing in the community. Sometimes such regulations can act as barriers to affordable housing. That does not appear to be the case in Springfield.

To eliminate duplication, the City uses building codes established by the state for uniform construction standards. These standards parallel the three National Code standards and are minimum provisions to ensure general safety for the public. The State codes and guidelines are also appealable. Consequently, the City's building codes do no appear to hinder the development or preservation of affordable housing.

Likewise the local Property Maintenance Code does not create a barrier for affordable housing. These standards parallel the national minimum housing code and are minimum requirements established to preserve and promote the public health, safety, comfort, personality and general welfare of the people. Their enforcement is necessary to preserve and encourage the private/public interests in housing and its maintenance. At the same time these standards are appealable to ensure there are no undue hardships. In fact, enhancing the systematic enforcement of codes may indeed improve the residential investment in the community.

An examination of the community's fee structures indicates the City's building permit fees and charges are comparably less than surrounding communities. The city's positive, proactive position on development is further evidenced in the Community Development Department facilitating and coordinating the development process, as well as the substantial resources and technical assistance the city provides to the development and preservation of affordable housing. That being said, the high cost of land development in undeveloped areas of the city in general does often exceed the financial abilities of most LMI households and limits opportunities for lower income households by reducing the housing types and geographic location.

The City's zoning and land-use codes promote the morals, aesthetics, prosperity, health, safety and general welfare of all people in Springfield. These codes are constructed to allow compatible development throughout the community and are flexible enough to encourage redevelopment in the community's existing established area. These codes, like other local codes, are appealable locally to ensure equitable and fair treatment.

The current public policies relating to housing and in particular, affordable housing, do not appear to be excessive, exclusionary, or discriminatory nor do they duplicate any other policies.

Strategy to Remove or Ameliorate the Barriers to Affordable Housing

The City will continue its proactive position in regard to affordable housing by continuing to provide both financial and technical assistance to affordable housing activities and projects. The city is committed to the idea that all individuals should have available to them an equal opportunity for housing choices regardless of their race, color, religion, familial status, sex, national origin or handicap.

The City also fosters and maintains its affordable housing stock through the code enforcement program, an exterior inspection program targeted toward CE Target Areas; the housing rehabilitation grant programs which provides very low income homeowners assistance with addressing the housing deficiencies, and participation in new homeowner and rental housing developments.

The City will also continue to monitor relevant public policies to ensure they do not change in such a manner as to constitute a barrier to affordable housing. The City also operates a fair housing program and has a staff dedicated to pursing housing equality with in Springfield. Staff works with both landlords and renters to ensure that federal fair housing practices are being followed within Springfield.

SP-60 Homelessness Strategy – 91.215(d)

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

The City participates in the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC), the local CoC. This HC has newly adopted a revised Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. Outreach and assessment of homeless persons is a part of that strategic plan. Goal 1 is Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible. One of the strategies to address this goal is to "increase the use of a broad based approach to outreach to include service providers and organizations in the Housing Collaborative." Additionally, Goal 4, Homeless Systems Operate Effectively and Efficiently lists "develop, implement and monitor coordinated intake and assessment processes within Region 15 (Springfield/Clark County and Greene County) as a strategy to address this goal. The intake and assessment process plays an integral role in identifying those individuals that are homeless and making sure their needs are addressed.

Addressing the emergency and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Goal 2 of the Strategic Plan to End Homelessness includes the strategies that the Housing Collaborative has adopted for the coming years. This Goal speaks to the emergency and transitional shelter needs of the homeless in Springfield and include; 1). "Improve the percentage of clients in temporary and transitional housing that are being exited to permanent solutions, 2). Shorten the length of time persons remain homeless in transitional housing programs (the goal is for the average length of stay to be under 240 days), and 3). Increase access to and receipt of mainstream resources and cash and non-cash benefits for those experiencing homelessness." These goals should assure at least 50% of all emergency shelter clients receive mainstream benefits and 70% of all rapid re-housing, temporary housing and traditional housing clients maintain or increase income during their program stay. The plan calls for the use of quarterly performance reports and regular monitoring of programs for measuring performance.

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

The Housing Collaborative Plan to End Homelessness addresses the needs of chronically homeless in making the transition to permanent housing and includes the goal of shortening the length of time that households experience homelessness, utilizing a rapid re-housing approach. The goals of this plan are to:

1. Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible
2. When Homelessness Does Occur, End it Quickly
3. Homeless Programs Operate Effectively and Efficiently
4. Homeless Systems (Planning Region 15) Operate Effectively and Efficiently
5. Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative and local Continuum of Care Operates Effectively and Efficiently.

Each of these goals has strategies listed that will assist in meeting the individual goal and the plan to End Homelessness in 20 years. Specifically, the HC looks to the listed strategy "Increase targeting of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) resources to those experiencing homelessness with the greatest barriers and longest terms of homelessness" to have the most effect on the chronically homeless, veterans and unaccompanied youth in obtaining permanent housing.

Help low-income individuals and families avoid becoming homeless, especially extremely low-income individuals and families who are likely to become homeless after being discharged from a publicly funded institution or system of care, or who are receiving assistance from public and private agencies that address housing, health, social services, employment, education or youth needs

The Plan to End Homelssness addresses prevention and discharge planning as strategies in the first two goals (1. Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible and 2. When Homelessness Does Occur, End it Quickly). These goals list increasing the use of quality diversion strategies and measuring the impact and effectiveness of their use. The HC seeks to increase the use of broad based approaches to outreach to include service providers and organizations in the HC and educating members on the benefits of a broad based approach and the potential impact of ending homelessness in 20 years. Along with prevention strategies, the HC also identifies increasing access to and receipt of mainstream resources and cash and non-cash benefits for those 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 Lead Safe Springfield Program utilizes a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant (Grant) to assist private property owners to make lead safe housing for children under the age of 6 years by providing funding to perform lead hazard control activities on deteriorated lead painted surfaces in pre-1978 construction properties. Work includes replacing lead painted windows with vinyl replacement windows, installing vinyl siding to cover lead painted exterior wood lap siding, and exterior paint stabilization. In 2012 the City of Springfield received a 3-year $2,480,000 grant to make 160 homes lead-safe between June 15, 2012 and June 14, 2015. This grant covers the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio. To date the City has received 6 consecutive grants totaling over $17,500,000. When finished with the 2012 grant, the program will have assisted in making over 1,300 residential units lead-safe. Applications to the program are screened to ensure the applicant and the property meet program participation guidelines. To participate in the program the property must be pre-1978 construction, structurally sound, habitable, free of property maintenance code violations, have a good roof and must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. Owner-occupied units must have a child under the age of 6 years in residence, have custody of a child under the age of 6-years, be a licensed foster home, or a pregnant woman in residence, and the home must be the primary residence of the family. Rental units no longer have to have children under the age of six living in the home, but landlords must agree to make rental units available to families with children under the age of six and must provide the program with the tenants' income for a period of three years following the completion of the project. Priority ranking for applications is based on the following: Priority 1 - Renter/owner occupied with an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) child greater than or equal to 10 micrograms/deciliter under the age of 6 years; Priority 2 - Renter/owner occupied with a child under the age of 6 years; Priority 3 - Renter/owner occupied with a pregnant female in residence; In-home Type-B day-care centers with children under the age of 6 years in attendance, maximum of 6 children; Priority 4 – Vacant unit. Vacant units and a limited number of Type B day care operations can be accepted. Once occupant and property eligibility are verified and lead based paint hazards are found, the program also has a limited number of Healthy Homes funds available to address safety and health issues in those qualifying properties. In addition to making homes lead-safe the program hosts training classes for students to become certified as Lead Abatement Contractors or Lead Abatement Workers. Partial or full scholarships are available to qualified applicants when funds are available.

The actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards include outreach, education, and lead hazard control work which includes replacing lead painted windows with vinyl replacement windows, installing vinyl siding to cover lead painted exterior wood lap siding, and exterior paint stabilization. The City of Springfield received a 3-year $2,480,000 grant in 2012 to make 160 homes lead-safe between June 15, 2012 and June 14, 2015. This grant covers the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio.

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

Lead poisoning and hazards are totally preventable. The City of Springfield, Lead Safe Springfield Program is taking a proactive approach to reduce lead poisoning and hazards by addressing such hazards in qualifying properties. The program performs education and outreach activities to make the residents and visitors of the City of Springfield and Clark County aware of the dangers of lead based paint poisoning. The lead program partners with the Clark County Combined Health District and the local Head Start programs to encourage parents to have their children under the age of six tested for lead. The program mails out one year birthday cards reminding parents of children who were too young to be tested the year before to have their children tested. Since the program's inception in 1997, the Lead Safe Springfield program has made over 1,200 residential units lead safe. As a result of these efforts childhood lead poisoning has been dramatically reduced in Springfield – from a high of approximately 250 children in 2000 to approximately 38 children in 2013. Due to the limited nature of funds available the City of Springfield does all it can to meet as much of City's large need for Lead Safe program. The City's lead program has been effective and helped reduced the number of children endanger of lead poisoning significantly but is tasked with facing a growing city wide problem.

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

The City of Springfield, Ohio, Community Development Department works with other divisions within the department such as Fair Housing, Code Enforcement, Building Regulations, Minority Business, Housing and Rehabilitation to integrate addressing lead based paint hazards and preventing lead poising into its housing policies and procedures. The divisions' work closely together to ensure Springfield provides safe and fair housing for low or moderate-income families in the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio.

Many code enforcement and every housing rehabilitation effort focuses on reducing the amount of lead in Springfield's housing stock. Furthermore most housing programs operated by the City are aimed at updating the housing stock of the city, which includes reducing the number of houses affected by lead based paint.

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

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

Reducing the number of persons in poverty remains one of the foremost aims of public policy within Springfield. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey data 30.4% of people are living poverty. Moving forward the City looks to gear public policy towards reducing the number of persons in poverty and expanding opportunity for impoverished people. By assisting in the creation of affordable housing options, economic opportunities and more efficient social service delivery systems, the underlying issues creating the existence of poverty can be more efficiently addressed. The city of Springfield historically devotes just under the maximum funding for public service activities. It is these public service activities that historically benefit a large number of very low and low-income persons.

The existence of poverty is often the result of a combination of factors. According to the feedback received during stakeholder meetings, the major issues to be addressed in the community are: housing rehabilitation, targeted neighborhood revitalization, affordable rental housing, tenant based rental assistance, transportation services, housing and economic opportunities. Each of these is addressed in the Consolidated Plan.

The City combines its efforts, (which are funded in large part through CDBG, HOME, and ESG) with an active group of community-based organizations that provide housing and community development services. The City will continue to work closely with and operate with these organizations as many qualified households as possible benefit from available resources.
The City in collaboration with the Continuum of Care works to address the issues surrounding homelessness in the city. In addition to homeless outreach, the CoC works to provide decent, safe and sanitary housing opportunities for the low and moderate-income persons and work to increase economic opportunities to the low-income individuals in the community. Low interest loans provided by the City for rehabilitation will permit low and moderate income persons to be better able to use their limited resources for others necessary items (i.e.: clothing, food, transportation costs, ect.).

Assistance in bolstering and expanding the current economic base of the City will provide these individuals economic opportunities to better their living conditions. The creation of living wage jobs available to persons with low and moderate incomes, especially those with the potential of advancement is imperative. While unemployment in Springfield remains relatively low, high poverty rates are driven by the replacement of manufacturing sector job, with lower paying industrial jobs and service sector jobs.

The City Springfield will continue to work cooperatively with local service provider agencies to enhance its affordable housing and supportive service funding sources. This effort will be aimed at maximizing available resources to access funds at the federal, state and local levels. The principal goal of this coordinated strategy is to assist low- and moderate income renters and owners, the homeless, female

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

headed households with children, low-income elderly, persons with AIDS, public and assisted housing residents, persons with mental and physical disabilities and other special needs populations. The City will take advantage of established creative partnerships with private lenders, community based nonprofit organizations and other state and local agencies to provide affordable housing and other public service/community development activities to improve the quality of life for all of its residents.

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

Offering affordable housing is integral to the City's effort to reduce poverty. While poverty is a function of factors (many of which are) beyond the control of city policies, providing citizens of Springfield with affordable, quality housing in economically diverse neighborhood, can foster economic mobility and at least soften the impact of poverty. Moving forward with both service outreach and housing polices which help LMI persons find quality housing will help limit the extent of poverty in Springfield.

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

In order to ensure that programs are being carried out in accordance with the Consolidated Plan and in a timely manner, the City implements an annual and ongoing process of monitoring and evaluation. The process allows the Community Development Department to review all program accomplishments in light of the goals and objectives established. Information gained throughout the monitoring process give the city an opportunity to determine what programs and/or strategies are working, what benefits are being achieved, what needs are being met, as well as what objectives are being accomplished. The city implements its monitoring plan in accordance with the requirements set forth by this subsection and adapts the plan to be consistent with future Action Plans as well. The implementation of the monitoring plan may require periodic telephone contacts, written communications and data collection, submission of reports, and periodic meetings and workshops. HUD requirements, such as the Consolidated Annual Performance Reports (CAPER) and use of the Integrated and Disbursement Information System (IDIS), will also assist in the monitoring of goals and objectives.

The City maintains beneficiary records for all clients served on the basis of income, race, ethnicity family composition geographic locations and other variable for all programs. The staff reports annually based on program beneficiaries' socio-economic data to HUD, the Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB) and other related boards. These reports track progress of different programs in obtaining the goals and objectives of the City's Consolidated Plan. These reports also evaluate progress in achieving stated goals and provide updates on various program activities.

The primary responsibility for ensuring CDBG is in compliance with requirements is vested with CDD with additional oversight by the City Finance Department. There is a structured management system in place. In all phases of project development and implementation, a checklist is reviewed to monitor the projects. All contracts, sub recipients and contractors are periodically reviewed to insure that one of the nation objectives of the CDBG Program is been met. Once funds are allocated for a project a contract review meeting is held with the recipients to discuss the funding agreement and compliance requirements.

The three programs for which the City annually enters into contracts with HUD are CDBG, HOME and ESG Programs. Monitoring will occur in accordance with the executed agreements between the city and each sub-recipient. The City exercises a high degree of control over the activities of designated sub-

recipients of these programs, as such; monthly reports are often required to be submitted along with the monthly request for funding disbursements.

The City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will be available for review by the general public, the City Commission, the Community Grant Advisory Board, the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative, area lenders, special needs population providers, churches, neighborhood groups and other public and private organizations with an interest in housing and other supportive services.

Expected Resources

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

Introduction

The CDBG and HOME Programs have seen steady decline in annual funding over the last several years, with slight position adjustments occurring because of census data and changing demographics. The City is anticipating level CDBG and HOME funding for the next 5 years due to the current funding climate. ESG funds have been a little harder to predict, seeing a substantial increase as a result of the new Emergency Solutions Grant funding changes, and then falling off again with slight increases in subsequent years. Any adjustments in allocation amounts, either projected yearly in the Action Plan or over the entire 5 year Con Plan will result in the overall, prorated adjustment in project budgets across the board unless otherwise stated in a Substantial Amendment to the Consolidated Plan or Action Plans.

Anticipated Resources

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
CDBG	public - federal	Acquisition Admin and Planning Economic Development Housing Public Improvements Public Services	1,609,667	465,000	176,300	2,250,967	10,561,300	While the City is carrying over prior year funding in 2014, this surplus amount will drop by about 50% after 2015 and drop dramatically to almost nothing by 2017.

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

Program	Source of Funds	Uses of Funds	Expected Amount Available Year 1				Expected Amount Available Reminder of ConPlan $	Narrative Description
			Annual Allocation: $	Program Income: $	Prior Year Resources: $	Total: $		
HOME	public - federal	Acquisition Homebuyer assistance Homeowner rehab Multifamily rental new construction Multifamily rental rehab New construction for ownership TBRA	356,538	100,000	500,000	956,538	3,826,152	HOME generally carries 2 prior year's funding because of the 2 year commitment and 4/5 year expenditure rule.
ESG	public - federal	Conversion and rehab for transitional housing Financial Assistance Overnight shelter Rapid re-housing (rental assistance) Rental Assistance Services Transitional housing	142,271	0	0	142,271	569,084	ESG contracts with sub-recipients run July 1 through June 30 each year. There is no real carry over of funds from one year to the next.

Table 55 - Expected Resources – Priority Table

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

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

While the CDBG Program encourages the use of leverages and /or matched funds, it does not mandate specific matching requirements. Local CDBG Funds do leverage significant funding for other sources including other federal, state, local and private funding. "Other resources" as listed in IDIS activities include private and other public funds that are being used to support the activities funded through the City's CDBG Program. Staff makes all reasonable attempts to collect documentation of "other" funding that is put into projects.

HOME Participating Jurisdictions are required to leverage permanent contributions for affordable housing under the HOME program, also known as HOME Match. During a fiscal year this HOME Match must equal at least 25% of the HOME funds drawn for the fiscal year for project costs unless the city has received a reduction in the match requirement. The City of Springfield typically receives a 100%, and occasionally a 50% Match reduction. The City reports Match in the submission of the yearly CAPER. The City will continue to track and bank HOME Match in the CAPER even in years with a 100% Match Reduction. The City is well ahead of the 25% required match. HOME match is derived from eligible activities funded by the HOME program, primarily from rental development projects and/or homeownership developments completed by Habitat for Humanity. Staff suggests a 1 to 1 non-federal match and proposals are evaluated based upon match proposed.

A 1 to 1 ESG match is required of all ESG fund received. Each year, the city collects match contribution amounts and documentation from ESG sub-recipients as a part of the ESG application and evaluation process.

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

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

The City currently owns a limited number of vacant properties within the City. On occasion, this vacant land is identified by a housing partner as needed to fulfill a proposed project. Consideration is usually given to the partnering agency when the project includes the development of decent, affordable housing. The City has begun the implementation of a Mow to Own program, wherein property owners with vacant city owned land adjacent to their own property can apply to maintain the city property for a specified amount of time and the City will transfer ownership to them. These lots are residential and not of any real value to the city, but could become a real asset for the property owner. While this use is not specifically addressed in this plan, the City does look to cost cutting measures wherever it can.

Discussion

Annual allocation is based upon actual allocation amounts released for 2015.

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	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units	CDBG: $544,219 HOME: $87,932	Homeowner Housing Rehabilitated: 25 Household Housing Unit
2	Housing for Special Needs	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Non-Homeless Special Needs	City-wide	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services	HOME: $152,300 ESG: $93,411	Rental units constructed: 2 Household Housing Unit Rental units rehabilitated: 10 Household Housing Unit Homeless Person Overnight Shelter: 300 Persons Assisted
3	Code Enforcement	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	Code Enforcement Target Area	Preservation of Existing Homes Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: $645,728	Buildings Demolished: 10 Buildings Housing Code Enforcement/Foreclosed Property Care: 3000 Household Housing Unit

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

Sort Order	Goal Name	Start Year	End Year	Category	Geographic Area	Needs Addressed	Funding	Goal Outcome Indicator
4	New Housing Construction	2015	2019	Affordable Housing	City-wide	Quality Affordable Housing Units	HOME: $71,306	Homeowner Housing Added: 1 Household Housing Unit Direct Financial Assistance to Homebuyers: 1 Households Assisted
5	Removal of Slum and Blight	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Area	Removal of Slum and Blight	CDBG: $100,000	Buildings Demolished: 11 Buildings
6	Public Services	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	CDBG Eligible Area	Public Services	CDBG: $316,434	Public service activities other than Low/Moderate Income Housing Benefit: 7000 Persons Assisted
7	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin	2015	2019	Affordable Housing Public Housing Homeless	City-wide	Fair Housing and Program Administration	CDBG: $318,241	Other: 111 Other
8	Economic Development and Job Creation	2015	2019	Non-Housing Community Development	City-wide CDBG Eligible Area	Economic Development and Job Creation	CDBG: $557,689	Jobs created/retained: 2 Jobs Businesses assisted: 4 Businesses Assisted
9	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing	2015	2019	Homeless	City-wide	Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services	HOME: $45,000 ESG: $48,860	Tenant-based rental assistance / Rapid Rehousing: 15 Households Assisted

Table 56 – Goals Summary

Goal Descriptions

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

1	**Goal Name**	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Goal Description	Continue to revitalize the community through the promotion of the availablity of decent, affordable housing and prioritizing funding for the rehab of housing occupied by LMI households is of very high priority for the City of Springfield.
2	**Goal Name**	Housing for Special Needs
	Goal Description	The City supports the development of affordable housing units for special needs populations including homeless populations. This support includes the use of ESG funds in support of existing emergency and transitional shelters that need funding for operational costs.
3	**Goal Name**	Code Enforcement
	Goal Description	The City supports the efforts of the Code Enforcement Division to conduct targeted inspections of housing in the CE Target Area addressing at least 3000 properties per year.
4	**Goal Name**	New Housing Construction
	Goal Description	Construct new affordable owner occupied housing units that remain permanently affordable for the community. Funds will be provided to private and non-profit entities and the City's CHDOs.
5	**Goal Name**	Removal of Slum and Blight
	Goal Description	The City has an abundance of vacant and blighted housing structures that are having a negative influence on the housing market and the neighborhoods. Removing blighted structures from within the city limits is a high priority.
6	**Goal Name**	Public Services
	Goal Description	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City to respond to specific needs identified within the community. For this reason, maximum resourse allocation is planned in the following areas that have been identified in focus group sessions: public safety and crime prevention, downtown revitalization support, neighborhood support, and neighborhood enhancement activities (mowing and junk/trash).

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

7	**Goal Name**	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin
	Goal Description	Promoting fair housing practices, including completing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners is not only a HUD requirement, but it is also a priority for the Community Development Department. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority.
8	**Goal Name**	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Goal Description	The City of Springfield has experienced limited income increases of the past 5 years. Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. The ED program provides loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprise in order to create jobs. Additionally, the Minority Business program assist community members that are interested in starting small or micro-enterprise businesses.
9	**Goal Name**	Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Goal Description	Decent, affordable housing is a high priority for the City. The TBRA/RR programs provide rental assistance for homeless, special needs clients undertaking a self-sufficiency plan or accepting case management with a socal service provider.

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

Projects

AP-35 Projects – 91.220(d)

Introduction

The Community Development Department is recommending the CDBG, HOME and ESG funding amounts for FY2015 projects. Recommendations for projects and activities are based upon survey data, draft consolidated plan goals, individual project ratings and available funding. Recommendations have been vetted through the public participation process, including a public meeting, public comment period and approval by the City Commission.

The 2015 Action Plan is based upon the actual 2015 Allocation budget announced February 10, 2015. Based on compliance with CPD-14-015 Section III a. the city is submitting this budget in compliance with the Public Participation requirements to incur pre-award costs beginning April 1, 2015. Since actual allocations are known, project budgets are up to date based upon the announced allocation. Budgets for each project not only include an actual dollar amount, but also contains a percentage of 2015 available dollars. The percentage of funds spent on each project will remain in proportion to the allocation amount in future Consolidated Plan years unless specifically called out otherwise in future Action Plans or a Substantial Amendment.

Projects

#	Project Name
1	2015 Neighborhood Enhancement Public Services
2	2015 Fair Housing and Prgram Administration
3	2015 Code Enforcement Initiative
4	2015 Economic Development Initiatives
5	2015 Housing Rehabilitation Administration
6	ESG15 Springfield
7	Housing Revolving Loan Fund
8	HOME - Loan Program
9	HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance
10	HOME - Administration and Planning Costs
11	HOME - CHDO Set-Aside and Admin
12	HOME- Transitional to Permanent Housing
13	HOME - Non-profit Development Assistance
14	HOME - Rental Incentive Program

Table 57 – Project Information

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

The Federal CDBG, HOME and ESG funds are intended to provide low- and moderate-income households with viable communities, which include decent housing, a suitable living environment, and extended economic opportunities. Eligible activities include, housing rehabilitation and preservation, affordable housing development activities, public services, economic development, planning and administration.

The system for establishing the priority for the selection of these projects is predicated upon the following criteria:

- Meeting the statutory requirements of the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs
- Meeting the needs of low and moderate income residents
- Focusing on low and moderate income areas of neighborhoods
- Coordination and leveraging of resources
- Response to expressed community needs
- Sustainability and/or long-term impact, and
- The ability to demonstrate measurable progress and success.

Consequently, much of the City's funds are invested in the identified low and moderate-income census tract areas within Springfield.

The primary obstacles to meeting underserved needs are the limited resources available to address identified priorities. The City of Springfield will partner with other public agencies and nonprofit organizations, when feasible, to leverage resources and maximize outcomes in housing and community development. In the end, however, the need far exceeds the funding available from all sources combined.

AP-38 Project Summary

Project Summary Information

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

1	**Project Name**	2015 Neighborhood Enhancement Public Services
	Target Area	CDBG Eligible Area
	Goals Supported	Public Services
	Needs Addressed	Public Services
	Funding	CDBG: $316,434
	Description	The Neighborhood Enhancement Public Service Project is a comprehensive approach to improving Low-Mod areas of Springfield. 2015 Project combines several public service activities under one comprehensive umbrella project. 2015 Neighborhood Enhancement Public Services will make up between 12-15% of the 2015 funds available, which includes program income.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Public Service activities meet the Area Benefit National Objective and work in these activities will be done in Low-Mod census tracts. Public Service activities reach the greatest number of citizens. It is estimated that 7,000 households per year will directly gain benefit from Public Service activities. It can be said that Public Service activities also benefit the entire census tract in which the activity is performed. Staff will balance the Public Service and Admin caps carefully and allocate funds so as not to outspend the appropriate caps.
	Location Description	All activities will be conducted within Low-Mod Census Tracts in the City of Springfield.
	Planned Activities	Public service activities provide the best opportunity for the City respond to specific needs identified within the community. For this reason, maximum resource allocation is planned in the following areas that have been idnetified in focus groups sessions: pubic safety and crime prevention, downtown revitalization support, neighborhood support, and neighborhood enhancement activities (mowing and junk/trash).
2	**Project Name**	2015 Fair Housing and Prgram Administration
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Promotion of Fair Housing and Program Admin
	Needs Addressed	Fair Housing and Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: $318,241

	Description	Promoting fair housing practices, including completing the Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing and undertaking activities to inform citizens of their fair housing rights and promoting fair housing awareness to housing providers and practitioners is not only a HUD requirement, but it is also a priority for the Community Development Department. Additionally, professionally administered programs with standard performance measures and the ability to complete programs that are not only compliant with HUD regulations, but also make a difference in the community is a high priority. Oversight, management, monitoring and coordination of the federal CD funded programs through the City Department of Community Development and Finance. 2015 Fair Housing and Program Administration will make up between 16-20% of the 2015 funds available, which includes program income. Implementing Agencies: Community Development Department and Finance Administration. National Objective Code: NA
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This is an Administrative Activity. On one hand, there are no beneficiaries because it is admin. On the other, each activity that is conducted through the CD department is touched by this administrative activitiy. Additionally, the Fair Housing activities reach a great number of people within the City.
	Location Description	This activity will be undertaken at CIty Hall and at numerous places in the community when staff meet with the public in the regular conduct of Fair Housing and administration of programs.
	Planned Activities	Activities for Fair Housing include outreach, education and counseling provided to renters, home-owners, lenders, social service agencies and other entities providing housing services within the community. Administration activities include the application, monitoring and reporting on federal fund usage. Additionally, staff also work to provide technical assistance to the public and other agencies within the community.
3	**Project Name**	2015 Code Enforcement Initiative
	Target Area	Code Enforcement Target Area
	Goals Supported	Code Enforcement Removal of Slum and Blight
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Removal of Slum and Blight
	Funding	CDBG: $545,728

	Description	The Code Enforcement Initiative Project is a comprehensive approach to improving Low-Mod and Slum-Blight properties of Springfield. Code Enforcement activities will only take place in locally defined target areas based on LMI CT location, number of CE complaints, housing value, vacancies, percentage of renters in the area and the existence of other programs in the area that can be expected to arrest the decline of the area. The target area aligns funds for ED, Housing, and CD in the locally defined Code Enforcement Target Area (CETA). The local Code Enforcement Target Area is determined on an annual basis. 2015 Code Enforcement Initiative will make up 40% of the 2015 funds available, which includes program income.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	It is estimated that 3000 Code Enforcement inspections will be performed in the CETA. While the structures that are improved because of these inspections benefit, so do the families that live in and around those structures. Additionally, the neighborhood also benefits from having decent housing as a choice in their neighborhood.
	Location Description	All activities will be conducted in the CETA.
	Planned Activities	Code Enforcement inspections.
4	**Project Name**	2015 Economic Development Initiatives
	Target Area	City-wide CDBG Eligible Area
	Goals Supported	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Needs Addressed	Economic Development and Job Creation
	Funding	CDBG: $557,689

	Description	The Economic Development Initiative Project is a comprehensive approach to improving the economic development climate in the Low-Mod areas and creating jobs specifically for Low-Mod persons in the community. Activities for 2015 will remain essentially the same. Activities for 2015 will include: 1) Springfield Technology Center - Located in LMI CT 12 BG 4, Springfield Technology Center receives funds for technical assistance and overhead costs for operation of the Springfield Technology Center which serves as a business incubator to provide support for business start-up/expansion in the community and job opportunities to LMI persons in the city. 2) Springfield Financial Center - providing technical assistance for various loan programs providing loans to new/expanding firms to create and retain for LMI populations. 3) Targeted Investment Loan - run with PI, this revolving loan funds for-profit entities of commercial/industrial acquisition/rehab of real and personal property. 4) Minority Business Development - activities providing technical assistance to community members looking to start micro-enterprise and small businesses, especially minority owned. Technical assistance to include information and referral, training and business plan development and counseling. 2015 Economic Development Initiatives will make up between 27% of the 2015 funds available, which includes program income.
	Target Date	3/31/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The Economic Development Initiative Project is a comprehensive approach to improving economic development cimate inthe low-mod areas and creating jobs specifically for Low-Mod persons inthe community. Activities for 2015 will remain essentially the same. Activities will include:1) Springfield Technology Center - located in LMI CT 12 BG 4. Springfield Technology Center receives funds for technical assistance and overhead costs for operation of the Springfield Technology Center which serves as a business incubarot to provide support for business start-up/expansion in the community and job opportunities to LMI persons in the city. 2)Springfield Financial Center - providing technical assistance for various loan programs providing loans to new/expanding firms to create and retain jobs for LMI populations. 3) Targeted Investment Loan - run with PI, this revolving loan funds for-profit entities of commercial/industrial acquisition/rehab of real and personal property. 4) Minority Business Development - activities providing technical assistance to community members looking to start micro-enterprise and small businesses, especially minority owner. Technical assistance to include information and referral, training and business plan development and counseling.
	Location Description	Activities for 2015 will include: Springfield Technology Center located in LMI CT 12 4, and other locations within the community and at City Hall.
	Planned Activities	The Economic Development Initiative Project is a comprehensive approach to improving economic development cimate inthe low-mod areas and creating jobs specifically for Low-Mod persons inthe community. The City of Springfield has experienced limited income increases over the past 5 years. Economic Development is one tool for the community to provide assistance to those that are experiencing poverty conditions. The ED program provides loans and technical assistance to small businesses and micro-enterprises in order to create jobs. Additionally, the minority Business program assists community members that are interested in starting a micro-enterprise business. While in this Action Plan year 4 jobs will be created and 5 businesses will be assisted, the entire community benefits.
5	**Project Name**	2015 Housing Rehabilitation Administration
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing

	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units Fair Housing and Program Administration
	Funding	CDBG: $469,219
	Description	Funding to provide staff salaries and office expenses for implementation of housing rehabilitation activities through the HOME and CDBG programs. Also provides for monitoring of all housing programs in city. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department. National Objective Code: LMH. 2014 Housing Rehab Administration will make up about 20% of the 2015 funds available, which includes program income.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This activity is a direct project costs to housing activities. All activities performed will record beneficiaries that are Low-Mod Income under another activity. Additionally, most of the activities are also provided for a targeted audience: elderly, special needs - developmentally disabled, mental health, etc.
	Location Description	Housing Services are provided on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Activities that will be undertaken inthis project will include; working with program beneficiaries to qualify their income eligibility, accept applications, write specs, make inspections, work with the contractor to communicate beneficiary needs, invoice payment and documentation.
6	**Project Name**	ESG15 Springfield
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services
	Funding	ESG: $142,271
	Description	Funds for operating costs of local homeless shelters providing a clean, safe shelter for homeless individuals/families, Administration costs for the ESG program, HMIS activities and the provision of rapid re-housing services. Implementing Agencies: City CD Department, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Project Woman, McKinley Hall. National Objective Code: LMH
	Target Date	3/31/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	All beneficiaries will be homeless. This includes individuals and families and special needs clients. Shelter Operations will serve 300 per year and Rapid Re-Housing will serve 8 families.
	Location Description	This project will indertake activities city-wide.
	Planned Activities	Fund for operating costs of local homeless shelters providing a clean, safe shelter for homeless individuals/families. Administration costs for the ESG program, HMIS activities and the provision of rapid re-housing.
7	**Project Name**	Housing Revolving Loan Fund
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Funding	CDBG: $75,000
	Description	Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) for City housing rehab projects. Monies are recaptured from previous loans through payments and "re-loaned" to eligible homeowners through various rehab programs. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department. National Objective Code: LMH
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Program Income from housing activities will be used to fund 2015 housing rehab activities. The city expects to rehab about 20 homes using the Emergency Repair Program, including roofs, furnace, plumbing, electric and other one-item emergency repair requests. At least half of the program participants will be elderly.
	Location Description	Activities will be undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	The city expects to rehab about 20 homes using the Emergency Repair Program, including roofs, furnaces, plumbing, electric and other one-item emergency repair requests.
8	**Project Name**	HOME - Loan Program
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes

	Funding	HOME: $52,279
	Description	This program is the City's Comprehensive Housing Rehab program for homeowners. The program will include homeowners at or below 80% AMI. The program will provide loans for contracted comprehensive rehab services for targeted population with sliding scale repayment terms based on income, age, disability and/or military status. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City expects to undertake activities for comprehensive rehabilitation for at least 4 low-income households. Approximately half of the beneficiaries will be elderly and/or disabled.
	Location Description	Activities will be undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Comprehensive rehabilitation of low-mod owner-occupied housing.
9	**Project Name**	HOME Tenant Based Rental Assistance
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Special Needs Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services
	Funding	HOME: $45,000
	Description	Program will provide tenant based rental assistance to homeless families participating in the Project Woman self-sufficiency program. SMHA will screen candidates and will be reimbursed for staff project costs and rental assistance provided. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department. National Objective: LMH
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The TBRA project anticipates assisting 9 homeless, special needs households with rental assistnace. Project Woman will provide case management.
	Location Description	Qualified tenants of the Chrysalis House will be offered the TBRA assistance.

	Planned Activities	Rental assistnace will be provided to 9 households. CLients will enroll in a case management based self-sufficiency plan with Project Woman. Once rental assistance is secured, the tenant may move from the Chrysalis House and keep the rental assistance if they are still engaged in the self-sufficiency plan.
10	**Project Name**	HOME - Administration and Planning Costs
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction Tenant Based Rental Assistance/Rapid Re-Housing
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Funding	HOME: $35,653
	Description	Administrative costs to provide for overall program management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of HOME Program activities. Consulting for special programs such as lead grants, continuum of care and specialized technical services such as project management, marketing, housing counseling, planning, grant writing and grant implementation. Funds may be used by other outside contract agencies for the administration of CHDO and TBRA. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	This activity is a direct project cost related to housing activities. All activities performed will record beneficiaryies that are low-mod income under another activity. Additionally, most of the activities are also provided for a targeted audience: elderly, special needs, etc.
	Location Description	Activities will be undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Activities that will be undertaken in ths project include: working with program beneficiaries to qualify their income eligibility, accept application, write rehab specs, make inspections, work with the contractor to communicate beneficiary needs, invoice payment and documentation.
11	**Project Name**	HOME - CHDO Set-Aside and Admin
	Target Area	City-wide

	Goals Supported	Owner Occupied Housing Rehabilitation Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Funding	HOME: $71,306
	Description	Funds for eligible CHDO activities to include project-specific technical assistance and site control loans, project specific funds for acquisitions, rehabilitation, new construction and related staff costs for administering the home ownership, lease purchase and rental units. Implementing Agency: Neighborhood Housing Partnership of Greater Springfield, Inc.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	CHDO activities will be undertaken for families that are Low-Mod income. Given the limited amount of funding, CHDO Set-Aside funds are usually combined over serveral years and with other types of funding. A current projection for CHDO Set-Aside activities indicated a project for new affordable housing for LMI elderly.
	Location Description	Activities are undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Eligible owner, sponsor, developer activities can be undertaken with CHDO Set-Aside funds. CHDO Admin funds are used for admin costs that are associated with CHDO development.
12	**Project Name**	HOME- Transitional to Permanent Housing
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units Homeless Services
	Funding	HOME: $17,800
	Description	Permanent housing projects for individuals and families while supoprtive services are obtained in order to make a successful transition into permanent housing. Non-profit agencies providing the transitions to permanent housing are encouraged to submit proposals for the development or rehab costs. The City's Transitional to Permanent Housing program will target homeless and/or special needs clients.
	Target Date	3/31/2016

	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Depending upon proposed activities, the city plan allocates funds each year in support of the development of decent, affordable housing for homeless and special needs population. Often, several years of allocation are combined into one project.
	Location Description	Activities are undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Activities can include new construction or rehab of existing properties for use by homeless and/or special needs households that are ready to transition to permanent housing with supportive services.
13	**Project Name**	HOME - Non-profit Development Assistance
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Preservation of Existing Homes Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Funding	HOME: $100,000
	Description	Project will evaluate proposals submitted by non-profit housing providers, either rental or new affordable housing opportunities on a case-by-case basis. Assistance will vary dependent upon the needs of the project and people served. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department.
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	Project will evaluate proposals submitted by non-profit housing providers, either rental or new afforable housing opportunities on a case-by-case basis. Assistance will vary dependant upon the needs of the project and people served.
	Location Description	Activities will be undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	Rehab or new construction of decent, affordable housing for low- and very-low income renters or home owners.
14	**Project Name**	HOME - Rental Incentive Program
	Target Area	City-wide
	Goals Supported	Housing for Special Needs New Housing Construction
	Needs Addressed	Quality Affordable Housing Units
	Funding	HOME: $34,500

	Description	The City will assist for-profit and non-profit developers with the rehabilitation or new construction of rental units for low-income families (i.e. LIHTC). Projects are subject to design review to meet standards for affordable housing development and will be consistent with the City's Con Plan. Implementing Agency: Community Development Department. National Objective: LMH
	Target Date	3/31/2016
	Estimate the number and type of families that will benefit from the proposed activities	The City will assist for-profit and non-profit developers with the rehabilitation or new construction of rental units for low-income (i.e. LIHTC). The project developers determine beneficiaries at the time fo application.
	Location Description	Activities will be undertaken on a city-wide basis.
	Planned Activities	New construction or rehab of existing units for decent, affordable housing for low-income renters.

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

The city will make all housing programs and housing development projects eligible city-wide in order to ensure the city is not concentrating low income or minority populations through affordable housing projects. Public service activities will be targeted to the CDBG eligible area, consisting of census blocks with 51% or more of the population at 80% or below AMI, in order to ensure the achievement of a CDBG national objective. Code Enforcement activities will be targeted to the CETA with greater concentrations of poverty and property maintenance violations, vacant housing percentage, property value and rental population.

Priority CDBG funding includes areas where there is a majority of low and moderate-income persons (LMI). According to population data in this plan the 2010 census showed the population of Springfield falling to 60,608, down over 10,000 from 1990. The only exception to this declining population trend has been the increase in Hispanic residents. From 2000 to 2010 census the Hispanic population jumped from 770 residents to 1,824 residents. Hispanic residents make up 3% of the total population. The minority population grew as a proportion of the general population moving from 22% of the population to 25.7%. Between the 2000-2010 the white population shrunk from 51,007 residents to 45,607, a decrease of almost 6,000. Despite the decline white residents still make up 74.3% of the population. Therefore, there were no dramatic shifts in proportions.

Concentrations of Minority and Hispanic Persons: HUD defines areas of racial concentration overall. In Springfield, minority persons comprised 25.7 % of the population. Therefore an area of racial concentration includes an area where the percentage of minority residents is 35.7% or higher. There were six census tracts that met the criteria for areas of racial concentration. Census Tract CT2 - 75.3%, CT9.02 - 70.7%, CT11.01 - 77.8%, CT11.02 - 71.4% and CT12 - 53.1%. In addition persons of Hispanic origin represent 3% of the population of Springfield. Therefore, an area of ethnic concentration included the census tracts where the percentage of Hispanic residents is 13% or higher. No census tract met these criteria.

Low-Moderate Income Area- LMI persons as determined by HUD, have incomes at or below 80% of the Median Family Income (MFI). HUD defines an LMI census tract in which 51% or more of the population have incomes of 80% of MFI. According to census data 13 whole census tracts are qualified as LMI and 5 census tracts have one or more block groups that qualify as LMI. Three census tracts in the city did not qualify.

Geographic Distribution

Target Area	Percentage of Funds
City-wide	40
CDBG Eligible Area	20
Code Enforcement Target Area	40

Table 58 - Geographic Distribution

Rationale for the priorities for allocating investments geographically

All housing related activities are allocated as a city-wide investment. Beneficiaries of housing activities are LMI and can choose/have chosen to live throughout the entire city. The city supports the idea of spreading housing options throughout the city so as not to concentrate low-income populations into certain census tracts or neighborhoods. Economic Development activities can also be citywide if it qualifies for an Area Benefit designation. Activities conducted on LMA (CDBG Eligible) basis include all public services activities including weed cutting, junk and trash and board and secure. Approximately 85% of the city's Census Tracts qualify as low-mod income areas. Activities that specify LMA as a national objective therefore cover most of the city. Code Enforcement activities are directed to the narrowed Code Enforcement Target Area which is based not only upon the CT being low-mod, but also the number of code enforcement complaints, vacant homes, depressed housing values, a high percentage of renter occupied housing and the availability of other resources that will assist in the redevelopment of the area. Economic Development activities can qualify either the beneficiary as LMI or the area as LMA. ESG program activities are considered City Wide.

Discussion

As a part of the Consolidated Plan effort, the City has identified several target areas throughout the City. Each area has a specified set of activities that can be conducted in that area based on compliance with HUD regulations for the CDBG program. Both HOME and ESG activities are carried out city-wide.

Affordable Housing

AP-55 Affordable Housing – 91.220(g)

Introduction

The City utilizes a combination of strategies and funding sources to address the affordable housing need in the community. This year, as in the past, the City will continue to spend a large portion of its CDBG funds on housing activities and the provision of affordable housing. Likewise, the HOME funds that the city receives are also targeted for affordable housing. CDBG funds from prior years (PI) Will be used to fund an Emergency Repair program for homeowners at or below 80% AMI CDBG PI will also be used by the City's CHDO to promote ownership and rehab through the home purchase and Rehab incentive (HPRI) program. The City will utilize HOME funds to impact both owner occupied and rental housing in the city with comprehensive rehab programs for homeowners and development and rehab programs for the addition of decent affordable rental units in the City. HOME will also fund a small TBRA program that is connected to a self-sufficiency program with local domestic violence program. Finally, ESG will be used to rapidly re-house homeless clients into decent affordable rental units and for shelter operations.

One Year Goals for the Number of Households to be Supported	
Homeless	300
Non-Homeless	40
Special-Needs	5
Total	345

Table 59 - One Year Goals for Affordable Housing by Support Requirement

One Year Goals for the Number of Households Supported Through	
Rental Assistance	30
The Production of New Units	2
Rehab of Existing Units	30
Acquisition of Existing Units	0
Total	62

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

Discussion

Affordable housing goals for 2015 remain consistent with prior years goals. Staff had been able to utilize programs to maximize the affordable housing benefit by partnering with local non-profit groups and/or tax credit developers. In 2015 two local projects will be applying for tax credits; one is for the rehab of an existing affordable rental high rise for elderly and the second is for new construction of a 40-unit

affordable elderly rental development.

AP-60 Public Housing – 91.220(h)

Introduction

SMHA strives to maintain high quality management and operations of its housing programs and units. SMHA uses various HUD devised manuals in implementing its management and maintenance policies including Admissions and Continued Occupancy Handbook, PH Maintenance Plan Document, FSS Action Plan, Public Housing Assessment System Manual, Section 8 Administrative Plan, Housing Inspection Manual, Section 8 and Voucher Program Master Book, and HUD Handbook 7420.7.

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

City staff coordinates with SMHA on a regular basis. Both agencies are active participants in the Continuum of Care process and both coordinate together on the administration of three Continuum of Care Grants. The city's Fair Housing coordinator also coordinates with SMHA staff on Fair Housing and mediation issues. Additionally, SMHA holds a designated seat on the Community Grant Advisory Board and helps to guide the use of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds in the city. The City Commission appoints two members of the SMHA Board.

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

To better serve the needs of its residents, SMHA offers training and educational services to staff that communicate with residents on a daily basis. SMHA also offers new and continuing educational programs to residents at the Community Center to enhance the living environment of public housing residents. SMHA's overall objectives are to expand home ownership among low-income households, to improve existing housing stock among low-income renter households, and to provide adequate and efficient services to existing public housing residents. To accomplish this, SMHA has established resident councils at three of the public housing communities. Resident councils are involved with management operations, modernization needs, the family self-sufficiency program, and the homeownership program.

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

Springfield Metropolitan Housing Authority reports that they are not designated as a troubled agency currently. They are, however designated as "substandard financial". HUD has been providing technical assistance to SMHA for the past few years and the Executive Director reports that the agency continues

to grow stronger financially. The agency anticipates coming out of this status by the end of 2016.

Discussion

The City partners with the local PHA on several projects. SMHA is a valuable member of the local Continuum of Care group and assists with the operation of three Shelter + Care grants and the HOME TBRA program. The working relationship with the local PHA is good.

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

Introduction

The Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC) recently undertook a strategic planning process to update their plan to end homelessness. Looking at what homelessness looks like in Springfield and Clark County, the HC found that those experiencing homelessness in our community are almost as likely to be families with children as they are single adults. The current state of homelessness in Clark County (2014 PIT):

- 191 people were identified as homeless based on the 2014 PIT
- 63 families
- 58 children
- 85 people without children
- 7% (13) were unsheltered; living on the streets, in cars, or other places not meant for human habitation. (Ohio BOS average was 17% unsheltered).

Based on this analysis, current goals and program expectations, the local CoC established the following goals to reduce all homelessness in Springfield/Clark county by 40% in 10 years and by 80% in 20 years.

1. Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible
2. When Homelessness Does Occur, End it Quickly
3. Homeless Programs Operate Effectively and Efficiently
4. Homeless Systems (Planning Region 15) Operate Effectively and Efficiently
5. Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative and local Continuum of Care Operates Effectively and Efficiently.

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 participates in the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative (HC), the local CoC. This HC has newly adopted a revised Strategic Plan to End Homelessness. Outreach and assessment of homeless persons is a part of that strategic plan. Goal 1 is Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible. One of the strategies to address this goal is to "increase the use of a broad based approach to outreach to include service providers and organizations in the Housing Collaborative." Additionally, Goal 4, Homeless Systems Operate Effectively and Efficiently lists "develop, implement and monitor coordinated intake and assessment processes within Region 15 (Springfield/Clark County and Greene County) as a strategy

to address this goal. The intake and assessment process plays an integral role in identifying those individuals that are homeless and making sure their needs are addressed by the proper agency.

There are many social service agencies in the city that provide benefits to low-income individuals and families in order to prevent homelessness or serve those who are homeless. By linking clients with the proper services a homeless episode may be avoided or shortened or an unsheltered clients may accept housing with the right offer for services. For this next Action Plan year the City will continue to work to support of the Continuum of Care agencies that provide direct services to the sheltered and unsheltered homeless.

Addressing the emergency shelter and transitional housing needs of homeless persons

Goal 2 of the Strategic Plan to End Homelessness includes the strategies that the Housing Collaborative has adopted for the coming years. This Goal speaks to the emergency and transitional shelter needs of the homeless in Springfield and include; 1). "Improve the percentage of clients in temporary and transitional housing that are being exited to permanent solutions, 2). Shorten the length of time persons remain homeless in transitional housing programs (the goal is for the average length of stay to be under 240 days), and 3). Increase access to and receipt of mainstream resources and cash and non-cash benefits for those experiencing homelessness."

These goals should assure at least 50% of all emergency shelter clients receive mainstream benefits and 70% of all rapid re-housing, temporary housing and traditional housing clients maintain or increase income during their program stay. The plan calls for the use of quarterly performance reports and regular monitoring of programs for measuring performance.

The City works with the Continuum of Care to distribute the Emergency Solutions Grant to local emergency and transitional housing providers. This grant provides much needed operational funds to local agencies as well as funds for rapid re-housing and case management. The local continuum has worked over the last several years to develop a coordinated system for intakes and referrals. Beginning with HPRP program and continuing into the re-organization of the Homeless Grants and ESG, the local Continuum has adapted and updated policies and procedure to comply with changing regulation. The changes have produced a more responsive and efficient system of serving at risk and homeless populations. The City has moved forward with changes in the Homeless Programs, the City and the Continuum of Care has continued holding rapid re-housing and shorter stays in homeless shelters as a priority. All grant programs throughout the continuum have the goal of exiting clients into permanent housing and the permanent housing programs have the goal of keeping clients housed at least six months.

Helping homeless persons (especially chronically homeless individuals and families, families with children, veterans and their families, and unaccompanied youth) make the transition to

permanent housing and independent living, including shortening the period of time that individuals and families experience homelessness, facilitating access for homeless individuals and families to affordable housing units, and preventing individuals and families who were recently homeless from becoming homeless again

The Housing Collaborative Plan to End Homelessness addresses the needs of chronically homeless in making the transition to permanent housing and includes the goal of shortening the length of time that households experience homelessness, utilizing a rapid re-housing approach. The goals of this plan are to:

- Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible
- When Homelessness Does Occur, End it Quickly
- Homeless Programs Operate Effectively and Efficiently
- Homeless Systems (Planning Region 15) Operate Effectively and Efficiently
- Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative and local Continuum of Care Operates Effectively and Efficiently.

Each of these goals have strategies listed that will assist in meeting the individual goal and the plan to End Homelessness in 20 years. Specifically, the HC looks to the listed strategy "Increase targeting of Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) resources to those experiencing homelessness with the greatest barriers and longest terms of homelessness" to have the most effect on the chronically homeless, veterans and unaccompanied youth in obtaining permanent housing.

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 Plan to End Homelessness addresses prevention and discharge planning as strategies in the first two goals (1. Prevent Homelessness Whenever Possible and 2. When Homelessness Does Occur, End it Quickly). These goals list increasing the use of quality diversion strategies and measuring the impact and effectiveness of their use. The HC seeks to increase the use of broad based approaches to outreach to include service providers and organizations in the HC and educating members on the benefits of a broad based approach and the potential impact of ending homelessness in 20 years. Along with prevention strategies, the HC also identifies increasing access to and receipt of mainstream resources and cash and non-cash benefits for those experiencing homelessness.

Continuum of Care members routinely works with at-risk populations that maybe discharged into

homelessness. It is the goal of the CoC is to prevent discharge into homelessness and to be able permanently house these clients as quickly as possible. While CDBG funds have been used to support this goal, the local agencies have been able to receive other funds to assist in this goal.

Discussion

The Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative Strategic Plan to End Homelessness sets a path to ending homelessness in the Springfield/Clark County region by 2035. The goals and strategies identified in that plan are summarized here in the Consolidated Plan will guide the CoC's work progressing towards the ultimate goal of ending homelessness. This is not meant to say that no one will ever have a housing crisis or need to spend a night in an emergency shelter. Ending homelessness means that when it does occur, homelessness is rare, short-term, and does not recur. Progress on this plan will be gauged by the use of data collected through the annual Point in Time (PIT) Count. PIT Counts are one-day, unduplicated counts of sheltered (in emergency shelters and transitional housing programs) and unsheltered homeless persons. This data is the best indication of how well the plan is working in preventing, reducing, and ultimately ending homelessness for our community members. In particular, the unsheltered counts should provide a picture of those persons who are absolutely in need of homeless program beds/units but who have been unable to access those resources. As their numbers decrease, this should serve as an indication that those in need of homeless services are being served by appropriate programs and that those who can be served by other systems/providers have been appropriately connected and referred away from the homeless system.

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

Introduction:

There are a number of State and local regulations designed to promote the orderly development and maintenance of safe, decent and sanitary housing in the community. Sometimes these regulations can act as barriers to affordable housing. That does not appear to be the case in Springfield. The Community Development Department, including planning and zoning and building regulations divisions, work hard to ensure a barrier-free environment of affordable housing. The current public policies relating to housing and in particular, affordable housing, do not appear to be excessive, exclusionary, or discriminatory nor do they duplicate any other policies.

Each year the Fair Housing Coordinator analyzes this process and determines the barriers to affordable housing and impediments to fair housing. The Fair Housing program staff is dedicated to pursing housing equality within Springfield. Staff works with both landlords and renters to ensure that federal fair housing practices are being followed within Springfield.

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 will continue its proactive position in regard to affordable housing by continuing to provide both financial and technical assistance to affordable housing activities and projects. The city is committed to the principle that all individuals should have available to them an equal opportunity for housing choices regardless of their race, color, religion, familial status, sex, national origin or handicap.

The City also fosters and maintains its affordable housing stock through the code enforcement program, an exterior inspection program targeted toward CE Target Areas; the housing rehabilitation programs that provide low-income homeowners assistance in addressing housing deficiencies, and participation in new homeowner and rental housing developments projects.

The City will continue to monitor relevant public policies to ensure they do not change in such a manner as to constitute a barrier to affordable housing. The Zoning Codes used by the city do not restrict the development of special needs or other housing targeted towards making housing more accessible.

The City also operates a fair housing program and has staff dedicated to pursing housing equality with in Springfield. Staff works with both landlords and renters to ensure that federal fair housing practices are being followed with in Springfield.

Discussion:

The City of Springfield works very hard to create an environment friendly for affordable housing projects. The land use controls, tax policies, zoning codes, building codes and other policies do not restrict affordable housing projects. The City works closely with nonprofit and for profit agencies working to meet affordable housing needs of the residents. Recent projects have included senior affordable housing projects through HOME and NSP dollars, as well as a new tax credit senior project, and permanent supportive housing for homeless people. The City also helped Habitat for Humanity acquire land and build 16 new affordable houses to sell to the very low-income population. The City will continue to strive to limit the effects of public policy on the development of affordable housing.

AP-85 Other Actions – 91.220(k)

Introduction:

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD MINORITY BUSINESS OUTREACH The City continues to be committed to Minority Business Development, through Chapter 153 of its Codified Ordinances. This Chapter identifies the following objectives, 1.) To ensure that disadvantaged and minority business enterprises have maximum opportunity to participate in all City contracts; 2.) To encourage all City contractors to make conscientious efforts, consistent with sound procurement practices and applicable law, to afford disadvantaged and minority/female business enterprises a fair opportunity in their subcontracting or supplying process; and 3.) To prohibit City contractors from discriminating against potential subcontractors and potential suppliers because such potential subcontractor or potential supplier is a minority/female or a disadvantaged business. (Ord. 94-106. Passed 4-5-94.) The City of Springfield's Minority Business participation goal for HUD funded projects is at 22% of the applicable contract amount. Staff in the Community Development Department and the Division of Purchasing within the Purchasing Department work together to ensure Minority, Female and Disadvantaged Business Enterprises has the maximum opportunity to participate in all City contracts regardless of funding source. The Minority Business Office provides the following services business start-up assistance information on procurement policies and opportunities; each bid package with a value of more than $10,000 must include the Minority Business Requirement Package training and technical assistance seminars networking opportunities prime and subcontracting opportunities; local, State and Federal Certification assistance; special outreach to re-entering citizens; Historically Disadvantaged Directory on the City's website.

Actions planned to address obstacles to meeting underserved needs

The City of Springfield continues to partner with area agencies that work specifically with at-risk and underserved populations in allocating the Emergency Solutions Grant and Shelter + Care Grant funds. ESG Funds are targeted towards shelter operations as much as possible to allow for the ongoing operation for these facilities. Additionally, ESG will also fund an overflow shelter and hotel voucher program that will be able to house those unsheltered homeless in the community that seek shelter when the temperatures fall below the range when it is safe to live outdoors. Services and shelter is offered to these individuals on a longer-term basis as well. The Shelter + Care grants address the hard to house homeless populations that include disability and addiction clients. These clients are provided both housing and case management to assist them in remaining housed.

Actions planned to foster and maintain affordable housing

The City of Springfield continues to support local groups, such as Habitat for Humanity, Interfaith Hospitality Network, Developmental Disabilities of Clark County, the local Mental Health and Recovery Board and Neighborhood Housing Partnership, who work to provide decent affordable housing and seek viable financing options for such housing programs.

The City also continues to operate the CDBG Emergency Repair Program, the HOME Investment Partnership programs and the Lead Safe Springfield Program. These programs provide eligible homeowners (and landlords in the Lead Program) with affordable loan products to stabilize homes, repair emergency system failures and other code concerns. The programs enhance the livability of homes and provide owners with affordable methods to make necessary repairs.

Code Enforcement also works to foster affordable housing. By maintaining a minimum set of standards that is expected of all structures in the City, residential and commercial, owner occupied or rental, all structures benefit. Code Enforcement officers not only work to enforce the City's Property Maintenance Codes, but refer eligible property owners to CDBG and HOME programs that might assist in the maintenance of distressed property. Addressing the minimum standards required by code allows a neighborhood to maintain a standard quality of housing so that all area homes and residents benefit.

Actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards

The Lead Safe Springfield Program utilizes a Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Grant (Grant) to assist private property owners to make lead safe housing for children under the age of 6 years by providing funding to perform lead hazard control activities on deteriorated lead painted surfaces in pre-1978 construction properties. Work includes replacing lead painted windows with vinyl replacement windows, installing vinyl siding to cover lead painted exterior wood lap siding, and exterior paint stabilization. In 2012 the City of Springfield received a 3-year $2,480,000 grant to make 160 homes lead-safe between June 15, 2012 and June 14, 2015. This grant covers the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio. To date the City has received 6 consecutive grants totaling over $17,500,000. When finished with the 2012 grant, the program will have assisted in making over 1,300 residential units lead-safe. Applications to the program are screened to ensure the applicant and the property meet program participation guidelines. To participate in the program the property must be pre-1978 construction, structurally sound, habitable, free of property maintenance code violations, have a good roof and must be in decent, safe and sanitary condition. Owner-occupied units must have a child under the age of 6 years in residence, have custody of a child under the age of 6-years, be a licensed foster home, or a pregnant woman in residence, and the home must be the primary residence of the

family. Rental units no longer have to have children under the age of six living in the home, but landlords must agree to make rental units available to families with children under the age of six and must provide the program with the tenants' income for a period of three years following the completion of the project. Priority ranking for applications is based on the following: Priority 1 - Renter/owner occupied with an Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) child greater than or equal to 10 micrograms/deciliter under the age of 6 years; Priority 2 - Renter/owner occupied with a child under the age of 6 years; Priority 3 - Renter/owner occupied with a pregnant female in residence; In-home Type-B day-care centers with children under the age of 6 years in attendance, maximum of 6 children; Priority 4 – Vacant unit. Vacant units and a limited number of Type B day care operations can be accepted. Once occupant and property eligibility are verified and lead based paint hazards are found, the program also has a limited number of Healthy Homes funds available to address safety and health issues in those qualifying properties. In addition to making homes lead-safe the program hosts training classes for students to become certified as Lead Abatement Contractors or Lead Abatement Workers. Partial or full scholarships are available to qualified applicants when funds are available.

The actions planned to reduce lead-based paint hazards include outreach, education, and lead hazard control work which includes replacing lead painted windows with vinyl replacement windows, installing vinyl siding to cover lead painted exterior wood lap siding, and exterior paint stabilization. The City of Springfield received a 3-year $2,480,000 grant in 2012 to make 160 homes lead-safe between June 15, 2012 and June 14, 2015. This grant covers the City of Springfield and Clark County, Ohio.

Actions planned to reduce the number of poverty-level families

Reducing the number of persons in poverty remains one of the foremost aims of public policy within the Community Development Department. According to the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, 23.7% of all families had incomes that were below the poverty level in Clark County. 44.2% of households with a female head of household were below the poverty level and 57% of female head of households with children under 5 years were below the poverty level. The goal of the City is to provide opportunities for these residents to help themselves out of this condition. The city funds Economic Development activities in order to increase the available jobs for these households. Additionally, the City's Minority Business Development Coordinator works directly with individuals, often-female heads of households, in starting a micro-enterprise business.

The city also offers programs that can assist those living at the poverty level, including affordable housing options, economic opportunities, and more efficient social service delivery systems. While these activities may not increase a household's income, the underlying issues creating the existence of poverty can be better addressed. The existence of poverty is often the result of a combination of factors. According to the feedback received during stakeholder workshops, the major issues to be addressed in the community are: transportation services, housing rehabilitation, targeted neighborhood revitalization, affordable rental housing, tenant based rental assistance, and housing and economic

opportunities. Each of these needs is recognized in the Consolidated Plan. The resources currently available to address this problem include CDBG, HOME, ESG funds, Lead Safe funds, and NSP funds.

Springfield has an active group of community-based organizations that provide housing and community development services. The City will continue to work closely with and cooperate with these organizations so as many qualified households as possible benefit from available resources. The City, in collaboration with the Continuum of Care, will continue to address activities which will allow persons to remain in their housing; keep it decent, safe and sanitary; provide affordable housing opportunities for the low and moderate income persons; and work to increase economic opportunities to the low income individuals in the community. Low interest loans for rehabilitation will permit low and moderate-income persons to be better able to use limited resources for other necessary items (i.e. clothing, food, transportation costs, etc.). The principal goal of this coordinated strategy is to assist low- and moderate-income renters and owners, the homeless, female headed households with children, low-income elderly, persons with AIDS, public and assisted housing residents, persons with mental and physical disabilities, and other special needs populations.

Actions planned to develop institutional structure

The City of Springfield's Community Development Department is the lead agency responsible for the development of the Consolidated Plan and Action Plan. The Development Program Division's responsibility includes oversight and administration of all CDBG, ESG and Continuum of Care Homeless Program grant programs funded by HUD. The Housing Division administers a variety of housing programs funded by CDBG, HOME, Lead Safe Springfield programs. Responsibility for the NSP1 and 2 programs is shared between the two divisions. Both city divisions in turn work closely with local human service and housing providers and local institutions in order to most effectively meet the needs within the community with limited federal, city, non-profit, and for-profit resources. The Community Development Department administers the city's code enforcement activities, which is the largest CDBG expenditure. The same department is administratively responsible for program formulation, regulatory compliance, budgeting and subrecipient monitoring and reporting responsibilities to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The Community Development Department implements the City's housing rehabilitation, homeownership and homeless services programs, which address the issue of affordable and decent housing in different ways. This department also administers the City's Fair Housing Policy, Minority Business Development, Neighborhood Enhancement and lead abatement program called "Lead Safe Springfield". The City utilizes two boards to help prioritize CDBG, HOME, ESG, and other federal, state and local grant related projects, budgets, and expenditures. The Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB) assists with all federal grant programming. The Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative assists with the ESG and CoC program funding. The Boards will continue to serve

in an advisory role to the City Commission, recommending programming and participation proposals. Through the Continuum of Care process, the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative was identified as the group to review Emergency Shelter Grant applications and CoC programming and make recommendations to the City Commission for funding.

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

Public and private housing services and social services most obviously intersect within the Homeless Program planning within the community. The Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative manages the Continuum of Care concept in the community. Public and private housing providers as well as social service agencies address client needs. Clients are followed from the streets to permanent housing. This is achieved by fostering interagency cooperation, avoiding duplication of services, providing efficient service delivery, and more collaborative efforts. Clients can use Continuum of Care services in one or all of the following ways: (1) Emergency shelters, (2) Referral to an appropriate service provider, (3) Transitional and permanent housing assistance, (4) Rapid Re-Housing, (5) Homelessness Prevention, and/or (6) Follow-up housing services after placement is made. The Continuum of Care carries out its homelessness strategy via a combination of public and private sector organizations. Public sector organizations include state and local government agencies, public housing authorities, schools, and law enforcement entities. Organizations from the private sector include nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, advocacy groups, businesses, the medical community, and homeless persons.

Discussion:

As a result of the development of this Consolidated Plan and the elements of the Needs Assessment and Market Analysis, there have been some revelations regarding the conditions and cost of housing in the community that has lead staff to accept the fact that during the last decade, while the Community Development Department has worked very hard on continuing the CDBG and HOME programs that are thought to be of service to the most needy in our community, and even rolled out new programs offered through the HPRP and NSP1 and NSP2 programs, the housing condition and cost of housing has slipped. Despite a fairly aggressive demolition program, far too many vacant and blighted structures still remain in our community and the number grows continually. Despite having a over-saturated housing market, the cost to rent an apartment takes up more that 50% of many household's income. Despite the over-saturation, it is difficult for a low-income household to find decent and safe living accommodations.

Spirited discussions have been held within the focus group process that guided this Plan. Staff would be remiss to fail to mention that this issue was by far the biggest discussion point. Focus groups debated

the need for not only a vacant structure registry process, but also advocated for a routine inspection process to be conducted on all rental properties. Those properties that receive any kind of federal rental assistance already undergo an inspection process. What this means is that those units that do not pass this inspection are left for those individuals and households that are not lucky enough to be able to access this rental assistance. This is the majority of all low-income households, by far. In the coming Consolidated Plan timeframe, staff will be taking a look at this problem to discuss possible strategies for addressing this issue.

Program Specific Requirements

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

Introduction:

Projects planned with CDBG and HOME funds for FY2015 are identified in the Projects Table located earlier in the Consolidated/Annual Plan Process. The following identifies program income available to utilize in planned projects. The City of Springfield expends program income before HUD entitlement funds on each draw request.

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	74,383
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:	**74,383**

Other CDBG Requirements

1. The amount of urgent need activities	0
2. The estimated percentage of CDBG funds that will be used for activities that benefit persons of low and moderate income.Overall Benefit - A consecutive period of one, two or three years may be used to determine that a minimum overall benefit of 70% of CDBG funds is used to benefit persons of low and moderate income. Specify the years covered that include this Annual Action Plan.	94.00%

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 utilizes a variety of federal, state and local resources to expand affordable housing opportunities in Springfield. These resources include:

Community Development Block Grant funds - A portion of the annual CDBG funds will be allocated for housing-related activities, primarily focusing on preservation and rehabilitation of housing and code enforcement.

HOME Investment Partnership funds - HOME funds will be allocated for increasing the supply of affordable rental housing through substantial rehabilitation and new construction, and for providing homeowner assistance.

Emergency Solutions Grant funds - The City of Springfield coordinates an application to process for ESG funds with local agencies that provide services to the homeless and at risk populations.

Shelter + Care funds - The City receives three Shelter + Care grant from HUD. One grant is for a sponsor-based project partnering with St. Vincent DePaul. The other two S+C grant offer tenant based rental assistance. The grants provide rent subsidy for at least 25 units populated by homeless and disabled households. Renewals are sought each year.

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP) funds - The City received grants for both NSP1 and NSP2 ($2.27M and $6,101,315) to deliver a Purchase-Rehab-Resale program, a Demolition program, a New Construction of Affordable Housing Program for households at or below 50% of AMI, and a Rental program to develop affordable rental units for households at or below 50% AMI. The City will be expending the remaining program funds and closing out both NSP grants within this Consolidated Plan time frame. Program Income will continue to accrue and will be allocated and expended according to regulation.

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 Springfield will be using the recapture provision to address affordability requirements of the program. All eligible participants will be provided HOME down payment assistance towards the agreed purchase price of all developed properties. Applicants will have household incomes at 80% of the area median or below and will reside in the property as their principal residence during the loan

term. The applicable affordability period will be based upon the total amount of HOME funds provided to the qualified applicant, based upon the schedule listed in 92,254(a)(4). Funds will be secured by a mortgage, until the participant obligation has been satisfied. Funds provided for down payment assistance will be in the form of a deferred loan, which may be partially forgiven or totally forgiven over the applicable period and will typically require a non-federal match. Should the applicant not satisfy the terms of the loan agreement and/or if there should be an outstanding balance of the loan, and a voluntary or involuntary sale occur, then the City will accept payment of the balance owed under the deferred payment schedule, as payment in full. If the sale does not yield sufficient funds to pay for the total outstanding balance, then the City will accept net proceeds from the sale as full payment. "Net proceeds" is determined by sales price minus superior loan payments and any other loan costs. In either situation, the HOME program will recapture all available funds before any payments are made to the homeowner. If there should be a situation where another eligible homebuyer were interested in purchasing an existing HOME assisted unit, the City would consider an assumption of the original homebuyers loan, provided the they meet established program guidelines.

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 City of Springfield will monitor all assisted families throughout the applicable affordability period / loan term, either by on-site property inspections and other acceptable methods. The City will utilize recapture provisions when providing direct homebuyer assistance to participants using the HOME program. The affordability periods will be based upon 92.254(a)(4) or longer based upon program design. Typically, written correspondence is provided to the assisted family, reflecting their compliance with the terms and conditions of the loan agreement and also reflects any adjustments of their deferred loan. All assisted properties are funded utilizing loan agreements, which outlines the terms and conditions of the HOME assistance being provided and are secured by a promissory note and a recorded mortgage. Recorded mortgages further assists the City to be informed of potential property transfers or pending legal actions against property owners during compliance/monitoring periods.

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:

   Not applicable.

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

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

   Both Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing Activities are ESG eligible activities. The City's

focus with ESG funds is Rapid Re-Housing since HC agencies receive Homelessness Prevention funds from the State of Ohio's ESG program. While the priority is Rapid Re-Housing, both are outlined in the written standards. Funds will be distributed in the City by the use of the common needs and barrier assessment tool. Individuals will be referred to IHN from United Way Information and Referral 211 services and other non-front door service agencies. Households eligible to receive assistance will complete a needs and barrier assessment to determine financial and supportive services need. The level of need and barriers to success are accessed and scored based on levels 1 thru 5, with 1 being in crisis and 5 being empowered.

The HC assists clients who are at risk of becoming homeless and are at or below 30% of AMI with Homelessness Prevention. To qualify for "at risk of homelessness" status, the individual(s) or family must meet two threshold criteria as follows: The household has income below 30% of AMI for the geographic area, and the household has insufficient resources or support networks immediately available to attain housing stability and has documentation such as an eviction notice. Providers will target homeless prevention funds to assist those that are presently in housing or at imminent risk of becoming homeless. This service will provide clients a resource to prevent them from housing loss, becoming evicted, and moving into emergency shelter.

Clients are eligible to receive short or medium term assistance based on their assessment and matrix score. Clients may receive short-term prevention financial assistance in the following categories and thresholds for up to three months of assistance. Clients may receive up to $1600 for rental assistance. Clients may receive up to a $550 security deposit. Clients may receive up to $175 in utility assistance. Clients that score short term can be reassessed after the completion of the 3-month period if their situation has changed to meet the medium term scoring criteria. The same amount of assistance is eligible under medium term assistance. However, clients are eligible to receive the assistance up to 6 months if determined to be medium term

The HC provides Re-Housing financial assistance, housing relocation and stabilization services for literally homeless individuals and families. These services are provided to clients staying in emergency shelters within the region. The services assist clients with financial assistance for security deposits, utility deposits, utility payments, rental arrears, and case management services. Re-housing services will target clients who are living in emergency shelter, and would benefit from utility assistance, security deposit, and/or rental assistance. Clients are eligible to receive up to $1600 in rental assistance. Clients are eligible to receive up to $500 in security deposit assistance. Clients are eligible to receive up to $750 dollars in utility payment assistance and up to $175 in utility deposit assistance. The goal of this program is to help reduce the length of clients stay in emergency shelters.

Clients will receive case management assistance with the financial assistance. Performance measures are agreed upon between the case manager and client for accessing housing, and developing a plan to assist them in sustaining permanent housing. Client's plans may include job training, furthering education, access to life skills classes and budgeting. Clients' performance will be

tracked through Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and monitoring. The case managers meet with the clients monthly, or more often if desired. Case Managers will build relationships with landlords across the region to help support participation and program compliance.

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

The Intake System for Housing Collaborative utilizes a coordinated "no wrong door" approach whereby, any front door agency in Clark County will complete intake paperwork for those who are homeless or at risk of becoming homeless. The intake forms include a Common Screening Tool and a Common Assessment Tool. The agency who interviews the individual or family will determine a proper referral, if needed, based on information revealed by the assessment tool. Determination of which agency is most suited to work with the client is based on information contained in the Inventory of Community Resources.

Those who fall into the category of "at risk of homelessness" or who are "homeless" and whose income falls below 30% AMI will be referred to Interfaith Hospitality Network of Springfield for assessment for participation in the Housing Prevention Program or Rapid Re-housing program.

A. Common Screening Tool - The common screening tool should be used to determine the client's appropriateness for admission along with their eligibility for admission. This screening tool will also allow service providers to review information in which it was given and to decide which client has precedence. Front door agencies should utilize this screening tool to determine if the client is eligible for their program and what other resources they should be referred to as well. Back door agencies should also use this screening tool to determine what referrals need to be made so that the client is adequately served. All agencies must use this form to gather necessary information to effectively assist clients in their area of need. It is of great importance that all agencies complete this form in its entirety. .

B. Common Assessment Tool - The purpose of the Common Assessment Tool is to gather and verify information about the person and his/her housing and service needs and program eligibility and priority. The goals of the Tool are to:

- improve accessibility to prevention and rapid re-housing assistance and services;
- better coordinate emergency shelter referral and placement; and/or
- enhance system capacity to intervene timely and effectively in housing and personal crises.

In support of a "no wrong door" services strategy, clients may call or go to any one of the "front-door" participating prevention and homeless programs at different geographic locations. Intake workers at each location will use standardized intake, assessment, tools and referral procedures. It ensures that clients will not have to undergo repeated or inconsistent intake processes at multiple locations as they move between different services. The Tool reduces the burden placed on homeless individuals and families to have to personally identify which agencies offer appropriate services; instead, the Tool will help guide them to the most appropriate service based on their current housing situation.

The Common Assessment Tool is broken into sections, acknowledging that the level and mix of information needed will vary depending upon the program/service selected for the client. The Common Assessment Tool not only gathers client information, but it also helps to determine client eligibility within the programs throughout the Housing Collaborative. The Tool is broken into sections so that some may not be needed based on the service required for the client. The Tool should present the overall picture of a client's/household's needs. Additionally, the Tool also serves as a means of collecting data in the Housing Collaborative region to offer a picture about what service gaps may exist in the region and providing supporting data for evidencing any such gaps.

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).

Process for Making Sub-Award - Each year the City accepts applications for funding from area homeless services providers. ESG grants are awarded by the Community Development Department to local Continuum of Care agencies whose purpose it is to shelter, serve, and re-house the homeless. The city uses an Application/RFP process inviting local CoC agencies with the ability to carry out ESG activities to apply for funds. Applications for ESG funding will be evaluated by the Community Development Department in conjunction with a panel of CoC agencies not requesting ESG funds. Recommendations for funding will be related to the Community Grant Advisory Board and is subject to City Commission approval.

Selection of applicants for funding will be made based on the following:

- Meeting of criteria as outlined in the Policies and Procedures and detailed in the Request for Proposal (RFP)
- The applicant's history of providing effective shelter or prevention services to the homeless, and of successfully operating performance-based grant-funded programs.

- The applicant's effective coordination with organizations in the local CoC to address identified gaps in services for the homeless and improves outcomes for participants.
- If the applicant is requesting ESG Operations funding assurances that funds will preserve or support existing shelter bed capacity.
- If applicant is requesting ESG social services, rapid re-housing, or prevention funding: The applicant's ability to transition homeless participants or shelter residents to permanent housing, and/or prevent homelessness for families and individuals who are at risk.

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.

Homeless Participation Requirement. The City reserves a seat on the Community Grant Advisory Board for a homeless or formerly homeless person. Admittedly, filling this position continually proves to be a challenge for staff. For this reason, staff recommends that ESG agencies involve this population in it decision-making boards as well. Often the agencies have an easier time of securing board members because of the relationship that forms between the agency and an individual served.

5. Describe performance standards for evaluating ESG.

Performance Standards - The city looks to more than the traditional output measures – number of persons in emergency shelter, number of bed-nights provided, or number of households receiving services – adopting the following outcome measures, indicators and targets, consistent with the goal of ending homelessness. Not all ESG sub-recipients will report on all measures. Outcome performance measures are tailored to the category of ESG activity for which funding is awarded, as outlined below:

A. Emergency Shelter Operations

- Exits to permanent housing - Goal 30%
- Earned income at exit - Goal 15%

- Non-cash benefits at exit - Goal 50%
- Average length of stay - Goal 40 days

B. Transitional Housing

- Exits to permanent housing - Goal 80%
- Earned income at exit - Goal 40%
- Maintain or increase income - Goal 70%
- Non-cash benefits at exit - Goal 85%
- Average length of stay - Goal 240 days

C. Rapid Re-Housing

- Earned income at exit - Goal 50%
- Maintain or increase income - Goal 70%
- Non-cash benefits at exit - Goal 85%
- Average length of stay - Goal 150 days

Discussion:

Appendix - Alternate/Local Data Sources

Appendix I

Affirmative Marketing Policy

City of Springfield Affirmative Marketing Policy General

The City of Springfield will maintain an affirmative marketing plan for its housing programs.

The City of Springfield will continue to work on overcoming any impediments to fair housing, through the HUD required process of Analyzing Impediments to fair housing, and planning to overcome these impediments.

The City of Springfield will continue to provide fair housing education in the community through the use of printed materials, media, community meetings and special events.

The City of Springfield will continue to provide a means for fair housing complaints, for anyone who believes they have suffered housing discrimination.

The City of Springfield will inform the public, owners, and potential tenants about Federal fair housing laws and the participating jurisdiction's affirmative marketing policy (e.g., the use of the Equal Housing Opportunity logotype or slogan in press releases and solicitations for owners, and written communication to fair housing and other groups).

City of Springfield Affirmative Marketing Plan

The City of Springfield seeks to affirmatively market their housing programs by advertising them to all segments of the community and offers them to all persons without discrimination based on protected classes of race, color, familial status, handicap status, religion, sex, national origin, military status or ancestry.

Outreach material includes printed material, information on the City website, and brochures and newsletters distributed to the community. The HUD Equal Housing Opportunity logo is included on all advertising documents.

The City of Springfield will provide outreach at community events with information about their housing programs.

The City of Springfield will also provide information and outreach through churches, agencies for persons with disabilities, barbershops and beauty shops and other community locations seeking to reach all sectors of the community in both traditional an nontraditional means. The City of Springfield will also market their programs through the local media.

The City of Springfield will display the H.U.D. Fair Housing Poster in their office.

City of Springfield Affirmative Marketing Policy for Partners

All housing contractors providing subsidized housing in the City of Springfield are required to prepare an Affirmative Marketing Plan and have it approved by the City of Springfield Fair Housing Coordinator. They should also give a report quarterly during the first year of operation and an annual report thereafter of actual steps they are taking to assure affirmative marketing practice.

The Affirmative Marketing Plan should include the following elements:

(a) **Plans to advertise available housing through local media**

(b) **Plans to advertise available housing through community contacts**

(c) **Use of the Equal Housing Opportunity logotype or slogan in all advertising**

(d) **Display of the HUD approved or other equivalent Fair Housing Poster in all rental offices**

(e) **Steps to assure all staff are educated and follow the letter and spirit of the Fair Housing Law as they transact business**

(f) **Steps to assure that they will inform and solicit applications from persons in the housing market area who are not likely to apply for the housing without special outreach. This should include, but is not limited to conducting outreach through: community organizations, places of worship, employment centers, fair housing groups, and housing counseling agencies**

(g) **Provide consumers with a contact number to make fair housing inquiries and complaints. City of Springfield Fair Housing Coordinator, (937) 324-7696. Ohio Civil Rights Commission (888) 278-7101.**

The Affirmative Marketing Plan can be reported on HUD Form 935-2.

Appendix II

Fair Housing Action Plan

FAIR HOUSING ACTION PLAN 2015-2016

During the 2015-2016 project year the City will be addressing the impediments to fair housing as outlined in the 2013 Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing to the community, covering the time period of 2008-2012. Impediments being addressed include: racial segregation; housing discrimination against Latinos, persons with disabilities, African-Americans, LGBT housing consumers, families with children; housing loan discrimination; foreclosures; racial steering; lead-based paint and access to decent, safe and sanitary housing; retaliation; discrimination based on military status and affordable housing for persons of the protected classes (homebuyers and renters).

The City will continue to work with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates (formerly the Fair Housing Board) to address concerns. This group will work to provide outreach to promote homeownership and good housing loan decisions for minorities and low income persons, work with the Board of Realtors to sponsor fair housing education, and provide fair housing information at community events.

The Fair Housing office will continue to offer landlord-tenant information and referrals in person and on the phone, as well as outreach to tenants through various forms of communication.

The City will continue its contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct random and case specific fair housing tests, as well as to provide consultation services as needed.

The City will continue with its fair housing information and referral, education and complaint intake during the project year. The City will continue to provide fair housing education to housing providers. Landlords are required by City ordinance to give each tenant a Landlord-Tenant brochure with fair housing information.

The Fair Housing Action Plan addresses the impediments to fair housing, with special attention to protected classes identified as concerns in the analysis

Impediments to Fair Housing: Action Plan for 2015-2016

Impediment/Concern #1: Racial Segregation/Racial Steering

There are reports that real estate agents are not always suggesting houses in all areas of Springfield to prospective homebuyers (Racial Steering).

Action #1 to be taken: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[1] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

[1]Attachment A. Constant Contact Contract

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #2: The city will continue the contractual relationship with Miami Valley Fair Housing for enforcement services. The agency will conduct random tests during the project year.

Action Time Frame: The City will continue a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct fair housing random tests during 2015.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these contractual purposes.

Documentation: A copy of the contract for 2015-2016 with Miami Valley Fair Housing.

Action #3: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[2] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #4: The city's 2015-2016 Action Plan sets goals to eliminate blight in neighborhoods by providing housing rehabilitation programs and code enforcement. Housing rehabilitation is done through a home-deferred loan program for older owner-occupants and persons with disabilities, and low interest loans for other low income residents. Grants are also available to veterans to off-set loan amounts. In addition, Code Enforcement demolishes blighted properties, cuts weeds on abandoned properties and enforces the property maintenance code on houses and rental properties throughout the community.

Action Time frame: 2015-2016 project year

Resources: City CDBG funds, HOME funds, City general fund, and Moving Ohio Forward Funds.

[2] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

Documentation: City of Springfield Consolidated Plan – City Action Plan 2015 program year.[3]

Action #5: The City will educate about and build understanding among the many cultures of local residents through the Global Education Calendar and monthly speaker series. The City will also coordinate efforts to develop a new series and publish a full color calendar to advertise the series. Ads in the calendar will include promoting fair housing with the City and Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates. The City fair housing office will promote events through press releases, emails and posters in the community, including fair housing newsletters to housing consumers and providers, maintaining records of outreach.

Action Time Frame: During the project year the City will continue to coordinate a group to provide a monthly speaker series on "Building Kinship and Understanding" in local and global ethnic cultures. Programs planned include: April 9, 2015, Earth Care in our Spiritual Traditions. Beginning in May, the program will travel to places of worship for various religious organizations to learn about spiritual traditions:, May 14, An Experience with Islam, May 24, An Experience with Christians on Pentecost, June 8, An Experience of Christian Worship at the childhood church of John Legend, June 22, An Experience of Buddhist Meditation, July 12, An Experience of Sikh Spirituality with an Indian buffet, July 19, An Experience at a Baha'i Meeting, August 5, An Experience of Hindu Spirituality. August 21, Temple Sholom, An Experience of Jewish Worship

The City will also coordinate efforts to develop a new series and publish a full color calendar to advertise the series beginning in September, 2015, with 4000 copies printed.

Resources: CDBG, Lead-Safe Springfield and other community calendar sponsors.

Documentation: 2014-2015[4] calendar. The donor list for 2014-2015. [5] Copies of press releases and newspaper articles are maintained. Binders are maintained with copies of checks from donors.

Action #6: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[6]

Impediment/Concern #2: Discrimination with the Latino Population.

---

[3] Attachment D. City of Springfield 2015-2016 Action Plan.
[4] Attachment E. Global Education Calendar 2014-2015
[5] Attachment F. Global Education Calendar sponsor list 2014-2015
[6] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

Action #1: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law and working with Latino populations by conducting a fair housing seminar for housing providers

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[7] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #2: Educational outreach to Latino housing consumers. The City will maintain Spanish language fair housing and landlord-tenant information and distribute brochures in the community. Provide Spanish language fair housing information at health fairs, the Clark County Fair and other community events and maintain an open purchase order for interpretation and translations services.

Action time frame: 2015-2016 CDBG year. Community events including the Clark County Fair (July, 2015) and CultureFest (September 26, 2015). Other activities are ongoing.

Resources: The City will utilize CDBG resources to maintain Spanish language brochures in stock and distribute in the community at events and coordinate City fair housing efforts, including leadership of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates .

Documentation: Copies of Landlord Tenant brochure and City Fair Housing brochure in Spanish. [8] Purchase order for language translation/interpretation.[9] Will document outreach events in Fair Housing Outreach Binder.

Action #3: The city will continue the contractual relationship with Miami Valley Fair Housing for enforcement services. The agency will conduct random tests during the project year.

Action Time Frame: The City will continue a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct fair housing random tests during 2015.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these contractual purposes.

Documentation: A copy of the contract for 2015-2016 with Miami Valley Fair Housing.

Action #4: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-

---

[7] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

[8] Attachment G. Spanish Language Landlord-Tenant booklet and fair housing brochure.

[9] Attachment H. Open purchase order for language translation and interpretation services

tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[10]

Action #5: The City will partner with the Fair Housing Advocates and the Latino Coalition to provide an outreach event to the Latino community. The goal will be to educate about fair housing rights, landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities and homeownership.

Action Time Frame: Date to be determined during 2015-2016 project year.

Resources: CDBG funds, Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, and Neighborhood Housing Partnership. Other resources to be identified as part of the project.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes.[11]

Impediment/Concern #3: Discrimination against persons with disabilities

Action #1: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law on disability status provisions in the fair housing law through a fair housing seminar.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[12] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #2: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

---

[10] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.
[11] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals
[12] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[13] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #3: The city will continue the contractual relationship with Miami Valley Fair Housing for enforcement services. The agency will conduct random tests during the project year.

Action Time Frame: The City will continue a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct fair housing random tests during 2015.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these contractual purposes.

Documentation: A copy of the contract for 2015-2016 with Miami Valley Fair Housing.

Action #4 : The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[14]

Action #5: Continue to network with agencies that serve people with disabilities to educate on fair housing law and exchange information and develop specific outreach plans for persons with disabilities. Send letters or emails. Follow up with printed materials and offers to provide speakers for meetings. Continue to follow up once a year to provide additional printed materials and speakers as needed.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: City CDBG funds.

Documentation: Records will be maintained of outreach activities and all speaking engagements.

---

[13] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

[14] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

Action #6: Encourage use of the Ohio Housing Locator Service to list available accessible rental housing on line by rental housing providers.

Action time frame: Ongoing

Resources: City of Springfield website, CDBG funds

Documentation: City's fair housing webpage (http://www.ci.springfield.oh.us/depts/hr/fairhousing2.html#managers).

Action #7: Utilize HOME and CDBG money to meet needs of persons with specialized needs. Through the deferred loans, the City provides emergency repair loans and rehabilitation funds for low income persons with disabilities who own and occupy their own house. In addition, loans and grants are provided to agencies serving disabled populations for new construction and rehabilitation of properties for special need populations. In conjunction with the Clark County Board of Development Disabilities, the City utilizes rehab loans to make units handicap accessible. HOME tenant-based rental assistance is also provided for low income special needs clients.

Action Time frame: 2015-2016 project year.

Resources: HOME, NSP and CDBG funds

Documentation: City of Springfield Action Plan for 2015-2016,[15] http://www.ci.springfield.oh.us/depts/hr/pdf/ActionPlanAmendamentDraft_for_PublicComment.pdf

Action #8: Distribute a flyer to housing consumers and housing providers on reasonable accommodations and reasonable modifications.

Action Time Frame: Reasonable accommodations/modification flyer developed in 2010 will be distributed at community events and other times as appropriate during 2015-2016 project year and post on City website.

Resources: CDBG funds

Documentation: Copy of flyer developed.[16] Distribution history will be maintained.

Impediment/Concern #4: Discrimination against African-Americans

Action #1 to be taken: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[17] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law

[15] Attachment I. City of Springfield 2015-2016 Action Plan excerpt
[16] Attachment J. Fair Housing and Disabilities Flyer
[17] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #2: The city will continue the contractual relationship with Miami Valley Fair Housing for enforcement services. The agency will conduct random tests during the project year.

Action Time Frame: The City will continue a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct fair housing random tests during 2015.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these contractual purposes.

Documentation: A copy of the contract for 2015-2016 with Miami Valley Fair Housing.

Action #3: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[18] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #4 The City will educate about and build understanding among the many cultures of local residents through the Global Education Calendar and monthly speaker series. The City will also coordinate efforts to develop a new series and publish a full color calendar to advertise the series. Ads in the calendar will include promoting fair housing with the City and Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates. The City fair housing office will promote events through press releases, emails and posters in the community, including fair housing newsletters to housing consumers and providers, maintaining records of outreach.

Action Time Frame: During the project year the City will continue to coordinate a group to provide a monthly speaker series on "Building Kinship and Understanding" in local and global ethnic cultures. Programs planned include: April 9, 2015, Earth Care in our Spiritual Traditions. Beginning in May, the program will travel to places of worship for various religious

[18] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

organizations to learn about spiritual traditions:, May 14, An Experience with Islam, May 24, An Experience with Christians on Pentecost, June 8, An Experience of Christian Worship at the childhood church of John Legend, June 22, An Experience of Buddhist Meditation, July 12, An Experience of Sikh Spirituality with an Indian buffet, July 19, An Experience at a Baha'i Meeting, August 5, An Experience of Hindu Spirituality. August 21, Temple Sholom, An Experience of Jewish Worship

The City will also coordinate efforts to develop a new series and publish a full color calendar to advertise the series beginning in September, 2015, with 4000 copies printed.

Resources: CDBG, Lead-Safe Springfield and other community calendar sponsors.

Documentation: 2014-2015[19] calendar. The donor list for 2014-2015. [20] Copies of press releases and newspaper articles are maintained. Binders are maintained with copies of checks from donors.

Action #5: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[21]

Impediment/Concern #5: Discrimination against Families with Children

Action #1 to be taken: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[22] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

---

[19] Attachment E. Global Education Calendar 2014-2015
[20] Attachment F. Global Education Calendar sponsor list 2014-2015
[21] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.
[22] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

Action #2: The city will continue the contractual relationship with Miami Valley Fair Housing for enforcement services. The agency will conduct random tests during the project year.

Action Time Frame: The City will continue a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing to conduct fair housing random tests during 2015.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these contractual purposes.

Documentation: A copy of the contract for 2015-2016 with Miami Valley Fair Housing.

Action #3: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[23] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #4: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[24]

Impediment/Concern #6: Substandard Renter-Occupied Housing

Action #1: Provide outreach to fair housing consumers on fair housing law by participating in housing fairs, and host booths at community events to provide information to housing consumers, distributing newsletters, maintaining landlord-tenant information on the City's website, and distributing information in the community through lectures and printed material.

---

[23] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

[24] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events, partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates and the Springfield News-Sun for Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[25] Will maintain copies of outreach seminars lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets and outreach booths staffed.

Action #2: The City of Springfield continues to require that all City landlords provide landlord-tenant booklets to tenants upon move in to inform tenants of their fair housing and landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities, and retain records with the tenant's signature, indicating they have received the document.

Action time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG block grant funds print the landlord-tenant booklets and signature forms.

Documentation: City of Springfield Ordinance 1324.16.[26] City of Springfield Tenants Rights and Responsibilities handbook and signature form.[27]

Action #3: The City of Springfield Code Enforcement office provides a process for intake and processing for tenant requested inspections (TRI) for deficiencies in rental properties.

Action time frame: Ongoing

Resources: City of Springfield CDBG funds, City general funds

Documentation: City of Springfield Codified Ordinance 1322.[28]

Action #4 The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of

---

[25] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2014 Goals
[26] Attachment K. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance Section 1324.16.
[27] Attachment L. City of Springfield Tenant Rights and Responsibilities booklet and signature form.
[28] Attachment M. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance Section 1322

Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[29]

Action: #5 The Fair Housing Coordinator will facilitate a group process between property managers, representatives of local housing agencies and tenants to look for action steps to improve relationships and decent, safe and affordable housing for tenants.

Action Time frame: This process began during the 2014-2015 project year and will continue during the 2015-2016 project year.

Resources: CDBG and General Fund (Mediation – Facilitation)

Documentation: The minutes of these meetings will be maintained.

Impediment/Concern #7: Those in the protected classes under the fair housing law are often part of lower income groups and have more difficulty qualifying for loans. Even some minorities in higher income groups are denied loans at higher rates than non-minorities. A smaller number of loans go to the minority populations in relation to their percentage in total population.

Action #1: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[30] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #2: The City partners with the Neighborhood Housing Partnership as their CHDO who will do outreach to low income families and minorities with Homebuyer Counseling, Financial Education and provide loan review services to help reduce barriers to home ownership for minorities.

Action time frame: 2015-2016 project year.

Resources: CDBG and HOME funds, NHP also has other private and public funding sources

Documentation: City of Springfield Action Plan 2015-2016

Action #3: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and housing

---

[29] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.
[30] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

loan concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[31]

Action #4: The City will plan at least one special event in partnership with nonprofit housing agencies, Realtors and Lenders to provide helpful information on loans, home buying foreclosure prevention and credit.

Action time frame: The first event will be a Housing Fair on April 25 in conjunction with the Lincoln Promise Neighborhood. Other events are planned for August in connection with back-to-school events.

Resources: CDBG, Booth vendors, Fair Housing Advocates , nonprofit housing agencies

Documentation: Records of the event, sign in sheets and schedule, packet will be maintained. Fair Housing Advocates minutes with planning and event report.

Impediment/Concern #8: There is a high rate of foreclosures in the City of Springfield, especially in minority areas.

Action #1: The City of Springfield will continue to partner with the Neighborhood Housing Partnership who provides foreclosure prevention counseling, along with other housing counseling in homebuyer and financial education, debt repair and loan advice that may prevent decisions that could lead to foreclosure.

Timeline: 2015-2016 project year

Resources: NHP funded in part by City housing HUD grant, NeighborWorks and other local support.

Documentation: Records will be maintained of events and educational outreach conducted.

Action #2: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these

[31] Attachment C, Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[32] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #4: The City will plan a special event in partnership with nonprofit housing agencies, Realtors and Lenders to provide helpful information on loans, home buying foreclosure prevention and credit.

Action time frame: The first event will be a Housing Fair on April 25 in conjunction with the Lincoln Promise Neighborhood. Other events are planned for August in connection with back-to-school events.

Resources: CDBG, Booth vendors, Fair Housing Board, nonprofit housing agencies

Documentation: Records of the event, sign in sheets and schedule, packet will be maintained. Fair Housing Board minutes with planning and event report.

Impediment/Concern #9: There is a need for more fair housing education for both consumers and housing providers.

Action #1 to be taken: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[33] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer a real estate education class on fair housing law in April, 2015.

Action #2: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

---

[32] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals
[33] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[34] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #3: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and landlord-tenant concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[35]

Action #4: The City will plan a special event in partnership with nonprofit housing agencies, Realtors and Lenders to provide helpful information on loans, home buying foreclosure prevention and credit.

Action time frame: The first event will be a Housing Fair on April 25 in conjunction with the Lincoln Promise Neighborhood. Other events are planned for August in connection with back-to-school events.

Resources: CDBG, Booth vendors, Fair Housing Advocates , nonprofit housing agencies

Documentation: Records of the event, sign in sheets and schedule, packet will be maintained. Fair Housing Board minutes with planning and event report.

Impediment #12 Children under the age of 6, and minority children are at risk for lead-based paint exposure in the City of Springfield, although improvements have been made in this area

Action: The Lead-Safe Springfield (LSS) program has been the recipient of six (6) consecutive HUD Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, Lead Hazard Control grants. The goal of the program is to make lead-safe housing for young children and to provide lead training and outreach activities. The LSS program seeks to work with property owners to bring the properties back into lead-safe condition, after which the owner is to maintain it in lead-safe condition. Unfortunately the poorest citizens, often minorities or low-income families often

[34] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals
[35] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

occupy the housing in the poorest condition. This results in a disproportionate number of minority and poor children becoming lead poisoned. The LSS program works exclusively to make lead-safe housing for the low-income to very, very low-income population.

Since 1997, Lead Safe Springfield has been awarded a total of 17.5 million dollars in six federal grants through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. They have reduced lead based paint hazards in 1200 houses and apartments. Currently in their sixth grant period, their current goal is to provide assistance for a total of 160 units by June, 2015. They have requested an extension that would continue the grant through March, 2016

The program has completed lead abatement contractor, lead abatement worker and lead renovator skills training 256 persons. The program continues to perform outreach and education to the community on lead paint hazards and how to protect young children in partnership with the fair housing program.

Time Frame: The 6th grant began in June, 2012 and will continue through the grant period and until June of 2016

Resources: H.U.D. Healthy Homes grant and CDBG funds.

Documentation: Lead-Safe Springfield submits quarterly reports to H.U.D. on their progress on this grant, including documentation of all above activities. Copies of their quarterly reports are maintained in the Community Development Department of the City of Springfield of all activities. A database stores the income and race of all assisted families for reporting purposes. The Fair Housing office also maintains outreach records on Lead-Safe promotion and education.

Impediment #11: Retaliation for fair housing complaints

Action #1: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[36] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #2: Distribute an informational sheet about retaliation for consumers and housing providers and include it in general fair housing education and outreach events.

Action Time Frame: Distribution during project year.

[36] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

Resources: CDBG funds

Documentation: Will maintain a copy of flier and distribution record.

Action #3: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and housing loan concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[37]

Impediment #12 Military/Veterans Concerns

Military Status was recently added to the Ohio fair housing law. In the Veteran's Focus Group, it appears that veterans are often not aware of benefits available to them and their fair rights. Many face discrimination because of their other protected class status, especially disability status and race.

Action #1: Provide information to the Clark County Veteran's office on fair housing rights that they will distribute at their outreach events.

Action #2: Educational outreach to real estate community on fair housing law on veteran status provisions in the fair housing law through a fair housing seminar.

Action Time Frame: The City will offer at least one real estate education class on fair housing law during the 2015-2016 project year. The City will provide Constant Contact emails to the real estate community.[38] The City will also prepare two newsletters with fair housing law information to the real estate community.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources and partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates.

Documentation: Minutes of the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates, Fair Housing Outreach binder with documentation of actions taken.

Action #3: The city will conduct fair housing educational outreach to the community on fair housing on a regular basis through community fairs, media, printed materials, internet and speaking engagements

---

[37] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.
[38] Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract

Action Time Frame: The educational outreach will span the 2015-2016 CDBG year.

Resources: The City uses Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) resources for these events and also partners with the Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates to host educational booths, and media outreach in Real Estate Plus.

Documentation: Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates minutes with plans for 2015.[39] Copies of outreach seminar lists of persons who attended, sign in sheets are maintained.

Action #4: The City will maintain information and referral for fair housing and housing loan concerns. Fair housing complaints that are unresolved will be referred to the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. The City also maintains a contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing for case-specific testing of fair housing complaints for discrimination.

Action Time frame: Ongoing

Resources: CDBG

Documentation: The city maintains files on all calls, and provides a summary for annual performance reports, which will also be included in documentation for this plan. City of Springfield Contract with Miami Valley Fair Housing, 2015-2016.[40]

Impediment #13 LGBT Discrimination

According to Focus Group reports, there are problems with housing discrimination for the Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual and Transgender population in Springfield. Although this is not a protected class in the local, state or federal fair housing laws, it is protected in all U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development funded programs, which includes the city housing programs and all subsidized housing in the city.

Action #1: Continue to network with Equality Springfield to educate their members about the HUD LGBT regulation.

Timeframe: During the 2015-2016 project year

Resources: CDBG funds.

Documentation: Fair Housing Outreach binder.

Action#2: Do outreach to housing providers who are involved in HUD funded programs to educate them about HUD regulations

Timeframe: During the 2015-2016 project year

---

[39] Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals

[40] Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.

Resources: CDBG funds

Documentation: Will maintain records of outreach.

Action #3: Continue to distribute landlord-tenant brochure with this information in it.

Timeframe: Ongoing, throughout project year.

Documentation: Fair Housing outreach binder.

Fair Housing Planning Review Process

The Human Relations Board of the City of Springfield is charged with oversight of the Fair Housing Program for the City of Springfield and the local fair housing ordinance falls under the perview of this Board.[41] They will continue to review the fair housing planning process annually and make recommendations for revisions as necessary to effectively address impediments to fair housing in the City of Springfield.

This document represents the fair housing plan for the City of Springfield for the 2015-2016 CDBG project year.

This document is part of the City's 2015-2016 Action Plan as approved by the Springfield City Commission and signed by:

James A. Bodenmiller
Title: City Manager
Address: City of Springfield, 76 E. High St., Springfield, Oh 45502
Telephone Number: (937) 324-7380

[41] Attachment N. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance, Title 7 Chapter 171 (Human Relations Board Regulations) and 174 (Fair Housing Board Regulations).

Attachments to the 2015-2016 Fair Housing Action Plan

Attachment A. Constant Contact Email Contract
Attachment B. Springfield/Clark County Fair Housing Advocates 2015 Goals
Attachment C. Miami Valley Fair Housing Testing Contract with the City of Springfield.
Attachment D. City of Springfield 2015-2016 Action Plan.
Attachment E. Global Education Calendar 2014-2015
Attachment F. Global Education Calendar sponsor list 2014-2015
Attachment G. Spanish Language Landlord-Tenant booklet and fair housing brochure.
Attachment H. Open purchase order for language translation and interpretation services
Attachment I. City of Springfield 2015-2016 Action Plan excerpt
Attachment J. Fair Housing and Disabilities Flyer
Attachment K. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance Section 1324.16.
Attachment L. City of Springfield Tenant Rights and Responsibilities booklet & signature form.
Attachment M. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance Section 1322
Attachment N. City of Springfield Codified Ordinance, Title 7 Chapter 171 (Human Relations Board Regulations) and 174 (Fair Housing Board Regulations).

Appendix III

ESG Policies and Procedures

The City of Springfield Ohio

Emergency Solutions Grant Policies and Procedures

Prepared by the City of Springfield, Ohio
Community Development Department
76 E High Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502
April 2015

Table of Contents

1. City of Springfield Homeless Programs Administration 3

2. Grant Parameters 4

3. Funding 5

4. Action Plan Requirements 7

    a. Specific Activity Eligibility.....7

    b. Local Coordination of Services 9

    c. Performance Standards 9

5. Attachment 1 – OBOS Standards for Emergency Shelters

6. Attachment 2 – OBOS Homeless Program Standards

7. Attachment 3 – Intake and Assessment

CITY OF SPRINGFIELD – HOMELESS PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Background and Context

The City of Springfield administers homeless programs as both an Entitlement City and as a member of the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care. The City's ESG program is administered as an Entitlement City grant program. Application is made annually in the Action Plan and accomplishments are reported in the annual CAPER. The City also administers three Shelter + Care grants as a member of the Ohio Balance of State CoC. Since the City and many of the City's partners in the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative work with and under guidance of the OBOS CoC all program requirements, performance measures and Homeless Program Standards (See Attachments 1 and 2) are used to develop the City's Polices and Procedures for all of the City's Homeless Programs. Additionally, the City and its partners participate in the OBOS CoC HMIS program.

Emergency Solutions Grant Program Information

The Emergency Shelter Grant program changed as result of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing Act of 2009 (Hearth Act). The HEARTH ACT, enacted into law on May 20, 2009, consolidates three of the separate homeless assistance programs administered by HUD under the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act into a single grant program, and revises the Emergency Shelter Grants program and renames it Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program. The HEARTH Act also codifies into law the Continuum of Care planning process, a longstanding part of HUD's application process to assist homeless persons by providing greater coordination in responding to their needs. The change in the program's focus from addressing the needs of homeless people in emergency or transitional shelters to assisting people to quickly regain stability in permanent housing after experiencing a housing crisis and/or homelessness.

As a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, the City of Springfield amended its Consolidated Plan 2008 Action Plan to receive $815,869 of Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing (HPRP) from HUD. This temporary program, HPRP provided financial assistance and services to prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless and to help those who are experiencing homelessness to be quickly re-housed and stabilized. The funds under this program were intended to target individuals and families who were or would be homeless but for this assistance. The funds provided a variety of assistance including: short-term or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation and stabilization services, including such activities as security or utility deposits, utility assistance, rental assistance and case management. The new regulation for the ESG program, which is a permanent program, is patterned after the HPRP, providing continuity between the HPRP and ESG programs. The Community Development Department prepared it's substantial amendment in accordance with the requirements of 24 CFR part 91, and the City of Springfield's Citizen Participation plan and now governs the Department's Emergency Solutions Grant Program.

ESG Goal

To prevent individual and families from entering homelessness, provide for emergency shelter operations and rapidly move persons from homelessness to permanent housing.

The Emergency Solutions Grant Program is divided into two components: 1) emergency shelter operations; and 2) homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. This program has been designed to be consistent with the federal Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG) program.

GRANT PARAMETERS

Eligible Applicants

Funding is available to eligible nonprofit organizations for emergency shelter activities, homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities. To apply for ESG funds an agency must participate in the Region 15 Homeless Service Coordination Plan that includes agreed upon participant screening criteria, common assessment tools, and referral processes, and each participant in the region implementing the program must use the same forms.

Note: All agencies applying for ESG funding must participate in the planning process carried out within the Region 15/Springfield, Clark County Housing Collaborative to be eligible.

Total Funds Available: The City will receive $142,271 in 2015 Federal Emergency Solutions Grant funds.

Maximum Award Amounts:

Category:	
Emergency Shelter Operations	$74,411
Homelessness Prevention/Rapid Re-Housing	$48,860
Administration	$ 9,000
HMIS	$10,000

Eligible Activities:

Emergency Shelter – Shelter Operations, including maintenance, rent, repair, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food, furnishings, and supplies necessary for the operation of the emergency shelter. Where no appropriate emergency shelter is available for a homeless family or individual, eligible costs may also include a hotel or motel voucher for that family or individual.

Homelessness Prevention - Housing relocation and stabilization services and short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to prevent the individual or family from moving to an emergency shelter, a place not meant for human habitation, or another place described in paragraph (1) of the homeless definition.

The costs of homelessness prevention are only eligible to the extent that the assistance is necessary to help the program participant regain stability in their current housing or move into other permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Eligible costs include:

- Rental Assistance: rental assistance and rental arrears
- Financial assistance: rental application fees, security and utility deposits, utility payments, last month's rent, moving costs
- Services: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, tenant legal services, credit repair

Rapid Re-Housing - Housing relocation and stabilization services and/or short-and/or medium-term rental assistance as necessary to help individuals or families living in shelters or in places not meant for human habitation move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability in that housing.

Eligible costs include:

- Rental Assistance: rental assistance and rental arrears

- Financial Assistance: rental application fees, security and utility deposits, utility payments, last month's rent, moving costs
- Services: housing search and placement, housing stability case management, landlord-tenant mediation, tenant legal services, credit repair

Data Collection (HMIS)
ESG funds may be used to pay for the costs of participating in and contributing to the HMIS designated by the Ohio Balance of State Continuum of Care; including data collection, evaluation, report preparation and training.

Administration
Up to 7.5 percent of the City's allocation can be used for Administrative activities. These include general management, oversight, and coordination; reporting on the program; the costs of providing training on ESG requirements and attending HUD-sponsored ESG trainings; the costs of preparing and amending the ESG and homelessness-related sections of the Consolidated Plan, Annual Action Plan, and CAPER; and the costs of carrying out environmental review responsibilities. The City does not fund staff salary with ESG funds. The City will allow the admin funds to be used by members of the CoC. City Staff resources committed to the ESG program will be used for Match.

Start and Completion Date
Emergency Solutions Grant FY 2015 funding must be fully expended within 24 months from the date HUD signs the amendment. At this time the City of Springfield anticipates entering into 1-year contracts with agencies providing ESG services. It is estimated that 75% of the funds will be expended by the end of the 2015 grant year (March 30, 2015) and 100% will be expended by *July 1, 2015 (PW)*.

Matching Requirements: Emergency Solutions Grant program applicants must provide at least $1 in local public or private resources for every $1 in ESG funds (a ratio of 1:1). Matching sources may include cash contributions expended for allowable costs, and non-cash contributions including, but not limited to, the value of any real property, equipment, goods, or services provided that the costs would have been allowable.

FUNDING

Funding Priorities
The City of Springfield is electing to prioritize ESG funds for Shelter Operations, Rapid Re-housing, HMIS and Administration. As the local Continuum of Care and policy experts from the National Alliance to End Homelessness looked back on the HPRP process and lessons learned from that programs, rapid re-housing had the most clearly beneficial effect on the households assisted. The City of Springfield is prioritizing the efficient and effective strategy of reducing the amount of time families spend homeless which can prevent chronic homelessness, and avoid more costly interventions in the future.

While the city does not intend to use ESG funds for homelessness prevention, it is creating policies and procedures for a homelessness prevention component. Future ESG grants may utilize this component.

In consulting *Opening Doors: Federal Strategic Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness* the city will emphasize increasing collaboration within the local systems. This collaboration can increase outcomes related to client's accessing permanent housing, increase economic security, increase access to

mainstream services, improve health and stability, and change funding priorities from emergency shelter to rapid re-housing and homelessness preventions to improve its overall effect on our community's homelessness issue.

FY2015 Allocations by Activity

Activity	Funding Amount	Percentage
Administration	$9,000	6.3%
Street Outreach	0	0%
Emergency Shelter	$74,411	52.3%
Homeless Prevention	0	0%
Rapid Re-housing	$48,860	34.3%
HMIS	$10,000	7%
Total Funds	$142,271	100%

The lack of short and medium term financial assistance for housing costs has been well documented by the demand for assistance under the HPRP program that far exceeded the resources available. Area unemployment rates and the number of homes remaining in the foreclosure process continue to remain steady in Springfield and continue to indicate that Springfield families are still struggling. Using ESG funds for rapid re-housing is essential to limiting the potential growth of the homeless population.

Funding Method:

Emergency Shelter Activities: ESG grants will be awarded by the Community Development Department to local Continuum of Care agencies whose purpose it is to shelter, serve, and re-house the homeless. The city uses an Application/RFP process inviting local CoC agencies with the ability to carry out ESG activities to apply for funds. Applications for ESG funding will be evaluated by the Community Development Department in conjunction with a panel of CoC agencies not requesting ESG funds. Shelter programs currently funded by the City of Springfield are eligible to apply for funding based on previous funding level. Shelter Programs having difficulties expending the full amount of previous year's allocations, submitting timely invoices, or reporting performance measures should consider reducing the amount of their request.

Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-housing Activities: Funding will be allocated to City appointed agencies that also carry out these activities through the State's HCRP program.

Threshold Requirements:

- Proposals for emergency shelter activity must be supported by the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative.
- Applicant must be participating in the appropriate HMIS and meet minimum data quality standards. If not currently funded under a grant program requiring HMIS, the applicant must agree to participate prior to funding.
- Proposals must include documentation verifying the commitment of sufficient matching funds to meet the match requirements.
- All programs must be targeted to individuals who are literally homeless or at risk of homelessness by federal definition, as appropriate. Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing programs must be targeted at individuals and families below 30% of area median income. Income verification for homelessness prevention is required at intake.

Rating Criteria – The City will rate applications based on the following criteria:

1. Proposal Content. The proposal narrative must clearly identify the problem to be addressed, population groups to be served and the activities to be undertaken, described in detail. Applicants must include an outline of intended goals and outcomes, including the projected impact on local homeless needs. If the project is designed to serve targeted subpopulations, applicants should address how the needs of other populations are being met within the community.
2. Outcomes. Based on data entered into HMIS, applicants must demonstrate acceptable performance. Specific performance measures for emergency shelters include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - Number of persons and households served
    - Occupancy rates (viewed in relation to shelter's role in community's strategy to end homelessness)
    - Average length of stay
    - Percentage of leavers exiting into permanent housing
    - Percentage of leavers employed at exit
    - Percentage of leavers receiving at least one source of non-cash benefit at exit
    - Number of households provided rapid re-housing assistance

    Specific performance measures for homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing include, but are not limited to the follow:
    - Number of persons and households served
    - Length of time to house
    - Number/percentage of households that return to homelessness
3. Collaboration. Applicants should demonstrate strategic partnerships that would strengthen the program's success. Examples of partnerships could include referring agencies, supportive service providers, mainstream service providers and other funding sources.
4. Targeting the Need. For all programs, applicants must demonstrate the method used for determining current demand for services in the community.
    - Emergency Shelter applicants must describe their plan for diverting individuals and families from shelter stays where possible and appropriate.
    - Homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing applicants must describe their targeting method for determining which families and individuals are most appropriately served with this program, including self-sufficiency criteria to determine which families and individuals are likely to experience homelessness without intervention services.
5. Capacity. Projects will be evaluated based on the extent to which the applicant demonstrates the organization's ability to implement proposed activities. Items taken into consideration include the organization's history and descriptions of key staff involved in the project.
6. HMIS Data Quality. All applicants are required to meet HUD minimum HMIS data requirements and quality standards to be considered for funding. To earn points on this criterion, applicant's data quality must exceed minimum standards consisting of, but not limited to, null and missing values, number/percent of persons entered into HMIS as "anonymous".

Recommendations for funding will be related to the Community Grant Advisory Board and is subject to City Commission approval.

ACTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

Summary of Consultation Process

The Community Development Department initiates consultation with the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative each year. Members of the Continuum are advised of all HUD correspondence and new ESG guidance each year. Members of the Continuum deliberate and decide on the funding priorities for the ESG program; including, Shelter Operations, Rapid Re-housing, Admin and HMIS activities. The Continuum also assists the city in determining performance measures for the program.

Summary of Citizen Participation Process

The Department provides a 30-day public comment period of the Draft Annual Action Plan each year. The public input process includes notification though a noticed published in the Springfield News-Sun, by presentation a Community Grant Advisory Board meeting, by posting the document on the City's web-site, and by meeting with entities involved with the Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative, and by an advertised public meeting. The City of Springfield Commission will also approve the Action Plan with a public vote at a regularly scheduled Commission Meeting.

Annual Action Plan Priority Need: The second allocation of ESG funds will address two priority goals listed in the City of Springfield's Annual Action Plan:

- Goal 2 – Housing for Special Needs and Homeless
- Goal Tenant Based Rental Assistance and Rapid Re-Housing

Written Standards for Provision of ESG Assistance

Potential ESG participants will be assessed and evaluated for services by funded agencies. Included in this assessment will be documentation of homelessness status, income certifications as required, and an assessment of other resources available to the participants. This assessment will determine the type and levels of assistance. The Intake and Assessment tool used by the ESG program is one that was developed and is now used by all of Region 15 and the Springfield/Clark County Housing Collaborative. See Attachment 3 for the Intake and Assessment tool.

Basic Eligibility for Services:

To be eligible to ESG Emergency Shelter or Rapid Re-Housing Assistance, households must meet the definition of homelessness posted by HUD within the HEARTH Act.

Specific Eligibility for Rapid Re-Housing

Rapid Re-Housing is available to those who are literally homeless. Non-profit sub-recipients providing this assistance must document that the household is homeless and maintain this documentation along with client HMIS data. No financial assistance may be provided to a household for a purpose and time period supported by another public source.

Rapid Re-housing and prevention activities must document file with a current lease agreement between the tenant and landlord and a rental assistance agreement with the ESG agency, the tenant and the landlord. The terms of the rental assistance agreement must match the lease agreement.

Rapid Re-Housing can be used to help a homeless individual or family move into permanent housing and achieve housing stability. Eligible Rapid Re-Housing activities will include Rental Assistance and Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services. Clients will be assessed for level of need. The assessment will determine the following services:

Intake and Assessment	$150 per ESG funded household
Case Management, 3 to 5 CM sessions	$200 reimbursed per session
Financial Assistance, graduated assistance*	$2,500 maximum per household

*Financial Assistance includes Rent and Utility arrears, and/or up to 12 months of rental assistance based on the following graduated schedule: Month 1 – 100%, Months 2 through 4 – 75%, Months 5 through 7 – 50% and months 8 through 12 – 25%.

Maximum per household is $3,650 in any three-year period.

Specific Eligibility for Homelessness Prevention

The ESG program will prioritize re-housing over prevention. Future allocations may include prevention activities and as such, the city has included the following information. Only persons who are below 30% of Area Median Income, and who are at imminent risk of homelessness according to part (2) of the November 15, 2011 definition, and who otherwise lack adequate resources to prevent homelessness will be eligible for ESG homelessness prevention assistance

Homelessness Prevention Services may be used to prevent an individual or family from becoming homeless or to help and individual or family regain stability in current housing or other permanent housing. Eligible Homelessness Prevention activities will include Rental Assistance and Housing Relocation and Stabilization Services. Clients will be assessed for level of need. The assessment will determine the following services:

Intake and Assessment	$150 per ESG funded household
Case Management, 1 to 2 CM sessions	$200 reimbursed per session
Financial Assistance, graduated assistance*	$1,500 maximum per household

*Financial Assistance includes Rent and Utility arrears, and/or up to 3 months of rental assistance based on the following graduated schedule: Month 1 – 100%, Month 2– 75%, and Month 3 – 50%.

Maximum per household is $2,050 in any three-year period.

Local Coordination of Shelter and Services

At the local level, emergency shelter providers, essential service providers, homeless prevention and rapid re-housing assistance providers, other homeless assistance providers, and mainstream service and housing providers are coordinated through the Springfield Clark County Continuum of Care which covers the whole county. The Continuum has developed working groups to ensure coordination of services for homeless and at-risk households.

Coordinated Assessment System

The Springfield Clark County Housing Collaborative (and Region 15 of the OBOS) developed a coordinated intake and assessment system for use region-wide. The tool assesses households based on need for assistance and determines the level of financial assistance and case management that would be available to the household. The tool also includes a homelessness verification, income verification, staff certification, documentation of compliance with housing standards and lead based paint regulations,

HMIS intake information, rent reasonableness certification, and a copy of the households current lease. All agencies receiving funds from ESG will be required to use this tool.

Performance Standards

The city is looking to more than the traditional output measures – number of persons in emergency shelter, number of bed-nights provided, or number of households receiving services – adopting the following outcome measures, indicators and targets, consistent with the goal of ending homelessness and the performance measures required by the Ohio Balance of State CoC. Not all ESG sub-recipients will report on all measures. Outcome performance measures are tailored to the category of ESG activity for which funding is awarded, as outlined below:

Emergency Shelter Operations

- Exits to permanent housing – Goal 30%
- Earned income at exit – Goal 15%
- Non-cash benefits at exit – Goal 50%
- Average length of stay – Goal 40 days

Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing

- Earned income at exit – Goal 50%
- Maintain or increase income – Goal 70%
- Non-cash benefits at exit – Goal 85%
- Average length of stay – Goal 150 days

Transitional Housing (not a part of ESG)

- Exits to permanent housing – Goal 80%
- Earned income at exit – Goal 40%
- Maintain or increase income – Goal 70%
- Non-cash benefits at exit – Goal 85%
- Average length of stay – Goal 240 days

Monitoring. The Community Development Housing Division staff monitors the ESG program and sub-recipients. Monitoring occurs on a regular basis including on-site monitoring visits which audits not only client files, but also housing conditions and standards. Additionally, documentation of expenditures and beneficiary information is submitted with each draw request from ESG sub-recipients. Current monitoring procedures are sufficient to allow monitoring of compliance with the new requirements as well.

Homeless Participation Requirement

The City reserves a seat on the Community Grant Advisory Board for a homeless or formerly homeless person. Admittedly, filling this position continually proves to be a challenge for staff. For this reason, staff recommends that ESG agencies involve this population in it decision-making boards as well. Often the agencies have an easier time of securing board members because of the relationship that forms between the agency and an individual served.

Appendix IV

Monitoring and Compliance

2015 Action Plan Addendum: Monitoring and Long Term Compliance

Consolidated Plan Compliance Monitoring

The City will maintain records on who is served on the basis of income, race, ethnicity, family composition, geographic locations, and other variables for all programs. The staff will present reports based on program beneficiaries' socio-economic data to the Community Grant Advisory Board (CGAB) and other related boards. These reports will track progress of different programs in obtaining the goals and objectives of the City's Consolidated Plan. These reports will also evaluate progress in achieving stated goals and provide updates on various program activities.

The City's Consolidated Annual Performance and Evaluation Report (CAPER) will be available for review by the general public, the City Commission, the Community Grant Advisory Board, the Clark County Housing Collaborative, area lenders, special needs population providers, churches, neighborhood groups, and other public and private organizations with an interest in housing and related supportive services.

Programmatic Monitoring of Community Development Block Grant Projects

The primary responsibility for ensuring the CDBG Program is in compliance with requirements is vested in the CDD with additional oversight by the City Finance Department. There is a structured management system in place. In all phases of project development and implementation, a checklist is reviewed to monitor the projects. All contracts, sub-recipients, and contractors are periodically reviewed to insure that one of the national objectives of the CDBG Program is being met. Once funds are allocated for a project, a contract review meeting is held with the recipient to discuss the funding agreement and compliance requirements.

The three programs for which the City has historically entered into contracts with HUD are the CDBG, HOME, and ESG Programs. Monitoring will occur in accordance with executed agreements between the City and each sub-recipient. The City exercises a high degree of control over the activities of designated sub-recipients of these programs. Therefore, minimum monitoring procedures consist of regular contact by telephone, e-mail or in person; maintaining copies of all project documents in City files; obtaining written documentation of expenditures for reimbursement of costs by the City; and, submission of written progress reports. For both programs, the City schedules on-site monitoring visits. The City's monitoring standards and procedures ensure that statutory and regulatory requirements are being met and the information submitted to HUD is correct and complete. New grants funded through HUD, including NSP1 and 2, CDBG-R and HPRP will undergo the same monitoring process.

Programmatic Monitoring of In-House Housing Programs

The City Commission through the City Manager's Office delegates the responsibility for design, administration, and monitoring of all housing rehabilitation programs to the CDD. The CDD is responsible for the Consolidated Plan, the program design of housing

programs, and the in-house programmatic monitoring and oversight functions. The Housing Rehab Coordinator is responsible for Housing Rehab Vendor List certifications and contractor procurement procedures. The Housing Rehab Coordinator performs the day-to-day administration of housing rehabilitation programs. Monitoring for financial verifications is performed by the CDD and the City Finance Department.

The housing rehabilitation process is broken into five phases. Each phase consists of several components of work items. A Rehab Matrix was developed that illustrates how and when different City departments, the Loan Review Committee, and other program participants interface in the housing rehab process to ensure a coordinated effort for effective management.

A special feature of the City's housing programs is the monitoring process that is incorporated into the program design. Each program has its own set of income eligibility guidelines, its own ranking form and "Socio-Economic Data Log" which is completed at periodic intervals to insure the program benefits are received by the target populations. A case-by-case status summary is maintained for each program. This in-house monitoring process ensures continuous review and oversight controls within the systems.

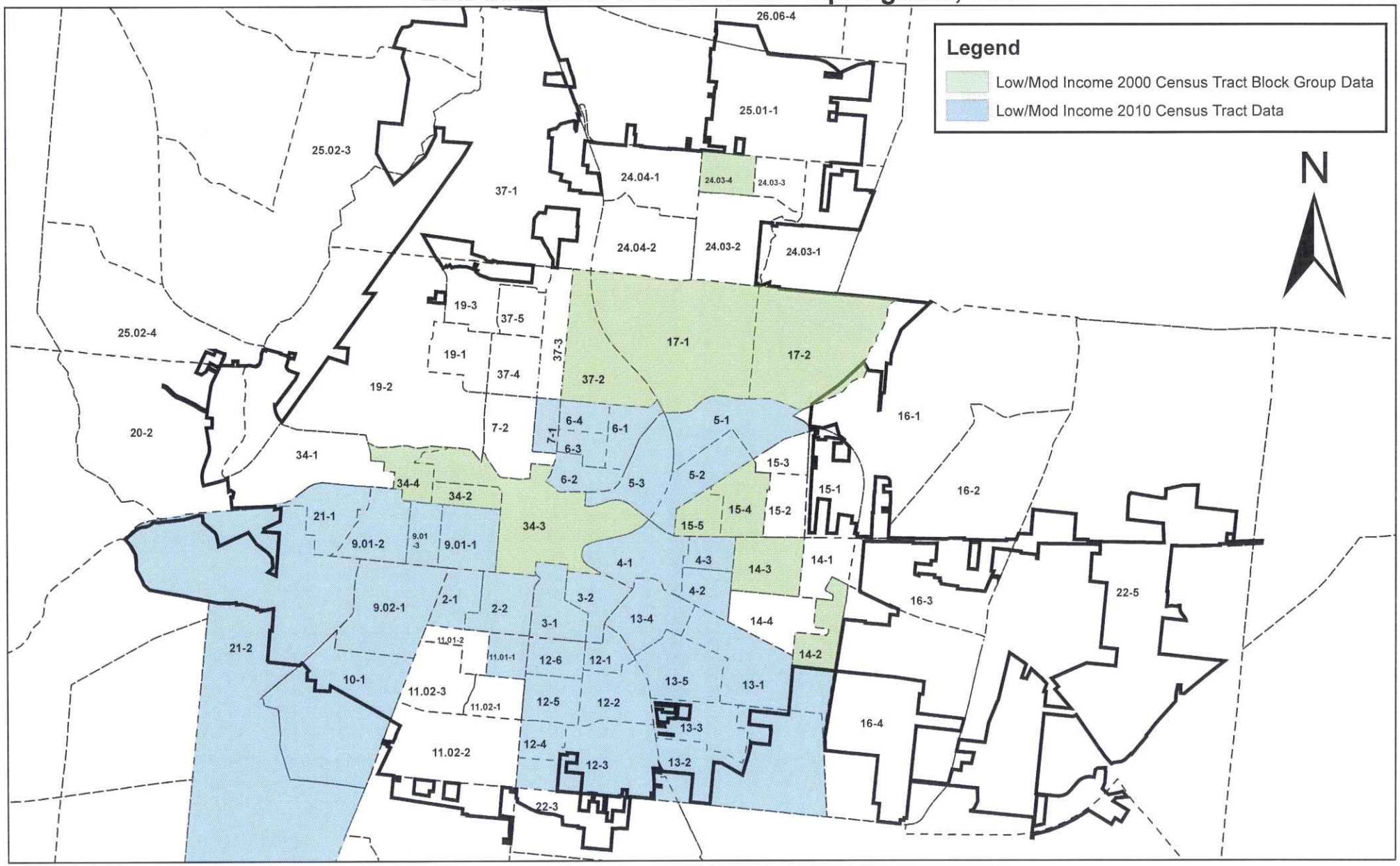
The Loan Review Committee reviews the feasibility and determines final selections of all rehabilitation projects. The Committee consists of five staff members who are appointed by the City Manager. The five members include one person from the Finance Department and four persons from Community Development Department. The Committee meets as needed and makes decisions by a simple majority of members. The Committee also serves as the review body for complaints and grievances, reviewing cases for conflict of interest matters and any other matters that relate to the efficient and expeditious processing of housing rehab cases.

All programs and agencies funded by the CDD with federal grant monies are subject to regular monitoring reporting requirements and also undergo in-site visits as well. The City annually sends out new fair market rents, low and high HOME rent limitations, utility allowances as well as new income limits to all agencies and management firms holding agreements with the City.

Appendix V

Low-Mod Area Map

Low-Moderate Income Area - Springfield, Ohio

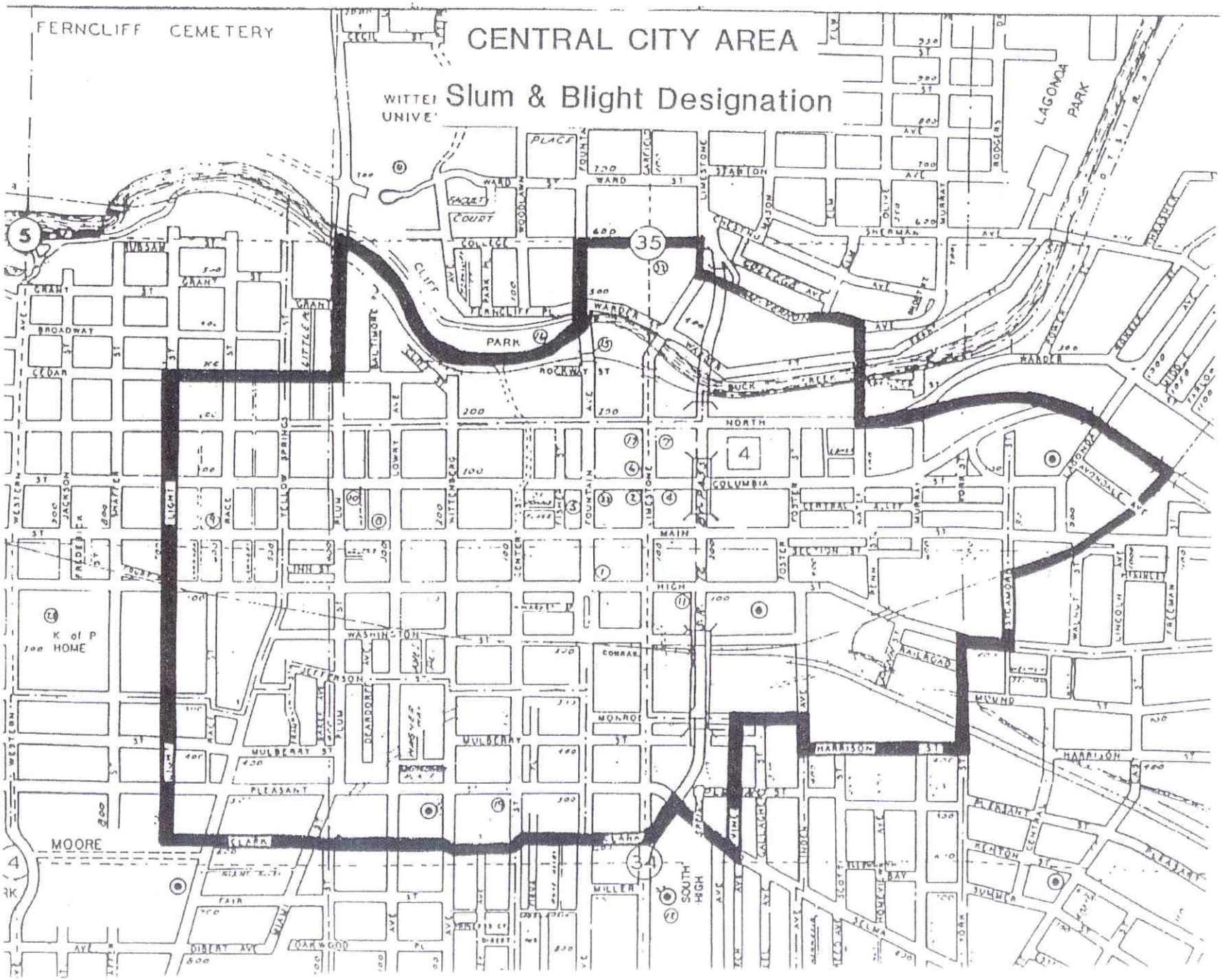


Appendix VI

Center City Slum and Blight Area

CENTRAL CITY AREA

Slum & Blight Designation



Appendix VII

Code Enforcement Target Area Map

The City of Springfield Ohio

Community Development Department

MEMO

TO: Development Programs Division/Code Enforcement Division/Housing Rehab Division/Zoning Division
CC: CDBG Files
FROM: Jackie Sudhoff, Development Programs Administrator
DATE: April 6, 2015
RE: Code Enforcement Target Area for the 2015 Program Year

In accordance with Section 570.202(c) of the CDBG regulations, for the City to expend CDBG funds for Code Enforcement Administration, the funded activities must be targeted to a deteriorated or deteriorating area delineated by the City. The area chosen must meet the following criteria:

1) Area must be primarily residential
2) At least 51% of the residents of the area are LMI persons; and
3) The code enforcement together with public improvements, rehabilitation, and services to be provided, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area.

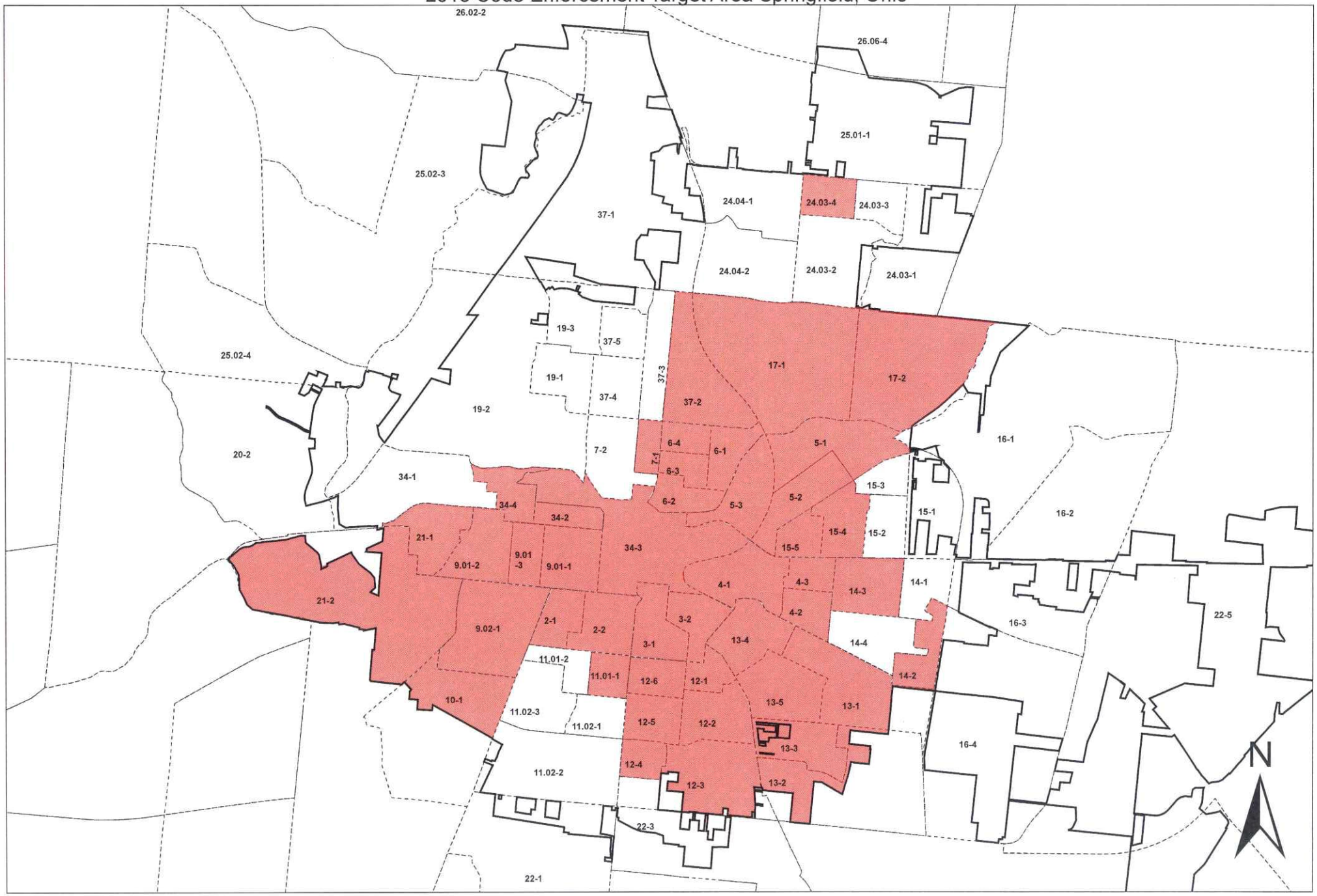
The "targeted areas" were designated as deteriorated or deteriorating based on census data relative to housing indicators, including percentage of vacant units, percentage of units valued below $99,000, percentage of units valued below $50,000 and the percentage of occupied structures being utilized as rentals. In each indicator, census data was collected and an average throughout the city was calculated. An area would be considered to be deteriorated or deteriorating if one of the collected indicators fell above the city average AND the area was designated as LMI. Attached to this memo is a list of the eligible census tracts/block groups based on percentage of LMI persons and the indicators being analyzed. The LMI information reflects census data from both 2010 and 2000. (Low-mod income information is only available at the CT level for 2010. Data from 2000 is used in areas in which certain block groups are traditionally LMI, but the entire CT may not be at that level).

Other indicators showing the need of the area is the IRS Section 42 designation of ten of the tracts as Metropolitan Qualified Census Tracts (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9.01, 9.02, 12, 21 and 34), eligible for income tax credits for affordable housing projects, and the rate of poverty for the census tracts and block groups.

These areas should be given priority or preference for the following activities to arrest the decline and deterioration of these areas and the neighborhoods:

1. Housing Inspections
2. Housing Rehabilitation Programs
3. Housing Demolitions
4. Housing Board and Secures
5. Junk and Trash Removal
6. Junk Car Removal
7. Public Improvements
8. Zoning Enforcement

2015 Code Enforcement Target Area Springfield, Ohio



Signed Certifications

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Springfield, Ohio

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 31-6000056

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0794263340000

d. Address:

* Street1: 76 E High Street
Street2:
* City: Springfield
County/Parish:
* State: OH: Ohio
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 45502/1214

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Community Development Dept

Division Name: Development Programs

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:
* First Name: Jackie
Middle Name: A
* Last Name: Sudhoff
Suffix:

Title: Development Programs Administrator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 937-328-3480
Fax Number: 937-328-3489

* Email: jsudhoff@ci.springfield.oh.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.239

CFDA Title:

HOME Partnership Program for Entitlement Communities

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Springfield, Clark County, Ohio

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2015 HOME Partnership Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: OH-007
* b. Program/Project: OH-007

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 04/01/2015
* b. End Date: 03/31/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	356,538.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	356,538.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on .

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	James
Middle Name:	A
* Last Name:	Bodenmiller
Suffix:	
* Title:	City Manager
* Telephone Number:	937-324-7300
Fax Number:	937-328-3497
* Email:	jbodenmiller@ci.springfield.oh.us
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	4-8-15

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:
- [ ] Preapplication
- [x] Application
- [ ] Changed/Corrected Application

* 2. Type of Application:
- [x] New
- [ ] Continuation
- [ ] Revision

* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):

* Other (Specify):

* 3. Date Received:

4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:

5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:

7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Springfield, Ohio

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 31-6000056

* c. Organizational DUNS: 0794263340000

d. Address:

* Street1: 76 E High Street
Street2:
* City: Springfield
County/Parish:
* State: OH: Ohio
Province:
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code: 45502/1214

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name: Community Development Dept

Division Name: Development Programs

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:
* First Name: Jackie
Middle Name: A
* Last Name: Sudhoff
Suffix:

Title: Development Programs Administrator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number: 937-328-3480
Fax Number: 937-328-3489

* Email: jsudhoff@ci.springfield.oh.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.231

CFDA Title:

Emergency Solutions Grant for Entitlement Communities

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Springfield, Clark County, Ohio

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2015 Emergency Solutions Grant Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: OH-007
* b. Program/Project: OH-007

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 04/01/2015
* b. End Date: 03/31/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	142,271.00
* b. Applicant	
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	
* f. Program Income	
* g. TOTAL	142,271.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

☒ a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on

☐ b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.

☐ c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

☒ ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	James
Middle Name:	A
* Last Name:	Bodenmiller
Suffix:	
* Title:	City Manager
* Telephone Number:	937-324-7300
Fax Number:	937-328-3497
* Email:	jbodenmiller@ci.springfield.oh.us
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	4-8-15

OMB Number: 4040-0004
Expiration Date: 8/31/2016

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

* 1. Type of Submission:	* 2. Type of Application:	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s):
☐ Preapplication	☒ New	
☒ Application	☐ Continuation	* Other (Specify):
☐ Changed/Corrected Application	☐ Revision	

* 3. Date Received:	4. Applicant Identifier:

5a. Federal Entity Identifier:	5b. Federal Award Identifier:

State Use Only:

6. Date Received by State:	7. State Application Identifier:

8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

* a. Legal Name: City of Springfield, Ohio

* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN):	* c. Organizational DUNS:
31-6000056	0794263340000

d. Address:

* Street1:	76 E High Street
Street2:	
* City:	Springfield
County/Parish:	
* State:	OH: Ohio
Province:	
* Country:	USA: UNITED STATES
* Zip / Postal Code:	45502/1214

e. Organizational Unit:

Department Name:	Division Name:
Community Development Dept	Development Programs

f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:

Prefix:		* First Name:	Jackie
Middle Name:	A		
* Last Name:	Sudhoff		
Suffix:			

Title: Development Programs Administrator

Organizational Affiliation:

* Telephone Number:	937-328-3480	Fax Number:	937-328-3489

* Email: jsudhoff@ci.springfield.oh.us

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

*** 9. Type of Applicant 1: Select Applicant Type:**

C: City or Township Government

Type of Applicant 2: Select Applicant Type:

Type of Applicant 3: Select Applicant Type:

* Other (specify):

*** 10. Name of Federal Agency:**

Department of Housing and Urban Development

11. Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Number:

14.218

CFDA Title:

Community Development Block Grant Program for Entitlement Communities

*** 12. Funding Opportunity Number:**

* Title:

13. Competition Identification Number:

Title:

14. Areas Affected by Project (Cities, Counties, States, etc.):

Springfield, Clark County, Ohio

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

*** 15. Descriptive Title of Applicant's Project:**

2015 Community Development Block Grant Program

Attach supporting documents as specified in agency instructions.

Add Attachments | Delete Attachments | View Attachments

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424

16. Congressional Districts Of:

* a. Applicant: OH-007
* b. Program/Project: OH-007

Attach an additional list of Program/Project Congressional Districts if needed.

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

17. Proposed Project:

* a. Start Date: 04/01/2015
* b. End Date: 03/31/2016

18. Estimated Funding ($):

* a. Federal	1,609,667.00
* b. Applicant	176,300.00
* c. State	
* d. Local	
* e. Other	375,000.00
* f. Program Income	90,000.00
* g. TOTAL	2,250,967.00

*** 19. Is Application Subject to Review By State Under Executive Order 12372 Process?**

- [x] a. This application was made available to the State under the Executive Order 12372 Process for review on
- [ ] b. Program is subject to E.O. 12372 but has not been selected by the State for review.
- [ ] c. Program is not covered by E.O. 12372.

*** 20. Is the Applicant Delinquent On Any Federal Debt? (If "Yes," provide explanation in attachment.)**

- [ ] Yes
- [x] No

If "Yes", provide explanation and attach

Add Attachment | Delete Attachment | View Attachment

21. *By signing this application, I certify (1) to the statements contained in the list of certifications and (2) that the statements herein are true, complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also provide the required assurances** and agree to comply with any resulting terms if I accept an award. I am aware that any false, fictitious, or fraudulent statements or claims may subject me to criminal, civil, or administrative penalties. (U.S. Code, Title 218, Section 1001)**

- [x] ** I AGREE

** The list of certifications and assurances, or an internet site where you may obtain this list, is contained in the announcement or agency specific instructions.

Authorized Representative:

Prefix:	Mr.
* First Name:	James
Middle Name:	A
* Last Name:	Bodenmiller
Suffix:	
* Title:	City Manager
* Telephone Number:	937-324-7300
Fax Number:	937-328-3497
* Email:	jbodenmiller@ci.springfield.oh.us
* Signature of Authorized Representative:	
* Date Signed:	4-8-15

CERTIFICATIONS

In accordance with the applicable statutes and the regulations governing the consolidated plan regulations, the jurisdiction certifies that:

Affirmatively Further Fair Housing -- The jurisdiction will affirmatively further fair housing, which means it will conduct an analysis of impediments to fair housing choice within the jurisdiction, take appropriate actions to overcome the effects of any impediments identified through that analysis, and maintain records reflecting that analysis and actions in this regard.

Anti-displacement and Relocation Plan -- It will comply with the acquisition and relocation requirements of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended, and implementing regulations at 49 CFR 24; and it has in effect and is following a residential antidisplacement and relocation assistance plan required under section 104(d) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, in connection with any activity assisted with funding under the CDBG or HOME programs.

Anti-Lobbying -- To the best of the jurisdiction's knowledge and belief:

1. No Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid, by or on behalf of it, to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with the awarding of any Federal contract, the making of any Federal grant, the making of any Federal loan, the entering into of any cooperative agreement, and the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement;

2. If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been paid or will be paid to any person for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of any agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with this Federal contract, grant, loan, or cooperative agreement, it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," in accordance with its instructions; and

3. It will require that the language of paragraph 1 and 2 of this anti-lobbying certification be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements) and that all subrecipients shall certify and disclose accordingly.

Authority of Jurisdiction -- The consolidated plan is authorized under State and local law (as applicable) and the jurisdiction possesses the legal authority to carry out the programs for which it is seeking funding, in accordance with applicable HUD regulations.

Consistency with plan -- The housing activities to be undertaken with CDBG, HOME, ESG, and HOPWA funds are consistent with the strategic plan.

Section 3 -- It will comply with section 3 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, and implementing regulations at 24 CFR Part 135.

Signature/Authorized Official Date 4/8/15

Specific CDBG Certifications

The Entitlement Community certifies that:

Citizen Participation -- It is in full compliance and following a detailed citizen participation plan that satisfies the requirements of 24 CFR 91.105.

Community Development Plan -- Its consolidated housing and community development plan identifies community development and housing needs and specifies both short-term and long-term community development objectives that provide decent housing, expand economic opportunities primarily for persons of low and moderate income. (See CFR 24 570.2 and CFR 24 part 570)

Following a Plan -- It is following a current consolidated plan (or Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy) that has been approved by HUD.

Use of Funds -- It has complied with the following criteria:

1. Maximum Feasible Priority. With respect to activities expected to be assisted with CDBG funds, it certifies that it has developed its Action Plan so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which benefit low and moderate income families or aid in the prevention or elimination of slums or blight. The Action Plan may also include activities which the grantee certifies are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community, and other financial resources are not available);

2. Overall Benefit. The aggregate use of CDBG funds including section 108 guaranteed loans during program year(s) _____ , _____(a period specified by the grantee consisting of one, two, or three specific consecutive program years), shall principally benefit persons of low and moderate income in a manner that ensures that at least 70 percent of the amount is expended for activities that benefit such persons during the designated period;

3. Special Assessments. It will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds including Section 108 loan guaranteed funds by assessing any amount against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income, including any fee charged or assessment made as a condition of obtaining access to such public improvements.

   However, if CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of a fee or assessment that relates to the capital costs of public improvements (assisted in part with CDBG funds) financed from other revenue sources, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds.

   The jurisdiction will not attempt to recover any capital costs of public improvements assisted with CDBG funds, including Section 108, unless CDBG funds are used to pay the proportion of fee or assessment attributable to the capital costs of public improvements financed from other revenue sources. In this case, an assessment or charge may be made against the property with respect to the public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds. Also, in the case of properties owned and occupied by moderate-income (not low-income) families, an assessment or charge may be made against the property for public improvements financed by a source other than CDBG funds if the jurisdiction certifies that it lacks CDBG funds to cover the assessment.

Excessive Force -- It has adopted and is enforcing:

1. A policy prohibiting the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies within its

jurisdiction against any individuals engaged in non-violent civil rights demonstrations; and

2. A policy of enforcing applicable State and local laws against physically barring entrance to or exit from a facility or location which is the subject of such non-violent civil rights demonstrations within its jurisdiction;

Compliance With Anti-discrimination laws -- The grant will be conducted and administered in conformity with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 USC 2000d), the Fair Housing Act (42 USC 3601-3619), and implementing regulations.

Lead-Based Paint -- Its activities concerning lead-based paint will comply with the requirements of 24 CFR Part 35, subparts A, B, J, K and R;

Compliance with Laws -- It will comply with applicable laws.

Signature/Authorized Official

4/8/15
Date

City Manager
Title

Specific HOME Certifications

The HOME participating jurisdiction certifies that:

Tenant Based Rental Assistance -- If the participating jurisdiction intends to provide tenant-based rental assistance:

> The use of HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance is an essential element of the participating jurisdiction's consolidated plan for expanding the supply, affordability, and availability of decent, safe, sanitary, and affordable housing.

Eligible Activities and Costs -- it is using and will use HOME funds for eligible activities and costs, as described in 24 CFR § 92.205 through 92.209 and that it is not using and will not use HOME funds for prohibited activities, as described in § 92.214.

Appropriate Financial Assistance -- before committing any funds to a project, it will evaluate the project in accordance with the guidelines that it adopts for this purpose and will not invest any more HOME funds in combination with other Federal assistance than is necessary to provide affordable housing;

Signature/Authorized Official

4/8/15
Date

City Manager
Title

ESG Certifications

The Emergency Solutions Grants Program Recipient certifies that:

Major rehabilitation/conversion – If an emergency shelter's rehabilitation costs exceed 75 percent of the value of the building before rehabilitation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed rehabilitation. If the cost to convert a building into an emergency shelter exceeds 75 percent of the value of the building after conversion, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 10 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed conversion. In all other cases where ESG funds are used for renovation, the jurisdiction will maintain the building as a shelter for homeless individuals and families for a minimum of 3 years after the date the building is first occupied by a homeless individual or family after the completed renovation.

Essential Services and Operating Costs – In the case of assistance involving shelter operations or essential services related to street outreach or emergency shelter, the jurisdiction will provide services or shelter to homeless individuals and families for the period during which the ESG assistance is provided, without regard to a particular site or structure, so long the jurisdiction serves the same type of persons (e.g., families with children, unaccompanied youth, disabled individuals, or victims of domestic violence) or persons in the same geographic area.

Renovation – Any renovation carried out with ESG assistance shall be sufficient to ensure that the building involved is safe and sanitary.

Supportive Services – The jurisdiction will assist homeless individuals in obtaining permanent housing, appropriate supportive services (including medical and mental health treatment, victim services, counseling, supervision, and other services essential for achieving independent living), and other Federal State, local, and private assistance available for such individuals.

Matching Funds – The jurisdiction will obtain matching amounts required under 24 CFR 576.201.

Confidentiality – The jurisdiction has established and is implementing procedures to ensure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services under any project assisted under the ESG program, including protection against the release of the address or location of any family violence shelter project, except with the written authorization of the person responsible for the operation of that shelter.

Homeless Persons Involvement – To the maximum extent practicable, the jurisdiction will involve, through employment, volunteer services, or otherwise, homeless individuals and families in constructing, renovating, maintaining, and operating facilities assisted under the ESG program, in providing services assisted under the ESG program, and in providing services for occupants of facilities assisted under the program.

Consolidated Plan – All activities the jurisdiction undertakes with assistance under ESG are consistent with the jurisdiction's consolidated plan.

Discharge Policy – The jurisdiction will establish and implement, to the maximum extent practicable and where appropriate policies and protocols for the discharge of persons from

publicly funded institutions or systems of care (such as health care facilities, mental health facilities, foster care or other youth facilities, or correction programs and institutions) in order to prevent this discharge from immediately resulting in homelessness for these persons.

Signature/Authorized Official

Date 4/8/15

City Manager

Title

APPENDIX TO CERTIFICATIONS

INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING LOBBYING:

A. Lobbying Certification

This certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was made or entered into. Submission of this certification is a prerequisite for making or entering into this transaction imposed by section 1352, title 31, U.S. Code. Any person who fails to file the required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $100,000 for each such failure.