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NAME OF JURISDICTION: City of Youngstown, Ohio

Consolidated Plan Time Period: July 1, 2010 - June 30, 2015

Executive Summary

The City of Youngstown, Community Development Agency (CDA) is the lead agency for the development and implementation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan. The plan is intended to be a community wide collaborative effort that establishes a unified vision for community development actions. The plan analyzes the existing conditions, resources, and assets and identifies a course of action to improve the economic, physical, environmental, community and human conditions in a comprehensive fashion. The plan is a requirement of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), Home Investment Partnerships (HOME), and Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) programs for local jurisdictions to receive annual grant allocations under these programs. HUD statues for the grant programs set forth three basic goals against which the performance of a local jurisdiction will be evaluated. The three goals include providing for decent housing, creating or maintaining a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities. The City of Youngstown, CDA through extensive consultation with local agencies organizations and citizens developed the following priority needs and level of importance for the FY 2010-2014 Five-Year Consolidated Plan:

Priority Need	Level of Importance
Acquisition of Real Property	Medium
Disposition	Medium
Clearance & Demolition	High
Clearance of Contaminated Sites	Medium
Code Enforcement	High
Public Facilities	Medium
Housing Programs	High
Infrastructure	High
Public Services	Medium
Economic Development	Medium
Planning	Medium

This five year consolidated plan will serve to build on the previous 5-year plan that effectively leveraged federal funds with other public and private resources. This plan also is intended to be consistent with other plans namely the City of Youngstown’s comprehensive plan Youngstown 2010.

The Youngstown 2010 plan won a prestigious award from the American Planning Association and continues to serve as a model vision for older industrial communities throughout America and the world. Most importantly, however, it serves as the catalyst for urban regeneration and a number of promising capacity building initiatives in the City of Youngstown and throughout the Mahoning Valley.

The Youngstown 2010 plan was developed from a public vision that is based on four core principles: 1) Accepting that we are a smaller city, Youngstown should strive to be a model of a sustainable mid-size city. 2) Define Youngstown's role in the regional economy. Where does Youngstown fit in the new regional economy? 3) Improve Youngstown's image and quality of life. Make Youngstown a healthier and better place to live and work. 4) A call to action. Develop a practical action-oriented plan to make things happen.

From those four principles a plan was developed and adopted in 2005 that has three main elements; 1) Cleaner, 2) Greener, and 3) Better Planned and Organized. The plan can be viewed at: www.Youngstown2010.com

MANAGING THE PROCESS

Consultation 91.200(b)

1. The City of Youngstown, Community Development Agency (CDA) is the lead agency for overseeing the development of the plan. Major public and private agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan include:

Youngstown/Mahoning Continuum of Care
Youngstown Housing Network
Various non-profit public service providers

2. Agencies, groups, and organizations that participated in the process include the following:
 - **General** §91.100 (a)(1) – CDA consulted with all members of the Continuum of Care and Housing Network that include public and private agencies that provide health services, social and fair housing services during the preparation of the plan.
 - **Homeless strategy** §91.100 (a)(2) – CDA consulted with public and private agencies that provide assisted housing, health services, and social services to determine what resources are available to address the needs of any persons that are chronically homeless.
 - **Lead-based paint hazards** §91.100 (a)(3) – CDA Consulted with the Mahoning County Lead Program, Mahoning Valley LEAP grant

program, The Youngstown Housing Network, Mahoning County Health District and the Youngstown Health District to examine existing data related to lead-based paint hazards and poisonings.

- **Adjacent governments** §91.100 (a)(4) – CDA gave notification to Mahoning County; the cities of Campbell, Struthers, and Girard; the townships, of Austintown, Boardman, Coitsville and Liberty of the draft plan by way of email for input on April 14, 2010.
- **Metropolitan planning** §91.100 (a)(5) – CDA Consulted with the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments (MPO), Western Reserve Transit Authority (WRTA), and the adjacent units of general local government particularly for problems and solutions that go beyond the City of Youngstown.
- **HOPWA** §91.100 (b) – The City of Youngstown does not receive HOPWA funds but does work with the Mahoning County Health District, the City of Youngstown Health District and Meridian Services to develop a metropolitan-wide strategy for addressing, needs of persons with HIV/AIDS and their families.
- **Public housing** §91.100 (c) – CDA consulted with the Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority concerning public housing needs, planned programs, and activities.

Citizen Participation 91.200 (b)

3. Based on the City of Youngstown's current citizen participation plan, the The City of Youngstown held a series of four public meetings to encourage the participation of residents and receive public input on the priorities of the 5-year consolidated plan. Notice of the meeting was emailed to all neighborhood organizations and notice was published in the *Vindicator* newspaper on three dates. The citywatch system, is a telephone message system, was used to communicate directly with residents the meeting location, dates and times. Through YMHA all residents of public housing were notified of the meeting. Meetings were held on Tuesday, January 26 at the ITAM on the cities Westside; Thursday, January 28 at the Associated Neighborhood Center on the cities Eastside; Tuesday, February 2nd at Park Vista on the cities Northside; and Thursday, February 4th at OCCHA (Hispanic organization) on the cities Southside.

4. The process used to allow citizens to review and submit comments on the proposed consolidated plan included:

In addition to public hearings held for input in the development of the 5-year consolidated plan, public notice was given for a 30 day public comment period April 14 through May 14. The draft document was available for public comment on the City of Youngstown's website and available at City Hall, the City Hall Annex and the main branch of the public library. An email was sent to all neighborhood organizations and block watch groups on April 14. A news release was issued to the local

media announcing the public comment period. The following media outlets were notified on April 10, 2010:

Print: The Vindicator, The Tribune Chronicle, Metro Monthly, Buckeye Review, The Jambar and The Business Journal

Television Stations: Channel 21 – WFMJ, Channel 27 – WKBN
Channel 17/62 – WYFX/FOX and Channel 33 – WYTV

Radio Stations: WGFT Radio 1500, WKBN 570 Radio

5. All citizen comments or views received on the plan are attached in the Appendix 4.

HOUSING AND HOMELESS NEEDS

Housing Needs 91.205

6. Using the data from the CHAS data book, which was prepared by HUD and based on the 2000 Census, HUD Table 2A was completed. This table provides a summary of the number of households in each income category by tenure and household type and the percent of such households that have a housing problem. The needs of various households, by household type within each income category, are described below. The extent to which the households within each group are cost burdened and severely cost burdened, and/or living in substandard housing, is examined. Also, the extent to which such problems impact minority households was reviewed.

A review of HUD Table 2A, below, provides the following conclusions relative to the affordability and adequacy of housing in Youngstown for all income groups:

Extremely low and very low income households constitute 39.7% of total households.

The incidence of housing problems intensified with each successively lower income group. This may occur because lower income households must forego home maintenance and/or are forced to reside in substandard housing due to limited resources.

Extremely low and very low income renters represented 60.9% of all renter households and 27.8% of all homeowner households.

Standard condition housing is defined as housing that is safe and decent, providing for adequate cooking, bathing and sleeping facilities with adequate mechanical systems and building integrity.

Substandard condition but suitable for rehabilitation housing is defined as housing that is deteriorated and/or lacking adequate mechanical systems and having physical structure deficiencies.

HUD Table 2A

PRIORITY HOUSING NEEDS (households)		Priority		Unmet Need
Renter	Small Related	0-30%	H	1,081
		31-	H	519
		51-	M	160
	Large Related	0-30%	H	414
		31-	L	143
		51-	L	79
	Elderly	0-30%	H	471
		31-	H	328
		51-	L	108
	All Other	0-30%	H	906
		31-	H	374
		51-	M	154
Owner	Small Related	0-30%	H	424
		31-	H	357
		51-	H	400
	Large Related	0-30%	M	153
		31-	L	125
		51-	L	119
	Elderly	0-30%	H	814
		31-	H	478
		51-	H	283
	All Other	0-30%	M	220
		31-	L	148
		51-	L	68
Non-Homeless Special Needs	Elderly	0-80%	H	1,628
	Frail Elderly	0-80%	H	1,726
	Severe Mental Illness	0-80%	H	1,774
	Physical Disability	0-80%	H	2,409
	Developmental Disability	0-80%		Unknown
	Alcohol/Drug Abuse	0-80%	H	6,570
	HIV/AIDS	0-80%	M	259
	Victims of Domestic	0-80%	H	216

7. The chart below examines the extent that any racial or ethnic group has a disproportionately greater need for any income category in comparison to the needs of that category as a whole. A disproportionately greater need exists when the percentage of persons in a category of need who are members of a particular racial or ethnic group is at least ten percentage points higher than the percentage of persons in the category as a whole.

Households by Racial/Ethnic Status and Income Group

	Total	Extremely Low (0-30%)	%	Very Low (31-50%)	%	Low (51-80%)	%	Moderate (>80%)	%
White (Non-Hispanic)	17,565	2,825	16.1%	2,725	15.5%	3,675	20.9%	8,340	47.5%
Black (Non-Hispanic)	12,565	3,985	31.7%	2,330	18.5%	2,310	18.4%	3,940	31.4%
Hispanic	1,190	333	28.0%	203	17.1%	346	29.1%	308	25.9%
Native American (Non-Hispanic)	56	24	42.9%	10	17.9%	4	7.1%	18	32.1%
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	57	4	7.0%	10	17.5%	4	7.0%	39	68.4%
Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	10	-	0.0%	10	100.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Total	31,443	7,171	22.8%	5,288	16.8%	6,339	20.2%	12,645	40.2%

Source: HUD State of the Cities Data Systems: CHAS Data 2000

The following racial/ethnic status and income categories exhibit disproportionate need:

- Native American (Non-Hispanic) – extremely low income
- Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic) – very low income

Homeless Needs 91.205 (c)

8. Homeless Needs— A concise summary of the nature and extent of homelessness in Youngstown/Mahoning County is provided by the Youngstown/Mahoning County Continuum of Care (CoC) which conducted a point-in-time count of persons experiencing homelessness on January 27, 2009. The count is a statistically reliable, unduplicated enumeration of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. Point-in-time data offers a snapshot of the homeless population being served and is relevant for program planning and shelter capacity purposes. The primary data collection method for the sheltered and unsheltered count was the Homeless Management Information System and a service-based and public places count with a sample of interviews, respectively.

On January 27, 2009, a total of 183 people experienced homelessness.

96 percent of homeless people were living in shelters and transitional housing and 4 percent were living on the street or in places not meant for human habitation.

12.5 percent of homeless adults were victims of domestic violence.

4 percent of homeless adults had a mental health problem expected to be of long continued and indefinite duration.

4 percent of homeless single adults were chronically homeless, which, according to HUD’s definition, means that they are disabled and homeless for long periods or repeatedly.

January 27, 2009 Point in Time Survey	Population
Sheltered	176
Unsheltered	7
Total Homeless	183
Total Individuals	83
Total Persons in families with Children	100
Total Families with Children	31

- The point in time survey revealed the nature and extent of homelessness by racial and ethnic group was 49% White, 49% Black and 2% other.

HUD Table 1A Homeless and Special Needs Populations

Continuum of Care: Housing Gap Analysis Chart

	Current Inventory	Under Development	Unmet Need/Gap
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Individuals

Example	Emergency Shelter	100	40	26
Beds	Emergency Shelter	101	0	0
	Transitional Housing	34	0	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	85	66	61
	Total	220	66	61

Persons in Families With Children

Beds	Emergency Shelter	80	0	0
	Transitional Housing	121	0	0
	Permanent Supportive Housing	124	15	10
	Total	325	15	10

Continuum of Care: Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Number of Families with Children (Family Households):	4	27	0	31
1. Number of Persons in Families with Children	15	85	0	100
2. Number of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without children	52	25	6	83
(Add Lines Numbered 1 & 2 Total Persons)	67	110	6	183
Part2:Homeless Subpopulations	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
a. Chronically Homeless	6		1	7
b. Seriously Mentally Ill	7			
c. Chronic Substance Abuse	51			
d. Veterans	11			
e. Persons with HIV/AIDS	0			
f. Victims of Domestic Violence	23			
g. Unaccompanied Youth (Under 18)	5			

Data from January 27, 2009 CoC Point-in-time Survey

10. The following HUD Table 1B estimates to the best extent practicable, the number of persons in various subpopulations that are not homeless but may require housing or supportive services, including the elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities (mental, physical, developmental, persons with HIV/AIDS and their families), persons with alcohol or other drug addiction, victims of domestic violence, public housing residents.

Special Needs (Non- homeless) Populations HUD Table 1B

SPECIAL NEEDS SUBPOPULATIONS	Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Unmet Need	Dollars to Address Unmet Need	Multi-Year Goals	Annual Goals
Elderly	H	1,628	\$8.1	500	100
Frail Elderly	H	1,726	\$8.6	500	100
Severe Mental Illness	M	1,774	\$8.8	100	20
Developmentally Disabled	M				
Physically Disabled	M	2,409	\$8.8	500	100
Persons w/ Alcohol/Other Drug Addictions	M	6,570	\$12.0	500	100
Persons w/HIV/AIDS	L	259	\$1.2	50	10
Victims of Domestic Violence	M	216	\$1.2	1,000	200
Other					
TOTAL		14,582	\$57.5	3,150	630

Lead-based Paint 91.205 (e)

11. Estimates for the number of housing units that contain lead-based paint hazards, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, and are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families can be determined by a number of factors. Those Factors that contribute to community risk for lead based paint hazards include:

- age of housing
- condition of housing
- poverty and property tenure
- families with young children
- presence of lead poisoning cases

These factors are very interrelated. Communities with old, deteriorated rental properties occupied by very low income families are at highest risk. In contrast, communities with newer, owner-occupied housing occupied

by moderate to high income families have been found to be at lower risk.

Criteria for Lead-Based Paint Hazards

- Any peeling, chipping, flaking, chalking, or otherwise deteriorated lead-based paint
- Any lead-based paint on **friction** surfaces (windows, railings, etc.)
- Any lead-dust paint on impact surfaces (doors, door jambs, stairs, etc.)
- Any dust containing excessive levels of lead on floors, interior window sills or window wells
- Any base solid containing excessive amounts of lead
- Any lead-based paint on any surface which is disturbed as a result of renovation or remodeling activity

Source: Technical Assistance Bulletin 1: Lead-Based Paint Hazards

According to HUD, lead paint is typically found in homes that were constructed prior to 1978. Since 54.2% of housing units in Youngstown were constructed before 1950, the probability of finding lead paint in those units is relatively high. The following table provides an estimate of the total number of housing units with lead-based paint.

Estimate of Lead-Based Paint Hazards

Year Built	Housing Units	% with LBP	Estimated Units with LBP
1980-present	1,130	0%	0
1960-1979	5,454	52 - 72 %	2,836 - 3,927
1940-1959	14,175	70 - 90 %	9,923 - 12,758
before 1940	11,418	80 - 100 %	9,134 - 11,418
Total:	32,177		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The following table provides estimates of the number of housing units (renter and owner) occupied by low income families which are suspected of containing lead based paint.

Estimate of Lead-Based Paint Hazards Renter/Owner Units

Year Built	Renter Units			Owner Units		
	Housing Units	% with LBP	Estimated Units with LBP	Housing Units	% with LBP	Estimated Units with LBP
1980-present	904	0%	0	226	0%	0
1960-1979	3,005	52 - 72 %	1,563 - 2,164	2,449	52 - 72 %	1,273 - 1,763
1940-1959	4,380	70 - 90 %	3,066 - 3,942	9,795	70 - 90 %	6,857 - 8,816
before 1940	3,288	80 - 100 %	2,630 - 3,288	8,130	80 - 100 %	6,504 - 8,130
Total:	11,577			20,600		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

The information on low income families (owners and renters) by age of housing stock is strictly an estimate, due to the lack of information available from the Census or CHAS data sets. Because of the high number of low income households and the age of the housing stock, it can be assumed that the number of units with lead-based paint is high. The

City will continue to work with Mahoning County and the Mahoning Valley Lead Program to evaluate and reduce the number of housing units containing lead-based paint hazards.

HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

Housing Market Analysis 91.210

12. The significant characteristic of the Youngstown housing market in terms of supply, demand, condition, and the cost of housing follows in this section:

Housing Supply

There are a total of 32,177 dwelling units in the City of Youngstown. The total number of vacant dwelling units in the City of Youngstown is 4,982. These two figures indicate that a total of 15.5% of all dwelling units are available. HUD CHAS data indicates that there are a total of 495 affordable dwelling units that are for sale. The below table list the number of available units and size of the units that are affordable and for sale within the city:

Unit Size	Vacant For Sale Units	Number Affordable to Households with Incomes:		
		0-50% of Median	50%-80% of Median	Over 80% of Median
0-1 bedroom	20	20	-	-
2 bedrooms	165	155	10	-
3+ bedrooms	310	275	25	10
Total	495	450	35	10

Source: HUD CHAS Data Report, 2000

There are also a total of 1,527 vacant dwelling units for rent that are affordable. The following table outlines available affordable rental housing units within the city:

Unit Size	Vacant For Rent Units	Number Affordable to Households with Incomes:			
		0-30% of Median	30-50% of Median	50%-80% of Median	Over 80% of Median
0-1 bedroom	379	195	140	40	4
2 bedrooms	684	430	220	30	4
3+ bedrooms	464	365	95	4	-
Total	1,527	990	455	74	8

Source: HUD CHAS Data Report, 2000

Housing Demand

Utilizing data from sources including the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) and Mahoning County Auditors records, an analysis of current housing market sales identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the local housing

market. The data provides insight into the stability of Youngstown neighborhoods, where the amount of available housing stock often far outpaces demand. In the past year (2009), only 578 residential sales occurred within the City — an average of only 48 sales per month (see below table).

Youngstown Area	Number of Sales	Monthly Rate
West	223	18.6
North	48	4
South	286	23.8
East	21	1.75
Total	578	48

Where there appears to be a low demand for housing, the median sale price is also far below that of the regional market. The 2000 Census reported that the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Youngstown was \$40,900, significantly lower than the county value of \$70,700 and the state value of \$103,700. Recent sales indicate that the median for sale home prices are well below the 2000 Census median value. Below are the median sales prices for 2009 sales:

Youngstown Area	Prior 12 Mo Median Sales	Prior 9 Mo. Median Sales	Prior 3 Mo Median Sales
West	\$26,900	\$16,500	\$26,250
North	\$22,000	\$21,950	\$20,000
South	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$16,250
East	\$7,250	\$4,500	\$6,800
Average	\$16,537	\$13,237	\$17,325

Though all the median sales prices lag behind those of the greater regional market, Youngstown’s South and East sides have median home sales prices registering below \$15,000 for the past year.

Housing Conditions

The condition of the housing stock in Youngstown can be identified via census variables chosen to indicate housing deficiency. The age of a structure is used to show which poor treatment can potentially take place. The age threshold commonly used to signal a potential deficiency is approximately 50 years. An additional variable used to identify housing condition is the time the unit has been in the inventory and the duration of time for overcrowding, which is directly related to the wear and tear sustained by the structure. Generally, the value of more than one person per room (1.01) is used as the threshold for defining living conditions as overcrowded.

Age of Housing

The city’s housing stock is older than the county and state, with 54.2% of its housing units 50 years old or older (compared with the county’s 33.0% and the state’s 30.8%). Age of housing stock, as expressed by the number of units over 50 years old, varies widely at the census tract level.

Extremes range from 10.0% in CT 8027.01 to 86.2% in CT 8019. This variance illustrates the diversity of the city’s housing stock in terms of housing age.

Along with housing age, overcrowded units (having more than 1.01 persons per room) and lack of complete plumbing facilities are general indicators of housing quality. Housing units that are overcrowded or lack plumbing facilities may be at risk of becoming substandard. Overcrowded, older housing stock without updated facilities leads to increased wear and tear on a structure, requires additional maintenance, and often results in deteriorating housing, both in terms of condition and value.

In 2000, 1.9% of the housing units in the city were overcrowded, and 0.5% lacked complete plumbing facilities. Both of these rates were comparable to the county and state, with overcrowded rates of 1.4% and 1.7%, and lacking complete plumbing rates of 0.4% and 0.4%, respectively. Although the percentages of total housing units are very low in both instances, the absolute numbers indicate that 168 housing units in the city lack complete plumbing and 620 are overcrowded.

Affordability of Housing

Youngstown has one of the nation’s most affordable housing.

Housing Value and Rent

The 2000 Census reported that the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Youngstown was \$40,900, significantly lower than the county value of \$70,700 and the state value of \$103,700. Within the city, this value varied widely, from a low of \$14,000 in CT 8035 to a high of \$76,900 in CT 8027.02. This large range reflects a wide-range housing market with older, deteriorating housing stock and falling values, as well as well-kept homes. Fair Market Rents (FMRs), as established by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, are based on market rental rates for the Youngstown-Warren Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Current FMRs for 2010 include:

Efficiency	1-bedroom	2-bedroom	3-bedroom	4-bedroom
\$439	\$492	\$595	\$749	\$808

13. According to the 2000 U.S. Census there were a total 32,177 dwelling units in the City of Youngstown and a total of 4,982 were recorded as vacant. In January 2009, the City of Youngstown, Mahoning Valley Organizing Collaborative and Youngstown State University administered a comprehensive vacant property survey in the City of Youngstown. Each of the 62,509 parcels was surveyed and all vacant lots and structures were identified utilizing a consistent methodology. The results were compelling: fully 44 percent of Youngstown parcels are vacant — nearly three times the national average of 15.4 percent. Even more telling is the ratio of residents to vacant structures: in Youngstown, 61.8 vacant structures

exist per 1,000 residents compared to the national average of 2.4 per 1,000 residents. It should not be surprising that with a continued decline in population, there would be an excess supply of housing. That has led to wide spread abandonment and pervasive blight in many areas of the City of Youngstown. This is despite a very aggressive blight removal and demolition program within the City. A total of 2,575 structures have been demolished from 2000-2009. This equates to an average of 286 structures per year. To bring the housing supply in line with the current rate of population decline an average of 400 housing units would need to be removed each year.

Public and Assisted Housing 91.210 (b)

14. YMHA has listed renovations and other activities in its five year capital program. YMHA is currently completing a Section 504 Needs Assessment. This assessment evaluates YMHA's existing public housing stock to determine compliance with Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS). Currently, YMHA is not in compliance with the regulations, which recommend a quota of fully mobile (at least 5%) and sensory accessible (at least 2%) units for persons with disabilities based on the UFAS requirements. With the construction of HOPE VI units, YMHA will be closer to complying with the Section 504 regulations.

Inventory of Public Housing

Name	Total Units	Dwelling Units	Elderly	Family	Bedrooms					
					0	1	2	3	4	5
Ameida Plaza	92	92	92	-	-	90	2	-	-	-
Gutknect Manor	139	139	139	-	-	138	1	-	-	-
Norton Manor	143	143	143	-	88	51	4	-	-	-
PL Strait Homes	348	341	-	341	21	64	40	147	58	11
Rockford Village	155	155	-	155	-	6	49	74	26	-
Scattered Sites	91	91	-	91	-	-	54	37	-	-
Westlake Terrace	308	301	-	301	1	136	139	25	-	-
Total	1,276		374	888	110	485	289	283	84	11

Source: Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority

Section 8 Housing

YMHA also provides rental assistance to low income individuals through the allocation of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers. As of March 2010, YMHA administered 2,213 Section 8 vouchers. Currently, there are 597 households on the waiting list for Section 8 vouchers.

Assisted Affordable Housing

The Ohio Housing Finance Agency (OHFA) maintains a database of private and publicly owned subsidized rental units statewide. Housing included on this list includes units constructed with low income housing tax credits (LIHTC) and Housing Development Assistance Program (HDAP) funds. In Mahoning County, there are approximately 1,627 such units, 1,396 of which

were in the City of Youngstown. These units make up approximately 3.8% of the city's total housing stock. The following table depicts the inventory of assisted rental housing in Youngstown.

Subsidized Affordable Housing Units

Name	Address	Total Units	Funding Type	number of bedrooms				
				1	2	3	4	+
Applecrest Village	6003-6075 Applecrest St, Youngstown	45	LIHTC					
Beatitude House I	1427 Fifth Ave, Youngstown	4	HDAP	X	X		X	
Beatitude House II	1515 Fifth Ave, Youngstown	16	HDAP	X				
Breaden	212 Breaden, Youngstown	3	LIHTC					
Brockton	906 W. Indianola (rear), Youngstown	1	LIHTC					
Choice Elderly	Wirt and Madison Aves, Youngstown	40	HDAP		X			
Covington	1516 Covington, Youngstown	1	LIHTC					
Crim Apartments	169-171 Benita, Youngstown	22	LIHTC					
Crim Apartments	1550-52 Florencedale, Youngstown	13	LIHTC					
Eagle Heights I	Scattered sites, Youngstown	10	LIHTC, HDAP					X
Eastwood Village	1042-96 Eastway Drive, Youngstown	152	LIHTC	X	X			
GCI Rentals	1347 1/2 Albert, Youngstown	36	LIHTC					
GlenPark Manor	1520 Overland, Youngstown	16	HDAP	X				
Indianola	906 W. Indianola, Youngstown	2	LIHTC					
International Towers	25 Market St, Youngstown	173	Section 8	X				
King Arthur	477 W. Boston, Youngstown	3	LIHTC					
King David Apartments	123 Shields, Youngstown	43	LIHTC					
MCCDP Homeless Solutions	550 West Chalmers Ave, Youngstown	89	LIHTC		X	X		
McGuffey Terrace	Youngstown	151	HDAP	X	X			
Meridian Place/H.E.A.L.	1160 B Marks Ave, Youngstown	29	HDAP	X	X	X		
North Heights Homes (Youngstown)	Scattered sites, Youngstown	10	LIHTC					X
Parkwood	1024 Parkwood, Youngstown	1	LIHTC					
Ravenwood	606 W. Ravenwood, Youngstown	1	LIHTC					
South Youngstown Homes	Scattered sites, Youngstown	40	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Sun Shine	1133 Sun Shine, Youngstown	12	LIHTC					
Terlesky & Giuliani	Scattered sites, Youngstown	7	LIHTC					
Westview	3111 Leo Ave, Youngstown	124	Section 8		X	X	X	
Youngstown Choice Homes II	1555 Belmont Ave, Youngstown	39	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Choice Homes III	Scattered sites, Youngstown	40	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Choice Homes IV	Scattered sites, Youngstown	38	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Choice Homes V	Scattered sites, Youngstown	40	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Jubilee Homes	Scattered sites, Youngstown	30	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Jubilee Homes II	Scattered sites, Youngstown	37	LIHTC, HDAP			X	X	X
Youngstown Jubilee Homes III	Scattered sites, Youngstown	48	LIHTC			X	X	X
Youngstown Jubilee Homes IV	Scattered sites, Youngstown	40	HDAP				X	
Youngstown Jubilee Homes V	Scattered sites, Youngstown	40	HDAP			X	X	
Total		1,396						

Source: Ohio Housing Finance Agency

A recent survey conducted March 2010 by the Community Development Agency revealed that of the 1,396 subsidized rental units existing in Youngstown, only 36 units were available. Most of the agencies reported they had a waiting list.

- Approximately 187 of the scattered site LIHTC projects listed in the above chart reach the end of the 15 year required affordability period during the next five year. These units currently target households at or below 50% AMI. Despite the ending of the required affordability, it is expected that these units will remain affordable. This assessment is based mainly on the location of said units being in areas that most likely would not be able to demand market rates.

Homeless Inventory 91.210 (c)

16. A summary of the existing facilities and services within Youngstown that assist homeless persons and families with children and subpopulations are identified in the following CoC Housing Inventory Chart.

Continuum of Care Housing Inventory Chart

Fundamental Components in CoC System - Housing Inventory Chart											
EMERGENCY SHELTER											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		2009 Year-Round Units/Beds			2009 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Year-Round	Seasonal	Over flow /Voucher
Current Inventory											
Burdman Group	Sojourner Hous	ES1		SFHC		6	18	5	27	0	0
Family Service Agency	Daybreak	ES2		YMF		0	0	18	18	0	0
Rescue Mission	Rescue Mission	ES3		SMF HC		20	82	82	144	0	0
				SUBTOTAL		26	100	105	189		
Under Development											
None											
				SUBTOTAL							
TRANSITIONAL HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		2009 Year-Round Units/Beds			2009 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Over flow /Voucher
Current Inventory											
Beatitude House	House of Blessing	TH1		SFHC		12	37	0	37		
Meridian Services	Bodnar Home	TH2		SMF		0	0	8	8		
Meridian Services	Passages	TH3		SMF		0	0	16	16		
Meridian Services	Phoenix Court	TH4		HC		10	40	0	40		
Meridian Services	Project Safe	TH5		HC		8	32	0	32		
YWCA	Barbara Wick Home	TH6		SFHC		5	12	10	22		
				SUBTOTAL		35	121	34	155		
Under Development											
None											
				SUBTOTAL							
PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING											
Provider Name	Facility Name	HMIS	Geo Code	Target Population		2009 Year-Round Units/Beds			2009 All Beds		
				A	B	Family Units	Family Beds	Individual Beds	Total Beds	Seasonal	Over flow /Voucher
Current Inventory											
Beatitude House	Supportive Housing	PH1		SFHC		11	36	1	37		
Meridian Services	Homeless Solutions	PF2		SMF		0	0	60	60		
Meridian Services	Homestead House	PH3		SMF		0	0	6	6		
YWCA	Single Women	PH4		SF		0	0	10	10		
YWCA	Proj Independence	PH5		SF		0	0	8	8		
YWCA	Scattered Site I	PH6		HC		10	38	0	38		
YWCA	Scattered Site II	PH7		HC		7	18	0	18		
YWCA	Scattered Site III	PH8		HC		9	32	0	32		
Meridian Services	SRO II	PH9		SF		0	0	8	8		
				SUBTOTAL		37	124	93	217		
Under Development											
None											

Special Need Facilities and Services 91.210 (d)

17. Facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing include nursing homes and licensed health care providers. In addition to elderly housing projects, Mahoning County has 26 nursing homes licensed or Medicare/Medicaid certified as health care providers, with total capacity of 5,485 beds. Fourteen of these facilities are located in the City of Youngstown. These health care providers have been licensed and/or Medicare/Medicaid certified by the Ohio Department of Health. In addition, the county has 24 active facilities licensed as

residential care or assisted living facilities. Thirteen are located in the City of Youngstown. These housing choices have become very important to the elderly population, especially because of increased life expectancy rates. The following tables list the licensed nursing homes and residential care/assisted living facilities in Youngstown.

Mahoning County Licensed Nursing Homes

Provider Name	Address	License ID	Medicare ID	Licensed Capacity
Boardman Specialty Care	5665 South Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44512	1343N	365185	221
Briarfield Manor	461 South Canfield-Niles Road, Youngstown, OH 44515	0607N	365822	98
Camelot Arms Care Center	2958 Canfield Road, Youngstown, OH 44511	1742N	365972	100
Carrington South Health Care Center, Inc.	850 East Midlothian Blvd., Youngstown, OH 44507	1924N	365795	149
Colonial Health Care Center	196 Colonial Drive, Youngstown, OH 44505	1544N	366295	100
Danridge's Burgundi Manor	31 Maranatha Drive, Youngstown, OH 44505	2232N	365831	62
Guardian Health Care Center	1735 Belmont Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44504	1703N	365460	101
Heritage Manor	517 Gypsy Lane, Youngstown, OH 44504	1230N	365114	72
Liberty Health Care Center, Inc.	1355 Churchill-Hubbard Road, Youngstown, OH 44505	2113N	366113	110
Meridian Arms Living Center	650 South Meridian Road, Youngstown, OH 44509	1892N	365732	50
Omni Manor	3245 Vestal Road, Youngstown, OH 44509	1702N	365433	225
Park Vista Retirement Community	1216 Fifth Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44504	1450N	365275	98
Ron Joy Nursing Home	830 Boardman-Canfield Road, Youngstown, OH 44512	1510N	365760	87
St. Elizabeth Health Center	1044 Belmont Avenue, Youngstown, OH 44501	2138N	366132	30

Source: Ohio Department of Health, 2005

Mahoning County Elderly Assisted Living Centers

Provider Name	Address	City	County	Status	State ID
Alterra Sterling of Youngstown	2300 Canfield Road	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	2199R
Bryson Manor	115 Illinois Avenue, PO Box 2269	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	1128R
Flo's Finest Care	480 Lora Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	0740R
Home for the Aged, The	1408 Mahoning Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	1295R
Inn at Christing Valley, The	3150 South Schenley	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	2281R
Levy Gardens	584 Granada Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	2153R
Liberty Arms Assisted Living Facility	1353 Churchill-Hubbard Road	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	2113R
Meridian Arms Living Center	650 South Meridian Road	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	1892R
Omni West	3259 Vestal Road	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	2022R
Park Vista Retirement Community	1216 Fifth Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	1450R
Sateri Home	102/920/960 Boardman-Canfield Road	Youngstown	Mahoning	Active	1939R 1940R 1941R
Windhaven House, Inc.	1012 Glenwood Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Closed	0130R
Windsor House Care Center	1735 Belmont Avenue	Youngstown	Mahoning	Closed	1703R

Source: Ohio Department of Health

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.210 (e)

18. The cost of housing or the incentives to develop, maintain, or improve affordable housing within Youngstown are not unduly affected by public policies. The Youngstown zoning ordinance does not apply overly restrictive requirements on the development of new housing. Youngstown has adopted the International Residential Construction Code. Youngstown has used property tax abatements and waiver of building and utility connection fees to encourage the development of affordable housing. In 2008, Youngstown prepared an Analysis of Impediments to Fair Housing Choices. Through this comprehensive analysis, the city examined public policy in terms of its impact on the provision of fair and affordable housing throughout the city. The purpose of evaluating the regulatory, administrative and human resource environments of the city relative to fair and affordable housing was to determine what actions, if any, are appropriate to increase the availability, affordability and adequacy of housing for low and moderate income households. To ensure consistency with the policies and programs recommended by the Consolidated Plan and to ensure continued compliance with the Fair Housing certification found at 24 CFR 91.225(a)(1), the update identified specific strategies, funding sources and implementing agencies to address impediments as they relate to fair housing choice.

STRATEGIC PLAN

This strategic plan describes how Youngstown plans to provide new or improved availability, affordability, and sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity, principally for extremely low-, low-income, and moderate-income residents.

General Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies 91.215 (a)

19. In its review and analysis of community development needs, Youngstown utilized information gathered through public meeting and public comments received during the consolidated planning process. Youngstown also held a meeting with relevant community stakeholders and requested non-housing community development needs from various community groups. This process has resulted in a compilation of needs and goals. Youngstown has developed and prioritized the following community development needs for the next five years. They include:

Acquisition of Real Property Needs

Wide-spread foreclosures and abandonment of property has lead to an opportunity to acquire properties that otherwise would deteriorate and eventually need to be demolished. Acquisition of real property for rehabilitation and resale is a needed and preferred strategy for neighborhood preservation in targeted areas.

Disposition Needs

Real property that is acquired will need to be sold to qualified home purchasers and non-profit housing developers for redevelopment.

Demolition Needs

The issues identified as demolition needs include excessive vacant, abandoned and dilapidated structures (1,173 structures) on the demolition list, multiple code enforcement violations, degradation of neighborhood integrity and elimination of slum/blight. **This was the #1 priority need identified through citizen input.**

Clearance of Contaminated Sites Needs

Youngstown has been very proactive in brownfield remediation, mainly with the assistance of Clean Ohio grant funds. There remain several brownfields that require remediation clearance.

Code Enforcement Needs

Rental property and vacant property registration records have identified a need to use code enforcement activities to require property owners/occupants to maintain property in code compliant condition. **This was the #2 priority need identified through citizen input.**

Public Facility Needs

The issues identified as public facility needs include; lack of adequate handicapped accessibility to public facilities, inadequate number/condition of recreation sites, facilities and equipment, inadequate number of youth centers and neighborhood facilities, inadequate number/condition of community and senior centers, need for improvements to facilities for persons with disabilities (including children), inadequate number/condition of facilities for troubled youth, inadequate parking facilities in downtown Youngstown.

Housing

The issues identified as housing needs include; assisting the homeless and preventing homelessness, reducing lead paint hazards, retaining existing housing as decent and affordability, and providing incentives for creating homeownership.

Infrastructure Improvement Needs

The issues identified as infrastructure improvement needs include; deteriorating sewer and water systems, deteriorating sidewalks and curbs, poor street conditions, deteriorating bridges and retaining walls, improvement of storm sewer/flood drain system, lack of proper lighting, street signage, and other streetscape elements including enhancements such as street trees and plantings. **This was the #3 priority need identified through citizen input.**

Public Service Needs

The issues identified as public service needs include code enforcement, services for all people with disabilities, including removal of architectural barriers, homeless services, substance abuse services, child care services, health care services, fair housing counseling, tenant-landlord counseling, employment training, literacy training, capacity-building of non-profits, and transportation services.

Economic Development Needs

The issues identified as economic development needs include; excess of office space in downtown/poorly maintained office space, rehabilitation of commercial buildings/facades, continuing loans/grants to MBE/WBE/small business/disadvantaged businesses, environmental studies/remediation of brownfields, need for incentives to spur development, and public improvements to support economic development.

Other Needs

The issues identified as planning needs include; need for creation of comprehensive zoning ordinances, continued implementation of Youngstown 2010 Plan and development of Youngstown 2020 Plan, and neighborhood revitalization planning

HUD TABLE 2B - Priority Community Development Needs

Priority Need	Priority Need Level	Unmet Priority Need	Dollars to Address Need	5 Yr Goal Plan/Act	Annual Goal Plan/Act	Percent Goal Completed
Acquisition of Real Property	M	12,000	\$5.0			
Disposition	M					
Clearance and Demolition	H	1,172	\$11.7	1,000	200	
Clearance of Contaminated Sites	H	129	\$11.4	10		
Code Enforcement	H	4,000	\$2.5	4,000	750	
Public Facility (General)						
Senior Centers	M	5	\$2.5	5	1	
Handicapped Centers	M	2	\$2	2		
Homeless Facilities	H	6	\$1.0	2		
Youth Centers	H	4	\$1.0	2		
Neighborhood Facilities	H	2	\$2	1		
Child Care Centers	M	4	\$2	2		
Health Facilities	M	2	\$2	2		
Mental Health Facilities	M	2	\$5	2		
Parks and/or Recreation Facilities	M	5	\$1.5	2		
Parking Facilities	M	2	\$5	1		
Tree Planting	H	600	\$1.0	100	25	
Fire Stations/Equipment	H	5	\$1.0	5	1	
Abused/Neglected Children Facilities	H	2	\$2.5	2		
Asbestos Removal	M	25	\$1.4	5		
Non-Residential Historic Preservation	M	4	\$1.0	2		
Other Public Facility Needs						
Infrastructure (General)						
Water/Sewer Improvements	H	100	\$2.0			
Street Improvements	H	200	\$5.0	200	50	
Sidewalks	H	200	\$1.5			
Solid Waste Disposal Improvements	L	0				
Flood Drainage Improvements	L	2	\$5			
Other Infrastructure						
Public Services (General)						
Senior Services	M	200	\$1	100	30	
Handicapped Services	M	200	\$1	100	18	
Legal Services	M	200	\$1	100		
Youth Services	H	2,000	\$1.25	2,000	350	
Child Care Services	M	5	\$			
Transportation Services	M	200	\$2.5			
Substance Abuse Services	M	200	\$2.5	100	20	
Employment/Training Services	H	100	\$2.5	100	1	
Health Services	M	100	\$1	100		
Lead Hazard Screening	M	200	\$2.5	100		
Crime Awareness	M	100	\$1			
Fair Housing Activities	M	100	\$1	100	25	
Tenant Landlord Counseling	M	100	\$1	100	25	
Other Services						
Economic Development (General)						
C/I Land Acquisition/Disposition	M	5	\$7.5	2		
C/I Infrastructure Development	M	5	\$7.5	2		
C/I Building Acq/Const/Rehab	M	5	\$7.5	2		
Other C/I						
ED Assistance to For-Profit	M	50	\$7.5	25	5	
ED Technical Assistance	M	50	\$7.5	25	5	
Micro-enterprise Assistance	M	10	\$7.5	5	1	
TOTAL			\$58.25			

20. Areas within Youngstown of concentrated low income families and areas of concentrated minority population are shown in the following:

Areas of Concentrated Low Income families

The HUD-calculated median income in 2009 for a family of four in the Youngstown-Warren MSA was \$50,950. According to HUD, family income levels can be categorized as extremely low, very low, low, moderate, middle, and high. In the Youngstown-Warren MSA, these categories were associated with the following median family income (MFI) dollar ranges for a family of four persons:

- Extremely Low Income (0-30% MFI): up to \$15,550
- Very Low Income (31-50% MFI): \$15,551 to \$25,900
- Low Income (51-80% MFI): \$25,901 to \$41,450
- Moderate Income (81-95% MFI): \$41,451 to \$48,400
- Middle Income (96-115% MFI): \$48,401 to \$58,590
- High Income (greater than 115% MFI): \$58,591 and higher

For consolidated planning purposes, emphasis is placed on those families earning 80% or less of the MFI. Census Tracts in the city that have 51.0% or higher low/moderate income persons are eligible for CDBG area benefit activities and are defined as areas of low-income concentration. In Youngstown, 33 of the 40 census tracts fall into this category. The following table and map depicts the low/moderate income percentages of those 33 census tracts that are greater than 51% in the city.

Census Tracts with Concentrated Low-Moderate Income Persons

Census Tract	Total Population	LMI Persons	% LMI
8001	1,944	1,183	80.9%
8002	738	537	72.8%
8003	1,573	938	59.6%
8004	1,409	805	57.1%
8005	2,556	2,013	78.8%
8006	1,884	1,332	70.7%
8007	2,157	1,558	72.2%
8009	754	591	78.4%
8010	2,094	1,430	68.3%
8011	2,533	1,495	59.0%
8012	1,875	1,215	64.9%
8013	2,565	1,438	56.1%
8016	4,616	3,158	68.4%
8017	2,189	1,650	75.4%
8019	541	424	78.4%
8020	1,207	922	76.4%
8021	1,412	1,120	79.3%
8022	1,183	879	74.3%
8023	1,633	1,156	70.8%
8024	4,368	2,946	67.4%
8025	1,981	1,209	61.7%
8029	2,837	1,516	53.4%
8031	1,725	1,207	70.0%

City of Youngstown, Ohio

8032	1,128	740	65.6%
8034	1,703	1,239	72.8%
8035	1,023	768	75.1%
8037	505	481	95.2%
8040	2,506	1,675	66.8%
8041	1,564	979	62.6%
8043	1,683	1,127	67.0%
8044	571	494	86.5%

Areas of Minority Concentration

Areas of the City of Youngstown whose rates of racial or ethnic minorities are greater than ten percentage points above the city rate are considered *areas of ethnic/racial concentrations*. In other words, certain census tracts contain a disproportionately higher number of minority residents.

In Youngstown, census tracts where minorities comprised more than 59.1% of the total population were characterized as areas of ethnic/racial concentrations. Census tracts where African Americans comprised more than 53.8% of the total population were characterized as areas of ethnic/racial concentrations. Twenty-one census tracts fall into this category. In 2000, census tracts 8007 and 8009 had rates of other/two or more rates and Hispanic/Latino at least ten percentage points higher than the citywide average. There was no census tract in the city where the rate of American Indian/Alaska Natives or Asian/Pacific Islanders equaled or exceeded ten percentage points over the citywide rate.

Concern over this situation generally arises when these same geographic areas are also noted to contain a disproportionately higher share of additional characteristics such as low-income households, vacant and/or substandard housing units, and unemployed and/or underemployed persons, among other issues.

Census Tracts Concentration of Minority Population

Census Tract	Total population	% Minority
8001	1,988	70.8%
8002	1,394	70.9%
8003	1,585	73.2%
8004	1,413	76.6%
8005	3,899	80.3%
8006	1,912	71.3%
8016	4,619	56.8%
8017	2,191	53.9%
8010	618	86.7%
8020	1,139	87.9%
8021	1,548	83.7%
8022	1,201	92.8%
8023	1,621	91.2%
8024	4,368	78.7%
8025	1,990	77.9%
8034	1,670	63.8%
8035	1,036	90.3%
8037	1,059	57.4%
8041	1,847	65.4%
8043	1,712	58.3%
8044	943	59.1%

21. Youngstown is proposing to designate two separate Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas; 1) Idora Neighborhood, census tract 8025
2) Wick Park Neighborhood, census tract 8040. The required information for these designations is located in the Appendix.
22. The basis for allocating investments geographically within Youngstown is based on a number of factors including organizational capacity within the neighborhoods, the area needs, and concentration of low income families.
23. Youngstown estimates the percentage of funds it plans to dedicate to Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas at approximately 10% per year.
24. The main obstacle to meeting the needs of the underserved is funding.

Specific Objectives 91.215 (a) (4)

25. The following HUD Table 1C provides a summary of priorities and specific objectives Youngstown intends to initiate and/or complete. Outcomes are categorized as providing either new or improved availability/accessibility, affordability, or sustainability of decent housing, a suitable living environment, and economic opportunity.

HUD Table 1C Summary of Specific Objectives

Grantee Name: Youngstown, Ohio

Availability/Accessibility of Decent Housing (DH-1)							
Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
DH 1.1	New Affordable Rental/For Sale Housing	HOME NSP	2010	Housing Units	2		%
			2011		2		%
			2012		2		%
			2013		2		%
			2014		2		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				10
Affordability of Decent Housing (DH-2)							
DH 2.1	Home Buyer Assistance Homeless Prevention	HOME HPRP	2010	People	8		%
			2011		8		%
			2012		8		%
			2013		8		%
			2014		8		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				40
Sustainability of Decent Housing (DH-3)							
DH 3.1	Housing Rehab Limited Repair Emergency Repair Lead Hazard	HOME CDBG	2010	People	250		%
			2011		250		%
			2012		250		%
			2013		250		%
			2014		250		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				1250
Availability/Accessibility of Suitable Living Environment (SL-1)							
SL 1.1	Demolition & Clearance Homeless Services Public Services	NSP CDBG ESG	2010	Housing Units People	5000		%
			2011		5000		%
			2012		5000		%
			2013		5000		%
			2014		5000		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				25000
Affordability of Suitable Living Environment (SL-2)							
SL 2.1	Public Facilities Infrastructure	CDBG	2010	Public Facilities People	40001		%
			2011		40001		%
			2012		40001		%
			2013		40001		%
			2014		40001		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				40001
Sustainability of Suitable Living Environment (SL-3)							
SL 3.1	Code Enforcement	CDBG	2010	People	400		%
			2011		400		%
			2012		400		%
			2013		400		%
			2014		400		%
			MULTI-YEAR GOAL				2000

Availability/Accessibility of Economic Opportunity (EO-1)							
Specific Objective		Source of Funds	Year	Performance Indicators	Expected Number	Actual Number	Percent Completed
EO 1.1	Job Creation Activities	CDBG	2010	Jobs	2		%
			2011		5		%
			2012		5		%
			2013		5		%
			2014		5		%
			<u>MULTI-YEAR GOAL</u>				22
Affordability of Economic Opportunity (EO-2)							
EO 2.1	Business Development	CDBG	2010	Businesses	0		%
			2011		2		%
			2012		2		%
			2013		2		%
			2014		2		%
			<u>MULTI-YEAR GOAL</u>				8
Sustainability of Economic Opportunity (EO-3)							
EO 3.1	Business Assistance	CDBG	2010	Jobs	0		%
			2011		5		%
			2012		5		%
			2013		5		%
			2014		5		%
			<u>MULTI-YEAR GOAL</u>				20
Neighborhood Revitalization (NR-1)							
NR 1.1	Idora Neighborhood Wick Park Neighborhood	CDBG	2010	People	0		%
			2011		5330		%
			2012		5330		%
			2013		5330		%
			2014		5330		%
			<u>MULTI-YEAR GOAL</u>				5330
Other (O-1)							
O 1.1	Planning	CDBG	2010	People	0		%
			2011		2000		%
			2012		2000		%
			2013		2000		%
			2014		2000		%
			<u>MULTI-YEAR GOAL</u>				8000

HOUSING

Priority Housing Needs 91.215 (b)

26. The relationship between the allocation priorities and the extent of need given to each category specified in the Housing Needs Table (HUD Table 2A) is based on the extent of the unmet need. Obviously the greater unmet need exists in both of the lowest income categories for renter and owner. Where the unmet need is below 150 the priority of low was given, where the unmet need ranged between 151 and 300 the priority of medium was given and where the unmet need exceeded 300 the priority of high was given.
27. The extremely weak housing market and availability of affordable housing units was the basis for determining a low priority for additional units. The characteristics of the housing market and the severity of housing problems determined the highest priority where the greatest needs exist. It is no surprise that the highest needs are among extremely low-income and low-income households.
28. The obstacle to meeting underserved housing needs is funding.

Specific Objectives/Affordable Housing 91.215 (b)

29. Based on the analysis and needs, the following specific housing objective statements have been established for the five year consolidated plan:

DH-1.1 is intended to increase the availability/accessibility of decent housing and involves the creation of new affordable housing units with non-profit housing developers – YMHA Youth Build, Habitat for Humanity, YNDC, CHOICE, and Commonwealth will construct or acquire for rehab units either for sale or rental. Habitat for Humanity will serve home owners at or below 50% of the AMI. All other programs will serve clientele at or below 80% of the AMI. The need for new housing units is limited so the expected number of housing units over the next five years is ten.

DH-2.1 is intended to increase the affordability of decent housing units and involves assisting in creating home ownership through providing home buyer down payment and closing cost assistance. All eligible people will be at 80% AMI or below. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 40. It is also intended to help people that are near homeless from becoming homeless through homeless prevention assistance. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 1250.

DH-3.1 is intended to make decent housing more sustainable and involves providing assistance to maintain housing units in a safe, decent and sanitary manner through whole home rehab, limited repair, emergency

repair and lead hazard abatement. All eligible people will be at or below 80% AMI. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 2450.

30. The expected Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available to address the identified needs over the next five years include: CDBG \$4,900,000, HOME \$4,000,000, State LIHTC \$10,000,000 and other private and bank funding \$2,500,000, for a total of \$21,400,000.
31. The weak housing market will limit the production of new owner and rental units. There are currently more affordable housing units than needed. The condition of exiting housing leads Youngstown to focus the majority of housing resources on rehabilitation of existing units and/or the acquisition of existing units.
32. Youngstown does not intend to use HOME funds for tenant-based rental assistance.

Public Housing Strategy 91.215 (c)

33. YMHA's strategy to serve the needs of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families residing in Youngstown and served by the public housing agency is provide available public housing units and available section 8 certificates.
34. YMHA's strategy for addressing the revitalization and restoration needs of public housing projects in Youngstown involves making capital improvements in the Brier Hill Annex and Westlake Terrace developments. To improve the management and operation of such public housing YMHA involves residents within the developments and has resident representation on the YMHA board.
35. YMHA's strategy for improving the living environment of extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate income families residing in public housing involves promoting self-sufficiency and asset development of families and continuing to provide supportive services.
36. Youngstown has always provided available resources as needed to YMHA and will continue to assist with projects like with YMHA's Youth Build program.
37. The Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority is not designated as "troubled" by HUD.

HOMELESS

Priority Homeless Needs

38. Youngstown's choice of priority needs and the allocation of resources is based on reliable data meeting HUD's standards and reflects the required consultation with the CoC, homeless persons, and other concerned citizens regarding the needs of homeless families with children and individuals.
39. Priorities were established by the CoC for each category of service needs within the homeless system. Needs were analyzed to determine the relative priority of each priority homeless needs category.
40. The gap in sheltered and unsheltered chronic homeless is relatively small according to the housing gap analysis chart (HUD Table 1A). There were only six unsheltered chronic homeless persons.

Homeless Strategy (91.215 (c))

Homelessness

41. Youngstown's strategy for developing a system to address homelessness and the priority needs of homeless persons and families involves homeless prevention, outreach and supportive services. Within the CoC there are adequate emergency shelter beds for both individuals and families. The need is for emergency shelter operational cost support and supportive services. There is also a need for a permanent supportive housing strategy that the City of Youngstown will work with the CoC to identify and fill that need.
42. Youngstown's strategy for helping extremely low- and low-income individuals and families who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless is to provide services in place through rental and utility assistance, housing repair, health care, food and clothing programs, counseling services and information referral services when necessary.

Chronic Homelessness

43. The City continues to work with the CoC to establish a blueprint for ending chronic homelessness. A comprehensive homelessness needs assessment was completed using the methodology designed by the U. S. Interagency Council (ICH), which includes collection of qualitative and quantitative data from the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) and the Point-in-Time study. The CoC recently completed Ten Year 2008-2018 Plan to End Homelessness. (91.215(I))
44. Efforts to increase coordination between housing providers, health, and service agencies in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless are ongoing and one of the primary responsibilities of the CoC. (91.215(I))

Homelessness Prevention

45. Youngstown's strategy to help prevent homelessness for individuals and families with children who are at imminent risk of becoming homeless involves many agencies providing housing assistance, housing repair, utility assistance health care, food and clothing programs, as well as counseling and referral service. A list of programs and agencies are listed below:

Rental Assistance/Subsidized Housing

- Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority, permanent subsidized housing
- Catholic Charities Housing Opportunities, home ownership and supportive housing for low-income clients
- YWCA, home ownership and supportive housing for low-income clients
- Meridian Services, Meridian Place, permanent subsidized housing for homeless clients with SMI
- Meridian Services, Project Heal, permanent subsidized housing for homeless clients with HIV/AIDS
- Meridian Services, Glen Park Manor, permanent subsidized housing for the elderly

Housing Repair

- Youngstown Community Development Agency, Housing Department, home repairs for low-income homeowners
- Interfaith Home Maintenance Service, Inc., light repairs for low-income homeowners
- Mahoning County Comprehensive Housing Improvement Program (CHIP)

Utility Assistance

- Catholic Charities Regional Agency, emergency utility assistance
- Protestant Family Services, emergency utility assistance
- Salvation Army, emergency utility assistance
- Faith-based agencies, emergency utility assistance
- Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership, HEAP program, utility payment assistance to families and weatherization programs
- SBC, universal assistance program
- Dominion East Ohio and Ohio Edison, assistance in medical emergencies

Health Care

- Youngstown City Health District, Homeless Nurse
- Youngstown City Health District, Infant Immunizations, Food and Nutrition training
- Youngstown community health clinic, health care for low-income individuals and families
- Humility of Mary Health Partners Mobile Van, visit congregate meal sites and housing facilities

- Area Agency on Aging, District XI *Passport Program*, home care for disabled elderly
- Catholic Charities Regional Agency, in life-threatening situations

Food Programs

- Greater Youngstown POINT, homeless food pantry
- Protestant Family Services, food pantry
- Fish-Samaritan, Inc., food pantry
- New Beginnings Assembly of God, food pantry
- Jesus is the Way Outreach Ministries, food pantry
- St. John The Baptist Catholic, food pantry
- Good Hope Lutheran Church, food pantry
- Victory Christian Center, food pantry
- New Life Assembly of God, food pantry
- Austintown Community Church, food pantry
- Struthers United Methodist Church, food pantry
- The Concern, Inc., food pantry
- Youngstown Community Food Center and Gleaners Food Bank, food bank
- Second Harvest Food Bank of Mahoning Valley, food bank and food services for low-income
- St. Vincent De Paul Society, congregate meal site
- Sr. John's Episcopal, congregate meal site
- St. Andrews AME, congregate meal site
- Rescue Mission, meal site
- Youngstown Salvation Army, meal site
- Austintown Salvation Army, meal site
- Birthright Tri-City Inc, food service for families and expectant mothers
- Catholic Charities Regional Agency, emergency groceries for families
- Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership, emergency groceries
- People are Hurting, emergency groceries
- Native American Council, serves primarily Native Americans, groceries, other needs
- Organizacion Civica Y Cultura Hispana America (OCCHA), children's program

Clothing

- Goodwill Industries of Youngstown, second-hand clothing
- Fish Samaritan, second-hand clothing
- St. Vincent De Paul Society, second hand clothing
- Penny Pinchers, second hand clothing
- EM Memorial Thrift Shop, second hand clothing
- Mahoning County Homeless Coalition Stand Down, second hand clothing, career clothing
- Veteran's Clinic, serving veterans and families, clothing subsidies

Advocacy and Counseling Services

- Help Hotline, PATH program
- CASA Program, Mahoning County, advocacy for children of divorced families

- Community Legal Aid, legal services for low-income
- Youngstown Area Urban League, housing counseling and financial counseling for low-income
- Catholic Charities Housing Opportunities, housing counseling
- Comprehensive Strategies for Juvenile Justice, reduce juvenile crime and risk factors leading to juvenile crime

Information and Referral

- Help Hotline, Information and Referral 24 hours a day/7 days a week
- Help Hotline, 2-1-1 line, Health and Human Services Information and Referral 24 hours a day/7 days a week
- Homeless Management Information System housed at Youngstown State University identifies individuals who need services on a regular basis.
- The Greater Youngstown POINT, Drop-in-Center
- Youngstown City Health District, Homeless Nurse
- Mahoning County Department of Job and Family Services, provides range of supportive services in Mahoning County
- OCCHA, information and referral for Spanish-speaking persons
- Youngstown-Mahoning Valley United Way, funding and coordination for provider agencies

How homeless persons access/receive assistance:

- Referral services (HELP Hotline, 2-1-1 line, Community Legal Aid, Department of Job and Family Services, Youngstown Area Urban League, OCCHA)
- Youngstown Community Development Agency, secure services for residents of Youngstown and the Youngstown Police Department's community policing program, referrals to individuals in crisis

Institutional Structure

46. The Mahoning County Continuum of Care is a group of over 30 agencies, services, and supporting institutions that guide the continuum of care for homeless assistance strategy. The continuum of care will play a significant role in the implementation of the Five Year Consolidated Plan by supporting the city's homeless assistance goals with funding awarded through the continuum of care process.

Discharge Coordination Policy

47. Publicly funded institutions or systems of care in the CoC geographic area include foster care, health care, mental health, and corrections. A community-wide discharge coordination policy has been formally adopted by all of the aforementioned institutions. The city will continue to support discharge planning policies that will be researched and discussed by the Youngstown/Mahoning CoC annually.

Specific Objectives/Homeless (91.215)

48. The specific objectives Youngstown intends to initiate and/or complete in accordance with the HUD Table 1C and the anticipated Federal, State, and local public and private sector resources that are reasonably expected to be available during the five year plan are listed below. Also listed are the proposed accomplishments and outcomes.

DH-2.1 is intended to increase the affordability of decent housing units and involves providing assistance to people that are near homeless from becoming homeless through homeless prevention assistance. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 1250.

SL-1.1 is intended to increase availability/accessibility of a suitable living environment to homeless individuals and families by supporting shelters, and services. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 2500.

The amount of Federal, State and local funding that is expected to be available over the next five years is: Federal ESG \$750,000, Other Federal Homeless Funds \$8,000,000, State \$5,000,000, Private and local \$2,250,000 for a total of \$16,000,000.

PRIORITY NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

49. Youngstown will provide priority housing and supportive services (such as emergency/limited repair) to persons who are not homeless but may or may not require supportive housing, i.e., elderly, frail elderly, persons with disabilities.
50. Elderly and frail elderly are assigned a high priority because they are potentially the highest risk of becoming homeless. All other special need categories are a medium priority because they are mostly like already being served or managed by another agency.
51. There is no perceived obstacle to meeting underserved needs.
52. Facilities and services that assist persons who are not homeless but require supportive housing, and programs for ensuring that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive appropriate supportive housing include health care, case management, mental health counseling, treatment centers, and transportation services. Following is a list of facilities and services:

Health Care

- Forum Health Care
- Humility of Mary Health Partners, St. Elizabeth's Health Center Ambulatory Clinic
- Youngstown City Health District, Homeless Nurse
- Meridian Services Health Clinic
- Veteran's Outpatient Clinic
- Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership
- Youngstown Community Health Center

Case Management

- Beatitude House
- Meridian Services
- Greater Youngstown POINT
- Catholic Charities Housing Opportunities
- YWCA, Barbara M Wick Transitional House
- Catholic Charities Regional Agency, COACH
- Youngstown Health District, Homeless Nurse

Mental Health Counseling

- Turning Point Counseling Services
- Meridian Services
- Catholic Charities Regional Agency, PATH program
- Burdman Group, Drop-in Center
- Neighborhood Ministries
- Family Service Agency

Substance Abuse Treatment and Counseling

- Meridian Services

- Addiction Programs of Mahoning County Inc.
- Neil Kennedy Recovery Center
- Youngstown Urban Minority Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Board
- CASA Alma
- Needle's Eye

Transportation

- Associated Neighborhood Centers
- Western Reserve Transit Authority
- Mahoning Youngstown Community Action Partnership

53. Youngstown does not plan to use HOME or other tenant based rental assistance to assist one or more of these subpopulations.

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

54. The following identifies each specific objective developed to address a priority need by number and contains proposed accomplishments and outcomes expected to be achieved over the next 5 year period:

DH-3.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of decent housing and involves providing assistance to people that are near homeless from becoming homeless through emergency/limited repair programs. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 250.

SL-1.1 is intended to increase availability/accessibility of a suitable living environment to homeless individuals and families by supporting shelters, and services. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 500.

55. Federal ESG and CDBG funds will be leveraged with, State, and local public and private sector resources to be used to address identified needs over the five years of the consolidated plan.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Priority Community Development Needs 91.215 (e)

56. Youngstown's priority non-housing community development needs eligible for assistance by CDBG eligibility category specified in the Community Development Needs HUD Table 2B show the highest priorities are clearance & demolition, code enforcement, and infrastructure. Medium priorities include acquisition, disposition, public facilities, public services and economic development.
57. The basis for assigning the priority given to each category of priority needs provided on Table 2B is as follows:

Acquisition of Real Property Needs

Wide-spread foreclosures and abandonment of property has lead to an opportunity to acquire properties that otherwise would deteriorate and eventually need to be demolished. Acquisition of real property for rehabilitation and resale is a needed and preferred strategy for neighborhood preservation in targeted areas.

Disposition Needs

Real property that is acquired will need to be sold to qualified home purchasers and non-profit housing developers for redevelopment.

Demolition Needs

The issues identified as demolition needs include excessive vacant, abandoned and dilapidated structures (1,173 structures) on the demolition list, multiple code enforcement violations, degradation of neighborhood integrity and elimination of slum/blight. This is a main priority need identified through citizen input.

Clearance of Contaminated Sites Needs

Youngstown has been very proactive in brownfield remediation, mainly with the assistance of Clean Ohio grant funds. There remains several brownfields that require remediation clearance.

Code Enforcement Needs

Rental property and vacant property registration records have identified a need to use code enforcement activities to require property owners to maintain property in code compliant condition. This is a main priority need identified through citizen input.

Public Facility Needs

The issues identified as public facility needs include; lack of adequate handicapped accessibility to public facilities, inadequate number/condition of recreation sites, facilities and equipment, inadequate number of youth

centers and neighborhood facilities, inadequate number/condition of community and senior centers, need for improvements to facilities for persons with disabilities (including children), inadequate number/condition of facilities for troubled youth, inadequate parking facilities in downtown Youngstown.

Infrastructure Improvement Needs

The issues identified as infrastructure improvement needs include; deteriorating sewer and water systems, deteriorating sidewalks and curbs, poor street conditions, deteriorating bridges and retaining walls, improvement of storm sewer/flood drain system, lack of proper lighting, street signage, and other streetscape elements including enhancements such as street trees and plantings. This is a main priority need identified through citizen input.

Public Service Needs

The issues identified as public service needs include code enforcement, services for all people with disabilities, including removal of architectural barriers, homeless services, substance abuse services, child care services, health care services, fair housing counseling, tenant-landlord counseling, employment training, literacy training, capacity-building of non-profits, and transportation services.

Economic Development Needs

The issues identified as economic development needs include; excess of office space in downtown/poorly maintained office space, rehabilitation of commercial buildings/facades, continuing loans/grants to MBE/WBE/small business/disadvantaged businesses, environmental studies/remediation of brownfields, need for incentives to spur development, and public improvements to support economic development.

Other Needs

The issues identified as planning needs include; need for creation of comprehensive zoning ordinances, continued implementation of Youngstown 2010 Plan and development of Youngstown 2020 Plan, and neighborhood revitalization planning

58. The only obstacle identified to meeting the underserved needs is funding.

Specific Community Development Objectives

59. Youngstown developed the following specific community development objectives that meet the primary objectives of the CDBG program:

DH-3.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of decent housing units and involves providing emergency and limited repair assistance and lead hazard removal to people with housing problems that are at or below 80% of the AMI. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 1250.

SL-1.1 is intended to increase availability/accessibility of a suitable living environment and includes demolition & clearance, and public services in areas of LMI and to LMI clientele. The expected number of people that will benefit over the next five years is 12000. The expected number of demolitions over the next five years is 1000.

SL-2.1 is intended to provide affordable suitable living environment and includes public facilities and infrastructure improvement projects in eligible Low-Moderate Income areas. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 40000.

SL-3.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment and includes enforcement of housing codes in target areas and in eligible Low-Moderate Income areas. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 2000.

EO-1.1 is intended to increase availability/accessibility of economic opportunity and includes job creation/training programs that will benefit Low-Moderate Income clientele. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 20.

EO-2.1 is intended to provide affordability of economic opportunity and includes providing assistance in developing businesses to benefit Low-Moderate Income people. The expected number of businesses that will be benefited over the next five years is 8.

EO-3.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of economic opportunity and includes providing assistance to existing businesses that will create or retain jobs that benefit Low-Moderate Income people. The expected number of jobs that will be created over the next five years is 22.

NR-1.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment, create economic opportunities, and increase the sustainability of housing in two neighborhood revitalization areas (Idora and Wick Park). The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 5330.

O-1.1 is intended to increase the sustainability of a suitable living environment by creating neighborhood level plans. The expected number of people that will be benefited over the next five years is 8000.

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas 91.215(e) (2) and 91.215 (b)(2)

60. The City of Youngstown does not have an approved NRSA. This consolidated plan however has two new NRSA for which HUD approval is requested.

Barriers to Affordable Housing 91.215 (h)

61. The continued decline in population has left the housing market so weak that affordable housing is not an issue in Youngstown.

Lead-based Paint 91.215 (i)

62. In order to reduce the lead-based paint risk, Youngstown developed a plan of action, included in its housing rehabilitation program guidelines.

Lead based paint hazards: all rehabilitation projects complied with applicable current federal, state, and local regulations and laws. Special precautions and procedures included testing for the presence of lead-based paint, protecting the occupants from the hazards, cleaning the areas where dust and debris were present, clearance testing the home to ensure that no unacceptable lead levels exist after rehabilitation and proper disposal of lead contaminated construction waste.

All units with children aged six or under, or units intended to house children aged six or under, had a risk assessment performed by a qualified Lead Risk Assessment technician.

No rehabilitation work was done until the risks identified were addressed per the assessment recommendations. The hazard reduction portion of the rehabilitation work followed the HUD "Guidelines For The Evaluation of Lead-Based Paint in Housing" and the applicable requirements established by the EPA, OSHA, and the ODH.

Antipoverty Strategy 91.215 (j)

63. CDA will continue to support after-school and summer programs to work to educate the city's youth. Supporting programs that are tied into school district curriculum reinforces and increases student achievement. The after-school and summer programs are expected to benefit over 2,500 youth. Increasing high school graduation rates and the number that move on to higher education is one way out of poverty. CDA also supports job training programs and disadvantaged business development programs to help expand economic opportunities for Youngstown residents. Youngstown, through the Economic Development Department and Disadvantaged Business Program, will continue to vigorously work to create job opportunities for the area by assisting existing businesses and bringing new businesses into the city.

64. The extent, to which this strategy will reduce/assist in reducing the number of poverty level families, is conditioned upon the ability to be successful in attracting, retaining and growing businesses. The City of Youngstown has had extreme success recently with attracting new business and growing existing businesses. The City of Youngstown intends to continue to aggressively use economic development incentives to continue this success.

Institutional Structure 91.215 (k)

65. The institutional structure through which Youngstown will carry out its consolidated plan includes private industry, non-profit organizations, community and faith-based organizations, and public institutions.

Public Institutions

City of Youngstown's Community Development Agency (CDA)

CDA will act as a clearinghouse and facilitator for many of the activities described in the Five Year Plan. As the local unit of government, the City is empowered to apply for and administer certain types of grants. Support from the City, expressed as a certification of consistency with the CP, may be all that is required for some activities. Other activities will involve the more direct participation of the city for funding, acquisition of land or buildings, or in convening meetings of various agencies to iron out differences or strategies on how to seize opportunities. The city will continue to administer the CDBG, HOME and ESG programs that are used to fund various housing and community development and economic development initiatives throughout the city.

Youngstown Metropolitan Housing Authority (YMHA)

YMHA administers public housing and the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program in Youngstown and Mahoning County. YMHA is responsible for the management and maintenance of 1,276 public housing units in the City of Youngstown and 2,113 Section 8 units countywide. YMHA will continue its efforts to modernize public housing units so as to provide decent, affordable housing in the city to very low-income households. YMHA enjoys an amicable, working relationship with CDA. This has resulted in a cooperative effort between the two organizations in enhancing the availability, adequacy and affordability of housing for low-income residents in Youngstown. YMHA has completed the Arlington Heights HOPE VI development and has plans for the Brier Hill rehabilitation of rental housing units through its receipt of HUD green building funds. Because of YMHA's experience in housing development and management, the city is eager to provide financial resources (CDBG and HOME funds) to assist YMHA in carrying out its plans.

Non-Profit Organizations

Mahoning Valley Organizing Collaborative (MVOC)

The MVOC is a broad-based community organization whose mission is to identify and develop leaders, to organize neighborhoods, and to build capacity to achieve healthy communities. The MVOC utilizes a multi-issue, multi-constituency model blending institutional organizing with direct door-to-door grassroots neighborhood outreach. Currently, the MVOC has a membership base of 64 churches, neighborhood associations, parent

groups, social service agencies, and other non-profits. The organization is currently focused on a Vacant Property Campaign and a Healthy Food Access Campaign.

The Youngstown Neighborhood Development Corporation (YNDC)

The Youngstown Neighborhood Development Corporation (YNDC), a citywide, multifaceted neighborhood development organization launched in December 2008 in partnership with the City of Youngstown and The Raymond John Wean Foundation, catalyzes strategic reinvestment in neighborhoods throughout the City of Youngstown. The mission of the organization is to improve the quality of life in Youngstown by building and encouraging investment in neighborhoods of choice for all. The organization was conceived and created to address the lack of community development capacity within Youngstown. The YNDC will initially focus intervention on three small geographic areas, including a comprehensive demonstration project in the Idora Neighborhood. The YNDC is currently deploying a set of transformative strategies aimed to help neighbors take control of their communities once again and restore their sense of pride. Many of the strategies are aimed at the productive reuse of vacant property through programs including: *Healthy Homeownership, Lots of Green, Healthy Food Access, Reactivation of Strategic Properties, and Deconstruction.*

There are several other non-profit organizations that carry out CDBG, HOME and ESG activities in a subrecipient capacity they include:

C.H.O.I.C.E. and Common Wealth are designated Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs). These organizations develop and manage several affordable housing projects in Youngstown.

Numerous non-profit organizations that provide housing and social services. The following organizations participate in the city's CDBG and HOME programs:

Wick Neighbors

Youngstown State University SMARTS

Youngstown After School Alliance

Mahoning County Lead Paint Hazard Program

MYCAP

Interfaith Home Maintenance

Youngstown Area Development Corporation

Mahoning Valley Economic Development Corporation

OCCHA

Associated Neighborhood Center

United Methodist Community Center

Private Businesses

Financial Institutions

The banking community holds monthly meetings to discuss Community Reinvestment Act project opportunities. CDA participates in these meetings to build relationships with participating institutions and garner support for the Five Year Consolidated Plan.

66. The strength of the institutional structure is that the system is small enough that regular communication is relatively common. This allows for important information to be shared and responses to issues to be acted up on quickly. The gap in the institutional delivery system is insufficient funding to undertake necessary projects.
67. Efforts to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, include the formation of the Mahoning River's Mayors Association. The recently formed association is made of nine cities in two counties connected by the Mahoning River that meet quarterly to address the regions economic development strategy, particularly regional brownfields remediation strategies. (91.215(I))

Coordination 91.215 (I)

68. Efforts to enhance coordination between public and assisted housing providers and governmental health, mental health, and service agencies include continuing to take a leadership role in the Housing Network. The Housing Network is made of 26 area housing agencies investors, bankers, realtors, non-profit housing providers and government.
69. Efforts in addressing the needs of persons that are chronically homeless with respect to the preparation of the homeless strategy include continuing to take a leadership role in the Mahoning County Continuum of Care. This is a group of over 30 agencies, services, and supporting institutions that guide the continuum of care for homeless assistance strategy.
70. CDA is a member of the Eastgate Regional Council of Governments Technical Advisory Board and attends the monthly meetings to cooperate and coordinate with state and local governments in the metropolitan area in the implementation of the plan.
71. CDA regularly attends the local bankers CRA meetings, works closely with the Governor's Regional Economic Development Office, is a member of the Mahoning Valley Economic Development Corporation and works closely with the City of Youngstown, Office of Economic Development in an effort to enhance coordination with private industry, businesses, developers, and social service agencies, particularly with regard to the development of the region's economic development strategy.

Monitoring 91.230

72. CDA has standards and procedures in place for monitoring its housing and community development projects that will ensure long-term compliance with program requirements and comprehensive planning requirements. The compliance staff will use the performance measurement tools to assess program progress and effectiveness of programs.

The following steps summarize monitoring standards through program implementation:

- Performing an environmental review for each activity;
- Preparation of a thorough and comprehensive agreement which sets forth the project/activity requirements;
- Review of on-going written status reports and verbal communication to monitor for adherence to allowable timelines and compliance requirements;
- Approval of reimbursement requests after stringent review of budget summaries, invoices, time sheets, and/or other appropriate documents;
- Preparation of quarterly project/activity status reports measuring accomplishments to planned activities and contractual obligations;
- Utilization of a performance measurement outcome system to assess program progress and effectiveness against outcome and output measures as outlined for that particular activity, project, or program;
- Utilization of desk monitoring on an ongoing basis and site visits as deemed necessary during and after the contract period;
- Execution of corrective or remedial actions as prescribed in 24 CFR 570.10 in the event the subrecipient fails to fulfill the terms and conditions of the established agreement.

Monitoring Consolidated Plan Goals and Objectives

The CDA will use performance measurement tools, quantitative goals, and other appropriate methods for measuring program effectiveness, impact, and success. Since the goals and objectives follow closely those set forth in the Consolidated Plan, monitoring and measuring success will follow the same system when applicable.

Steps and Actions to Assure Compliance with Regulations

Updated CDBG and ESG Policy and Procedure Manuals provided by HUD will be given to subrecipients to provide more extensive compliance guidance. CDA requires quarterly status reports from subrecipients to assist in monitoring activity timelines. Regarding the HOME program, CDA has implemented compliance guidelines that will assist monitoring HOME program performance. In an effort to expedite the monitoring process and augment project timeliness, CDA will provide subrecipients with copies of all CDBG, ESG, and HOME compliance requirements and provide the training and guidance necessary to ensure complete program compliance.

Long-Term Compliance with Housing Codes/ Inspections

The compliance department is responsible to track long-term compliance for the affordability period of the units. Annual inspections are done to assure that the units are being maintained to the City residential standards. Yearly reports on occupancy are required and collected.

Monitoring Subrecipients

The CDA compliance staff will refer to the appropriate HUD manual/guidebook to assist in communicating standards and procedures to subrecipients. The CDA will also utilize the aforementioned steps/actions to

execute its monitoring process, which will ensure that subrecipients adhere to all compliance requirements.

Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA)

The City of Youngstown does not administer a (HOPWA) grant. Combating HIV/AIDS in our community requires the cooperative efforts of several local service providers and advocacy groups, including the Mahoning County and Trumbull County Area Task Force on AIDS, the Ursuline Sisters AIDS Ministry, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Consortium, Family Service Agency, the Youngstown City Health District, and many others. For more information about local help for HIV/AIDS, go to www.help4AIDS.org.

OTHER NARRATIVES AND ATTACHMENTS

73. Other programs and status include:

Neighborhood Stabilization Program (NSP): Intended to lessen the effects of the housing mortgage crisis and return stability to neighborhood most affected by subprime lending and foreclosures. Youngstown received \$2.7 million in March of 2009. Program requirements include that 50% of the funds be obligated within one year and 100% obligated within eighteen months. Funds must be completed spent within 3 years. As of May 2010 nearly 80% of the funds are obligated and 60% spent. A total of ten properties have been acquired for rehabilitation and resale or rental. Over 300 blighted structures have been demolished.

Community Development Block Grant Recovery CDBG-R: Youngstown received \$1,053,043 of CDBG-R funds to stimulate the economy and retain or create jobs. All funds have been obligated. The funding was used to create or retain nearly 350 jobs.

Homeless Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing (HPRP): Youngstown received \$1,610,332 in HPRP funding. The funding is providing Financial assistance for short-term rental assistance, medium-term rental assistance, security deposits, utility deposits, utility payments, moving cost assistance, and motel or hotel vouchers. The program also helps in Housing relocation and stabilization services include case management, outreach, housing search and placement, legal services, mediation, and credit repair

74. Attach copy of CHAS Housing Needs Data Tables from:

Housing Problems Output for -All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: Youngstown(CDBG), Ohio		Source of Data: CHAS Data Book				Data Current as of: 2000					
Household by Type, Income, & Housing Problem	Renters					Owners					Total Households
	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Renters	Elderly 1 & 2 member households	Small Related (2 to 4)	Large Related (5 or more)	All Other Households	Total Owners	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	
1. Household Income <=50% MFI	1,361	2,443	687	2,115	6,606	2,729	1,169	358	896	5,152	11,758
2. Household Income <=30% MFI	817	1,541	463	1,548	4,369	1,161	567	185	520	2,433	6,802
3. % with any housing problems	54.2	67.5	84.7	56.5	62.9	60.3	72.8	75.1	75.6	67.6	64.6
4. % Cost Burden >30%	52.5	67	81.6	54.6	61.4	60.3	72.1	73	75.6	67.3	63.5
5. % Cost Burden >50%	34	50.5	56.4	46.1	46.5	29.4	55.9	44.9	59.6	43.2	45.3
6. Household Income >30% to <=50% MFI	544	902	224	567	2,237	1,568	602	173	376	2,719	4,956
7. % with any housing problems	52.8	55.1	61.6	57.7	55.8	25.3	54.8	61.8	49.2	37.4	45.7
8. % Cost Burden >30%	52.8	52.2	54.5	56.3	53.6	25.3	53.2	41	49.2	35.7	43.8
9. % Cost Burden >50%	23.3	5.5	6.3	13.1	11.8	7.5	17.6	4.6	18.1	11	11.4
10. Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI	329	887	243	509	1,968	1,773	1,499	330	508	4,110	6,078
11. % with any housing problems	28.6	15.7	30.9	24	21.8	13.2	24.4	27.9	25	19.9	20.5
12.% Cost Burden >30%	25.5	13	7.4	18.9	15.9	13.2	23.9	18.2	25	19	18
13. % Cost Burden >50%	5.8	0.9	0	1.6	1.8	2	2.1	3	3.1	2.3	2.1
14. Household Income >80% MFI	273	972	230	899	2,374	2,386	5,438	981	1,474	10,279	12,653
15. % with any housing problems	6.6	3.3	28.3	2.7	5.9	2.8	4.8	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.6
16.% Cost Burden >30%	6.6	1.4	1.7	0	1.5	2.8	4	0.8	3.5	3.3	3
17. % Cost Burden >50%	5.1	1	0	0	1	0.4	0.5	0	0.3	0.4	0.5
18. Total Households	1,963	4,302	1,160	3,523	10,948	6,888	8,106	1,669	2,878	19,541	30,489
19. % with any housing problems	42.9	39.7	57.8	38.3	41.7	20.3	16.9	23.4	26.4	20.1	27.8
20. % Cost Burden >30	41.7	37.9	45	35.8	38.7	20.3	16.1	16.4	26.3	19.1	26.1
21. % Cost Burden >50	22.3	19.7	23.7	22.6	21.5	7.3	5.9	6.1	13.8	7.6	12.6

75. Section 108 Loan Guarantee

Youngstown currently has four open Section 108 projects.

Project/Yr	Amount	Matrix	Object	Outcome	Done
CIC #1 / 1995	\$2,500,000	17C	Jobs	167	Y
CIC #2 / 1999	\$1,500,000	17C	Jobs	212	Y
Loan Program / 1999	\$2,000,000	18A	Jobs	162	Y
Housing Rehab/ 2000	\$1,000,000	14A	People	138	Y